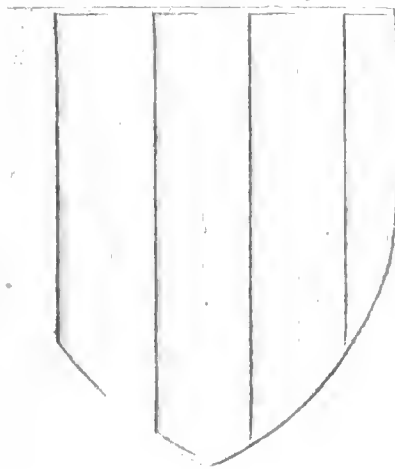


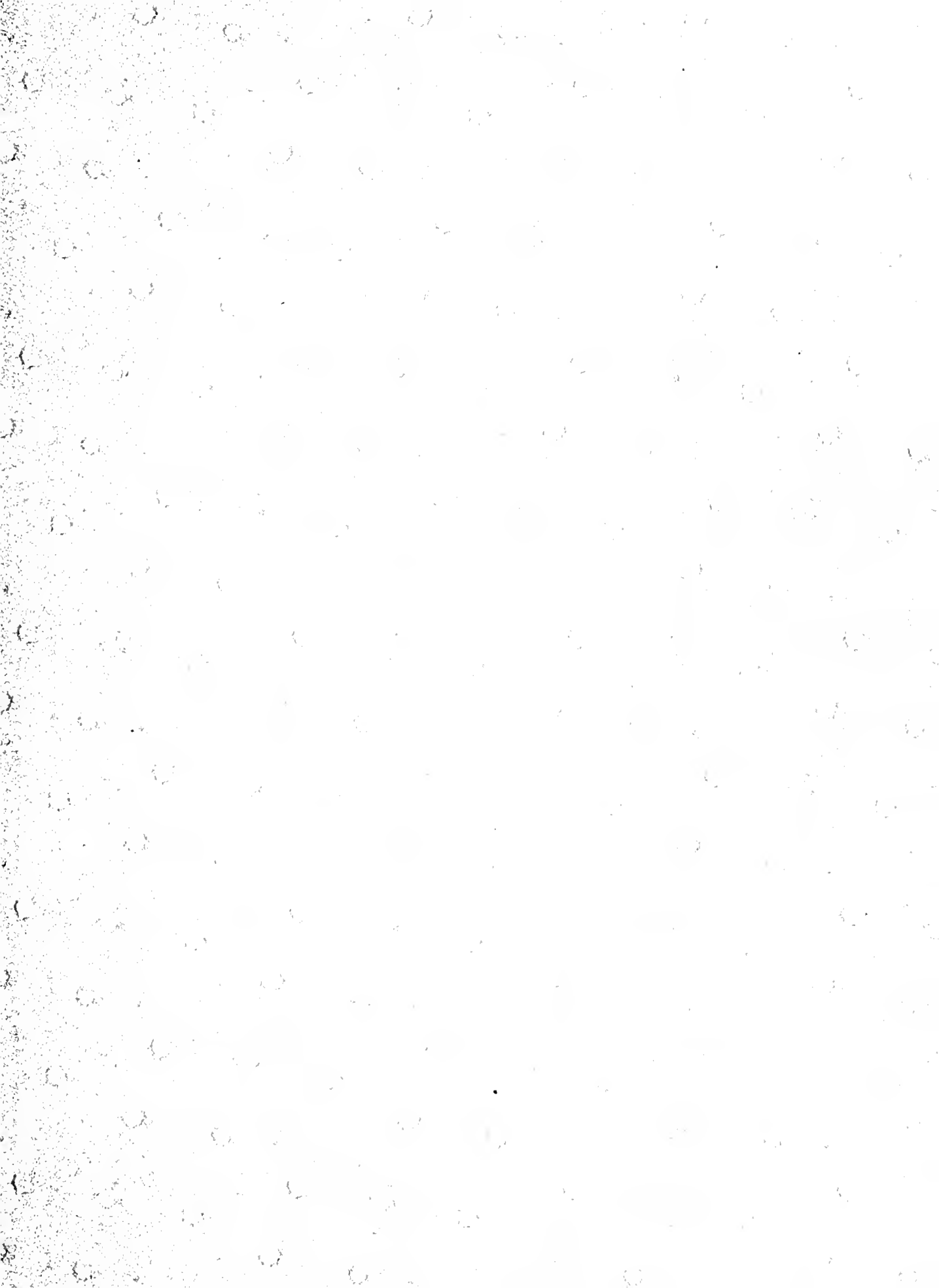
A History

of Northumberland.





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A
HISTORY
OF
NORTHUMBERLAND

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THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY

COMMITTEE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & COMPANY, LIMITED
LONDON
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, & COMPANY, LIMITED
1902



A

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

VOLUME VI

THE PARISH OF BYWELL ST. PETER

THE PARISH OF BYWELL ST. ANDREW

WITH BLANCHLAND

THE CHAPELRY OR PARISH OF SLALEY

BY JOHN CRAWFORD HODGSON, F.S.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & COMPANY, LIMITED

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PREFACE.

This, the sixth, volume of the History of Northumberland, comprises the two ancient parishes of Bywell St. Peter and Bywell St. Andrew, with their respective chapelries of Shotley and Blanchland, together with the ancient parochial chapelry or parish of Slaley. These parishes and chapelries occupy, to a great extent, the high district which forms the water-shed between the Tyne and Derwent. The eastern half of the district is traversed by Watling Street, which enters it near Ebbchester and leaves it at a point in the township of Riding, near Corbridge. The volume comprises the history of twenty-one townships, all of which are members of the baronies of Baliol and Bolbec; and the baronies themselves are treated of at some length.

Since the publication of their last volume the Committee have lost two of their colleagues by death, viz., Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, who lent the powerful support of his name to the inception of the scheme, and Major-General Sir William Crossman, who, as long as his health permitted, was a regular attender at the monthly meetings of the Committee, where his presence and counsel were always welcome.

As in a former volume, the Editor desires to express his personal obligation and gratitude to the Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. William Greenwell, and Mr. C. J. Bates for reading every chapter in MS. before it was sent to the printer. Mr. Greenwell has also contributed the account of the barony and house of Baliol, and the architectural description of the two churches at Bywell. The account of Bywell castle, by Mr. Bates,

is reprinted from *Archæologia Aeliana* (with the permission of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries), and the full version of the curious story of Edward III. at Blanchland is also due to Mr. Bates's researches. The introduction and the description of the section of Watling Street included in the district are by Mr. R. O. Heslop.

The Committee have again to express their obligation to Mr. E. J. Garwood, now professor of geology at King's College, London, for the chapter on the geology of the district. Mr. W. H. Knowles has furnished the plans of the castle at Bywell, of St. Peter's church there, and of Newton tower; he has also written the architectural description and provided a plan of Blanchland abbey church.

Mrs. Barnett, Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, Mr. Charles Hall, and Mr. J. F. Laycock have contributed substantially to the cost of illustrations, which have been prepared chiefly from drawings made on the spot by Mr. R. J. S. Bertram, and from photographs by Messrs. Thompson and Lee.

Among the landowners who have permitted every use to be made of their muniments of title are: the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Crewe's Trustees, Sir Arthur Middleton, Sir James Joicey, Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, Miss Bacon Grey, Miss Baynes, Mr. A. W. Dunn, Miss Hedley, Miss Sillick, and Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson.

Mr. Mark Archer has furnished notes from the Newton deeds of Messrs. Hedley, and it gives the Editor peculiar pleasure to acknowledge the consideration of Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind, who forwarded for his inspection the Hind papers relating to Stelling, which belonged to his brother, the late Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde.

Valuable information and help have been given by the Rev. Cuthbert Adamson, Mr. H. A. Adamson, the Rev. D. S. Bontflower, the Rev. J. C. Dunn, Mr. J. W. Fawcett, Mr. Joseph Freeman, Mr. C. W. S. Goodger, Mr. H. C. Harvey, Mr. Blythe Hurst, Mr. A. L. Smith (the

librarian of Balliol College), Mr. John Nicholson, Mr. R. T. Richardson (sub-librarian of the Newcastle Public Library), Mr. J. B. Simpson, Mr. Thomas Sisterson, Mr. W. J. Watson, Mr. Herbert M. Wood and others.

Miss M. T. Martin has made the necessary transcripts from documents at the Record Office; the Rev. G. E. Richmond, the Rev. William Sisson, the Rev. John Wagstaff, the Rev. R. W. Wilson, the Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, and Mr. J. J. Howe have permitted access to and have given extracts from registers and documents in their custody.

The Editor desires to express his obligation, for their many valuable emendations and suggestions, to those of his colleagues who have read the proofs, and to the Rev. Anthony Johnson, and Mr. L. C. Lockhart, who have also read the proofs.

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HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY COMMITTEE.

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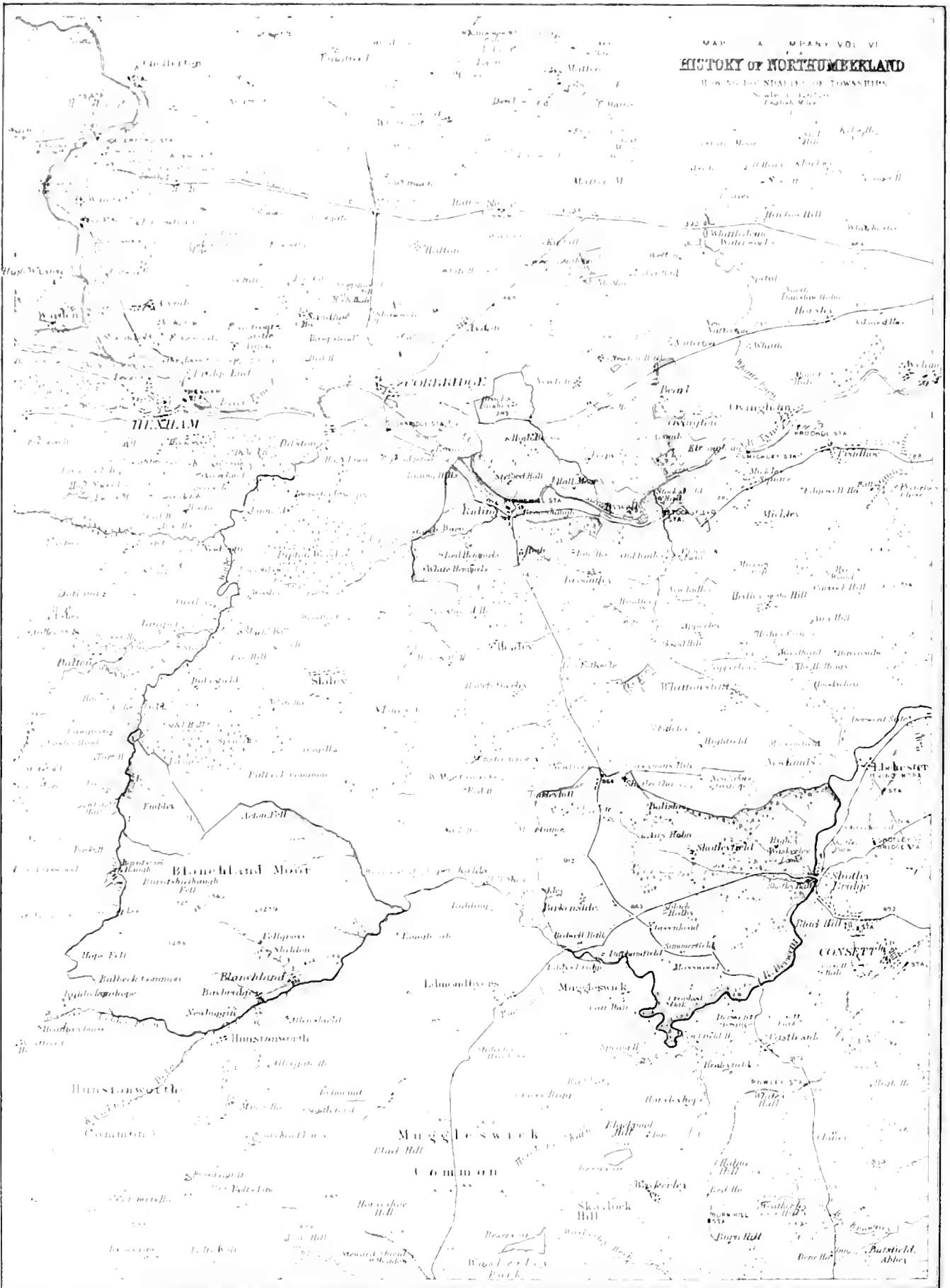
THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.
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EDWARD G. WHEELER, ESQ.
HUMPHREY J. WILLYAMS, ESQ.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 88, to the second paragraph *add.* 'On January 1, 1902, when digging a grave in St. Peter's churchyard, near the chantry chapel on the north side of the nave, a fragment of a Roman altar was unearthed by the sexton. No traces of any inscription were visible.' *See Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, vol. x.*
- Page 100, *for* 'Francis G. Livell' *read* 'Francis G. Lovell.'
- Page 101, line 18, *for* 'When an Act of Parliament was procured,' *read* 'and an Act of Parliament was subsequently procured.'
- Page 131, line 10, *for* 'Matilda vidua' *read* 'Matilda vidua.'
- Page 184, note 1, *insert* full stop after, 'Jordano capell'
- Page 199, line 8, *for* 'an early English corbel' *read* 'an Early English corbel.'
- Page 201, line 22, *for* 'Foster of Apperley' *read* 'Foster (query Fewster) of Apperley.'
- Page 220, note 1, *for* 'Richard Little' *read* 'Richard Davidson.'
- Page 234, delete note 5, suggesting an identification of Sessinghope. Sessinghope evidently lay on the western or south-western confines of Blanchland. *See* Hugh de Bolbec's charter for the further endowment of Blanchland, *post* p. 314. It belonged to Sir Claudius Forster in 1608. *See post*, pp. 232, 357.
- Page 247. The Rev. Thomas Randal, whose facts in the *State of the Churches under the Archdeaconry of Northumberland* have been freely used and quoted in this work, although generally accurate, is in error in stating that John de Derlington was presented to the church of Bywell St. Andrew in 1448, and John de Hertilpole in 1469. Brother John de Hertilpole, monk of Alba Landa, was instituted vicar of Bywell St. Andrew after the death of brother John de Derlington, September 7th, 1369 (Bishop Hatfield's *Register*, folio 149). The list of incumbents given on pages 247-248 must therefore be corrected. It is possible that Gilbert de Mynstanacres, vicar of Bywell *circa* 1352, and Thomas de Ingleby, 'vicar del eglise de Bywell' *circa* 1372, may one or both have been incumbents of the sister church of Bywell St. Peter.
- Page 272, line 15, *for* 'the barony of Bolbec and certain lands in Bromehaugh, with Ridinge and le Ley' *read* 'certain lands in the barony of Bolbec at Bromehaugh, Ridinge and le Ley.'
- Page 241, line 4; p. 315, line 6; p. 340, third paragraph. There can be little doubt that the chapel of Appeltreyle, given to Blanchland by Walter de Bolbec in 1165, was situated at the western Apperley by the Devil's Water, parcel of the barony of Bolbec, and not at Apperly near Stocksfield, which is a member of the barony of Bahol.

MAP A COMPANY VOL VI
HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

HOWARD'S STATUTE OF TOWNSHIPS
Scale 1:250,000
English Miles



A

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BYWELL.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient ecclesiastical parishes of Bywell St. Andrew and Bywell St. Peter include, unitedly, an area of nearly fifty-nine and three-quarter square miles, and comprise twenty-one townships. These are grouped irregularly in a wedge-shaped form with its southward base resting on the Beldon burn and the river Derwent. As the area narrows in a northward direction it is intersected by the river Tyne, and is continued beyond that river until its point almost touches the Roman Wall. The distance between these extremities from north to south is twelve miles ; and the width across the base, from the Devil's Water on the west to Watling Street at Newlands on the east, measures about eleven miles.

In aspect and character the district presents considerable diversities, which are, perhaps, best described by following its southern boundary and then passing from south to north through the centre of the area.

The townships of Newlands, Shotley Low Quarter, Espersields, and Blanchland lie along the north or left bank of the river Derwent, which here forms the county boundary. Ascending the Derwent from Newlands the direction is at first southward and westward. The valley is open, and the hills on either side descend to green fields on the level haughs. Tracts of woodland separate these from the upland pastures, whose outlines are broken here and there by heavily timbered denes, which indent the hills and bring down small tributary streams. Everywhere on the slopes above are wide pastures, where scattered plantations add their darker verdure to the view. As the river's course is followed the banks close in and the woods become sparser. And here the quiet of the valley is disturbed by the far-off grind and jar of wheels, or the distant hush of steam from furnaces, where

Consett stands out against the sky. Following its course upwards, the river abruptly changes its direction, and the birch-clad Sneep projects its rocky point and shuts out the signs and sounds of mills and forges. The aspect, too, is changed; for the river now wanders in miles of winding 'links' bordered on the south by bare moors, which add to the sense of distance and of separation from the work-a-day world. Higher in its course monotony and loneliness prevail until scattered plantations again appear. Great fells close in on either side, but the valley scenery grows in beauty until in the deep-set hollow the roofs and church tower of Blanchland come into view. The approach to this singular village is always a matter of interest; for the seclusion in which it is placed hides it until it is suddenly discovered close at hand. Deep in the valley as it lies, it is yet nine hundred feet above sea-level. Its remote situation and its wild surroundings contrast with the home-like appearance of the village, and with the sheltering trees which screen the church and the ruined precincts of the abbey of the Norbertian canons.

Immediately over the village the heights swell out in great tracts of moors which, under the corrupted form of Bulbeck, perpetuate the name of Walter de Bolbec, founder of the abbey. From Blanchland northward the ground rises rapidly, and at a distance of a mile and a half reaches the twelve hundred feet contour line. On every side the moorland lies around, attaining in many places an elevation of thirteen hundred feet, and, at the south-west extremity of the common, it reaches at one point to a height of fourteen hundred feet above sea-level. An aspect of wild grandeur characterises this upland, one of the spurs of the mountainous chain beyond. It is long before the road, now leading northward, begins to leave these heights; but, as it at length descends, plantations assert themselves on the waste. These in turn give place to field enclosures and to richer pasture lands as Slaley is approached. Beyond this village the lower grounds are neared, and belts and clusters of woodland diversify the landscape. Eastward and northward the sloping lands are broken by valleys and ridges, where burns, now hastening northward to the Tyne, flow through leafy denes, and immediately below is the Tyne valley itself.

Many of the reaches of this well-known river are very beautiful, but nowhere are they more so than in the three miles of its course where the townships of Riding, Broomhaugh, Broomley, and Stocksfield skirt its

southern bank, and the haughs of Styford and the woods of Bywell edge it on the north. From the bare moors behind and the thin air of an elevation of fourteen hundred feet, in a distance of ten miles, the descent has been made to the level of fifty feet above the sea, and to a zone of climate where vegetation luxuriates in the highest degree. This is nowhere more strikingly seen than in the beautiful surroundings of Bywell.

The westward view from Bywell bridge presents a fine association of objects of beauty and interest, where the effect is enhanced by the river foreground and the surrounding woods. Nor does the charm of the scene diminish as each feature is approached and viewed in detail. The tower of the Nevills stands by the river bank, its embattled turrets rising clear above its four-square ivy-clad walls. The newer house, which is built against the eastern wall of the ancient gateway tower, adds the beauty of its lawns and flower beds to the surroundings. Beyond, as the Tyne bends abruptly southward, it is fronted by a dwelling house, behind which is the parsonage; both are covered with climbing plants, and stand amid their garden enclosures. In the course of a quarter of a mile higher the river again changes its direction and encircles the churchyard of St. Peter's church, which, with the domain beyond, stands in a parcel of the ancient barony of Baliol. The interior of the church of St. Peter, rich in its accessories, contrasts strongly with the plainness of the stout low tower, massively designed for defence. Close by, and standing in the adjacent barony of Bolbec, the church of St. Andrew possesses the striking feature of a pre-Conquest tower, a stately adjunct of its simple but dignified fabric. These sister churches stand almost side by side where all is as silent as the beautiful cemeteries which surround them. For the town itself has entirely gone, leaving no trace but the foot-stepped column which once served for the village cross. In a scene of such retirement, where the leaf rustles in its fall on the green haugh, it is difficult to realize the site of the ancient village street which once echoed the anvil-stroke of the armourer's hammer. The great wood, which fed his furnace, disappeared with the ancient craftsman, but its place has, in later times, been filled again by the replanted forest trees now surrounding the stately hall of Bywell.

On the outskirts, northward, lie the parks, and beyond them the sloping fields. Pasture and tillage lands succeed, and great plantations of fir clothe

the steeper banks. At the distance of a mile, on a rising knoll, stand the house and farm of Peepy; and, somewhat beyond, a grass-grown track crosses the highway. The track, which yet retains its primitive character, is a portion of the ancient 'Hee Street,' or 'Carel Gate,' of former times, once the only thoroughfare between Newcastle and Carlisle, forming part of the section leading from Ovington to Corbridge. As it descends the hill, on the east side of the road, 'its many and sharp turnings and its perpetual precipices' are yet in evidence to show the impassability of such a road for wheeled traffic, a condition which compelled the lord keeper Guilford, when acting as a justice itinerant in these parts, to take horse and ride.

'Here his Lordship saw the true Image of a Border Country. The Tenants of the several Manors are bound to guard the Judges through their Precinct; and out of it they would not go, no, not an Inch to save the souls of them. They were a comical Sort of People, riding upon Negs, as they call their small Horses, with long Beards, Cloaks, and long, broad Swords, with Basket Hilts, hanging in broad Belts, that their Legs and Swords almost touched the Ground; and every one, in his Turn, with his short Cloak, and other Equipage, came up Cheek by Jowl, and talk'd with my Lord Judge. His Lordship was very well pleased with their Discourse; for they were great Antiquarians in their own Bounds.'¹

We are indebted to the condition of the road for this seventeenth century picture of the men and manners of the locality.

Beyond this point appear the village and church of Newton-hall, and the lofty observatory, which rises high above the woodlands, a landmark far and wide. The ridge is reached to find that it really forms but a break in the ascent, and beyond it, northward, a 'slack' intervenes between it and yet higher ground. Pastures here give place to plover-haunted uplands where the plough has but lately riven the sod and the drainer cleared the marsh. Just above rises the northernmost extremity of the barony, where a steep field ascent from the side of a grass-grown 'lonnin' leads to the summit of Shildon hill, the site of a British camp of more than usual interest. One half of its circuit has been ploughed, but the other half is untouched and its earthworks are clearly traceable on their western front, where a break in the lines oblique to their direction has given access to the enclosure within. The camp stands at an elevation of six hundred and fourteen feet above the sea, commanding an outlook of considerable extent. From Gateshead Fell on the east to Cross Fell on the west the eye ranges southward along the summit of Kilhope to the ridges of

¹ Roger North, *Life of Francis North*, ed. 1742, pp. 139-140.

Allendale to Swinhope and the crests which separate Wear, and Derwent, and Tees; while the nearer prospect blends in outlines where form, and colour, and vastness are strikingly presented. In the foreground the Tyne flows unseen, its course marked only by the denser foliage of the valley below. Rising behind it, the track just traversed spreads out beyond, revealing its successive features scored with denes, green with pastures, bordered by mazes of copse, or fringed with dark stretches of fir, till the distant higher grounds stand out in barren grandeur. And in the view thus presented there lies stretched before the eye almost the entire area of the baronies of Bolbec and Baliol.

GEOLOGY.

Although the historical plan of this work necessitates the separation of the parish of Corbridge from those of Bywell and Slaley, there is no such division necessary as far as a description of the geology of the parishes in question is concerned. These parishes are so intimately connected in their physical structure that a separate description would not only involve needless repetition but would also detract considerably from clearness of exposition.

The physical features of the parishes above enumerated, taken in conjunction with those of Hexham and Chollerton to the west and north, present some of the most interesting problems in river drainage and land sculpture to be met with in the county, embracing, as they do, a large portion of the Tyne valley and its more important tributaries.

The first and most interesting point is the intimate dependence of the drainage on the structure of the Carboniferous rocks which constitute the solid geological foundation of the district, and this in spite of the heavy capping of Glacial and post-Glacial deposits covering so large an area in the district. From Corbridge to Newcastle the Tyne runs to all intents and purposes down the dip of the strata; while from Haltwhistle to Warden it occupies a valley strictly conformable to the strike of the Bernician beds. In the portion between Warden and Corbridge it emphasizes this fundamental coincidence still more markedly by swerving with the change of strike, produced by the disturbance in the neighbourhood of the Stublick dyke. This fault, it will be remembered, has altered the trend of the rocks south of the Tyne from the north-north-east and south-south-west strike, characteristic

of the beds north of Corbridge, to a direction running north-west and south-east between Warden and Kiding Mill. It is evident then that the main features of the Tyne valley were sculptured in pre-Glacial times, and only slightly modified subsequently by erosion and by glacial and alluvial deposits. It is possible, however, that our famous Northumbrian river may be older even than this remote period.

The days are now past when cause and effect in drainage phenomena were so far confused as to lead to the supposition that rivers ran in their present valleys because these natural depressions existed from all time and the rivers found it more convenient to run along such ready-made channels; or when, with the devout minister, we thanked a beneficent Providence for causing the largest rivers to flow past the most important towns. There can be little doubt that the main drainage in post-Triassic times followed the general slope of the Northumberland beds to the east.¹ Since that far-off time much has happened to alter the physical features of the country, but it is highly improbable that the district has since then been, even temporarily, submerged beneath the sea; thus the infant Tyne may have flowed in approximately the same direction as at the present day, while the Coal-measures were being denuded from the summits of the Corbridge fells to contribute to the clays of the Liassic estuary at Whitby and Redcar. It may have babbled above the future site of Corstopitum and carried down food to nourish the race of 'slimy dragons' wallowing in the Liassic waves, what time the little *microlestes* nibbled the Jurassic vegetation along its banks or scrambled hurriedly to cover, as the hungry *archæopteryx* swooped from the skies above.

But although the original Tyne would, as we have indicated, flow eastwards as a 'consequence' of the slope imparted to the Palaeozoic formation in post-Permian times, a secondary series of streams would also soon develop. As the upper Carboniferous beds were denuded and their outcrop receded farther and farther towards the east, a series of 'subsequent' valleys would gradually establish themselves along the outcrop of the softer beds and parallel to their general strike. The South Tyne and the Erring-burn are examples to the point, though whether or no they were formed as a continuous 'strike' valley it is difficult at this time to determine. The North Tyne between Bellingham and Chollerton is also a

¹ The occurrence, however, of a patch of Liassic beds to the west of Carlisle may indicate a submergence of the land on both sides of the Pennine range as late as the early Jurassic.

'dip' valley, possibly a relic of an original 'consequent' stream flowing to the sea north of the Tyne : but on the other hand it may be an 'obsequent' or tributary stream of the 'strike valley' into which it runs, though this is rendered improbable by the absence of 'obsequent' streams of similar magnitude flowing into the same valley. In any case the lower Tyne, being the strongest river in the district, has cut back its valley until it has tapped the waters of the South Tyne and Erring-burn, which may once have flowed elsewhere, and by its greater power gradually lowered the drainage of its tributaries, capturing possibly the North Tyne also, and diverting it from a more easterly exit. A careful study of the source of the river gravels of different ages should throw light on this problem.

Of the present lateral tributaries of the Tyne, none show the vicissitudes of time so markedly as does the river Team. In pre-Glacial days this drift-filled valley, at first doubtless a tributary rivulet of the Tyne, gradually cut its channel backwards through the soft Coal-measures into the heart of Durham, degrading its valley below the outcrop of the Hutton seam, until it reached the Wear, flowing eastwards on its own account, and diverted it to form a tributary of the Tyne. Then came the Glacial period, when the old Tyne tributary was filled with boulder clay and drift, and the Wear was blocked out from its former northerly course, finding an independent outlet for itself to the east, possibly near its former mouth. At the present day the modern Team is busily engaged in repeating history and once more cutting back its headwaters to the south.

Of the other tributaries of the Tyne valley, those which enter from the south, including the Tyne above Haltwhistle, have excavated their 'obsequent' valleys against the dip of the beds, gradually capturing the drainage of Alston, Allendale, Shotley and Edmondbyers, which doubtless originally flowed southwards. At the present moment an interesting struggle is proceeding between the Allen, the Devil's Water and the Derwent, whose headwaters have gradually cut back their respective valleys to a common gathering ground on Hexhamshire common, just as, on a larger scale, the Tees, the Wear, and the South Tyne, rising almost within a stone's throw of each other, have for long been competitors for the eastern drainage of the Cross Fell range.

The solid geology of the three parishes specially under discussion does not differ noticeably from that of the regality of Hexham already described.

It comprises portions of the upper Bernician beds, the so-called Millstone Grit, the Gannister beds, and the Coal-measures of Durham and Northumberland, the two latter formations being classed by the Geological Survey as Lower and Middle Coal-measures, the 'Brockwell' seam having been taken as the dividing line, though, as pointed out by Professor Lebour, this occasionally leads to a circular argument, since the lowest seam in any colliery in the district becomes, *ipso facto*, the 'Brockwell' seam. The lowest bed met with in the Bernician series north of Corbridge is the Great Limestone (and its accompanying black-band iron stone) to the north of Stagshaw-bank, above which an outcrop of the Little Limestone occurs, running from Little Whittington to Matfen. At Halton Shields an extensive quarry occurs in an outcrop of limestone of abnormal thickness, and over half-a-mile long. The rock is much shattered and recrystallized, large crystals of calcite being of frequent occurrence in pockets in the rock.

On account of these characters, and in spite of its large dimensions, it seems probable that we have here not an outcrop of limestone *in situ*, but an enormous boulder of the Great Limestone torn from the outcrop of that bed to the north-west, and carried to its present position; this supposition is confirmed by the presence of numerous smaller boulders of a similar character not only in this neighbourhood, but in other parts of England, although, in so drift-covered a county, it is difficult to speak with certainty in the matter. It is, however, a curious fact that the outcrops of the Great Limestone invariably display considerable folding and crushing, whereas the limestones above exhibit but little disturbance, and dip fairly uniformly at an angle of about five degrees to the east.

In this district at least two seams of coal are worked above the Great Limestone. At Whittington colliery, a little to the north of Stagshaw-bank top, the seam worked is the bottom portion of the Acomb or Little Limestone coal, which, apparently, here lies 15 or 20 feet below the upper portion of the seam. A recent boring, three-quarters of a mile to the north of the old shafts at Acomb, shows the two portions of the seam, which is here five feet thick, to be merely separated by one foot of shale, so that the parting evidently thickens as the seam is traced in an easterly direction, while to the north, at Fallowfield, we have in No. 3 bore-hole two partings dividing the coal into three seams.¹

¹ G. A. Lebour, 'On the Little Limestone and its Accompanying Coal in South Northumberland.' *Trans. North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers*, vol. xxiv. 1875.

About 260 feet above the Little Limestone, another coal seam has been worked in the Oakwood district, and it is probably this seam which is locally worked at Halton colliery under the name of the Clarewood coal. It is pretty certain at least that this is the seam recently met with in a drift which has been put in adjoining the north and south road leading from the military road, near North farm, to Great Whittington.

The seam, at the outcrop, is 1 foot 4 inches thick, and lies considerably above the outcrop of the Little Limestone; it is possible, however, that some of the shafts in the Clarewood district have been driven into the Little Limestone coal below. It must be pointed out that the published 6 inch section of the government survey ignores the existence of the upper seam, and shows an outcrop of the Little Limestone coal to the south-east of the river Pont, where it certainly does not occur, and there is little doubt that a boring between Halton and Clarewood, if carried deep enough, should pass through both the Oakwood coal and the Little Limestone coal below.

Above the Little Limestone come the three intercalated limestones peculiar to the district. These are not known to the south-west or north, and are therefore of peculiar interest.

‘They are in fact local beds of more or less lenticular shape, indicating areas of comparatively deep sea, probably occupying arms of the sea or straits some twenty or thirty miles in width, and separating stretches of the low-lying land (probably islands) of which the traces are preserved to us in some of the thin seams of coal—seldom thick enough to be worked, but none the less interesting to geologists—that occur about this horizon. What the exact area of these successive straits (successive in time only) may have been we have no evidence to tell, but that between Tyne and Wansbeck (or perhaps Coquet), in the time which elapsed between the deposition of the Little Limestone and Fell-top, there was, at three distinct periods and occupying identical portions of what is now Northumberland, a coral sea of no great width is abundantly proved. That this narrow sea ran east and west, and that its deepest portion was somewhere between Belsay and Stamfordham is all but certain. . . . All the lime quarries between the Roman Wall and the Tyne and [those] east of the town [of Corbridge] (except those at Halton Shields and between Harlow Hill and the southern Whittle-dene reservoir) are opened in one or other of these beds, in which, and in the shales accompanying which, . . . most of the common fossils of the Yoredale Rocks may be found.’¹

The Fell-top Limestone is exposed on the north side of the bend in the Tyne about half way between Styford-hall and Hall-moor, ‘it is full of fossils here, and it is remarkable that these are, as a rule, different from those which characterise the bed at Harlow Hill. They agree, however, with the formula of the same horizon at Foxton-hall, near Alnmouth.’² A further outcrop occurs at Dilston mill, 150 feet above the sea, where it is seen

¹ G. A. Lebour, ‘Notes on the Geology of Corbridge,’ *Hist. of Berw. Nat. Club.* vol. x. p. 125.

² *Ibid.* p. 124.

dipping at an angle of 4 degrees to the south-south-west and the bed is followed by the Stublick dyke and disappears under the drift, but again appears at Mount Pleasant, 350 feet above sea-level, cropping out parallel to the lower exposure. A further outcrop occurs in the sinuous banks of the Derwent 3 miles above Shotley Bridge, where it is cut off by the south-east branch of the Ninety-fathom dyke ; and intersected by the lead veins worked in the Healyfield lead mine.

The grit and shale beds coloured by the Geological Survey as ' Millstone Grit ' occur chiefly to the south of the Tyne, but the main outcrop sweeps north-east from Bywell, between Newton-hall and Ovington, and in that district contains two well-marked bands of shale. South of the river the outcrop is complicated by the Stublick and Ninety-fathom faults and their ramifications, but the grit and shale beds occupy most of the moorland country in Slaley, Bywell, and Shotley, as at Acton fell, 1,127 feet, Edmundbyers, 1,260 feet, and Cowbyers fell, 1,279 feet, and their relations to the upper beds of the Limestone series can be well studied to the north of Blanchland. The Gannister beds above, form the water parting between the Derwent and the Tyne from Whittonstall to Bulbeck common, 1,400 feet, the highest point in the district. At Apperley, between Whittonstall and New Ridley, the beds have yielded a few fossils, and among them Professor Lebour obtained specimens of *Aviculopecten papyraceus*, a characteristic Gannister species, though found also in the limestone series below.

The main basin of the Newcastle coal-field occurs to the east of this district, but three miniature coal basins in the true Coal-measures, or Middle Coal-measures of the Survey, are contained in the parish of Bywell St. Peter. Their preservation is due partly to the effect of the Ninety-fathom dyke and its associated north and south branches, and partly to the configuration of the ground. The most westerly of these little coal-fields occurs on Barley-hill at a height of nearly 1,000 feet; only the lowest or Brockwell seam appears to have escaped denudation here. The central basin on Grey Mare hill rises to a height of 960 feet, and is divided by the Ninety-fathom dyke and the north and south cross faults. Here all the four seams from the Brockwell to the Five-quarter coal have been preserved, and the same is the case with the more easterly patch. No one of these miniature basins is, however, over a mile in diameter. The coal was

worked at the Grey Mare hill colliery sixty-five years ago by a shaft near the top of the hill, from which a working to the east appears to have undermined Shotley church, causing it to collapse and become a ruin. More recently, mining by drift seems to have been attempted on the other side of the hill. At Whittonstall, where coal was formerly worked, two important cross faults occur which cause an extension of the beds somewhat to the south.

Beneath the Brockwell seam to the south and east of Grey Mare hill, and between it and the Whittonstall basin, there is an outcrop of the famous ironstone bed, locally known as the 'German Band.' Not, as Professor Lebour remarks,¹ because of any covert allusion to itinerant musicians, but due to the small colony of German sword makers who in former days worked this ironstone and plied their trade at Derwentcote and Shotley Bridge.

The more important faults traversing the district have already been alluded to in detail. The most important is the Ninety-fathom dyke which enters the district north-east of Whittonstall and runs south-west to Grey Mare hill and thence in a general westerly direction to Acton fell where it appears to die out. The *throw* of this fault diminishes rapidly westwards from 450 feet in the Greenside district to 60 feet at Grey Mare hill. Its two main cross branches, running south-south-east and north-north-west, occur a little to the west of Grey Mare hill on both sides and a little east of Whittonstall on the south side only, but their throw is small and merely tends to extend the Gannister beds slightly to the south.

The Stublick dyke, which starts a little to the east of Corbridge, crosses the Tyne near the railway station, and enters the regality of Hexham at Swallowship. It contains the only whin outcrop in the district which penetrates the limestone at Thornbrough, and is again seen at High Town, south of Dilston. It also carries a lead vein at its extreme eastern termination. Other lead veins occur in the faults crossing the Derwent near Healeyfield and Comblfield house, while two series form a network of veins which cross the fells to the north and west of Blanchland in a north-easterly and north-westerly direction respectively.

There is little to add to what has already been said regarding the glacial accumulations in the district, except to call attention to the interesting series of sands and gravels, of glacial origin, resting on the boulder clay and

¹ Professor Lebour, *Outlines of Geology of Northumberland and Durham*, 1886, p. 56.

containing boulders of Scottish and Lake district rocks as well as those of more local origin. The best section occurs on the north bank of the river Tyne between Thornbrough wood and the Styford alluvial flats, where the funnel-shaped hollows and contorted dips characteristic of these deposits may be best studied. Professor Lebour, who has given considerable attention to these funnel-shaped hollows and dips, refers them to abstraction of subjacent material by means of percolating rain water finding its way, loaded with sediment, to the river.¹

The boulder clay covers a considerable portion of the district, and, in the valleys occupied by the Erring-burn and the river Pont, sometimes attains a considerable depth. In places deposits of clay free from boulder occur, which is dug in places for tiles and drain pipes. Such a tiliary has been worked for many years at Grottington, on the west side of Watling Street, near Stagshaw-bank. Corbridge was formerly regarded as occupying the site of an ancient lake, but this view has now been generally abandoned.²

WATLING STREET.

The Roman highway from the south, after traversing the Palatinate, crosses the river Derwent and enters Northumberland at the eastern extremity of the parish of Bywell St. Peter. Thence its course lies almost due north west until it enters the parish of Corbridge at a distance from the Derwent of seven miles and a quarter. The passage of that river was made at a point in the township of Newlands. From this the neighbouring parish church of Ebchester is seen across the stream, where the bell-gabled structure and its surrounding graveyard occupy the south-western angle of the Roman camp of Vindomora, the next station south of Corstopitum in the first *iter* of the Antonine Road-book and the terminus of the second stage of the southward journey.

The ridge separating the Derwent from the Tyne valley is crossed at Whittonstall, which stands at an elevation of seven hundred and twenty feet above the sea; and the gradient to the summit rises five hundred feet in a distance of two miles. 'The pavement,' of the road, 'is still visible all

¹ Professor G. A. Lebour, 'On certain surface features of the glacial deposits of the Tyne valley,' *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumberland and Durham*, vol. xi. p. 191.

² G. W. Bulman, 'On a Hypothetical Lake,' *Household Magazine* (appendix). 1884.

the way up, at intervals, as well as in the village.¹ On the north-western side of the ridge the road descends with an equally rapid declivity and continues a perfectly straight course for a mile from Whittonstall. At this point, called Castle-hill, the outline of a fort is still traceable² in an adjacent field, and here the road swerves to the northward a little in order to carry the line in the direction of an advantageous crossing place on the Stocksfield burn half-a-mile below. The present road and bridge,³ which cross the stream near the lodge of Wheelbirks, deviate yet farther to the north. After the arc described by the passage of Stocksfield burn, the Roman line is once more straightened as it passes south-west of Hindley farm. Broomley lies just beyond, and at the small syke here the Watling Street has taken a bearing slightly northward, so that the present road is entirely on its western side. 'At about 110 yards in advance,' says Mr. MacLauchlan, 'it leaves the Watling Street, which continues the straight line across the fields,'⁴ but an excavation made by Mr. David Richardson, in September, 1900, across this apparent line of Watling Street, failed to confirm Mr. MacLauchlan's conjecture. The 'line' at this place proved to be the remains of an old boundary dyke. At the cross road to Raw-house and beyond, traces of the line are visible in the present road, which now deviates to ease the gradient, and zig-zags across the direct path.

The Watling Street itself ran straight through Whiteside wood, leaving the direct line again, after passing the present road, in order to ease the descent to the crossing at East Dipton burn, which it passed near Riding Mill, 'close to the small foot-bridge, if not over it.'⁵ With a similar curve on the western side of the burn the Roman line again crossed the present road, and its straight course was resumed near the station road. Its way thence lay through the fields between the railway and the highway to within 330 yards east of Farnley Gate, where the two roads again coincide until the parish of Corbridge is entered at a point distant about two miles from the city of Corstopitum.

¹ MacLauchlan, *Memoir on a Survey of Watling Street*, 1852, p. 18.

² *Ibid.*

³ The bridge was built by subscription in 1890. On the parapet is inscribed the following appropriate quotation from Christina G. Rossetti:—

"Does the road lead up the hill all the way? Yes, to the very end.
Will the journey take the whole long day? From morn to night, my friend."

⁴ MacLauchlan, *supra*, p. 19.

⁵ *Ibid.*

THE PARISH OF BYWELL ST. PETER.

THE BARONY OF BALIOL.

The earliest notice of Bywell occurs in Simeon's *History of the Church of Durham*, where it is mentioned under the spelling Bignell.¹ That Bywell was the place in question cannot be doubted, for there is no site in that part of ancient Northumberland adjacent to the diocese of Lindisfarne which has a name at all similar to that used by the historian of the church of Durham. In one of its churches a portion of a building anterior to the Conquest is still preserved, showing that there was an ecclesiastical establishment there before the time when, due to the new order which came in with the feudal system, the creation of parishes in their mediæval form was instituted in England. The incident, one of more than common interest, which Simeon records in connection with the place, is that on Trinity Sunday (iii. Idus Junii), June 11th, 803, Ecgberht was there consecrated twelfth bishop of Lindisfarne.

It may be assumed as almost certain that during the time of Anglian independence there were two great estates, as there were probably two churches in that part of the county which constitutes the parishes of Bywell St. Peter and Bywell St. Andrew. With regard to the church of the first of these parishes, the evidence is only presumptive, but the church of St. Andrew bears witness in the tower and in a portion of a sepulchral memorial cross, now built into the wall of the tower, that it was in existence in Anglian times.

The two great estates, which were, with the exception of Stocksfield, the same in area as the two parishes, each possibly having its own church, became, after William the Norman had subdued England, two baronies.²

¹ Simeon, *Hist. Eccl. Dunelm.*, lib. ii. cap. v. ed. Bedford, p. 89. Ed. Arnold, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 52.

² The extent of the baronies was not confined to the two parishes, each of them contained important outlying members. The barony of Baliol comprised a moiety of the vill of Bywell and the vills or townships of Acomb, Apperley, Espershields, Fotherley, Healey, Newton, Newton-hall, Newlands, Ridley, Stelling and Whittonstall in St. Peter's parish, the vill of Stocksfield in St. Andrew's parish, Eltringham, Ovington, and Mickley in the adjacent parish of Ovingham, and many other large estates elsewhere. *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 385.

Each was granted by an English king to a great lord, who represented, in the land beyond the Channel, a stock of which the king himself was a member. The two estates thus became, taking their names from their owners, the important fees of Bolbec and Baliol.

An early tradition has recorded that among the adventurers who took part with Duke William of Normandy in the invasion of England, and who were to be ultimately rewarded with the spoils of conquest, was Guy (Guido or Wydo) de Baliol. The stock from which he sprang was an enterprising, adventurous, and far-reaching one, inheriting from a northern ancestry the spirit of dare-devildom, conquest, and plunder, which drove the Viking over the sea, and begat a temper of courage and endurance which has leavened more than one land that they subjugated. We read of an Ursel de Baliol as one of the invaders and conquerors of Sicily under the great Norman, Robert Guiscard. The same Ursel was leader of a band of mercenaries in the pay of the emperor Romanus Diogenes, and took part in the battle in Armenia in 1071, when the emperor was defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan the leader of the Turkmans.¹

The first person whose name is recorded in connection with that part of France in which the various families of Baliol had their origin² is a Gaufrid de Bailliol. He occurs as a witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Tréport, by Robert, count of Eu, in 1059.³ There is nothing whatever to show that he was a member of the family which originated at Bailleul-en-Vimeu or of that of Bailleul-en-Gouffern, both of which sent representatives to England. It appears probable that, as he was a witness to an important deed of Robert, count of Eu, he belonged to a stock of Baliol feudally connected in France and England with the counts of Eu, members of which in Norman times held land in Sussex, where, as Domesday records, the count of Eu had large possessions.⁴

¹ Gibbon, chap. lvii. ed. Smith, vol. vii. p. 160, quoting Jeffrey Malatesta, l. ii. 33.

² According to the *Dictionnaire des Postes*, there are thirteen places of the name of Bailleul in northern France. M. de Belleval, author of an account of John Baliol, king of Scotland, says (p. 5) there have been nineteen different families of the name, all of which, except one in Normandy, are extinct.

³ *Cal. of Doc. in France*, ed. J. H. Round, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 80.

⁴ In a charter of King Stephen confirming gifts which his barons and others, his subjects, French and English, had made to the monastery of St. Pancras at Lewes, there is mention of a grant of tithes in Sussex by Geoffrey de Baliol, 'juxta Haslo decimam Gaufridi de Ballolio de Bifleam.' *Cal. of Doc. in France*, Round, vol. i. p. 511. Mr. Round, in 'Some early grants to Lewes Priory,' *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. xl. p. 69, identifies Bifleam (in another deed Biueltham) with Bibleham in the parish of Mayfield. Geoffrey's grant was confirmed by John, count of Eu, who succeeded c. 1139. It is described as

Rainald de Bailgole, who occurs in Domesday as the owner of land in three counties, appearing there under that name, as well as under that of Rainald vicecomes, which he was of Shropshire, belonged to a quite distinct family from that of the lords of Bywell and Gainford. He was the owner of Baillcul-en-Gouffern, a place in the department of Orne, not far distant from Oximac, the *caput* of the vicomté of the Oximin, a fief of Earl Roger de Montgomery, whose niece, Amieria,¹ the widow of Warin, the first Norman sheriff of Shropshire, he had married.²

Guy de Baliol, the founder of the great English baronial house, came from Picardy and belonged to a family which had its origin and name from Baillcul-en-Vimeu, in the canton of Hallencourt, in the arrondissement of Abbeville in the department of the Somme. The family was one of the most powerful in Ponthieu and was possessed of other large estates there in addition to Baillcul, all of which remained in their hands, after their English lands had been lost by the forfeiture of John, king of Scotland, until the time of Edward Baliol, the last male descendant of the main line.

There is no evidence worthy of credit to show what was the parentage of Guy de Baliol. In an English pedigree³ to the early part of which no reference to documentary proof is attached, it is stated that he was the son of Wimund de Balliol, and that he had two brothers, Bernard and Joscelin, and a sister Hawis. A French pedigree⁴ makes him the son of Guy de Baillcul, with two brothers, Hugh and Joscelin, and a sister Hawis. The two pedigrees do not differ very materially, and may both have originated

¹ 'decimam de dominio de Biueltham in omnibus rebus, quam donavit eis Gaufr' de Bailloil, et postea successores sui, et xxx acras teriac in Bixla cum mansura in eadem villa.' *Cotton MSS.* British Museum, Vesp. 'F' 15, fol. 81. He may have been the same Geoffrey who was a witness to the foundation charter of Tréport, and also as Geoffrey de Bailloil who, with his heir Gilbert, occurs in a charter of confirmation by Henry II. as having made gifts of tithes of money rents in Normandy and England and tithes of essarts, sheeps' wool, cheese and bacon, from England to the church of St. Mary at Eu. *Cal. of Doc. in France*, vol. i. p. 525. It may be inferred that Osbert de Balliol, who gave tithes in Biueltham and a house in Bixla, 'quae fuit canabaria patris mei,' and thirty acres of land near the sea in the same vill to Lewes Priory, was a relation and possibly a descendant of Geoffrey. *Cotton MSS.* Vesp. 'F' 15, fol. 80 v. It is also probable that Radulph de Ballolo who occurs in a confirmation charter of Henry, count of Eu, of the time of Henry II. as a grantor of a garden at Besham to the prebend of William fitz Alec in the church of St. Mary of Hastings, was a member of the same family of Baliol, feudatories of the counts of Eu. Record Office, *Ancient Deeds*, 'D' 1073.

² She is called Amilia in a charter of her husband Rainald and herself, confirming the churches of Wolfston and Church Lawford, in Warwickshire, to the abbey of St. Pierre-en-Dives. *Cal. of Doc. in France*, vol. i. p. 202.

³ A full account of him, with the evidences in proof of his identity, will be found in Eyton. *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii. p. 206, seq.

⁴ *Dodsworth MSS.* Bodleian Library, vol. iv. p. 10.

⁵ *Jean de Baillcul, roi d'Écosse et sire de Baillcul-en-Vimeu*, par René de Belleval. Paris, 1866, p. 46.

from the same source, which possibly had an element of truth in it; they, at the same time, have enough of difference to show that neither of them was merely a copy of the other. The Wimund of the one pedigree may be, though the names are distinct, the Wido of the other, and both may possibly represent the same person. All the five are names frequent among those of the family of Bailleul of Picardy and England, and the children in each case only differ in Hugh of the one being represented by Bernard in the other. It is quite possible, though it does not seem to be capable of proof, that Guy, who had a grant of the English lordships from William Rufus, was a son of a Guy (Wimund or Wido), who was lord of Bailleul-en-Vimeu, and that he had an elder brother, Hugh, who succeeded to and remained upon the ancestral land in Picardy, when the younger brother, Guy, sought his fortune among the host of Normans, Picards, Bretons, and others who followed in the wake of Duke William when he conquered England.¹ If this be so, Bernard, the nephew and successor of Guy, lord of Bywell and Gainford, must have been the son of Hugh, the lord of Bailleul-en-Vimeu. He was, undoubtedly, the person in whom the Picardy and English lordships became united. It appears, from two charters recording grants to the abbey of Sery, which may be dated approximately in 1130 and 1138, that a Hugh de Bailleul had two sons, Bernard and Eustace.² To the earlier of these charters Hugh and his son Eustace are witnesses; to the second Hugh and his son Bernard appear in the same relation. If the supposition be correct which makes Hugh to be the lord of Bailleul-en-Vimeu and the brother of Guy of England, then Bernard, failing Eustace, who must either have been the younger son, or have died childless, was the heir to the lands in Picardy as he was the successor to his uncle Guy in England.

There is no evidence that Guy de Baliol formed one of the first expedition, which overthrew the English king and his power at Hastings,

¹ Wido de Balliol occurs as a witness to a grant of Notfeld, in Surrey, by Henry I. to the priory of St. Vulmar, at Boulogne. With one exception the other witnesses are all persons of high official position, or relations of the king. His connection with Picardy appears to be the reason why he appears in the list. It might seem from this that he was the owner of the Picardy lordships of his house, but it probably does not imply more than that he was connected with a great local family, and in favour with the king. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, etc. 1817, vol. vi. p. 1114.

² Note to a pedigree in M. de Belleval's *Jean de Bailleul*, p. 48. M. de Belleval calls Hugh sire de Bailleul-en-Vimeu, but gives no proof of the statement.

nor, indeed, is there any certain proof that he came to England in the time of the Conqueror.¹

That he was possessed of large estates in the time of his successor, the Red King, is established upon documentary evidence of absolute authority.² He received from William Rufus a mediety of the manor of Bywell on the Tyne, probably including Woodhorn with its appendages, the manor of Gainford with Stainton, the villis of Marwood and Middleton, and the forests of Marwood and Teesdale in the valley of the Tees. This grant, consisting of estates carved out of the large possessions of the earldom of Northumberland, comprised within it the regalities and immunities of a great baronial franchise, the right of gallows, power to judge felons taken within the liberty, and the chattels of felons convicted in the lord's court.³

The centres of these two great Baliol lordships, Bywell and Marwood, present features in some respects similar, though they differ widely in others. Both are situated on large rivers and each guards the access to the lower parts of the valley in which it is placed, the Durham site being higher up the river than that which stands on the Tyne. They are both planted among rich and fertile fields with bleak and wild uplands in near neighbourhood.

At Bywell, the castle, which is later, however, than the time of the Baliols,⁴ lies close by the river, in times of flood scarcely out of reach of its

¹ In Spearman's *Enquiry* (1729), p. 51, there is an account of the Baliol family in connection with Barnard Castle, apparently taken from some previous writer, which contains a passage about Guy Baliol and the grant of Bywell, Marwood, and Gainford. There is no reference to any authority for the statement, and though there is a certain amount of precision about the relation which might seem to be in favour of its correctness, it cannot be regarded as authentic so far at least as the details are concerned. 'Guido Baliol in Angliam cum Willielmo Conquestori venit, cui quidem Guidoni Willielmus Rufus Rex anno 7 regni sui, pro bono et fideli servitio suo impenso, dedit baroniam de Bywell in comitatu Northumbriae, cumque baronem inde fecit, deditque praeterea idem Rex Willielmus dicto tempore forestas de Teasdale et Marwood simul cum dominiis de Middleton in Teasdale et Gainford cum omnibus eorum regalitatibus et immunitatibus ad inde spectantibus.'

² 'Hugo de Baillol tenet in capite de domino Rege baroniam de Bywelle cum pertinenciis per servicium quinque militum. Et tamen debet ad wardam Novi Castri super Tynam xxx milites. Omnes vero antecessores sui tenuerunt per eadem servicia post tempus domini Regis Willelmi Ruffi, qui eos feoffavit; et de feoffamento illo nichil alienatum est vel datum per maritagium vel elemosinam vel aliquo modo unde dominus Rex minus habeat de servicio suo.' *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 392. The thirty men he had to find for castle-ward at Newcastle-upon-Tyne probably represented one from each of the thirty fees held by the Baliols throughout England, but which were all to be provided out of the Bywell barony.

³ The rights of one of the Baliol baronies are given in full in the pleadings of a suit before the King's Justices at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 21 Edw. 1. 'Item Johannes rex Scotiae habet apud Castrum Bernardi infra praedictas libertates (Dunelm.): mercatum, feriam, pillorium, et tumberell, furcas et infangenethef, et capit catella felonum dampnatorum in curia sua, et habet ibi liberam chaceam et liberam warennam in omnibus terris suis in libertate praedicti Episcopi.' Ryley, *Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 169.

⁴ There does not appear to have been a castle or any such like fortified place at Bywell when it was in the hands of the Baliols. Had there been one it is almost certain that some remains of it would have been left. At Bywell, as the centre of the fee, there must, however, have been some adequate place of

waters, the stream flowing gently with rippling shallows over a pebbly bed. Along the river side, and not far distant from the house and court of the lord, were the houses of his retainers, with two churches in near proximity, one attached to the Baliol fee, the other to the conterminous one of Bolbec. Among the houses were those of the miller, the carpenter, the baker, the pounder, and other needful folk, not the least important being that of the smith with his forge; he, the oldest as he is the greatest of all noble craftsmen, for 'by hammer and hand all arts do stand,' who has a pedigree in comparison with which that of Baliol is but of yesterday. Across the river stretched the weir, as well a dam for the lord's mill, as a provision, in the trap it contained, for catching the salmon in their ascent up-stream, and forming a very valuable property among the rights of the barony.¹

At Barnard Castle, the other north country Baliol lordship, into which Marwood has developed, the castle stands high upon the precipitous rock which there bounds the Tees on its northern bank. Unlike the Tyne, the river flows in a broken and angry course over a rocky bed, through which it wears its way, for many a mile. The castle rises in strength and dominates the town, which gathers in a closely packed mass beneath it, suggesting the commanding rule of the lord as well as his protecting hand.

In addition to Bywell, Marwood, and Gainford, the great lordships in Tynedale and Teesdale, given him by William Rufus about 1093, Guy de Baliol was possessed of Stokesley with the forest of Basedale in Cleveland, probably by grant from the same king.² As he gave land in the hundred of that place, he appears to have been the owner of the manor of Hitchin

residence for the lord, and other buildings appurtenant to a great franchise. The names of witnesses to many Baliol charters give evidence of their having been executed in the lord's court there, and in one case, a grant of land from Adam de Stokesfeld to Sir Alexander de Baylliol (*Durham Treasury*, Misc. Chart. No. 251), one of the witnesses is William de Rodheclin, senescal of Biwell.

¹ In a grant from John de Stokesfelde to Sir Robert de Estouteville and dame Alaynor de Gounure his wife, widow of Alexander de Baliol, mention is made of the 'loc' and fishery at Bywell. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 252.

² The extent of the manor is set out in *Kirkby's Inquest*, Surt. Soc. No. 49, p. 133, as follows: Stokeslay, Batherby, Ingleby juxta Grenehowe, Parva Browghton, Dromondby, Kyrkeby, Magna Buskeby, Parva Buskby, Scoterskelff, Thoraldby, et Neweby. It consisted of four fees, and had a fair granted by Henry III. In *Domesday*, the manerium in Stocheslage had a soke comprising Codeschelf, Turoldebi, Englebi, Broctune, Tametun, Cherchebi, Dragmalebi, Buschebi et alia Buschebi. *Domesday*, Record Series, vol. i. p. 331 b. Hugo de Eure, son of Ada de Baliol by her marriage with John fitz Robert, then the owner, when summoned in 1290 to show warrant for various privileges he claimed, stated that they had been held by his grandfather, Hugo de Baliol, and his ancestors from the time of the Conquest. *Placita de quo warranto*, Record Series, p. 194.

(Hiche), in Hertfordshire, an early Baliol fee, though it is stated in the *Testa de Nevill* to have been given to the Baliols by grant of Henry II.¹

Like many of the great barons who benefited by the conquest and redistribution of England, Guy de Baliol was a large benefactor to the church. The spirit which impelled these great landed lords to such liberal endowments was surely not merely that of a base superstitious fear, or of an attempt to condone offences against an outraged Deity by a gift. It was rather, it may be hoped, the desire to provide the people who belonged to them, and among whom they lived, with the means of securing a better instruction and of aspiring to higher and more humane feelings than the incidents and experiences of their daily life afforded them.

Guy de Baliol gave land at Hexton in Hitchin hundred to the abbey of St. Albans.² To St. Mary's abbey at York he gave the church of Stokesley, with a carucate of land there and the tithe of the demesne; the church of Gainford with two bovates of land and the tithe of the demesne; and the church of Stainton (a member of Gainford), with two bovates of land and the tithe of the demesne. The grant was made for the souls of his lord King Henry, of Henry's father William the Conqueror, and his mother Queen Matilda, his brother William Rufus, his son William (drowned in the White Ship), as well as for the souls of members of his own family.³

The name of his wife was Dionysia, by whom he had a daughter, Hawis, who married William Bertram, lord of Mitford. Her father, Guy, gave her

¹ The extent of the manor held in capite of the king by the service of two knights' fees, is given in an inquisition taken in December, 1268, on the death of John de Baliol. (*Inq. p.m.* 53 Hen. III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 33.) In the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 265 b, John de Baliol is stated to hold it, of the old feoffment, by the service of one-and-a-half knight's fees, paying by the hand of Robert de Cherleton his senescal 1½ marcs. In the same record, p. 281 b, it is valued at £100. A further entry connected with it occurs in the *Testa*, p. 269 b, under the date of 19 Hen. III. (1234-5): 'Hugo de Baillo tenet Hiche in capite de domino Rege in augmento baroniae suae, de dono Henrici Regis avi Domini Regis, et defendit terram cum alia baronia sua per feodum duorum militum.'

² 'Wido de Bailul dedit Sancto Albano et fratribus ad victum eorum unam virgatum terrae in Hehstanstune.' Brit. Mus. *Cotton MSS.* Nero 'D' 7, fol. 94 b. He occurs in the list of 'Nomina seculariorum et fraternitatum receptorum,' fol. 119 v.

³ 'Omnibus videntibus vel audientibus, tam modernis quam posteris, litteras has, Guido de Balliolo salutem. Sciatis me dedisse in pura elemosina Deo et Sanctae Mariae et abbaciae Eboracensi ecclesiam de Stokesley et unam carucatum terrae in eadem villa, et decimam de dominio meo ejusdem villae, et ecclesiam de Gaynesford et duas bovatas terrae et decimam de dominio meo ejusdem manerii, et ecclesiam de Steynton et duas bovatas terrae et decimam de dominio meo ejusdem villae, pro anima Henrici regis domini mei et patris ejus regis Willelmi et matris ejus reginae Matild' et fratris ejus regis Willelmi, et filii ejus Willelmi, et pro anima mea et Dionisiae uxoris meae et Bernardi de Balliolo nepotis mei, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Et hoc sciatis quod hanc donacionem feci sine omni terreno servicio. Testibus, Raynero dapifero meo, et Vitali de Stokesley et Haithelardo et Roberto presbitero et Sauhala presbitero. Et hanc elemosinam feci pro animabus patris mei et matris meae et omnium parentum meorum.' Minster Library, York, xvi. 'A.' 1, *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 304. In the margin is the note, 'Ista carta jacet inter cartas fundatorum, cellula quarta, littera A.'

the socage of Stainton,¹ a member of Gainford; the lordship of the place remained, however, with that of Gainford, in the main line of Baliol until the forfeiture of John, the king of Scotland. He also gave her Bechefeld, in the barony of Baliol.² The only incident in his life, beyond grants to religious houses, which has been recorded, is a prohibition, issued probably in the first decad of the twelfth century, from Henry I. forbidding him to hunt in the forests of Ranulf Flambard, bishop of Durham.³ The time of his death is uncertain.⁴ He left no son, and was succeeded by his nephew, Bernard, probably the son of a brother, Hugh.⁵

His successor, Bernard,⁶ was the builder of the great stronghold on the height of Marwood, which, under the name of Barnard Castle, supplanted the old Anglian name of the place. There is nothing left to show at what period of Bernard's life the castle was built.⁷ It is doubtful if any portion of his work remains, the greater part of the present building is certainly of many different and later times. Towering, as it does, over the river on one side, and enclosed by woods and gardens on the others, it presents a picture alike impressive by its massive strength and soothing by its gracious surroundings, and may claim, from its position and imposing outlines, to

¹ Roger Bertram, son of William and Hawis, by a deed, executed between 1149 and 1152, confirmed to St. Mary's, York, the grant of the church at Stainton. 'Rogerus Bertram omnibus amicis suis et Sanctae Ecclesiae fidelibus, tam praesentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Ebor., consilio venerabilium episcoporum Willelmi Dunelm. et Adelwoldi Carleol., ecclesiam de Staynton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, liberam et quietam, quam pater meus Willelmus et avus meus Wido de Bailliol eidem ecclesiae dederunt, pro anima patris mei et matris meae, necnon et salute mea, parentumque meorum, tam vivorum quam defunctorum. Testibus hiis, Willelmo episcopo Dunelm., Adelev' episcopo Carlel', Laurencio priore Dunelmensi, Ranulfo archidiacono, Nicholao priore de Brincheburgh, Magistro Laurencio.' *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 312 v.

² Socagium baroniae de Bayll'. 'Heres Rogeri Bertram tenet Bechefeld in maritagium.' *Testa de Nevill*, p. 388.

³ Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 389. 'Guido de Baleol in Durhamshire, tempore Henrici primi prohibitus ne fugeret in forestis Ranulphi Episcopi Dunelm. Teste Wald(ric) cancellario meo apud Barton super Humbram.'

⁴ Walbran, in the *History of Gainford*, p. 127, note *, says he was alive in 1112, but he gives no authority for the statement. He also states that he was alive after 1109, to which year he attributes the writ of prohibition by Henry I. There is no ground, however, for assigning any year to the issuing of the writ, which, however, on account of its being witnessed by Waldric, must have been before 1107.

⁵ Walbran, p. 147, says he was informed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart., that the name of Wido's wife was Agnes, and that Barnard had two brothers, Guy and Hugh. This information, he says, was obtained from charters in France. It is unfortunate that he gave no reference to where the charters were.

⁶ The succession of Bernard to his uncle Guy was not according to the ordinary laws of descent, for Guy had a daughter to whom his lordships would naturally have passed. It is possible, as Mr. Long-staffe has suggested in a paper on Stainton-in-the-Street (*Arch. Ael.* vol. iii. new series, p. 75), that arrangements of the nature of entails might have then existed, and that Bernard succeeded under some such special settlement.

⁷ Walbran, *History of Gainford*, p. 127, says the castle was built between the years 1112 and 1132, citing in note * a charter, containing the words 'capella de castello Bernardi,' which he thinks was granted between 1131 and July 17th, 1132; he adduces this as proof that it was built before the latter date. The deed is a grant by abbot Clement, and cannot be earlier than 1161, when he succeeded. Only the initial C of the name is written, which Walbran appears to have read as G, the initial of Godfrid, who, becoming abbot in 1131, died July 17th, 1132. *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 305.

hold its own even when compared with most of the other noble castles of the north. The erection of a residence for the lord with all the necessary apparatus for a great franchise necessarily added to the existing population of the old vill of Marwood. The place thus became so important that Bernard de Baliol created it a borough, with rights, liberties, and privileges, similar to those which had been granted by Alan of Brittany, earl of Richmond, to his burgesses of that place. Bernard's charter no longer exists, but that of his son, confirming it,¹ and others, also confirmatory, granted by members of the family, still remain, some with the seals attached, among the muniments of the town of Barnard Castle.

Bernard Baliol, in 1130-1, in Yorkshire and Northumberland, was pardoned, by the king's brief to the sheriff, £6 15s., and another sum of 42s.; and in the same counties, for Danegeld, 37s. 1d. In Essex and Herts, he was pardoned five marcs of silver, and in Herts, for Danegeld, 33s. 4d.² In 1161-2 he paid £20 for scutage for the army of Toulouse.³

Bernard de Baliol came into intimate relations with David, king of Scotland, who, through his early bringing up at the court of his relative, Henry I., had become influenced by Norman habits and manners, and attached to many members of the great feudatories of the English crown. Bernard must have often resided in Scotland, for his name occurs attached as a witness to numerous charters of King David. That he occupied a favourable position with David is shown by the large grants of land in Scotland which he had from the king. It is possible, indeed, that this Scottish connection may have led to the marriage of his descendant, John, with the great heiress of Galloway, which brought the throne of Scotland to his son. In spite of this relationship with David, he was one of those who endeavoured to dissuade him from his intended war with England, and he still further showed his faithfulness to his own country by forming one of the army which defeated the Scottish king at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cowton Moor, August 22nd, 1138.⁴ Before this, in 1135, together with King David, he had done homage to the Empress Matilda, and in 1140 he supported William Cumin, the chancellor of Scotland, when, with the connivance of the empress and David, he intruded himself into the see of Durham.⁵ His adherence to the invader of the

¹ His charter, which has attached to it an imperfect seal, is printed in Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 233. Surtees, *History of Durham*, vol. iv. p. 71.

² *Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii*, ed. Hunter, Record Series, pp. 28, 34, 42, 57, 62.

³ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, p. 29, 8 Hen. II. Eboracsira.

⁴ Ric. Hagustald., *Priory of Hexham*, vol. i. p. 89; *Chron. of Reign of Stephen*, etc., vol. iv. p. 161.

⁵ Simeon of Durham, *Continuatio*, ed. Bedford p. 265; ed. Arnold, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 144.

bishopric of Durham must have been shaken when Cumin, about Christmas in the same year, plundered Baliol's lands and slew many of his men.¹ It is, however, possible that he had even before then withdrawn his support of Cumin and his adherence to the empress: in any case, he shortly after transferred his allegiance to King Stephen, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Lincoln, February 2nd, 1141.² The public records of the kingdom at the time are very incomplete, and it could not therefore be expected that many notices of him in his relation to the affairs of the crown and its officials should occur. In 1162, the sheriff of Yorkshire, Bertram de Bulmer, accounted for the scutage of Bernard de Baliol, who had paid £20 into the treasury.³ Like his uncle, he was a benefactor of the church, granting a confirmation of Guy's gift of Gainford to the monks of St. Mary's abbey, in which occurs the clause, 'as it was given by Wido de Baliol, my uncle, from whom I have heirship.'⁴ By an agreement, which must have been made at the same time as Bernard's confirmation, for the witnesses to both are identical, it was arranged that, during his own life and that of his heir next to come, Bernard Baliol should have the nomination of a parson to serve the church of Gainford. The parson so nominated was to be presented to the bishop of Durham by the abbot of St. Mary himself, and he (the parson) was to pay, during the life time of Bernard and his heir next to come, 40s. yearly to the abbot. The confirmation and agreement were probably made not long after Savaric became abbot, in 1132.⁵

¹ Simeon of Durham, *Continuatio*, ed. Bedford, p. 265; ed. Arnold, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 283.

² Joh. Hagustald., *Twysden Decem Script.*, p. 269; *Priory of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. vol. i. p. 134.

³ *Rot. Pipae* (Yorkshire), 8 Henry II. rot. 6.

⁴ 'B. de Balliolo . . . Sciatis me concessisse . . . S. Mariae Ebor, ecclesiam de Gainesford cum capella de castello Bernardi et aliis pertinentiis suis . . . quam ecclesiam Wido de Balliolo meus avunculus de quo hereditatem habeo, praefato monasterio dedit . . . pro salute animae ipsius Widonis et pro salute animae meae et patris et matris meae, necnon et filiorum meorum vivorum et defunctorum.' *Crawford Collection of Charters*, Bodleian Library, 1895, No. xviii. p. 34.

⁵ 'Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus litteras has, hoc esse prolocutum de ecclesia de Gaynesford, inter Savaricum abbatem et monachos Sanctae Mariae Ebor., et Bernardum de Balliolo, quod si vivente Bernardo et primo herede suo post ipsam venturo, personam praefatae ecclesiae de Gaynesford providere contingeret, ipse Bernardus vel heres suus talem eligeret personam quae legitima sit, electamque abbati et monachis Sanctae Mariae Ebor. transmittet. Abbas vero sola sua auctoritate eam episcopo Dunelmensi praesentabit. Suscipiens autem persona ecclesiam abbati et monachis per sacramentum fidelitatis alligabitur. De beneficiis autem sepe dictae ecclesiae retinet abbas in manu sua, vivente Bernardo et herede suo primo post ipsum venturo, singulis annis xl solidos, quos reddent ei clerici qui interim tenebunt ecclesiam. Postquam vero mortui fuerint Bernardus et heres suus primus, nichil ulterius pertinebit ad aliquem suorum successorum de eligenda persona, set talis per abbatem et monachos si intromittet de ecclesia qui idoneus erit, et ipsa ecclesia postea remanebit monasterio Sanctae Mariae Ebor., soluta et libera ab omni consuetudine terrena, sicut pura et perpetua elemosina. Testibus. Ingelramo de Ball', Waltero de Heding', Daniele filio Walteri, Paulino medico, Hereberto de Doura clerico Bernardi de Ball', Raynero de Stokesley, Elsi de Neuton, Waltero de Abbeuilla.' *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 306.

In Northumberland he gave to the canons of Hexham the manor of Stelling, and, at Newbiggen-on-the-Sea, a member of the manor of Woodhorn, and part of the great Baliol fee in Northumberland,¹ a toft, and two acres of land; to Newminster abbey he gave another toft in Newbiggen,² and to the priory of Brinkburn he gave a dwelling (mansura) in the same place, which was exchanged for another by his son Bernard, who addresses his charter to all his men, French and English, and especially to his 'burgesses' of Newbyggyng.³ Out of his Scottish estates he gave a fishery in the Tweed pertaining to Wudehorne, called Wudehorne stelle, to the monastery of Kelso.⁴ A grant of fifteen librates of land at Wedelee in Dynnesley, otherwise Preston, a member of his manor of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, which he made, with the consent of his son Ingelram, to the knights of the Temple, was executed under very unusual circumstances, which seem to emphasize the importance of the gift. It was done at Paris in a chapter of the order, in the presence of the pope, Eugenius III. (1145-1153), the king of France, four archbishops, and one hundred and thirty knights of the Temple.⁵

It is difficult to form an estimate of the character of Bernard Baliol from the few incidents of his life which have been recorded. What is known, however, is favourable to him. He conducted himself in very troublous times in such a way as on more than one occasion to save himself from a position which might have been perilous. He increased the possessions of his house and added to its influence, and, by the erection of the great castle on the Tees, he made himself secure against attack from more than one quarter. To the right and just ordering of his retainers and

¹ *Priory of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. No. 46, vol. ii. p. 116.

² *Newminster Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. No. 66, pp. 244, 245.

³ *Brinkburn Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. No. 90, pp. 144, 145.

⁴ This grant was confirmed by King David, Bernard Baliol the second, Hugh Baliol, Bernard the first's great-grandson, and Richard, bishop of Durham. The charter was witnessed by Bernard's sons Wido (Guy) and Bernard. *Liber S. Mariae de Calchou*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 24, 42, 43.

⁵ The following abstract of this very interesting charter is made from a transcript of the original document in 'Registrum munimentorum, etc., prioratus hospitalis S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia, etc.,' British Museum, *Cotton MSS.*, Nero 'E' vi. 1 Rubric xxvi., folio, new 125, old 118: 'Bernardus de Ballolio salutem, etc., volo notum fieri omnibus, etc., quod pro dilectione Dei et salute animae meae, antecessorumque meorum, fratribus militibus de templo Salomonis xv^{um} libratas terrae meae quam in Anglia possideo perpetuo in elemosinam, libere et absque ulla consuetudine, dedi et concessi Wedelee nominatim, quae est membrum de Hichen, etc., filio meo Ingelramo concedente et assentiante. Hoc donum in capitolio quod in octavis Paschae Parisiis fuit feci; Domino apostolico Eugenio praesente et ipso rege Franciae et Archiepiscopo Senn' (Senonensi), etc., et fratribus militibus templi alba clamide indutis c^{lxxxv} et xxx^{ta} praesentibus, &c. A charter of confirmation by King Stephen occurs at folio 133 b.

men, gathered about the centre of his franchise, and to their reasonable independence, he showed himself well disposed, when he made Barnard Castle into a borough, with all its attendant privileges. His gifts to religious houses have already been noticed. One of the most creditable of his actions, which indeed may be called noble, was the part he took in endeavouring to prevent David of Scotland from continuing the cruel and devastating invasion of England which he was carrying on before the battle of the Standard. This was the more praiseworthy by reason of the relations between them. Baliol was indebted to David for large grants of land, was in fact under the feudal system his man, and therefore bound to him by many a strong tie, which might have prevented a weaker and less honourable character from assuming the office of peacemaker. It is pleasing to remember that another northern baron, similarly circumstanced, Robert de Brus, was equally a partner in the same good purpose. Each of these two great lords, thus associated in an attempt in a politic and humane cause, was also the progenitor of a king of Scotland. Bernard Baliol had the reputation of being a brave and skilful soldier, and was engaged in many warlike operations, not always, however, with success. One of the chroniclers says of him, that he was most experienced in military affairs.

According to a charter executed between 1127 and 1144, granting to the abbey of Cluny certain altars in the diocese of Amiens, which the grantors, Bernard and his children, had by inheritance, the name of Bernard's wife was Mathildis; four sons are mentioned, Igerrannus (Ingelram), Guy, Eustace, and Bernard, and a daughter, Atuidis, as well as brothers, one of whom was called Radulf.¹ He appears to have died in 1167, when he was succeeded by his son, Bernard. Dugdale in his *Baronage* does not recognise more than one Bernard, but, in addition to the improbability of a life having lasted so long as would be required had there been only one of the name, there is the evidence of charters and other documents showing that there were two. Among others is the second Bernard's grant of confirmation to the burgesses of Barnard Castle, where he assures to them the privileges given by his father. The *Liber Vitae* of the church of Durham is conclusive on

¹ *Cal. of Documents in France*, ed. Round, vol. i. p. 513. The altars were those of Dompierre (Domnopro), Bailleul (Baiollio), T(ours), Ercourt (Aerdicuria), Ramburelles (Ramburellis), Al(benai). The grant was probably made in 1138 or shortly before then, as in that year it was confirmed by Guarinus, bishop of Amiens. *Gallia Christiana*, vol. x. p. 1174.

the matter, for in the list of benefactors there occur the entries, Bernardus Bailliol senior, Bernardus junior, his son.¹

In the year 1168, after Bernard the second had succeeded, he was fined twenty pounds for not rendering an account of what he held in chief of the king by production of his charters.² Two years afterwards he freed his lands, which had been seized into the king's hands, by a payment of two hundred mares, of which he had paid 100 mares, leaving 100 mares still owing, which were paid before the next year's account.³ The same year he owed £4 for a forfeiture in Newebigginge.⁴ In 1173 he rendered account for the scutage of Ireland.⁵ In 1194-5 the sheriff of Northants rendered account of Bernard Baliol for 20s.⁶; and, in 1197-8, the same sheriff owed 20s. for his third sentge,⁷ part of which was still owing in 1199-1200.⁸

Bernard Baliol followed in the steps of his ancestors in giving liberally to various monastic houses. In a grant he made to Edmund de Sedtun of a third part of Setun, he burdened the land with a yearly sum of one mare of silver, to be paid to the abbey of St. Andrew of Hexham, for the souls of Bernard de Baillolo, his father, and Guy, his brother. In augmentation of the third part of Setun, he further gave him sixty-four acres and one rood upon Dethederig, for which he was to render, on the part of Bernard, every year at Christmas, twelve pence for castleward at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (*Reddendo per annum ad Natale Domini duodecim denarios pro custodia domini Regis apud Novum Castrum super Tinam*).⁹ He con-

¹ *Liber Vitae*. Surt. Soc. No. 13, p. 103. The entries are very full and conclusive. 'Bernardus Bail' senior. | Bernardus junior, filius ejus. | Ingelram de b. filius ejus. | Wid' et Eustacius filii ejus. | Matilda mater et Hawisia et altera Hawis, et domina Agnes de Pinchenei nxor junioris Bernardi. | Rogerus filius Hugonis nepos ejus, et Johannes frater Rogeri.'

² *Rot. Pipae*, 14 Hen. II. Pipe Roll Society, vol. xii. p. 172. All the references to the Pipe rolls which concern the Bywell barony may be found in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. The greatest credit is due to the Rev. John Hodgson for having printed the whole of the entries connected with the county in those most valuable historical records the Pipe rolls. It is a strange and deplorable fact that even now the complete series of Pipe Rolls, as well as of other equally indispensable state documents have not been printed by the authority of the nation.

³ *Rot. Pipae* (Northumberland), 16 Hen. II. Pipe Roll Soc. vol. xv. p. 48.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 51.

⁵ *Ibid.* 19 Hen. II. Pipe Roll Soc. vol. xix. p. 112.

⁶ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 82.

⁷ *Rot. Pipae* (Northamptonshire), 9 Ric. I. rot. 6 dorso.

⁸ *Ibid.* 1 John, rot. 2.

⁹ The original charter, wanting the seal, is preserved among the muniments of Sir Arthur E. Middleton, bart., at Belsay. Seaton, in the manor of Woodhorn, part of the Baliol fee, was ultimately, if not at the time of this deed, divided into three parts. The payment of one marc represents a third of 40s., a rent given out of Seaton to the abbey of Hexham by Bernard Baliol. *Hexham Priory*, vol. ii. p. 42. Surt. Soc. The number of witnesses (given below) is very large, and appears to include the names of persons from various parts of the Baliol fees, including one from Hitchin in Herefordshire, and at least two from Picardy. 'His testibus. Guidone de bouis curia, Hugone de Tillelai, Reginaldo de Neutum, Roberto de Rue, Osberto de Hiche, Hugone capellano, Petro diacono de Loisun, Nicholao de Nuebi, Guidone de Balreim, Waltero de Hestdib, Helya fratre Roberti de Rue, Hugone de Sancto Germano, Waltero filio Mauricii, Ingelramo de Loisun, Hugone filio Reginaldi, Thoma filio Gille,

firmed to the abbey of St. Mary at York the gift of the church of Gainford, the church of the castle of Bernard, and the church of Middleton, with two bovates of land and a toft and croft.¹ In this charter he mentions that in the time of his father the churches of the castle of Bernard and Middleton were chapels. It is difficult to understand what is meant by that expression, for Barnard Castle has always until quite lately been merely a chapel under Gainford. Some change in the status of that church at the two periods seems to be implied by the terms of Bernard's confirmation. To another great Yorkshire monastery, Rievaulx, he gave large grants of pasturage in his forest of Teesdale, with land as well, and similar pasturage in his forest of Westerdale, in Cleveland, and land in addition. These charters² are of much interest, on account of the full details there given of boundaries, numbers and kinds of horses and cattle, and the various things connected with them. They show also a sense of obligation to the king, Henry II., all the grants being made for the soul of the king as well as for those of Bernard's relatives, his father Bernard, his uncle Jocelin, and his wife Agnes de Pinchenei. He gave to the same monks a fishery at Neasham on the Tees, with lands and other rights.³ To the abbey of Whitby he granted the churches of Ingleby and Kirkby, and confirmed his brother Guy's grant of the mill of Ingleby.⁴ Guy de Baliol, apparently his elder brother, who had died during his father's lifetime, is mentioned in a confirmation charter of King Stephen to the monastery of St. Pancras, at Lewes, a dependency of the great abbey of Cluny.⁵ He appears there as the grantor of Faxton (Fakestuna) which, with Waldegrave and Multon, all in Northamptonshire, were part of the Baliol fee and held of the honour of Castle Barnard.⁶ Guy de Baliol confirmed to St. Mary's, York,

Radulpho filio Gille, Eustacio de Werweyton, Baldwino de B'cistone, Rogero p'tore (pistore) de Castello Bernardi, Odo coco, Fouberto coco, Ri (parchment eaten away), Rann' clerico de Stanfordham, Ricardo de Stellig, Jordano de Heddun, Ada filio Symonis (Syois), Ada de Hydelaï, Galfrido de Lelleforde.⁷

¹ 'Bernardus de Baillol . . . sciatis me concessisse . . . ecclesie Sanctae Mariae Eboraci . . . ecclesiam de Gainford cum omn. pert. suis, et ecclesiam de Castello Bernardi cum omn. pert. suis, et ecclesiam de Midelton cum omn. pert. suis. Et in eadem villa de Midelton duas bovatas terrae cum tofto et crofto. Sciendum est autem quod ecclesiae praenominatae, scilicet, de Castello Bernardi et de Midelton fuerunt capellae in tempore patris mei.' Original charter, Brit. Mus. Cart. Cott. v. 75. Seal equestrian. *Cat. of Seals in Brit. Mus.* vol. ii. p. 241, No. 5643. *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 304 v.

² *Cartulary of Rievaulx.* Surt. Soc. No. 83, pp. 67, 155.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 67, 126, 153.

⁴ *Whitby Cartulary.* Surt. Soc. No. 69, vol. i. p. 55.

⁵ *Cal. of Documents in France*, ed. Round, vol. i. p. 512.

⁶ Under the heading 'Feoda Johannis de Baillol in honore Castri Bernard,' Adam de Perington held four fees in Faxton, Waldegrave, and Multon. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 27. The same Adam also held of John de Baliol, in the barony of Bywell, Ellington, Cressewelle and Hayden, as one fee of the old feoffment. *l. c.* p. 385. In Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 417, Guy de Baliol, in the time of Henry II., is said to have held one hide and a half and a virgate of land in Moulton, of the fee of Faxton, and p. 418, John de Baliol is stated to have had a knight's fee there, 24 Edw. 1.

the church of Gainford, with its members, which, as he says in his charter, his father, Bernard, had given to the abbey, as Wido de Balliol (the original donor) had granted it.¹ From his Hertfordshire estate of Hitchin, Bernard made gifts of land to the abbey of St. Albans.

The reputation of his house for vigour, determination, and a generous courage did not suffer at the hands of Bernard Baliol the younger, who is called by William of Newburgh, a man noble and magnanimous. A story is told of him by the chroniclers which is much to his credit as a bold and tactful soldier. It relates that when William the Lion, king of Scotland, in 1174 had invaded England, and was investing Alnwick, a body of troops, led by Robert de Stuteville, Ranulf de Glanville, William de Vesci, Bernard de Baliol, and other great lords, left Newcastle to relieve the place. On the way they became involved in a fog so dense that they could not see their way. The counsel of the leaders was, the perhaps prudent one, to return. Bernard Baliol gave the more courageous advice to advance. He exclaimed, 'Let who will return. I, if alone, will go on. Away with a course which will cover us with the stain of lasting infamy.' His bold proposal was adopted, and the relief of Alnwick, the capture of King William, and the total defeat of the Scottish army, July 13th, 1174, were the results.²

¹ *Reg. S. Mariæ Ebor.* fol 304 v.

² William of Newburgh, *Chron. of the Reigns of Stephen*, etc., Rolls Series, vol. i, p. 183.

Jordan Fantosme, spiritual chancellor of Winchester, has given in verse a very graphic and detailed account of the war between the English and Scots in 1173 and 1174, of the events of which he was an eye-witness. Speaking about what took place when the troops were overtaken by the fog on the march to Alnwick, he says :

- l. 1742. Dist Bernard de Baillo : 'Ki ore n'ad hardement,
Ne deit avoir honur ne rien qu'à lui apent.'

Relating the events of the fight, he mentions some of the battle cries of the followers of the commanders :

- l. 1774. Jo ne cunt mie fable cume si qui ad oï,
Mès cum celui qui i fud ; et jo meïsmes le vie.
Quant ces unt jà crié l'enseigne de Vesci,
E 'Glanvile chevaliers !' et 'Baillo !' autresi,
Odinel de Umfranvile relevad le suen cri,
E cil d' Estuteville, chevalier hardi.

He says of William de Mortimer that in the battle he fought like a mad wild boar, but

- l. 1867. Il trovad cuntre lui un sœur chevalier,
Dan Bernart de Baillo dunt vus m'oëz parler ;
Il en ad abatu lui et sun destrier,
Si l'ad mis par fiance, cum l'un fait chevalier,
Bien le fait Dan Bernart, ne fait pas à blasmere ;
Al partir de la bataille le saurad l'un loer,
Ki mielz i fiert d'espée et mielz fait caplier.

Jordan Fantosme, *Surt. Soc.* No. 11, pp. 80, 84. Printed also in *Chron. of the Reigns of Stephen*, etc., Rolls Series, vol. iii, pp. 348, 350, 358.

His wife was Agnes de Pinchenei. Her name occurs as that of his wife in the *Liber Vitae* of Durham (p. 103), and her soul's welfare is mentioned in many of her husband's charters. Besides Eustace, he had another son, Hugh. He appears to have died before 1193. His successor was his son Eustace.

The first notice that occurs of him is that the sheriff of Essex and Herts accounts in 1194-5 for 40s. of Eustace de Baillol, who held two knight's fees.¹ In 1198-9 the same sheriff accounts for 80s. paid by Eustace de Baliol for the second and third scutages for the army of Normandy, 40s. for each.² In 1196-7 the sheriff of Northants accounts for 20s. for one knight's fee.³ In consequence of disobeying the king's precept in not being in his service beyond sea, in 1199 he was fined 200 marcs of silver, to be paid in three instalments.⁴ In 1200-1, he had paid on this account 40 marcs into the treasury and still owed 160 marcs,⁵ which he seems not to have paid until 1209-10, when it was apparently settled.⁶ In 1199-1200, as heir of Bernard de Baliol, he rendered account of 60 marcs for his scutage, of which he had paid 10 marcs. He also owe 1 £120 for the second and third scutages of Richard I., which was remitted by brief of the king.⁷ In 1201 he still owed 50 marcs, the balance of his own scutage, reduced in 1202 to 40 marcs,⁸ and still further reduced in 1208 to 17½ marcs,⁹ leaving in 1209, after a payment of £10 18s. 8d., the sum of 15s. 4d. still owing.¹⁰

Said Bernard de Baliol, 'Whoever now has not boldness,
Ought not to have honour or anything that belongs to it.'

I tell no tale, as one who has heard,
But as one who was there, and I saw it myself.
When these had already raised the battle cry of Vesci,
And 'Glanville knights,' and 'Baliol' as well,
Odinel de Umfranvile lifted up his own cry,
And that of Estutevile the brave knight.

He found confronting him a bold knight,
Sir Bernard de Baliol, of whom you have heard me speak,
He struck him down and his charger,
So he put him on his honour, as one makes a knight,
Sir Bernard did right, and no one can blame him,
When the battle is over, one will know how to praise him,
As he who best plays his sword and fights the best.

The Baliols appear to have used another battle cry oversea, for John Baliol, king of Scotland, is said to have always kept to the old cry of his house, 'Hellicourt-en-Pontieu.' Du Cange, in Petitot. *Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France*, Paris, 1819, vol. iii. p. 242.

¹ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 95.

² *Rot. Pipae* (Essex and Herts), 10 Ric. I. rot. 9 dorso.

³ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 105.

⁴ *Rot. de Oblatis* (Northumberland), 1 John, No. 21.

⁵ *Rot. Pipae* (Northumberland), 2 John, rot. 1.

⁶ *Ibid.* 11 John, rot. 15 dorso. ⁷ *Ibid.* 1 John, rot. 8 dorso.

⁸ *Ibid.* 3 John, rot. 17.

⁹ *Ibid.* 10 John, rot. 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 11 John, rot. 15 dorso.

He confirmed, with the assent of his son Hugh, the grants of his ancestors to St. Mary's abbey at York.¹ In conjunction with his father Bernard, he had granted two mills in the manor of Woodhorn to the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was confirmed by King John, August 30th, 1199.² To the monastery of Durham he confirmed the church of St. Peter at Bywell, which, by the terms of the agreement between Durham and St. Albans, had, together with the church of Edlingham, been conveyed to Durham. This was done in the words of one charter with the advice of his son Hugh,³ in the words of another with the consent and will of his son.⁴ The first witness to both charters is Hugh, his son and heir.⁵ To his grandfather's gift to Kelso abbey he added land near Heley Chestres,⁶ and he confirmed Bernard's grant to Newminster abbey, adding the gift of a fishing boat.⁷

So far as has been recorded his life seems to have been uneventful, and his name scarcely appears except in charters granted by him. He married, for his second wife, the widow of Robert fitz Piers, for which he had license in 1190, paying a fine of £100;⁸ he had paid into the treasury £17 8s. 1d., and was to discharge the remainder by yearly payments of

¹ 'Sciunt praesentes et futuri quod ego Eustacius de Baillol, assensu et concensu Hugonis filii mei et heredis mei, concessi . . . ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Ebor. . . advocacionem ecclesiae de Gaynesford cum capellis de Castello Bernardi et de Midelton et omn. aliis pert. suis, et duas bovas terras cum tofto et crofto in villa de Midelton praedicta. Habenda . . . adeo libere . . . sicut Guido de Baillol senior, et heredes ejus post eum antecessores, scilicet, mei ea dederunt. . . . Praeterea concedo . . . ecclesiam de Stokesley et unam carucatam terrae in eadem villa et decimas de dominico meo in eadem villa, et ecclesiam de Steynton et duas bovas terras et decimas de dominico meo in eadem villa cum omnibus ad eadem pertinentibus. . . . Testibus. Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, Galfrido filio Petri comite Essexiae, tunc capitali justiciario domini Regis, Willelmo de Estotutuil, Ricardo de Heriard, Simone de Pateshille, Johanne de Gestlinges, Galfrido de Bocland, Rogero constabulario Cestriae, Roberto Vauasour, Willelmo Percy de Gildalle (Kildale) et aliis. In hujus rei testimonium tam ego quam dominus Johannes Francigena et W. officialis Karl⁷ huic scripto sigilla nostra apposimus. *Reg. S. Mariae Ebor.* fol. 304. Hugh granted a charter in similar terms, and with the same witnesses. Fol. 304.

This confirmation was executed probably after the termination of a suit he had with St. Mary's abbey, out of which it was the issue. Between Sept. 29 and Oct. 13, 1200, there was a plea between Robert, abbot of (St. Mary) York, and Eustace de Baiolo and his son Hugo, of the advowson of the church of Gainford with the chapels of Castellum Bernardi, Midelton, Denton, Hoctona, and Sumerhusum. Eustace admitted that the advowson belonged to St. Mary's abbey, and undertook to quit-claim it to the monks, receiving in return 20 marcs of silver. *Pedes Finium Ebor.* Surt. Soc. No. 94, p. 5.

² *Rot. Chart. in Turri Londin.* Record Series, p. 16.

³ *Durham Treasury*, 2nd 2nd Spec. No. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 7*

⁵ To each of these charters his seal is still attached. It is round, 2½ inches in diameter. A knight galloping to right, wearing a flat-topped helmet, sword in right hand, and shield held on left arm and slung round the shoulder, rising to the level of the chin. It bears on the front an escarbuncle.

SIGILLVM ✠ EUSTACII ✠ DE BAILLOLIO ✠

⁶ This was confirmed by his son Hugh, to whose charter his brothers Ingelram and Bernard are witnesses. *Liber S. Mariae de Calchou*, p. 222.

⁷ *Newminster Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. No. 66, p. 244.

* *Rot. Pipae* (Wiltshire), 2 Ric. I. rot. 10.

Eustachius de Bailiol omnib[us] hominib[us] suis francis Anglis p[re]sentib[us] & futuris salutem. Hoc sit nob[is] me cu[m]
 consensu & uoluntate Hugonis heredis mei & cu[m] consilio p[ro]p[ri]o[rum] hominu[m] meo[rum] accessisse & hac mea carta
 confirmasse in lib[er]am & puram & p[er]petuam elemosinam deo & s[an]c[t]o Cuthberto & monachis in ecclesia Dunelmensi
 in p[er]petuum seruicium ecclesie de Bilbelle cum plenaria costro Salomonis decan[us] iure ecclesie s[an]c[t]i
 Andree quoniam Walterus sacerdos ante eum tenuit & cum oib[us] ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus. Quidam uo-
 lo q[uo]d p[ro]nomina monach[us] p[re]sentem ecclesiam cum pertinentiis suis habeant & teneant & possideant libe-
 quiete & honorifice sicut aliqui monachi uel canonici lib[er]is quietis uel honorabiliter tenent ecclesie
 a suis in feodis baron[um] uel milium. His testib[us]. Hugone filio & herede meo. Ricardo de ardford.
 Johanne fratre eius. Bernardo p[ro]p[ri]o de Ganesford. Andone de boumunt. Gilebro de laual. Hugone de noz-
 manuile. Rob[er]to de Insula. Nicholao de hedus & Ricardo filio eius & Rogo de heglestun. Rogo de s[an]c[t]o
 Germano. Radulfo de Gunelbarr. Edw[ar]do de Transfaldham. Admundo de scun. Rob[er]to de Rue.
 Rob[er]to de hudeleu.



SEAL OF EUSTACHE DE BAILIOL CONFIRMING THE CHARTER OF
 WILLIAM I OF ENGLAND TO THE CONVENT OF LUPLAND

£16 6s. Her first husband was probably a relation of Geoffrey fitz Piers, earl of Essex, who is a witness to the confirmation deed of Eustace to St. Mary's, York. Her christian name appears to have been Petronell. On October 17th, 1198, Eustace de Bailliol and Petronell his wife quit-claimed land in Sauteharp, Wiltshire, to Gaufrid fitz Peter, whose tenants they were, receiving from him thirty mares of silver.¹ According to the pedigrees he had three sons, Hugo, Ingelram, and Bernard²; an entry in the *Liber Vitae* of Durham adds a fourth, Henry.³

He appears to have died 1209-1210, being succeeded by his son Hugh, who in 1211-1212 was discharged by the sheriff of Northumberland of his scutage of thirty fees.⁴ Whether his father was deceased before 1209 or not, Hugh had a suit in that year with Robert Bertram about two carucates of land in Pentemore, in the course of which, about Easter, Geoffrey Mauduit, Roger de Plesseto, David de Buredon, and William fitz Reginald, chose twelve men to hold the great assize between the two litigants.⁵ Hugh de Baliol had on February 25th, 1204, before the death of his father, a grant from King John of a fair at Newbigginge on August 23rd and for seven days to follow, and of a market on each Friday in the year.⁶

It may be inferred from this that before then his father Eustace had transferred Newbigging to him. He appears, during his father's lifetime, to have occupied a position of much importance, and to have been in favour with, and of service to, King John. On March 6th, 2 John (1201), the king grants leave to Hugh de Baliol to do as much injury to Radulph de Exold', count of Eu, as he is able, in the war commencing between King John and the king of France, and promises that no distraint shall be made upon him in respect of payment or satisfaction for anything taken from the count of Eu in the same war.⁷

¹ *Pedes Finium*, Pipe Roll Soc. vol. xxiv. p. 15.

² These three sons are witnesses to a charter of Eustace, granting land in Middleton. *Original deed*, Muniment room, Streatlam castle.

³ *Liber Vitae*, Surt. Soc. No. 13, p. 98.

⁴ *Rot. Pipae* (Northumberland), 13 John, rot. 18 dorso.

⁵ *Curia Regis Roll*, 9-10 John, No. 48, m. 4.

⁶ *Rot. Chart. in Turri Londin.* Record Series p. 119 b.

⁷ *Rot. Cart. in Turri Londin.* Record Series, vol. i. p. 102. The count of Eu was Radulph de Lusignan, or Issoudun, who had married Alix, daughter of Henry II., count of Eu, and heiress of her brother. Radulph, withdrawing the support he had given to Henry II. and Richard I., kings of England, had gone over to the king of France in the war between him and King John. How Hugh de Baliol was connected with the count of Eu in such a way that he could be distrainted upon in his interest, does not appear. 'Et non distringemus ipsum ad faciendam solucionem vel satisfactionem eidem comiti de aliquo quod super eum capit in werra illa.' There is no evidence known to show that Hugh Baliol held under the count of Eu either in Normandy or England, but the terms of King John's charter seem to imply that he was a tenant under the count, who was, therefore, able to levy a distress upon him.

On April 10th, 1213, there was an order from the king to Aimeric, archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Ulecotes, guardians of the see of Durham, during its vacancy after the death of Philip de Poitou, directing them to restore the castle of Bernard and all other the lands and chattels of Hugh de Baliol which they had retained.¹ How it came about that these had been seized in the interest of the see of Durham does not appear, but it was probably under some claim of palatine rights. The extent and value of the great fees of the house of Baliol at the time is shown by the entry on the Pipe Roll, 13 John (1211-1212), where Hugh de Baliol answers for the large amount of thirty knight's fees. He held Bywell by the service of five knight's fees, and providing thirty men for guarding Newcastle, as his ancestors had done, since William Rufus gave them feoffment of the barony.² An entry occurs in the Patent Rolls of 1213 which was probably connected with his over-sea estates. On September 17th, the king writes to the bailiffs of his sea ports and the keepers of the English galleys, informing them that he has allowed Hugh de Baliol for this one term to send a ship beyond seas with his own goods and merchandise. The permission was to last until Christmas.³

Hugh de Baliol, with his brother Bernard, was a staunch supporter of King John in his contest with the baronial party. He has in consequence incurred the bad report of the chroniclers of the time, all of them monastic, Matthew Paris giving the two brothers a specially evil name, calling them 'consiliarios iniquissimos.'⁴ It is possible that Hugh was not so black as he has been painted, and there are some acts of his life which appear to warrant a more favourable estimate of his character.

King John was at Barnard Castle, January 30th, 1216, on his journey southwards, when he granted to Hugh de Baliol the custody of the castle of Whorlton in Cleveland, with other lands and properties of Robert de Meisnille, then in the king's hands.⁵ Hugh Baliol did not retain the Whorlton barony for long, the death of John and the succession of

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 14 John, Record Series, vol. i. p. 129. ² *Testa de Nevill*, p. 392. See ante p. 18.

³ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 15 John, Record Series, vol. i. p. 104.

⁴ *Matth. Paris*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. pp. 532-3.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* Record Series, vol. i. p. 164 b. 'Rex Gaufrido de Nevill camerario, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod liberetis dilecto et fideli nostro Hugoni de Bailloel castrum de Hweruelton, cum omnibus terris et pertinenciis suis, quae fuerunt Roberti de Meisnille, quae eidem Hugoni commisimus, habenda quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et in hujus &c. Teste me ipso apud Castrum Bernardi xxx die Januarii anno regni nostri xvii^{mo}. (1216).'

Henry III. having brought about a change of relations between him and the crown. On October 31st, 1217, Henry III. ordered the sheriff of Yorkshire to give to the archbishop of Canterbury the same seisin of the barony and its appurtenances, once belonging to Robert de Meisnille, as the archbishop had before the war, and of which, as he said, he was deseised by the occasion of war.¹ On December 2nd, in the same year, the king notified to the same sheriff that he had ordered Baliol to give seisin to Stephen (Langton) archbishop of Canterbury, in whose fee they were, of all the lands, fees and tenements which once were Robert de Meisnille's. In case Baliol did not obey the precept, the sheriff was himself to give seisin to the archbishop.² On May 13th, 1218, the archbishop had not had seisin given him, and the king ordered the sheriff to put the archbishop in possession without delay, and that if any persons resisted him they were to give security, and find valid sureties to appear before the king's council at Westminster to show cause why they had resisted the king's precept.³ Things seem to have been brought to an issue and Baliol to submission, by a writ issued March 9th, 1219, when the sheriff of Hertford was certified that a time had been given to Hugh de Baliol to deliver to the archbishop the land once belonging to Robert de Meisnille, which Baliol held by reason of having the custody of his heir.⁴ The time given having elapsed, and the land being still retained, by the same writ, the sheriff was directed to give the archbishop seisin of the manor of Hiche (Hitchin), in the fee of Baliol, to be held as long as Baliol kept possession of the Meisnille barony which he had been repeatedly ordered to surrender.⁵ John had also granted him lands in Rutland, which had belonged to Richard de Umframville.⁶

In conjunction with Philip de Ulecotes, he was given the charge of all the land between the Tees and Scotland with the castles, the king providing knights and men sufficient for the protection of the country.⁷ Shortly after this an event of some importance, which has a tragic incident attached to it, occurred at Barnard Castle. Alexander, king of Scotland, in alliance with Louis of France, to whom the pope

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, vol. i. p. 339.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 346.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 361 b.

⁴ Feb. 2, 1213, Stephen de Turneham was ordered to give over to Hugh de Gurnaco the custody of the son and daughter of Robert de Meisnille, whom he had in charge. *Rot. Lit. Pat.*, vol. i. p. 96 b.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.*, vol. i. p. 389.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 17 John, Record Series, vol. i. p. 252 b.

⁷ *Matth. Paris*, vol. ii. p. 641.

had granted the kingdom of England, had invaded the northern province,¹ subjugating all of it except the castles which Baliol and Ulecotes most stoutly defended.² He had come through Cumberland, devastating as he went, among other deeds of violence burning Holme-Cultram abbey, and was set down before Barnard Castle with the intention of laying siege to it. 'And while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a cross-bow, and strake Eustace Vesey (Eustace de Vesci), which had married his (Alexander's) sister, on the forehead, with such might that he fell dead to the ground, whereof the king and all his nobles conceived great sorrow, but were not able to amend it.'³ King John, not long before his death, on June 5th, 1216, committed to Hugh de Baliol the important trust of the castles of Durham, Norham, Mitford, Prudhoe, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and especially Bamburgh, and all the other castles, custodies, and bailiwicks, which Philip de Ulecotes, who was expected to, but did not then, die, had in charge.⁴

In the following year (1217) William, earl of Salisbury, was ordered to give Hugh Baliol seisin of the manor of Mere (Wiltshire), so that he might be in a position to resist any claim which might be made to it.⁵ The manor was appurtenant to the castle of Devizes (Divis), and was accustomed to be committed to those who held it, for their maintenance when in the king's service.⁶ In connection with this a letter⁷ from Philip de Ulecotes to Hubert de Burgh, justiciar of England, possesses much interest. It is attributed by the editor (Rev. W. W. Shirley) to the early part of the year 1218, but it more probably preceded the order to the earl of Salisbury, made in 1217. He tells him that Hugh de Baliol prohibits the castle of Mitford⁸ being given to anyone unless his rights in the manor of Mere, now withheld by the earl of Salisbury, are restored to him. And further, that if the castle is made over,

¹ The invasion is stated to have been caused by the threats of Philip de Ulecotes and Hugo de Baliol to devastate Scotland 'causa ultionis.' *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club, p. 25.

² *Matth. Paris*, vol. ii. p. 663.

³ *Matth. Paris*, vol. ii. p. 666. Lambarde, *Dictionarium Angliæ*, p. 45, translating from, and adding to, Matthew Paris.

⁴ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 18 John, Record Series, vol. i. p. 186.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 1 Henry III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 314 b.

⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 3 Henry III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 400 b. The entry says nothing about Devizes, but that the grant was made to sustain him while he was in the king's service. It was to last 'usque ad quartum decimum annum ætatis nostræ completendum.'

⁷ *Royal Letters*, No. 695; *Royal and Hist. Letters*, Shirley, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 11.

⁸ Roger Bertram was in rebellion against King John in 1214, when his estates were forfeited and given to Philip de Ulecotes, then sheriff of Northumberland, and one of John's principal agents. The castle was, at the time of this letter, in the hands of Hugh de Baliol in consequence of John having, in 1216, given the custody of it to him.

he will withdraw from the king's service. The writer of the letter also says that it is not in his power to deal with the castle, as the knights and servants of Hugh de Baliol hold it, and cannot easily be put out without the order of Hugh. He advises that the manor of Mere be given up to Baliol, and then, controversies and disagreements being set at rest, the castle may be restored to Roger Bertram. The connection of the Baliols with Mere was continued through the time of three members of the family, Joscelin, Eustace, and Hugh. The first record is contained in the Pipe Roll for Wiltshire of the year 1156, when Joscelin de Baliol¹ had £36 blanch of land in Mere, with the hundred.² He appears in the sheriffs' account, under the same terms, until 1167-8.³ In the sheriffs' account of the following year, the name of Eustace occurs as the holder.⁴ The relationship is not certain, but if, as seems probable, Joscelin was a brother of Bernard I., Eustace was his great nephew and heir.

In 1205, King John confirmed a grant of land in Burton and pasture in Gaveldou, and other rights to Everard de Burton and his wife Matilda, which Joscelin de Bailleul had granted to Galfrid le Pannere, father of Matilda, and concerning which there had been a plea before the justices, and a final concord made between Burton and his wife and Eustace de Baylloel, great nephew and heir (*nepos et heres*) of Joscelin.⁵ If this supposition with regard to the relationship between the holders of property in Mere is correct, it explains how Eustace succeeded Joscelin at that place. In 1215, it was given by King John to William Talebot, having been lately held by Eustace de Baliol.⁶ It was again granted, February 5th, 1222, to Lucas de Rumare, saving the chattels of William Talebot and the grain he had sown.⁷ In the interval in the year 1217, seisin had been ordered to be

¹ He was high in the favour of Henry II., and occurs at the time he had the grant of Mere frequently as a witness, in association with great officers of the crown, to charters of the king. He was, no doubt, the same Joscelin, who, in 1166, held land in Gloucestershire of the fee of Henry de Novo Mercato. *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 296.

² *Great Rolls of the Pipe*, 2, 3, 4 Hen. II. ed. Hunter, p. 57, Record Series. 'Et Joscel' de Baill' 36li. bl. in Mera cū hundr?' The entry may be explained thus. The sheriff, who had the ferm of the county from the king, in his return subtracts from his payment into the exchequer such profits as had been withdrawn from him, either by necessary expenses, ancient and current charges, or deductions arising from special grants of the king. Baliol had given him an estate in Mere, which, according to what is said in Philip de Ulecotes' letter, seems to have comprised the manor, of the value of £36 blanch (blanched money) a year, together with the hundred, that is, with the profits of the courts. The sheriff, therefore, in his yearly account, credits himself with the deduction of £36 and the court issues made from the amount of ferm of the county due to the crown.

³ *Rot. Pipae*, 14 Hen. II. Pipe Roll Soc. vol. xii. p. 157.

⁴ *Ibid.* 15 Hen. II. vol. xiii. p. 18.

⁵ *Rot. Chart. in Turri Londin.* Record Series, vol. i. p. 152 b.

⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 17 John, Record Series vol. i. p. 230. ⁷ *Ibid.* 6 Hen. III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 487 b.

given to Hugh de Baliol, but what the issue of that order was is not apparent, nor is it on record that the Baliols after that had any interest in Mere.

On September 23rd, 1217, in conjunction with the archbishop of York, the bishop of Durham and others, Hugh de Baliol was commanded to assist Robert de Veteriponte, to whom the king, Henry III., had committed the castle of Carlisle and county of Cumberland, in recovering from Alexander, king of Scotland, the castle of Carlisle, and the lands and prisoners he had taken during the war between King Henry and Louis, king of France.¹

After the restoration of peace in 1217, many of those who, during the disturbed state of war, had lived by rapine, continued to hold the castles, lands, and other possessions of bishops and lords which they had seized, against the prohibition of the king and the will of the owners.² Among them were Hugh de Baliol, William, earl of Albemarle, and Fawkes de Breauté, one of the late king's worst advisers, a man without bowels of mercy as he is described. This association, and the participation in the acts of violence with which he was charged, lend some countenance to the accusation brought against Hugh de Baliol in regard to his relations with the evil acts of King John, and must necessarily have an effect in estimating his character.

About two years later there was an occurrence in connection with Hugh de Baliol's Teesdale lordship which is of some interest and importance. The kings of England had a mine in Tynedale, called indifferently the mine of Carlisle and the mine of Alston (Aldeneston), which was an appendage of the castle of Carlisle, and for the profits of which the constable of the castle was responsible. In January, 1219, Robert de Veteriponte laid a complaint before the king's council against Hugh de Baliol that he had prevented the miners from going to the mine, as they had been accustomed, a proceeding which was the cause of damage to the king. Baliol was ordered to cease from this interference, so as to make it unnecessary for the king to take action against him.³ Whether Hugh obeyed the mandate or not does not appear, but the same complaint was made during the time of his son John. In December, 1229, the

¹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.*, 1 Hen. III. m. 3.

² *Matth. Paris*, vol. iii. p. 33.

³ *Rot. Finium*, 3 Hen. III. m. 4 dorso.

sheriff of Northumberland was commanded to see that by bail and sureties John de Baliol appeared before the barons of the Exchequer to show cause why he prevented the king's miners of Cumberland from passing over the moor of Teesdale to the king's mine.¹ In a case, May 13th in the following year, between the king and John de Balliol and Nigel de Mubray, Balliol's bailiff was ordered to allow the Cumberland miners to have free passage through all his master's lands, as well forest as other land, to buy victuals. The king, however, allowed that as long as John de Baliol was in his service beyond seas the pleas between the king and him were to be respited, and that during the same time the miners, not being able to work freely, should be excused five marcs of ferm.² The land that Baliol had closed against the miners was the forest and other parts of Marwood at the head of Teesdale, a district abutting on the forest of Alston, and in near proximity to the mine.³ The reason for this interference on the part of John de Baliol is not far to seek, for the miners, no doubt, had taken the same liberty to cut down wood in the king's name, for other purposes than the use of the mine, as they did in the case of Henry de Whiteby and his wife Joan, who in 1290 impleaded Patric del Gile and twenty-six other miners of Alston for cutting down their trees to the value of £40.⁴

Hugh de Baliol added his own confirmation to that of his father, of the church of St. Peter at Bywell to the convent of Durham,⁵ giving also, by another charter to Durham, for the use of their church of Bywell, the tithes and obventions of a new assart between Whittonstall and the river Derwent (*inter Quiketonestall et Derewente*), which afterwards became the hamlet of Newlands, and common pasture in his lands '*sicut decet.*'⁶

¹ *Memoranda*, L. T. R. 14 Hen. III. m. 3.

² *Ibid.* 14 Hen. III. m. 6 dorso.

³ Henry III., by two charters, granted large privileges to his miners of Cumberland. He took them under his protection, their men, lands, goods, rents, and all other their possessions, commanding his bailiffs and others to maintain, protect and defend them, neither inflicting on them, nor permitting to be inflicted, any offence, injury, loss, or trouble. They were to have the same liberties as they had in the time of his predecessors, kings of England. The sheriff of Cumberland was commanded to cause all the miners in his bailiwick to dig and mine in the king's mine, as they had been accustomed to do, and to require merchants in his bailiwick to repair to the mine with victuals for the miners. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 18 Hen. III. m. 7; 20 Henry III. m. 13; 21 Hen. III. m. 10.

⁴ Coke's *Institutes*, second part (1662); Mich. 18 Edw. I. banco rot. 139.

⁵ *Durham Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 8. The seal of Hugh de Baliol still remains attached to the charter. It is round, 2½ inches in diameter. The device is equestrian: a knight, holding a sword in right hand, is galloping to right. He wears a flat-topped helmet, and a shield level with his chin on his left arm. The shield bears the arms of Baliol, an orle, upon it. Long housings and the sword sheath hang below the horse's belly. ✠ SIGILLVM HVGNIS DE BAILLIOLO.

⁶ *Durham Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 9. An armorial seal is appended to the charter. It is round, 1¼ inches in diameter, of rather rude work. It bears on a shield an orle. ✠ SIGILL HVGNIS DE BAILIOLO.

He confirmed the old grant of Gainford and other places to St. Mary's at York. To the abbey of Whitby he confirmed the grant of the churches of Ingleby and Kirkby, given to the monks by his grandfather Bernard.¹ He gave to the monks of Rievaulx ten acres of arable land of his demesne, and common pasture for eight oxen in Neasham (Neusum).² He gave to the priory of Hexham the homage of John de Swyneburne-Est, with 12d. rent from his capital messuage of Est Swyneburne, and a tithe grange and garden at the same place.³ To the knights of the Temple he confirmed the vill of Westerdale, which was further confirmed by King John.⁴

Hugh de Baliol has suffered so much at the hands of those who have left an account of the stormy period of our history through which he lived, that it is a pleasure to record some of the actions which seem to give a more favourable aspect to his character. A safe conduct granted by King John, February 15th, 1216, to Robert de Ros and Peter de Brus, to come to him without arms to speak of making their peace, appears incidentally to testify to the good character of Hugh de Baliol and to the creditable nature of his associations. For their greater security, the king desired Aimeric, archdeacon of Durham, Wido de Fontibus, and brother Walter Templarius, head of a preceptory of Templars (*praeceptor in partibus Ebor.*), to accompany Ros and Brus, Templarius being described as one of the companions (*unus de sociis*) of Hugh de Baliol.⁵ The manner in which he acted towards the burgesses of Barnard Castle shows that he was possessed of a liberal and considerate disposition. It indicates a desire to lighten the burdens of his men and to add to the improvement of their condition in regard to the requirements of daily life. But he went further than that on the lines of social progress by granting them privileges which ensured the stability and enlarged the scope of their position as members of the community which his ancestors had created. It is true that the general spirit of the time was tending to elevate the humbler part of the population, and to create the wish to stand higher and to feel more safe in their several ranks of life. This was more especially the case in the towns, where a growing trade was begetting a longing for greater comfort of living and was generating a demand for more freedom and security. But making every allowance for this, it must be placed

¹ *Whitby Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. vol. i. p. 55.

² *Cartulary of Rievaulx*, Surt. Soc. No. 83, p. 221.

³ *Priory of Hexham*, vol. ii. Surt. Soc. No. 46, pp. 116, 117; cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 303.

⁴ *Rot. Cart. in Turri Londin.* vol. i. p. 106 b.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 17 John, Record Series, vol. i. p. 165 b.

to the credit of the lord of Barnard Castle that instead of resisting a popular and just requirement, which he might have done, he furthered it so far as, within his own limits, he was able to do. This good side of his character may be placed in opposition to the charge that he was the author of evil counsels to the king, and to what Dugdale asserts about 'his wonted course of plundering,'¹ if indeed all these accounts are not so deeply coloured by prejudice as to render their entire acceptance doubtful.

The privileges he granted his burgesses were by no means small ones for the time when they were given, as will be seen from the details. By a charter still preserved in the town's chest at Barnard Castle,² he gave the burgesses the whole common pasture and all common rights on the east and north part, within certain specified bounds, restraining them from taking wood from places named in the grant, without the lord's leave. By another deed³ common of pasture was granted to them and their tenants, living in the town, in the forest of Marwood for all their cattle without agistment or pannage. Every burgess might have his own oven (*furnum*) without paying any rent, but, in case the lord erected one, they were not to have one of their own without permission. Leave was given to put up buildings in front of each burgess house (*possit capere viam ante ostium suum pro domibus suis aedificandis*), and each might collect dung as far as the middle of the road. They were only burdened with a sixteenth part as multure for all corn grown in the town field and ground at the lord's mill, and they could bake at the common bake house, paying one half-penny, the baker finding the fuel.

These privileges may not appear to be of much importance now, when rights, then withheld, have been obtained for all, and when, within the law, a man may do the thing he will, but in the early thirteenth century, when the feudal system was in full operation and the power of the lord was almost paramount, such concessions cannot be regarded as trifling, but were of the essence of things that went to the root of decent living and reasonable maintenance and independence.

Hugh's wife's name was Cecilia,⁴ but of her parentage nothing is known. In addition to his successor John and other sons, he had a daughter Ada, who married John fitz Robert, lord of Warkworth, and whose son by her adopted

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 523.

² The charter, which has an imperfect seal attached, is printed in Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 234; Surtees *Durham*, vol. iv. p. 71. ³ Hutchinson, *Durham*, p. 241; Surtees, *Durham*, p. 72.

⁴ *Cartulary of Rievaulx*, Surt. Soc. No. 83, p. 221.

his mother's name of Baliol. Her dower was one of more than ordinary importance, comprising the large fee of Stokesley, with all its appendages, including the forest of Basedale; the estate of Lynton, in Northumberland, was also a part of the dower.¹ Some portion of this great estate in Cleveland appears to have remained in the male line of Baliol, for about 1284-1285 the jurors state on an inquest made, that John de Balliolo held *in capite* of the king four fees in Stokeslay, Batherby, Ingleby juxta Grenehowe, Parva Browghton, Dromondby, Kyrkeby, Magna Buskeby, Scoterskelf, Parva Buskeby, Thoraldby and Neweby.² Hugh de Baliol died in 1228.

His son John, who succeeded him, owed £150 in the year 1228-9 for relief of thirty knights' fees,³ 100s. for each fee, which had been held by his father Hugh de Baliol of the king *in capite*; at the same time he was discharged for the scutage of 2½ fees in Hitchin (Hiechen).⁴ The next year he had paid £100 into the king's treasury, and having been pardoned £50 by the king's writ he was discharged, but he owed £20 for relief of four fees held of the king in chief in the honour of Boulogne.⁵ In April, 1231, he still owed the £20, but was given until Michaelmas to pay it.⁶ It was still unpaid April 20th, 1232, when on the non-appearance of his steward, who had guaranteed payment, he was ordered to be distrained for the arrears.⁷ Although he was apparently discharged of his relief in 1230, in September, 1231, he had to find sureties (William de Perci, Henry de Perci, Robert de Twenge) for £100 of his relief, reduced to that sum by the king's pardon of £50 of the original sum of £150.⁸ On June 3rd, 1230, he had a safe conduct to come and speak with the king, who was at Nantes, and on the 15th he had protection as long as he was in the king's service beyond seas, his brother Eustace being also in the king's service.⁹ The next day Hugh de Tylleloy, his knight, and Colin de Frankeville, his valet, had a safe conduct for three weeks, going and returning through the king's dominions.¹⁰

¹ An inquisition of her lands in Northumberland was held at Linton, near Woodhorn, Nov. 16, 1251. *Inq. p. m.* 35 Hen. III.; Record Series, vol. i. p. 9. ² *Kirkby's Inquest*, Surt. Soc. No. 49, p. 133.

³ In Northumberland his fees, constituting the barony of Baliol, were the following: 'Newbigginge, Wodehorn cum Lynemuwe et Hirst membris suis, Haliwele, Lynton, Ellington cum Cressewelle et Hayden membris suis, Bechefeld, Nigram Heddon, Staunfordham cum Ulkiston, Nesbite et medietate de Dalton membris suis, Ryhille, Gunwarton cum Swineburne membro suo, Neuton del West, Neuton del Est, Acum, Stellinge, Ovigton, Eltrinham, Mickleley, Quictunstal, Faldirley, Bromley et medietatem de Bywelle cum Stokesfelde.' *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385.

⁴ *Rot. Pipae* (Essex and Hertford), 13 Hen. III. rot. 14 dorso.

⁵ *Ibid.* 14 Hen. III. rot. 8 dorso. They were at Niweham justa Waledene (Newnham in Ashdon, Essex). *Red Book of the Exchequer*, p. 577.

⁶ *Memoranda Q. R.* 15 Hen. III. rot. 6; *Rot. Finium*. 15 Hen. III. m. 6.

⁷ *Ibid.* 16 Hen. III. rot. 6 dorso.

⁸ *Ibid.* 15 Hen. III. rot. 7.

⁹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 16 Hen. III. m. 6, m. 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 14 Hen. III. m. 6.

In 1233 he married Devorguil, one of the daughters, and in the end sole heir, of Alan, lord of Galloway, constable of Scotland. This marriage brought him large estates with great influence, which, added to what he had inherited, made him one of the most powerful of the English barons. It was, however, ultimately the cause of the downfall of his house. Alan of Galloway, the representative of a great and ancient Galwegian stock, had married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of David, earl of Huntingdon, son of Henry, earl of Northumberland, and grandson of David I., king of Scotland. In this way his daughter Devorguil came into the line of succession to the crown of Scotland.

One of John de Baliol's estates, the vill of Long Newton, which belonged to him as appurtenant to the barony of Gainford, was the cause of a long standing dispute between him and the bishops of Durham. It originated through Long Newton being in the wapentake of Sadberge, which, since its purchase by bishop Pudsey from Richard I., had become virtually included within the palatinate. The fee granted by William Rufus to Guy de Baliol was held in chief of the king, and Guy's successors appear to have claimed that the homage due from the whole of the lands within the fee was covered by the terms of that grant. The bishops of Durham, on the other hand, claimed that the homage of $5\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fees of the barony of Gainford belonged to them, as held of the palatinate, through the wapentake of Sadberge being absorbed within it. In 1231 an agreement¹ was made between Richard (Poor) bishop of Durham, and John de Baliol, for settling the matter, an object which, on account of

¹ The agreement, which was made at Auckland, Dec. 9, 1231, states that the bishop grants to John de Balliol, subject to certain services and payments, the vill of Lang Newton as his ancestors had held it. Baliol agrees to do suit to the bishop of the wapentake of Sadberge for all lands he has within the wapentake. Baliol further undertakes to do his best that the king shall allow the bishop to have the homage of the fees within the wapentake. The bishop agrees that when he has received the homage he will give up to Baliol all the ancient charters of Newton. The document, which is of a very interesting character, is transcribed in vol. iv. *Hunter MSS.*, Durham Cathedral Library, p. 289. It is said to be copied from the original. 'This deed is under seal remaining with my lord of Durham himself, and was taken out of the iron chest by Mr. Archdeacon Cradoek' (archdeacon of Northumberland, 1604-1619). It is unknown where it now is, and probably, like many valuable documents of the see of Durham, it has been recklessly, and without any reasonable cause, destroyed by those who, it might have been thought, would have jealously preserved the muniments of their predecessors. The document is of so much interest that it seems desirable to print it in full. 'Convenit inter Dominum Ricardum Dunelm. Episcopum et Dominum Johannem de Balliol de manerio de Lang Neuton, videlicet, quod dictus dominus Episcopus concessit præfato Johanni et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo totam villam de Lang Neuton cum pertinenciis, sicut antecessores sui habuerunt et tenuerunt. Ita tamen quod ipse et heredes sui faciant servicium quartae partis feodi unius militis pro unica medietate villae de Neuton, et pro alia medietate ejusdem villae solvent dicto domino Episcopo et successoribus suis decem libras sterlingorum, scilicet, centum solidos ad Pentecosten et centum solidos ad festum S. Martini in hieme. Dictus autem Johannes et heredes sui solvent dicto

the preciseness and stringency of its terms, it seemed well qualified to accomplish. It does not appear, however, to have effected the purpose for which it was intended. Whatever was the cause, whether Baliol did not carry out his engagement, or for some other reason, the dispute continued and ultimately resulted in violent proceedings against the bishop by John de Baliol, his relations and men. On April 11th, 1234, he was commanded to do homage and service to Richard Poor, bishop of Durham, for $5\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fees in the wapentake of Sadberge, which pertained to the custody of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for which castle-ward was due from the bishop. He was given time to show, if he could, that he was free by charter of the king, or of his predecessors, and meanwhile the sheriff of Northumberland was not to distrain.¹ He was commanded, October 25th, 1241, to do homage for the same fees to bishop Poor's successor, Nicholas de Farnham, so that the bishop should be no longer troubled.² He appears to have had difficulties with the former bishop either upon this or some other account, for on July 14th, 1235, he had the king's pardon for twenty mares in which he had been fined for transgressions done to the bishop against the king's peace.³ His obligations for money payments do not seem to have been fulfilled, for on April 29th, 1237, on the complaint of the sheriff of Northumberland that John de Baliol had not kept his terms, and has little in the county (a statement which is

domino Episcopo et successoribus suis sine difficultate aliqua wardas et scutagia de quinque feodis militum et unius quarterii, quae dictus Episcopus warrantizabit donec habuerit homagium de eisdem feodis. Faciet autem dictus Johannes et heredes sui et homines illorum dicto domino Episcopo et successoribus suis sectam wapentari (*sic*) de omnibus terris quas habet infra wapentagium de Sadberg, sicut alii patres (*pares?*) sui faciunt in eodem wapentagio, et antecessores sui facere consueverunt. Praeterea dictus Johannes juravit personaliter et jurari fecit per dominum Johannem filium Roberti, domini Henrici (*sic*) de Balliol, Walterum de Fontanis, Eustachium de Balliol, et faciet jurari per dominum Ingelramum de Balliol, quod ista convencio fideliter servabitur, et istud idem fiet ex parte domini Episcopi promissum per Radulphum Dunelm. et Radulphum de Finchall priores, et per Magistrum Willelmum archidiaconum Dunelm. et per Johannem Rumes senescallum domini Episcopi. Insuper juraverunt dictus Johannes de Balliol et praedicti ex parte sua quod fideliter laborabunt et sine fraude et dolo per se et amicos suos erga dominum Regem sine grandibus expensis ut dictus Episcopus habeat homagium de Gayneford et de feodis supradictis, quae sunt in wapentagio de Sadberg spectantibus ad baroniam de Gayneford. Et si dictus Rex praeceperit ut faciat dicto Episcopo de omnibus praedictis homagium sine difficultate faciet. Et si dictus Rex quaesiverit quod intelligit de homagio et quid illud habere debeat, respondebit secundum veritatem quantum poterit inquirere et discere ab hominibus patriae fidedignis, et istam veritatem bona fide et sine dilatione diligenter inquirere. Postquam autem dictus Episcopus homagium dicto Johanni de Balliol de praedictis quinque feodis militum et uno quarternio receperit et habuerit, omnes antiquas cartas super villam de Neuton confictas, quas inde habet, dicto Johanni bona fide et sine difficultate restituet. Datum apud Awkland, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1231, quinto Idus Decembris (December 9th) praesentibus magistris archidiacono Dunelm. et Roberto de Ambian, domino Jordano Harun, Hugone de Capella, Jordano de Alden militibus et aliis.¹

¹ *Rot. Finium* 18 Hen. III. m. 8.

² *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 25 Hen. III. m. 1.

³ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 19 Hen. III. m. 7.

remarkable, considering the large estates he possessed in Northumberland), the sheriff was ordered to apply to the guardian of the bishopric of Durham, then in the king's hands after the death of bishop Poor, to distrain upon his estates there.¹ About this time, in consequence of the death of the earl of Chester and Huntingdon, to whom his wife, Devorguil, was co-heir, numerous entries occur in the Close rolls connected with the inheritance. John de Baliol and his wife had seisin given them of the manors of Luddingland and Thorkesey, and of the farm of the vill of Jernemue (Yarmouth), until the king assigned them a reasonable exchange for Devorguil's share of the earl's inheritance,² which he had agreed to do within a year, by an engagement made February 6th, 1238.³ On June 15th, 1243, he had respite from the king of 500 Angevin pounds of a prest made to Hugh de Baliol, his father, in Poitou, before the loss of Normandy,⁴ and on the same day he came before the king's council and asked that the barons of the Exchequer should take into consideration if he ought to answer to the king for part of the debt owing from John, the late earl of Chester. He stated that he and his wife had no part of the earl's heritage assigned to them, not even a sure exchange, having nothing more than some lands in lease.⁵ The inheritance of Devorguil, in her part of the lands of John, late earl of Chester and Huntingdon, seems to have been provided for in 1244, when, on May 12th, writs were issued to the sheriffs of Huntingdon, Northampton, Bedford, Leicester, and Lincoln to distrain certain persons in their several counties to do homage to John de Baliol for their fees, nineteen and three-quarters in number, assigned to him and his wife;⁶ on May 22nd a similar writ was issued to the sheriff of Cambridge, for the service of one knight's fee, and to the sheriff of Leicester for the service of nine fees and three-quarters.⁷ In 1245-1246, a valuable property in Yorkshire, belonging to the heritage of Christiana, wife of William, earl of Albemarle, came to him through his wife. In that year Robert de Creppinges accounted for £26 13s. 1d. from the manor of Driffild, except tallage from July 22nd to October 16th, the time which had elapsed before he had handed over

¹ *Memoranda Q. R.* 21 Hen. III. m. 10.

² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 22 Hen. III. m. 22. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 22 Hen. III. m. 11.

³ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 22 Hen. III. m. 10.

⁴ *Memoranda Q. R.* 27 Hen. III. m. 15 dorso.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 27 Hen. III. pt. 2, m. 4.

⁶ *Ibid.* 28 Hen. III. m. 11.

⁷ *Ibid.* 28 Hen. III. m. 10.

the manor to John de Baliol.¹ The extent and value of these lands is set out in the inquisition held at Driffield, November 24th, 1268, after the death of John de Baliol. The jurors state that the lands were not vested in Sir John de Balliol, but were of the heritage of Dervorgilla, his wife, and had been given to Sir Hugh de Baliol, his son and heir, before the death of his father John.²

In 1244 he was appointed by the barons in the parliament at London one of the twelve deputed to consider the king's proposal for a subsidy to pay the debt for the war in Gascony,³ and in the same year he was one of the barons selected to send to the pope for his confirmation of the charter of Alexander II., king of Scotland, engaging himself to his liege lord, Henry III., that he would make no alliance with the enemies of that king.⁴ John de Baliol was appointed, with Robert de Ros of Wark, joint regent of the kingdom of Scotland in 1251, on the marriage of Alexander III. with Margery, daughter of Henry III.⁵ He and Ros were, however, deprived of the office in 1255 on a charge of treason, malpractices, and bad treatment of the child queen.⁶ On September 20th, 1255, Alexander, king of Scotland, wrote to Henry III., telling him that, by his own advice and that of his council, he had dismissed from his council and from their offices, on account of their faulty behaviour, a number of persons, John de Baliol being amongst them.⁷ Subsequently, on account of the services his father had rendered in arms and otherwise to King John when he was in difficulties, and for a fine of £500, part of which was remitted, John de Baliol made his peace with the king.⁸ On September 13th, 1257, being about to go into Scotland, he had protection from King Henry, which was to last until the Whitsunday following.⁹ About this time he is stated to have acted in a manner that might scarcely have been expected

¹ *Rot. Pipae*, 30 Hen. III. m. 9 dorso.

² *Inq. p.m.* 53 Hen. III. No. 43.

³ *Matth. Paris*, vol. iv. p. 362.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 384.

⁵ *Flores Hist.* ed. Luard, Rolls Series. vol. ii. p. 378; Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. i. pl. 2, p. 771.

⁶ *Matth. Paris*, vol. v. pp. 501, seq.

⁷ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 39 Hen. III. m. 2.

⁸ *Matth. Paris*, vol. v. p. 507. Matthew Paris gives 1255 as the date of the time when Baliol made his peace, but from the entries on the Patent Rolls it does not appear to have taken place until two years later. On August 12th, 1257, the king took John de Baylol into favour and disclaimed all anger against him, on account of transgressions and annoyance he had committed against the king of Scotland and his wife, Margaret, Henry's daughter. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 41 Hen. III. m. 2. Two days afterwards, on August 14th, the king remitted all action against him on the same account, and Baliol was fined £500. *Rot. Finium*, 41 Hen. III. m. 3. He also owed 100 marcs for an amercement made by the Justices errant in Northumberland; he had then paid 550 marcs, and the remainder was remitted to him in March, 1258. *Rot. Finium*, 42 Hen. III. m. 9. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 42 Hen. III. m. 11.

⁹ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 41 Hen. III. m. 2.

of him, and which seems inconsistent with his character, but as only one incident in the case is recorded it would be unfair to judge him adversely upon such imperfect evidence. On August 13th, 1255, the king wrote to John de Baliol in consequence of a complaint made by Walter de Kirkham, bishop of Durham, and on the 18th of the same month he was ordered to come to the king and at once deliver up the castle of Carlisle.¹ Four days afterwards, on August 22nd, he was ordered to deliver it to Adam de Chartres on behalf of Robert de Brus, to whom the king had committed the castle of Carlisle.² He was charged with having forcibly taken and held the church of Long Newton,³ on account of which the bishop had excommunicated his men. Complaint was also made that Eustace and Joceline de Baliol, John's brothers, with others, who were concealed in a wood, had sent out thence their knights and squires who had grossly insulted the bishop and his retinue. They were further charged with assaulting the bishop's attendants with swords and other weapons and with carrying off four of them as prisoners, ultimately confining them in the castle at Barnard. The king ordered Baliol to release the men or to take the consequences. A writ in the same terms was issued against Eustace Baliol, and the constable of Barnard Castle was directed to set the bishop's men at liberty.⁴ John Baliol appears to have made satisfaction, for in the same year he had an agreement with the bishop of Durham and the prior of Tynemouth, whose churches he is charged with having damaged. There is a story in the *Lancercost Chronicle* about a baron of the bishopric of Durham, a person most notable throughout all England, who is stated to have committed acts contrary to the honour of his degree, and against the reverence due to the church. The bishop, Walter de Kirkham, at first failed to bring him to a sense of his iniquitous conduct, but ultimately, by his wise treatment, brought back his erring son to his bosom. So much was his pride subdued that he submitted to be publicly whipped by the hands of the bishop before the door of the cathedral church, at the same time undertaking to assist in the maintenance of scholars studying at Oxford. The incidents of the story all point to John Baliol as the person in question. He was a baron of the bishopric, a man more than ordinarily conspicuous in the affairs of the kingdom, he

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 39 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 7 dorso.

² *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 39 Hen. III. m. 3.

³ Long Newton was one of the churches afterwards made over by John Baliol II. to Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham.

⁴ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 39 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 7 dorso.

had been charged by the bishop with inflicting grave injuries on the church, and he made gifts to students at Oxford, a series of circumstances which apply to no other lord in the diocese of Durham.¹ Matthew Paris, who is the authority for the agreement with the two ecclesiastics above referred to, also says that he was reputed to be avaricious, and that King Henry, hearing of his wealth made plans to entrap him.² That he was wealthy may be inferred from the great extent of his estates, which comprised those he had inherited as well as those he acquired by marriage. At the time of his death he appears to have been in possession of a large amount of property in money, to judge by the evidence of two documents still preserved among the muniments of the prior and convent of Durham.³ They consist of receipts, from the executors of John de Baliol to the convent of Durham, for money paid in discharge of a debt due from that body. It seems strange to find a feudal lord in those early days acting as a money lender, a position at the time usually occupied by the Jews and the monastic bodies, but the deeds bear testimony that the great ecclesiastical foundation of St. Cuthbert was a debtor to the lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle.

Though Henry III. had been a principal cause of his misfortunes in Scotland, Baliol became subsequently a staunch adherent of the king, doing him good service during the course of the barons' war (1258-65). The estimation in which Baliol was held by the king is shown by his having selected him, with the abbot of Burgh and Roger de Quincey, earl of Winchester, to attend a parliament to be held at Stirling, shortly after Easter, 1258, to which Alexander, king of Scotland, had asked Henry

¹ *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club, p. 69.

² *Matth. Paris*, vol. v. p. 528. Whatsoever may have been the truth in this matter the chronicler's opinion of John de Baliol was a very bad one. He says: 'Ipse enim Johannes supra quod deceret et animae suae expediret avarus, rapax et tenax, tam ecclesiam de Thynemue quam ecclesiam Dunelmensem diu ac multum injuste vexaverat et enormiter dampnificaverat. Necnon et alias ecclesias ac viros ecclesiasticos ac milites, causis excogitatis et inventis, sibi vicinos laeserat fatigatos juxta illud

"Omnis isque superbus
Impatiens consortis erit."

Similiter autem et avarus, cui sua non sufficiunt aliis intriabit.

³ The first (*Durham Treasury*, Misc. Chart. No. 3585) is a receipt from Sir Hugo de Euer, miles, and Stephen, rector of the church of Whiteworth, executors of the will of John de Balliol, and Peter de Brandon, attorney of the lady Deuergoylle de Galwethe, for ten marcs sterling. December 10th, 1273. The other (No. 4463) is a receipt from 'Domina Deuergoylle de Galwithya, uxor quondam domini Johannis de Balliolo, Brianus abbas de Dundrayne, Hugo de Euer, Thomas Ranulph, Henricus Spring, Adam de Pincomio, Stephanus rector ecclesiae de Middeford,' executors of John de Balliol, for 1000 marcs sterling in part payment of £1000, in which the convent of Durham was bound to John de Balliol. Three seals are still attached, all that apparently were ever affixed: that of the abbot of Dundrennan, that of Sir Hugh de Eure, and that of Sir Henry le Spring, who is called on the seal Henry de Hectun.

to send some of his prudent and discreet lords, to aid in redressing grievances affecting the king and queen both of England and Scotland and their friends. Provision was made, in case war broke out in Scotland, then in a disturbed state, that they were to be assisted by Robert de Nevill and others.¹ On May 20, 1259, he received another important commission from Henry. He was appointed, in conjunction with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and others, to treat with certain persons to be chosen by Louis, king of France, about some disputed questions of land, especially the value of that of the Agenois, and about a sum of money due to Henry from the French king. They had also power to arrange the indemnity to be given to Louis against any action on the part of the countess of Leicester, Henry's sister, which might be brought by her and her children against the king of France.² During the previous March, Baliol had received protection from the king until All Saints Day, being about to go beyond sea, possibly in connection with his embassy.³ King Henry further showed his goodwill and favour towards him by giving him, September 4th, 1260, the wardship of the lands of Walter de Wassingle, lately dead, and the marriage of his son, which was granted in lieu of 200 marcs the king had promised him⁴ on account of the good offices he had done on behalf of the king in France and England.⁵ John Baliol continued to receive favours from Henry, and on February 21st, 1262, in fulfilment of a promise from the king, in acknowledgment of his services, to provide a marriage for one of his sons or daughters of the value of £500 or up to £1000, Henry gave him the marriage of Robert, the heir of Thomas de Greslay, lately deceased, and of the first born son of Robert. In case the first born son died before Baliol married him to one of his daughters, or should the daughter die before she was able by law to obtain dower from the said heritage, then Baliol was to have the marriage of the next heir of the said first born son.⁶ In consequence of Baliol's active interference on behalf of the king, especially on account of his resistance to 'The Provisions of Oxford' agreed upon at the parliament held there in June, 1258, his lands had been seized by the barons in 1263.⁷ On

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 42 Hen. III. m. 10 dorso.

² *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 43 Hen. III. m. 8; *Foedera*, vol. i. p. 675-687.

³ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 43 Hen. III. m. 12.

⁵ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 44 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 5.

⁴ *Ibid.* 44 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 10.

⁶ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 46 Hen. III. pt. 1 m. 15.

⁷ Dugdale, *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 254.

September 3rd, 1263, his son Hugh having made oath that he and his father would observe the ordinances made at Oxford, the king, by letter, directed the authorities in the several counties where John de Baliol had lands, to restore to Hugh, on the part of his father, all those which had been seised.¹ During the time of the barons' war he was engaged in many transactions, military and others, on the part of Henry, and was present when the king was victorious at Northampton, but having joined the king at Oxford, April 4th, was taken prisoner at Lewes, when King Henry was defeated there, May 14th, 1264. On the same day, John de Baliol had licence from the king to go to his lands with his knights, attendants, horses, etc., and to remain there until St. John Baptist's day next following. This grant appears to show that Henry did not anticipate defeat in the battle then imminent.² Baliol was shortly afterwards set at liberty, and became one of the principal instruments in maintaining the king's authority in the north of England, and in curbing the power of Simon de Montfort.

He was governor of Carlisle castle in 1255, and was sheriff of Cumberland for seven years, from 33 Hen. III. to 39 Hen. III. (1249-1255).³ He was also sheriff of Nottingham and Derby in 1260, 1261, 1263,⁴ and on February 12th, 1262, he was appointed keeper of the castle of Nottingham, having 50 mares yearly out of the profits of the king's mills of Nottingham.⁵ He had the custody of the honour of Peverell given him in 1261.⁶ That he occupied an important position in Picardy and was estimated for his personal qualities is shown by a transaction in which he played a prominent part with good results. Two lords in Ponthieu, Hugh de Vaudricourt and Drieson de Graussart, were at war, to which the comtesse de Ponthieu, Jeanne de Castille, was anxious to put a stop. By a deed dated March, 1267, she appointed herself and 'Jehans, sire de Bailleul' to arbitrate in the matter. Their action was successful, and the difference between the two parties was terminated by a marriage being brought about between the daughter of the one and the

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 47 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 3.

² *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 48 Hen. III. pt. i. m. 13.

³ The account was in arrear when he ceased to be sheriff, for in the *comptus* for the county of the 40 and 41 Hen. III., the then sheriff, Remigius de Pokelinton, returns John de Baillol as owing £24 15s. of the profit of the county and £33 6s. 4½d., arising from small farms. *Memoranda*, Q. R., 41 and 42 Hen. III. m. 17. The sheriff of Essex was ordered to cause Baillol and Robert de Brus to appear on the quinzane of St. Martin to answer for the debt. Further entries in connection with the matter are made on the *Pipe Roll* (Essex), 44 Hen. III. m. 7, dorso, and *Memoranda*, Q. R., 43 and 44 Hen. III. m. 8.

⁴ *Rot. Pipae* (Notts and Derby), 45 Hen. III. rot. 11; 46 Hen. III. rot. 2 dorso; 48 Hen. III. rot. 13.

⁵ *Lit. Rot. Pat.* 46 Hen. III. m. 16.

⁶ *Ibid.* 46 Hen. III. m. 20.

SEALS OF BALIOL.

1. Bernard de Baliol II. Seal attached to a confirmation of his father Bernard's grant of liberties, etc., to his burgesses of Barnard Castle. Preserved in the town chest of Barnard Castle.
2. Bernard de Baliol II. Seal attached to a grant by Bernard de Baliol to St. Mary's, York, of the churches of Gainford, Castle Barnard, and Middleton. Cottonian Charters, v. 75.
3. Hugh de Baliol, son of Eustace. Seal attached to a grant of tithes to the Prior and Convent of Durham. *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 9. Described in the present volume, p. 37, note 6.
4. Hugh de Baliol, son of Eustace. Attached to a grant of land in Bromley to Gilbert, son of Alden de Hindeleya. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 345. Described in the present volume, p. 144, note 3.
5. John de Baliol (1228-1268). Attached to a grant of Whittonstall to Guy de Araynes. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6909a. Described in the present volume, p. 179, note 3.
6. John de Baliol (1228-1268). Attached to a grant of common pasture in Marwood to the burgesses of Barnard Castle. Preserved in the town chest of Barnard Castle.
- 7 and 8. Devorguil, wife of John de Baliol. Attached to deed at Balliol College, Oxford.
9. Alexander de Baliol, son of John de Baliol and Devorguil. Attached to a lease of Whittonstall granted to Roger de Araynes. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6909^b. Described in the present volume, p. 52, note 2.



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son of the other.¹ He died about October, 1268, on the 24th of which month the king, wishing to show special favour to Devorgilla, his widow, ordered the prior of Wymundham, his escheator within Trent, to deliver to her the lands which John de Baliol held of her inheritance.² On November 12th, the same year, an inquisition was made at Bywell, before Robert de Camera and Robert de Meyneville, sub-escheators, and a jury, of the extent and value of the lands of Sir John de Baliol. They were set out very fully, with the names of the holders of property under him, the nature of the several holdings, and their rents. The jurors found that Hugh de Baliol, his son, was his heir, and was thirty years old and upwards.³

A charter⁴ still extant, which he granted to the burgesses and free tenants of Barnard Castle, is chiefly concerned about an exchange of land to enable him to increase the size of his park near the castle. Among the provisions is one enacting that the burgesses and free tenants were not to cut wood, either dry or green, nor to dig in the turbary or moor included within the boundaries set out in the deed. He also founded and endowed a hospital at Barnard Castle, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The greatest of his beneficent acts, the outcome of a liberal and enlightened conception, was the design he entertained to found a college at Oxford. This generous scheme, which his death left unfinished, was piously and devotedly completed by his wife, Devorguil. A centre of learning, in many ways illustrious through the ages, based on the broad foundation of a true scholastic education, which carries on the tradition of a culture neither narrow in its scope nor too academic in its training, which has borne ripe and ample fruit of many sorts, Balliol College well justifies the foresight of its founder. For some time before his death he had made gifts to maintain poor scholars at Oxford.⁵ This appears to show that the encouragement of learning, to be afterwards matured in a permanent and systematic form, had been for some years before his death an intention present to his mind.

John de Baliol, who is described by Matthew Paris, when speaking

¹ Bibl. Nat. Paris. *Pap. de Dom Grenier*, vol. supplém. 298, pièce 36.

² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 52 Hen. III. m. 2.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 53 Hen. III. No. 43; cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. i. p. 498.

⁴ The charter, to which the seal is attached, is printed in Hutchinson, *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 236; Surtees, *Durham*, vol. iv. p. 71.

⁵ Henry III. June 22nd, 1266, ordered the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford to pay out of the farm of their town twenty pounds to John de Baliol, which the king had lent him for the purpose of maintaining scholars at Oxford. *Liberate Roll*, 50 Hen. III. m. 6.

of the good service his father Hugh did to the king, as a man rich and powerful,¹ well kept up the reputation of his forefathers as a brave and skilful man of war, as was proved by many of the operations in which he was engaged. He was further endowed with qualities so statesmanlike as to make him an efficient adherent to any cause he adopted, as was fully recognised by Henry III. But the encouragement he gave to learning and the large plan he had conceived to carry into effect his designs in that direction are his greatest claims to distinction and remembrance.

Himself and his memory were devoutly and tenderly cherished by his wife, nor is there anything more touching, even in the most romantic of tales, than what is told of her devotion to a husband to whom she had been united for more than thirty years. She had his heart embalmed and enclosed in a casket of ivory, which during her life was always by her, and when she died, January 28th, 1290, it was ordered to be laid on her heart in the grave at Sweet Heart (*Dulce Cor*) in Galloway, where she rested beside him in the abbey she had founded.²

¹ *Matth. Paris*, vol. v. p. 507.

² Wyntoun in his *Cronykil of Scotland* (Historians of Scotland, ed. David Laing, vol. ii. p. 321) has related in quaint rhyme, 'How Devorguil that lady spendyt hyr Tresoure devotly.'

Now to rehers it is my will
 Sum wertws dedis off Derworgill
 That lady wes, as I herd say,
 Alanys [douchtyr] off Gallway.
 Jhon eldare Ballyoll in his lyfie
 That lady weddyt till his wyff,
 And on hyr syne efftyr that
 Jhon the Ballyoll the Kyng he gat.
 Quhen the Ballyoll [at] wes hyr Lord
 Spowsyd, as yhe here record,
 Hys sawle send till his Creature
 Or he wes layd in sepulture,
 Scho gert oppyn his body tyte
 And gert his hart be tane owt qwyte
 Wyth spycery welle savorand,
 And off kynd welle flevorand,
 That ilke hart than, as men sayd,
 Scho bawmyd, and gert it be layd
 In till a cophyn off evore,
 That scho gert be made tharefore,
 Annamalyd and perfytylly dycht,
 Lokyt, and bwndyn wyth sylver brycht.
 And alway quhen scho yhed till mete,
 That [cophyne scho gert by hir] sett ;
 And till hyr lord, as in presens,
 Ay to that scho dyd reverens.
 And thare scho gert set ilka day,
 [As] wont before hyr lord wes ay,
 All the cowrssys coweryd welle
 In to sylver brycht weschelle
 Browcht fra the kychn, and thare set.

Quhen scho mad hyr to rys fra met,
 All thai courssys scho gert then
 Be tane wp, and delt til pure men ;
 Scho send all thai courssys qud,
 As scho thame chesyt, to ta thare fude.
 This scho cessayt nevyr to do,
 Quhill lyvand in this world wes scho.
 Scho ordanyt in hyre testament,
 And gave byddyng wyth hale intent,
 That that hart thai suld than ta,
 And lay it betwene hyr pappys twa,
 As detyt thai war than wyth honoure
 To lay hyr wyth that on sepulture.
 Scho fowndyt in to Gallway
 Off Cystews ordyre ane Abbay ;
Dulce Cor scho gert thaim all,
 That is Swet Hart that Abbay call ;
 And now the men off Gallway
 Callys that sted the New Abbay
 Howssys off Freris scho fwndyt tway :
 Wytowne and Dundee [war] thai,
 In ekyng als off Goddis serwyce
 Scho fowndyt in Glasgw twa chapellanyis.
 And in the Unyversyte
 Off Oxynfurde scho gert be
 A Collage fowndyt. This lady
 Dyd all thir dedis devotly.
 A bettyr lady than scho was nane
 In all the yle off Mare Bretane.
 Scho wes rycht plesand off bewte
 Here wes gret teknys off bownte.

There must have been something more than ordinary in the nature and conduct of John Baliol to have begotten such loving tenderness, in times when the accompaniments of life, unsettled, changing, fierce, and cruel as they were, tended to make the heart hard and the feelings blunt. Nor was it merely a sentiment of affection which was so conspicuous in Devorguil; there was in addition the steadfast love which guided her to complete a much desired scheme of the husband to whom she was so heartfully endeared.

His eldest son Hugh succeeded to the large estates of his family but was not long in possession, having died before April 10th, 1271.¹ In the same year an inquisition of the Northumberland lands of his widow was taken;² an inquisition of his Bywell lordship being made October 20th, 1272.³ He married into a great house, his wife being Agnes,⁴ daughter of William de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, widow of Maurice Fitzgerald;⁵ she married for the third time John de Avesnes, lord of Beaumont, and died in 1309.

On May 4th, 1269, Henry III. granted licence to Hugh Baliol, on account of service done to him and his son Edward, that he might discharge the sum due for his relief by yearly payments of £20.⁶ On the same day the king notified to his escheator beyond Trent, that he had remitted to Hugh de Baliol 60 marcs out of the 120 marcs, which the escheator had received of the issues of the lands of John de Baliol, his father, before Hugh made homage, and before the lands were delivered to him. He was ordered to give Hugh the money and to pay the remaining 60 marcs into the king's wardrobe.⁷

Hugh de Baliol only lived about thirty years, dying in 1271. Nothing has been recorded of him except his being present with his father at the battle of Lewes, and a story, evidently a mere invention, that he neglected to pay a sum of money he owed his father's executors for the price of two horses.⁸

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 55 Hen. III. m. 5.

² *Inq. p.m.* 55 Hen. III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 36.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 56 Hen. III. Record Series, vol. i. p. 38b.

⁴ She had for dower the vills of Gainford, Piercebridge, and Headlam. *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 798. Agnes de Valentia, by an inquisition taken, under the statute *de quo warranto*, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1293, was found to have right of gallows and other privileges at Gainford. *Plac. de quo warranto*, Record Series, p. 604 b.

⁵ Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 776. *Ex col.* Robert Glover, 5. (*Somerset Herald*).

⁶ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 53 Hen. III. m. 8.

⁷ *Ibid.* 53 Hen. III. m. 7.

⁸ *Ballio-Fergus*, p. 24, by Henry Savage, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1668.

Alan, the next brother, had died before Hugh,¹ and the succession therefore passed to his next surviving brother Alexander, who confirmed the grants of his predecessors to the burgesses of Barnard Castle, by a charter which still remains among the muniments of that town.² By an agreement made by his father with St. Mary's abbey, to which the church of Middleton belonged by grant of his ancestor, on the 16 kal. Feb. (January 17th), 1274, Alexander de Baliol presented William de Pothou to the rectory, as it is called, of Midelton in Tesdall, vacant by the death of Reginald de Sesselio.³ He married Eleanor de Genouere, a lady in some way connected with Eleanor, queen of Henry III., who gave them a grant in frank marriage of the manors of Mitford and Felton in Northumberland, with remainder to the crown in case of Eleanor's death without issue.⁴ He died in 1278,⁵ when Thomas de Normanville, the king's senescal, was ordered to take possession of his lands,⁶ the custody of which was shortly after granted to Robert de Eure.⁷ His widow⁸ married Robert de Stuteville, and was living, again a widow, in 1306.

John de Baliol, the youngest son, who succeeded his brother Alexander,⁹ was born in 1249, and was twenty-eight years of age when he came into possession of the great Baliol inheritance. In addition to the two baronies of Bywell¹⁰ and Gainford, he inherited large estates in Hertford-

¹ Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. i. p. 579.

² Hutchinson, *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 239; Surtees, vol. iv. p. 72. The only seal of Alexander de Baliol which appears to have been preserved is a small one attached to a lease, executed in 1272, granting the manor of Wyttonstal and other estates to Roger de Areyns. *Durham Treasury*, Misc. Chart. No. 6909. It is round, 1 inch diameter. On a shield an orle ✠ SIG
NDRI DE BALL

³ *Reg. S. Mariae, Ebor.* fol. 314 v. The presentation was made in accordance with an agreement before the bishop of Durham's justices at Sadberge, between William, abbot of St. Mary's (1239-1244), and Alexander's father, John. After the death of Pothou, John de Baliol, king of Scotland, January 20th, 1294, presented John fitz Henry, and again Edward, king of Scotland, March 25th, 1333, presented his clerk, Walter de Langcestria. It was then vacant by the death of John fitz Henry on December 22nd, 1332. *Ibid.* fol. 315.

⁴ *Plac. de quo carr.* 21 Edw. I. Record Series, p. 587.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Edw. I. Record Series, vol. i. p. 62b. ⁶ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* Record Series, vol. i. p. 32.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 33. She had for dower the vill of Gainford. *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* vol. iii. p. 56.

⁹ *Rot. Fin.* 7 Edw. I. m. 14. m. 21. m. 22.

¹⁰ The *Testa de Nevill* contains a full account of the Northumberland possessions which passed to John de Baliol on the death of Alexander. They were: Newbyging, Wodhorne with Lynmuwe and Hirst, Haliwell, Lynton, Ellyngton and Cressewell, Heyden with its members, Bechefeld, Nigram Heddon, Staunfordham, a moiety of Dalton with its members, Ribill, Gunwarton with Swinborne, Newton del West, Newton del Est, Acum, Stelling, Ovington, Eltrincham, Mickleley, Quictunstal, Falderley, Bremley, and a moiety of Bywell with Stokesfeld. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385. A seal of John de Baliol, unfortunately imperfect, is preserved in the *Durham Treasury*, Misc. Chart. No. 6909. It is attached to a grant of the vill of Quictunstalle cum nova villa to Guydo de Areyns. Round, 1½ inches in diameter. Equestrian, knight galloping to right, holding sword in right hand, and shield, the inside of which is shown, on left arm. I LL NNIS : DE

shire, Northampton, and other counties in the south of England, many fees in Scotland, and the original lands of the family in France, viz., Bailleul, Dompierre, Harcourt, and Verney. These were to be largely increased on the death of his mother, which took place at Kempston, in Bedfordshire, on the Sunday after January 28th, 1290,¹ by the addition of the lordship of Galloway and of many valuable fees in Scotland and England.² The doubtful advantage of the presumptive heirship to the throne of Scotland was included among what he inherited from Devorguil. He was also heir to Christiana, his aunt, the widow of William de Fortibus.

The first incident in his life which has been recorded is an interesting one. The account relates that he received his education in the schools of Durham, a training probably due to his father's love and encouragement of learning. The fact comes out incidentally in a story told by Robert de Graystones, historian of the church of Durham,³ in connection with a dispute between Richard de Hoton, prior of Durham, and Ranulph de Nevill, lord of Raby. This occurred about a buck which was due yearly from the latter to the monastery of Durham, as part of the service he was bound to render for the tenure of the lordship of Raby. To recount the tale briefly :

At the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, 1290, when the stag was accustomed to be offered at the shrine of the saint, the lord of Raby demanded that he should dine with the prior, to be served by his own men, and the stag to be cooked by his own people in the convent kitchen. To this the prior demurred, as being contrary to custom. Then the quarrel waxed hot, and from words the disputants came to blows. The stag lying before the shrine, where it had been offered, an attempt was made by Ranulph's servants to take it to the kitchen. The monks resisted, the

¹ *Inq. p.m.*, 18 Edw. I. Record Series, vol. i. p. 102. March 12, 1290, Edward I. having received the homage of John de Balliol, son and heir of Devorgulla de Balliol, ordered the escheator within Trent to give him seisin. *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 18 Edw. I. m. 14.

² The extent and value of his inheritance in Scotland may be estimated from the sum £3,289 14s. 1½d. at which he was assessed in 1293 for his relief of his late mother's lands there. *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 21 Edw. I. Rolls Series (1292-1301) p. 12.; *Rot. Fin.* 21 Edw. I. m. 17. In England in addition to Bywell and Barnard Castle, he had Hitchin, Duffield, Kempston, and Fotheringhay, of which some were ancient Balliol possessions, while others belonged to him as heir to his mother. Fotheringhay had descended to her from the Countess Judith, wife of Earl Waltheof, to whom her uncle William the Conqueror had given it. The Countess Judith appears as holding Fodringea in *Domesday Book*, Record Edition, vol. i. p. 228. In an inquest held 7 Edw. I. (1278-9) the jurors say that, 'Johannes de Ball tenet baroniam de Biwell de domino rege in capite per servitium ix feodorum et dimidii militarium et per quartam partem unius militis.' *Assize Rolls*, Northumberland, Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 355.

³ *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres.*; Surt. Soc. 9, 74.

men of Raby laying violent hands upon them. The monks then took up arms, the large wax candles they were carrying were used on the heads of the men at arms, the cowl prevailed in the end, the stag remained with the monks, and Ranulph with his followers was driven out. Now comes in what relates to John de Baliol. Lord Nevill invited many of those present to go with him, but when Baliol was asked he refused, saying he had for a long time attended the schools of Durham and had never heard of such a claim as that preferred by the lord of Raby.

He does not appear to have taken any active part in public affairs until after the death of his mother, when he was forty years of age.¹ In the same year, 1290, Margaret the Maid of Norway, queen of Scotland, having died on September 27th, the throne became vacant. Before the death of the Princess Margaret was known, it being then only rumoured, on October 7th, 1290, William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, one of the regents of the kingdom, another being Sir John Cumyn of Badenoch, had written to King Edward. In the letter he informed him how the country was troubled and the people in despair at her reported death, that everything was in a disturbed and dangerous condition, and even civil war was apprehended. He added that if John de Baliol came to him it would be well that Edward should treat with him, so that in any case his honour and advantage might be preserved. He added that, if it pleased the king, it was desirable that he himself should come near to the Marches, for the comfort of the people and to prevent bloodshed.²

The regents appear to have been favourable to Baliol, but a large party desired to place Robert Bruce on the throne. In that interest an appeal against the regents to King Edward was made by the seven earls of Scotland (an ancient but somewhat dormant constitutional body) and the *communitas* of the kingdom, in which they claimed the privilege of constituting a king and placing him on the throne.³ Thirteen pretenders put forward their claims, but in the end there were only three who carried their candidature to an issue, John de Baliol, Robert de Brus, earl of Annandale, and John de Hastings. John de Baliol had before then styled

¹ The inquest of his mother's Yorkshire lands, held at Driffeld, gives his age as thirty-five years, that of her Northamptonshire estates, held at Fotheringhay, and that of the extent of her vill of Kempston, held at Bedford, make him forty years old. *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. I. Record Series, vol. i. p. 102.

² Rymer's *Foedera*, ed. 1705, vol. ii. p. 1090; *National Manuscripts of Scotland*, vol. i. No. lxx.; *Royal Letters*, No. 1302.

³ Palgrave, *Documents illustrating the History of Scotland*, pp. 14-21.

himself '*heres regni Scotiae*,'¹ in a deed dated November 15th, 1290, binding himself to pay to Antony Bek, bishop of Durham, the sum of 500 marcs in case King Edward did not sanction Baliol's transfer to the bishop of the manors in Cumberland, and the manor of Werk in Tyndale, once held by Alexander III. of Scotland. He claimed as heir to his mother, the daughter of Margaret, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, grandson of David I., king of Scotland. Robert de Brus claimed as heir to his mother Isabel, second daughter of the same David, and John de Hastings as heir to his grandmother Ada, third daughter of David. The legal right of Hastings, as grandson of the junior daughter, may be set aside as being without force, and was finally disallowed. That of Bruce also, as son of the second daughter, cannot be held to have been a valid one. But at this time the legal status with regard to royal descent had not been settled, and hence the succession came into dispute. A difficulty arose with regard to the authority by which the claims of the various parties were to be examined into and determined, and the person in whom the power should be vested of declaring to whom the succession to the crown had descended. It has been a common belief that it was determined by a party in Scotland to advocate the choosing an arbitrator to adjudicate upon the claims of the various pretenders to the Crown, and that the bishop of St. Andrews, the abbot of Jedburgh, and Geoffrey de Mowbray were sent to Edward to ask him to act in that capacity. There is no evidence to support this view, which, however, considering the state of the country and the scheming of the various interests in the succession, is by no means an improbable one. Anyhow, Edward took steps to strengthen his position, and to ensure for himself, as far as possible, the power to place on the throne a person suitable for his purpose. There were many interests and passions then at work in Scotland which tended to further Edward's plans for obtaining the control of the kingdom, if not its entire subjection to his rule as a part of the dominions of the English Crown. A large and fertile province to the south of the Firth of Forth was English in its population, differing in racial character from the rest of Scotland, and one in language, habits, and temperament with the southern part of the ancient Anglian kingdom of Northumbria. A considerable number of the great feudal lords were the descendants of the Normans and others whom David I. had settled

¹ *Campbell Charters*, British Museum, xxx. No. 9.

in his country, and many of them had themselves possessions south of the border, or were closely tied by relationship to English nobles. Internal jealousies and selfish interests among the great landowners had undermined loyalty to their country, an element of discord which was still further aggravated by the claims to the Crown put forward by the competitors.

On April 16th, 1291, Edward issued a writ to the sheriffs of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, to see that those persons bound to serve, whose names were given, among them being those of John de Baliol, Alexander de Baliol, and Robert de Brus, should have notice to be at Norham on June 3rd, with horses, arms and a full equipment, to meet the king there.¹ He had required the bishops and other clergy, the earls, magnates, and commons of Scotland to meet him at the same place *in quindena Paschae*, Easter-day that year falling on April 22nd.² The meeting did not, however, take place until May 10th, when Edward declared that, as superior and supreme lord of the kingdom of Scotland, he would do justice to all, so that, discords and dissensions being subdued, firm peace and tranquillity might be restored. To this claim of superiority he required their assent and recognition. In answer to their request that they might have time to consult the absent prelates, nobles, and commons, and to confer together, the king, telling them that they had been already sufficiently informed, gave them until the next day. The meeting was again deferred for three weeks, when they were to give a precise and peremptory reply to his requisition, and to produce any documents, if they had them, to prove his claim to the paramountcy to be baseless. In the meantime, on May 31st, Edward issued a letter to the effect that the meeting at Norham on English ground should not act to the prejudice of Scotland, or be taken as a precedent.³ On June 2nd, a meeting was held in a green field in the open air (*in arca viridi sub divo*), at Upsetlington, on the north bank of the Tweed, immediately opposite Norham, within the kingdom of Scotland. In addition to the

¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 19 Edw. I. m. 7 dorso. Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 525.

² A full account of all the proceedings in the case of the competitors, with the evidence and arguments adduced in favour of their claims, at the meetings held at Norham, Upsetlington, and Berwick, together with the names of those present at the sittings, will be found in Rymer's *Foedera*, ed. 1705, vol. ii. p. 542 *et seq.* It is contained in a public instrument drawn up by Master John de Cadamo, notary.

³ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 528.

bishops, prelates, earls, barons, magnates, nobles, and commons of Scotland, nine of the competitors were present, in person or by proxy, John Baliol, through Sir Thomas Randulf, his knight, excusing himself on the pretext that he had mistaken the day. After Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, chancellor of England, had protested Edward's supremacy, he declared, in the king's name, that in virtue of that power the king would judge in whom the succession to the Crown of Scotland was vested. The claimants were then called upon to answer if they admitted the supremacy of Edward and would abide by his decision. It was put first to Robert Brus, who gave his assent without reserve, and then to the others, who answered in the same way, John Baliol giving the same pledge the day following, June 3rd.¹ On June 4th it was agreed that, up to the time of the decision and for the two months following, Edward should be seised of the kingdom and castles of Scotland. After other meetings had been held, on June 12th, 1291,² the regents of Scotland, the competitors and others, prelates, nobles, and the *communitas* of the kingdom, assembled in the same grass field at Upsetlington, and after the seal of the regency had been handed to Alan, bishop of Caithness, then constituted by Edward chancellor of Scotland, they crossed over to Norham castle to learn Edward's will. The king ordained that on the next day, at the place beyond the river within the kingdom of Scotland, where they had first met, the regents of the kingdom, the competitors, and all the bishops, prelates, earls, barons, magnates, nobles, and the communities of cities, castles, boroughs, and towns, should again assemble and then swear fealty to him as over and supreme lord of the kingdom of Scotland (*ut superiori et directo domino regni Scotiæ*), and that he would after that have his peace publicly proclaimed. The next day, June 13th, after this had been done, Edward handed over the custody of the kingdom to the old regents, William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, Robert, bishop of Glasgow, and James, senescall of Scotland, adding a fifth, an Englishman, Brian Fitzalan.³ At the same time, after the king's peace as superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland had been proclaimed, the next meeting was fixed to be held on August 2nd at Berwick, when the claims of the competitors would be examined. The deliberations of the assembly of the Scottish lords and commons were to be assisted by twenty-four Englishmen appointed by

¹ *Foedera*, vol. ii. pp. 545-549.

² *Ibid.* p. 557.

³ *Ibid.* p. 558.

Edward, forty chosen by Bruce and forty by Baliol, a body which had previously, on June 5th, been constituted a court of advice.¹ After more than one adjournment, the court, after the case had been very fully argued on the part of the claimants, decided in favour of Baliol, and on November 17th, 1292, the English king, in the hall of the castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, confirmed the decision, and gave authoritative judgment in full parliament, in the presence of the commissioners and other great civil and ecclesiastical personages of England and Scotland.² On the 19th, the regents gave seisin to John de Baliol of the kingdom of Scotland, and the seal they had previously used was broken.³ The next day Baliol swore allegiance to Edward in the castle at Norham,⁴ and was crowned at Scone on November 30th, St. Andrew's day,⁵ doing homage on December 26th to Edward at Newcastle.⁶

It has been believed that Edward's decision in favour of Baliol was influenced by Antony Bek,⁷ bishop of Durham, and the earl of Warren and Surrey. They were certainly both of them in Scotland and in communication with the regent, Bishop William Fraser, when the death of the Princess Margaret was reported and then denied, and in conjunction with him they took steps to ascertain if it was true. It was Bishop Fraser who had written to Edward, October 7th, 1290, when the death of Margaret was uncertain, telling him of the disturbed condition of the country, and how desirable it would be, were she to die, that Edward should be in Scotland. Both the two English lords were naturally favourable to Baliol; the earl of Warren was his father-in-law, and Bek, in whose see two of his baronies were situated, had not long before received from Baliol a grant of Neasham and Long Newton, valuable members of the barony of Gainford. The court held that Baliol, as descended from the elder daughter, though more remotely, had a better right than Bruce, who, though nearer in degree by one descent, was the son of the second daughter and co-heir. It can scarcely be doubted that the decision of the commissioners was a just one, and that the grounds upon which they based it were correct in law, and also in accordance with the natural order of regal descent.

¹ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 558.

² *Ibid.* p. 589.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 590, 591.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 591.

⁵ *Rot. Scociac.*, vol. i. p. 11; *Doc. and Rec.* p. 141.

⁶ Chapter House Westminster; Scots Doc. Box. 3 n. 51; *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 593.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* Rolls Series, vol. ii. 799.

Among the incidents which occurred during the course of the investigation into the claims made by the competitors, there is one which may be thought to indicate that it was not the intention of Edward at that time to lay a plan for the absorption of Scotland into his kingdom. John de Hastings, in prosecuting his claim, argued that, Scotland being held in chief from the crown of England, was, under the common law, divisible into three parts, and that he was therefore entitled to inherit one-third of the kingdom. Edward acting in accordance with the answer made by the council to his question, whether the kingdom of Scotland was divisible or not, decreed that it was not divisible but was one. It would apparently have been favourable to his scheme, supposing such to have existed, to have had Scotland parcelled out into three kingdoms, rather than to be united into one, and this procedure of Edward may perhaps be considered as a testimony to his good faith in the many professions of a disinterested policy which he made.

There was one element in the transactions which accompanied the accession of John de Baliol which bore within it the seeds of difficulty and disaster. The acknowledgment of the paramountcy of the English king by the Scottish lords and the competitors might be a needful admission for the present emergency, but it was one which, in the future, was certain to breed discord and opposition. To be ruled by a king who admitted he was the vassal, for it amounted to that, of a neighbouring king must have been intolerable to a proud nation like that of the Scots, and to the king himself, though in the interests of his case he had bound himself to it, almost unbearable. The seed thus unhappily sown soon bore fruit. The history of the transaction, and everything in connection with it, shows that Edward's intention, however it might be veiled, was to become virtually the ruler of the kingdom, with probably the ulterior purpose of annexing Scotland to his dominions; at all events he showed himself prepared to make use of anything that took place which might be so managed as to further such an object.

Very shortly after John de Baliol was crowned, a transaction occurred which gave Edward an opportunity of infringing the just rights of an independent state. A suit had been undertaken by Margery Moyne, wife of Walter de Thornton, against Master Roger Bartholomew, a burgess of Berwick. The pleas concerning the case had been heard before the regents of Scotland, on October 18th, 1291, at Edinburgh, and pleadings in two

other suits against the same person were heard on October 22nd. A decision was given against Bartholomew in all the three suits. On December 22nd, 1292, he appealed at Newcastle to Edward, as superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland, against the decision of the Scottish court. After some discussion before the king's council about the right of appeal, on December 31st Edward declared, *viva voce* in French, that, notwithstanding all his previous promises, concessions, ratifications, letters, or instruments, he would hear complaints and other matters coming from the kingdom of Scotland, and give judgment upon them. And, going still further, he said that, if necessary, he would summon the king of Scotland himself to appear before him in his realm of England.¹ To this John de Baliol assented, and by a writing dated January 2nd, 1293, released Edward from all agreements, promises, and obligations made to the guardians and good people of Scotland, making special mention of the agreement of Northampton, August 28th, 1290, and fully recognizing his supremacy over the kingdom of Scotland.² This submission of Baliol had its reward on the 5th of the same month, when Edward issued an order to give John de Baliol, king of Scotland, seisin of the kingdom of Man, as Alexander, the last king of Scotland, whose heir he was, had held it.³

However galling the proceedings in the case of Bartholomew may have been to the king of Scotland, they were soon to be followed by an act on the part of Edward which must have been beyond endurance. On March 25th, 1293, a citation was issued by him in which he calls himself *superior dominus regni Scotiac*, ordering Baliol to attend before him on May 25th, wherever Edward might chance to be in England, to answer a complaint laid against him by Macduff, son of Malcolm, late earl of Fife, for not having done him justice.⁴ On June 15th he was again cited by Edward, on an appeal of Austriaca, cousin and heir of the late king of Man, to appear before him as the superior lord of the kingdom of Scotland, to answer her charge against him, and to do towards her what was right.⁵ Baliol did not appear in May to answer in the case of Macduff, and was ordered by Edward to attend on October 14th. On this occasion he obeyed the summons and made his appearance in court before Edward, when he displayed much manly courage and acted with a spirit befitting his dignity as

¹ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 597.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 603.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 686.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 688.

The whole proceedings in these cases are given at length in Ryley, *Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 145 seq.

a man and his position as king. When required to answer to the complaint of Macduff, he replied that he was king of Scotland and did not dare to answer to that complaint or to any other matter pertaining to his kingdom without the advice of the good men of his realm. When Edward told him he was his liege man and had done homage and fealty to him for his kingdom, and was then present in obedience to his command, Baliol returned the same answer as he had made before ;¹ he was ultimately judged to be contumacious, and it was ordered that three of the principal castles in Scotland, with the towns in which they were situated, and the regal jurisdiction in them, should be seized into the hand of Edward and be retained until Baliol had given satisfaction. Baliol petitioned the king that the judgment might not be made public until he had had the advice of his people, to which Edward consented, agreeing to take no further steps before June 14th, 1294. On May 3rd, 1293, Edward had ordered Thomas de Normanvill, escheator beyond Trent, who had taken an inquisition about the lands and heirship, to give John de Baliol seisin of the lands in Tyndale held lately by Alexander, king of Scotland, of the king in chief by homage. It was to be deferred until Baliol had done homage, which he was to do on or before the quinzane of St. Michael next following.² On the 29th of October, the king, having meanwhile taken the homage of Baliol for the land of Tyndale, the manors of Soureby and Penreth, held before by Alexander, and for his portion of the honour of Huntingdon, the escheator beyond Trent was ordered to give seisin of the land in his jurisdiction, and the escheator within Trent of Baliol's part of the honour of Huntingdon.³ On December 3rd, it having been found that the hamlets of Langwathby, Salkild, Karlaton and Scotteby were appendages of the manors of Soureby and Penreth, the escheator was ordered to give Baliol seisin as soon as he had given surety for the payment of his relief.⁴

Baliol did not remain long in possession of these valuable estates. By a charter dated at the New Temple, London, June 20th, 1294, he granted to the church of St. Cuthbert and Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, fifty librates of land within his liberty of Werk in Tyndale, wherever the bishop or his bailiff might choose, except only in the vill of Werk and

¹ Ryley, *Placita Parliamentaria*, pp. 158, 159.

² Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 616; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 21 Edw. I. m. 9.

³ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 21 Edw. I. m. 2.

⁴ *Rot. Finium*, 22 Edw. I. m. 22.

the capital messuage there. He also gave him the advowson of the church Symundeburn, with its chapels. The whole were to be held in free alms. The charter was sealed with his privy seal, his great seal not being at hand.¹ At the same place, on the same day, Baliol granted to Bishop Bek for life, the manors of Penreth, Scotteby, Karlaton, Langwathby, Salkilde, and Soureby, with all the liberties Baliol or his ancestors had held in the said manors or elsewhere in Cumberland. The whole was to revert to Baliol after Bek's death.² The transfer of all the lands he had by inheritance from the kings of Scotland was completed by a grant in free alms, made to Bishop Bek and his church of Durham at Stirling, July 3rd, 1295, of the manor of Werke in Tyndale, with all the lands held there by him and his ancestors, together with the advowson of the churches in Tyndale belonging to John Baliol and his heirs.³

It is difficult to understand why Baliol should have made such large and important gifts to Bishop Bek, though there are two circumstances in their relationship which may suggest an explanation of Baliol's action. Bek is said, as has been already mentioned, to have exercised influence with King Edward in favour of Baliol when he was candidate for the throne of Scotland. It is true that before then Baliol had made over to the bishop the estates of Neasham and Long Newton, but there may have been an understanding that there was to be a further recompense when Baliol came into possession of the lands his predecessors, kings of Scotland, had held in the two northern counties. The gift may also have been made by way of compromise for the injuries which Bek alleged that he sustained in respect of the villis of Berwick and Hadington.⁴ Some light is thrown upon the affair by a document among the Papal Records at Rome.⁵ On July 11th, 1297, Pope Boniface VIII. ratified a grant by

¹ *Rot. Cart.* 22 Edw. I. m. 1. Baliol's grant is contained in an inspeximus of Edward I., dated June 25th, 1294.

² *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 22 Edw. I. m. 3.

³ *Rot. Lit. Pat.* 25 Edw. I. pt. i. m. 16. The grant is contained in an inspeximus of Baliol's letters patent, by Edward I., dated February 8th, 1297. On September 20th, 1296, King Edward, then at Bamburgh, issued a writ to the sheriff of Northumberland and the bailiff of Tyndale, ordering them to deliver to Bek the manor of Werke in Tyndale and all other lands which John, late king of Scotland, had granted by charter to the bishop, and which, by reason of the war with Scotland, were then in the king's hands. *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 24 Edw. I. m. 4.

⁴ The sheriff of Northumberland was ordered, April 22nd, 1294, to present to John Baliol in person a citation from King Edward to appear and make answer to these charges. Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 632.

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Registers*, Rolls Series. vol. i. p. 573.

John, king of Scotland, to Bishop Bek, some of whose possessions had been taken by John Baliol and his ancestors, of the church of Simondoborne, the advowson of which the said king of Scotland had given as recompense, together with certain lands. There had been a long continued feud between the Baliols and the bishops of Durham about the homage of Gainford and other matters, a condition of things not likely to be modified when the see of Durham was in the hands of a prelate with the temper and pretensions of Antony Bek.

At a parliament held in London in May, 1294, where Baliol was present, it is said he offered to give the income of his English estates to Edward for three years towards the cost of the war with France.¹ On June 29th, Edward required and asked by his faith and homage that Baliol would send him a body of his men, with horses and arms, properly equipped and ready to pass over sea with the king for service in Gascony.² On his return to Scotland Baliol soon came into open conflict with Edward, whose demand for troops to aid in the war in France was evaded. Going still further in opposition to the English king, in a parliament held at Scone, it was ordered that all the English who were in attendance upon Baliol should be dismissed, and at the same time all the lands held by Englishmen in Scotland were declared to be forfeited.

The action of Baliol and his parliament was met by an order from Edward, dated October 16th, 1295, to the sheriffs of all the English counties, directing them to take into their hands the lands, goods, and chattels, of John the king of Scotland, and those of all other Scotsmen who had lands or other possessions in their several counties.³ On the same day Edward notified that the king of Scotland by his command had delivered to John, bishop of Carlisle, the castles and towns of Berwick-on-Tweed, Roxburgh, and Jedburgh for the security of the king of England, and of his kingdom. He undertook that this arrangement should only continue as long as the war lasted between himself and the king of France, and that when it was ended the castles should be delivered up to the king of Scotland.⁴ This was presently followed, February 13th, 1296, by another order that all the goods and chattels, except ploughs, oxen, and similar instruments of agriculture,

¹ In a grant of a great part of the lands lately belonging to John de Baliol and granted by King Edward to John of Brittany, a full account is given of their yearly value, which amounted to above £460. *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 1029.

² *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 642.

³ *Rot. Fin.* 23 Edw. I. m. 3.

⁴ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 692.

of Scotsmen found on their English estates should be at once sold and the proceeds paid into the king's exchequer.¹ On April 27th, still another writ was issued to the same sheriffs, ordering that no Scotsman nor any one else in his place, should remain upon the lands of Scotsmen in England.² As a result of this writ a minute and valuable return was made of these lands. A later account made in 1300-1301, adds the value of such estates held in Northumberland.³

The next year Baliol proceeded still further in his resistance to England, making an alliance with Philip, king of France. One of the terms of the agreement ratified in Paris, October 23rd, 1295,⁴ provided that if either of the parties was attacked by Edward, mutual assistance should be given. The French king at the same time gave his assent to the marriage of his niece, Isabel, daughter of Charles de Valois, with Edward Baliol, John's son, which, however, was never carried out.⁵ The effect of the agreement with France was not long in being brought to an issue. In 1296, Edward having invaded Gascony, in virtue of the compact, the pope meanwhile having delivered Baliol from the obligation of his oath of fealty, a large army, headed by John Comyn, earl of Buchan, at the end of March entered Cumberland and attempted, but without success, to take Carlisle. A little later, in April, they entered Northumberland, burning and devastating as they went. Among other places they burnt the nunnery of Lambley, and the church of their patron saint, Andrew, at Hexham, where the nave has ever since remained a ruin, burning, too, the school at the same time, with the scholars within it.⁶ Before the end of March, very shortly after the Scots had made their incursion into England, Edward, at the head of a more powerful force than theirs, entered the eastern border and took Berwick by storm on the 30th of the same month.

While Edward was at Berwick on April 5th, 1296, a letter was presented to him by Henry, abbot of Arbroath, on the part of the king of Scotland. In it Baliol complained, in strong and dignified language, that he and his

¹ Q. R. *Memoranda Roll*, Record Office 24 Edw. I. m. 12; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 24 Edw. I. m. 10.

² Q. R. *Ancient Misc.* Sheriff's accounts, bundle 'i,' 694.

³ *Rot. Pipae* (lands of Scots in Northumberland), 29 Edw. I. rot. 47 dorso, rot. 48.

⁴ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 695.

⁵ The dower which Isabel de Valois was to have from John Baliol was settled upon the seignories of Bailleul, Dompierre, Hornoy and Hélicourt, in France, and upon all his seignories in Scotland.

⁶ *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Maitland Club, pp. 174 *et seq.*

country had incurred grave and intolerable injuries and enormous losses by the violent force of the English, with the connivance of Edward, or anyhow with his knowledge, against the king's liberties and those of Scotland, and against God and justice. He enumerated many and various instances of tyranny, oppression, and insult, and declared he had been unable to obtain any remedy or redress for them, though, through his agent, that had been often asked for. He further stated that Edward had assembled a large army, which had already committed many inhuman massacres and burnings, and that not being willing any longer to endure these unjust aggressions against himself and his kingdom, he renounced his fealty and homage, extorted from him, as he said, by violence.¹ Edward's answer was curt and forewarning. 'Ha!' said he, 'the mad rascal, what a fool he makes of himself! if he will not come to us we will go to him.'² The action that followed was prompt, after the manner of the English king. On April 26th, the earl of Warren and Surrey defeated the Scottish army at Dunbar, the castle being made over the next day to Edward. In May, Jedburgh and Roxburgh surrendered, and in June, Edward himself took Edinburgh castle; Stirling, Perth, and Scone were given up without a contest. On July 2nd, so low had the fortunes of Baliol fallen, that he sent a letter dated from Kincardine to all concerned, acknowledging that through evil and false counsel and his own simpleness he had grievously provoked and offended his lord, King Edward. He admitted his various transgressions in making a treaty with France, the enemy of England, in contracting his son in marriage to the niece of the French king, in invading England, and in otherwise resisting Edward, and in his own full power and of his own freewill resigned to Edward the country of Scotland, its people and their homage.³ The crisis came soon; on the 10th of the same month, at Brechin, acting on the counsel of John Comyn, lord of Strathbolgi, Baliol resigned the kingdom to Antony Bek, bishop of Durham, acting on the part of Edward. Apparently on the same day, at Montrose, he handed to Edward a white wand in token that he gave up his fee into his hands, the usual feudal observance in such a case.

Such was the end of John Baliol's short and ill-starred reign. It was commenced under conditions which gave but little promise of permanency.

¹ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 707; *Cal. of Doc. Relating to Scotland*, ii. 167; from bundle in Tower Chapter House (Scots. Doc.), box 2, No. 8.

² 'Ha! ce fol felon, tel folie feict! S'il ne voutt venir à nous nous viendrons à lui.'

³ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 718.

The distracted state of the country, with its many elements of disturbance, not alone in the rivalry of claimants to the throne which was not set at rest by Baliol's accession, but also in the jealousy and scheming of the nobles and others in power, demanded a stronger and harder man than John Baliol to control and rule it. Nor were the difficulties made less by the designs and intrigues of Edward to compass the design upon which he had set his heart.

It was a melancholy end to hopes and ambitions which never had a fair prospect of being fulfilled, and the discrowned king must often have looked back with sad regret to the days when he played, a schoolboy, on the green between the two great houses of the bishop and prior at Durham, or when he looked from the towering walls of Castle Barnard over the rich and pleasant valley, the ancient inheritance of his house, or when in the more peaceful retirement of Bywell he wandered by the woods and waters of Tyne.

Edward, after the submission of Baliol, continued his progress to Elgin, returning on August 22nd to Berwick, and bringing with him, among other national relics, the fatal stone from Scone which is now a part of the coronation chair at Westminster abbey. John Baliol and his son Edward were taken as prisoners to Hertford and afterwards to the Tower, where they remained until July 18th, 1299, when, by the intervention of the pope and the king of France, John Baliol was released. He ultimately, after a short residence in his lordship of Galloway, which it seems was not forfeited, made his home at Bailleul-en-Vimeu or Hélicourt, ancient inheritances of his house.¹ From Bailleul he made, on November 23rd, 1302, an appeal 'a très excellent prince, nostre très chier seigneur et bon ami et nostre espérance emprès Dieu,' the king of France, asking Philip to aid him in their common grievances against the king of England.² He was living March 4th, 1314, when, as 'Jehans par la grâce de Dieu Roys d'Ecosse et Sire de Bailleul-en-Vimieu,' he wrote a letter³ to all concerned, complaining of the trespasses and other injuries he and his men had suffered at the hands of the seneschals of Ponthieu in respect of his land at

¹ In the wood of Bailleul-en-Vimeu large grass grown mounds and ditches exist on the site of the ancient residence of the Baliols; at Hélicourt the similar remains of a large castle, on the banks of the Bresle, represent the important fortress of a great estate, which, in addition to others, made the house of Baliol one of the most powerful in the district.

² Rymer's *Foedera*, Record Series (1816), vol. i. p. 946.

³ *Bibl. Nat. Paris.* Archives Nat. T 633, No. 5, Dom Grenier, No. 298, pièce 99, fol. 114.

Hélicourt in Vimeu, a fief he held of Edward II. as Comte de Ponthieu. To the last he claimed the kingdom of Scotland, but he does not appear to have taken any active measures for its recovery. The time of his death and its place, as well as that of his burial, are uncertain, but he appears to have died in October or November, 1314.¹ He married Isabel, daughter of John de Warren, earl of Surrey, before February 7th, 1280-1, and left Edward heir to his estates in France, the others having been forfeited. .

The memory of John Baliol has been so covered with obloquy in Scotland that an impression of his character has been created which scarcely does him justice. So far was this carried that when John Stewart, earl of Carrick, became king, his name was changed to Robert. His very misfortunes and want of success have been taken as proofs of his incompetence, nor perhaps is the inference drawn from them quite incorrect. The charge of treachery against Scotland, if it can justly be made, must be shared with the other competitors to the throne and with the greater part of the magnates of the country, including the high ecclesiastics. He does not appear to have had the warlike qualifications of many of his ancestors, and the peaceful attributes he possessed were little likely to find favour with a rude, treacherous and cruel body such as were the Scottish nobles at that time. The charge of cowardice has been brought against him, but though he did not exhibit the qualities of bravery so strongly, though so differently, manifested in Bruce and Wallace, the popular heroes of the day, he showed no signs of want of spirit, and his final submission was only made when resistance would have been criminal and useless. It will not be an unjust estimate of him to say that by natural gifts and disposition he was but ill-fitted for the position he occupied, especially when the character and circumstances of the time are taken into consideration. It is possible that under other conditions he might have taken the same honourable place in history as was so well filled by his father before him.

As king of Scotland John de Baliol had a great seal and a coinage. The seal is similar to that of his predecessor Alexander III., with a different legend. On one side the king is represented seated on his throne, on the

¹ It has been stated, but without any authority, that John Baliol died, blind, at the well-known Chateau Gaillard. In *L'Art de vérifier les dates*, vol. i. p. 844, the writer says that in the church of St. Waast (Vedast) at Bailleul-sur-Eaune, in the department of Seine Inférieure, there was a monument with an inscription to his memory. The monument no longer exists, but to judge from the coat of arms upon it, and the name Joanne, of the wife of the Bailleul in whose memory it was erected, it is certain it has no connection with the king of Scotland.

other as a knight, armed and mounted on horseback.¹ His coins consist of silver pennies and half-pennies. On the obverse is the crowned head of the king in profile, with the inscription, IOHANNES DEI GRA. Reverse: a cross dividing the surface into four quarters, in each of which is a mullet. On the half-penny two quarters only have the mullet. In each coin the reverse has the inscription, REX SCOTORVM.²

His eldest son, Edward, succeeded him in 1314, but apparently only to the fiefs in Normandy, and to a doubtful and undesirable inheritance of the heirship to the crown of Scotland. Edward Baliol had no connection with Northumberland, but the account of the family would be incomplete without some notice of the life of the last representative of the Bywell line of Baliol being included.

He was not released from confinement at the same time as his father, but was kept at first in the custody of his grandfather John, earl of Warren, and after his death in that of his son. He was taken from his custody in 1310, and placed under the charge of Thomas and Edmund, the king's brothers. In 1315, the year after his father's death, he was permitted to go to France, under a pledge to return if he was required to do so. He appears to have usually resided on his estates in Picardy, until he allowed himself to be made an instrument in the schemes of Edward II. and his son Edward III. to bring Scotland under the rule of the English crown. He was invited to England in 1324, and again in 1327, by Edward III. in furtherance of his designs, but it was not until after the death of Robert Bruce, in 1329, that serious steps were taken by Edward to make use of Baliol. He was brought to England in 1330, and, in 1332, he sailed from Ravenspur, on the coast of Holderness, in command of a small body of English troops, in company with many of the nobles who had been deprived of their estates in Scotland by Robert Bruce. He landed at Kinghorn, in Fife, August 6th, 1332, at a time when the death of Thomas Ranulph, earl of Moray, the regent of Scotland, made his chance of success more favourable. The regent had died on July 20th when advancing northwards at the head of an army to repel the invasion. For a time Edward Baliol was successful, totally defeating the Scottish army, under the command of Donald, earl of Mar, who was killed in the battle, on August 12th, at Dupplin. The next day Baliol occupied Perth, and, on the 24th of September, he was crowned king

¹ Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 6, Nos. 19, 20. ² Burns' *Coinage of Scotland*, 1887, vol. iii. plates xvii. xviii.

of Scotland, at Scone. This apparently prosperous state of affairs was not, however, to last for long, though on November 23rd he joined Edward III. at Roxburgh. He there bound himself to the English king, admitting his supremacy over Scotland, and agreed to hand over Berwick to him, and to marry the Princess Johanna. On December 16th he was completely defeated by Archibald Douglas at Annan, his brother Henry was killed, and he himself fled, 'one leg booted and the other naked,' beyond the border into England. In March of the succeeding year he returned to Scotland, and laid siege to Berwick, when Edward, having routed the Scots under Archibald Douglas on July 19th, 1333, at Halidon Hill, Berwick was surrendered. At a parliament held at Edinburgh in February, 1334, Baliol again bound himself to Edward, and Berwick was delivered over to England. Shortly after, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he alienated an extensive and rich tract of country in the south-east of Scotland, extending up to and including Edinburgh, constituting one of the fairest jewels in the Scottish crown, the ancient district of Lothian. But the loss of this important possession, severed from his kingdom, was exceeded a little later by the still greater loss of honour when he did homage to the English king for the kingdom of Scotland.

The differences which had broken out among the English barons, who had been of great service to Edward Baliol in his first campaign in 1332, revived the hopes of the adherents of David Bruce. Robert, the high steward of Scotland, afterwards king as Robert II., and John Ranulph, earl of Moray, were appointed regents. They attacked and took several castles and secured the allegiance of many of the nobles, including some of English descent. Meanwhile Baliol had retired into England to be again assisted by an English army headed by Edward III. in person. The severity of an early winter obliged them to retreat, but in July, 1335, Edward renewed the invasion of Scotland. For a time the two kings were successful, and at Perth, which, since the transfer of Edinburgh to England, had become the capital of Baliol's kingdom, they received the submission of many of the Scottish lords. This good fortune was not destined to continue, and, when the regents in 1339 invested Perth, Baliol was ordered by Edward to hand over the place to Sir Thomas Ughtred and to retire into England. This was practically the end of Edward Baliol's reign in Scotland, of which, however, he was still nominally the king. He was appointed by Edward, lieutenant of the

North, and in 1341 he defeated a raid made into England by David Bruce himself. Again in 1344 he repelled a similar invasion by David, but there is not any trustworthy authority for the report that he was present at the battle of Nevill's Cross, October 19th, 1346, fought close to Durham, when David Bruce was taken prisoner. After the battle the English crossed the border, when Baliol was in command of a large army of English and of his own men of Galloway. He advanced as far as Glasgow, devastating the Lothians in his progress north, and Annandale as he returned. From this time but little is known of him or his doings until the final act of the drama of his life as king took place. On January 21st, 1356, at Roxburgh, he surrendered the entire kingdom of Scotland into the hands of Edward III., giving him seisin by the deliverance of a portion of the soil and his golden crown. Edward had already undertaken to give him in hand a sum of 5,000 marcs and an annual payment of £2,000.

Edward Baliol had no coinage. As king of Scotland he had a great seal, similar, except in the legend, to those of his predecessors.¹ He had also a privy seal of good design and execution.² He outlived the loss of a kingdom, which had proved to be but an unstable and unhappy possession, for many years. It does not appear that, like his father, he lived upon any of the ancient possessions of his house in Picardy, one of the most important of which, the barony of Hélicourt, he granted to Edward III., king of England, by a deed dated May 27th, 1363, the seneschal of Ponthieu taking possession of it on June 6th of the same year. He died near Doncaster, it is said at Wheatley, in 1363, without issue. After his retirement he appears to have largely spent his time in following the chase, which he was able to enjoy through the goodwill of Edward, who gave him licence to sport in his forests, one of which, the great chace of Hatfield, lay almost at his door. He married Margaret, princess of Tarentum, who re-married Francis, duke of Andria.

His career was an unsuccessful one, but he was not deficient in boldness and skill; he fought with bravery and determination at Dupplin, and King Edward, who knew what a soldier should be, had a high opinion of his military qualities. In the position in which he was placed, with obligations to the king of England, and a turbulent and divided people to govern, it was impossible for any one except a man equally endowed with

¹ Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 8, Nos. 30, 31.

² *Ibid.* No. 32.

force and strength of character and will, and with the power of judicious management, to have steered a safe course among such troubled issues as then distracted Scotland. Edward Baliol did not possess these qualities. Like his father his disposition was amiable, one more suited to a quiet than to an active life, which attached his followers to him by personal kindness and consideration, but was unequal to control the unruly, crafty and savage people it was his misfortune to be called upon to rule. Though not wanting in bravery, he was not endowed with that form of courage which at the best can only be designated as brutal, nor was he unscrupulous or treacherous.

Bywell having remained in the hands of the Crown since the seizure of John Baliol's English estates on the 25th December, 1293,¹ was granted in 1299 to Edward I.'s nephew, John of Brittany,² 'the greatest subject in the kingdom of England,' in part satisfaction of the yearly fee of £1,000 which had been promised him.³ The grant was confirmed on the 10th November, 1306,⁴ and again in 1308-9.⁵ John of Brittany received the king's pardon on the 8th October, 1305, for selling timber out of the Bywell woods, together with licence to sell £200 thereof for debts incurred in the king's service.⁶ Alianor, widow of Alexander de Baliol, and her second husband, Robert de Stutevill, being aggrieved by this licence, petitioned parliament to compel John of Brittany, who had become earl of Richmond, to pay her her thirds. She also retained the salmon fishery of Bywell and the acre of land which had been conveyed to her first husband and herself by Adam, son of Gilbert de Stocksfield.⁷

¹ In 1296, he resigned 'his person, his dignity, his kingdom, and all his private estates.' See Swinden, *Yarmouth*, p. 241.

² John of Brittany, earl of Richmond, was second son of John de Dreux, first duke of Brittany, by his wife Beatrix, second daughter of King Henry III. The lady Gray, daughter of John and Beatrix, was wife of Guy de Chastillon, earl of St. Pol, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, 'countess of St. Pol,' became third wife of Adomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who, being slain on the 27th June, 1323, left her, as it is stated, 'maid, wife, and widow' in one day. She survived him until March, 1377. Agnes de Valence, the widow of Hugh de Baliol, mentioned in the text, was one of the sisters of Adomar de Valence.

³ Exchequer Q. R. Memoranda, 27 and 28 Edw. I. m. 2; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* ii. 280; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 27 Edw. I. p. 429.

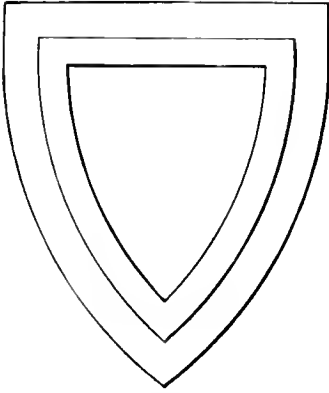
⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 32 Edw. I. m. 1, p. 470.

⁵ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* 2 Edw. II. pt. i. No. 44, p. 141.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edw. I. pt. ii. m. 12, p. 381.

⁷ *Rot. Parl.* i. 199.

BALIOL OF BAILLEUL-EN-VIMEU, BYWELL AND BARNARD CASTLE.†



ARMS: *Gules, an orle argent*: John de Ballioll MS. L. 14 *Coll. of Arms*, circa 1240-1245, printed by Nicholls, 1829. The arms of the Picardy house of Baillleul-en-Vimeu was *ermine, a shield, gules*. Cf. Belleval, p. 20.

GUY DE BALIOL =

<p>*Hugh de Baliol, 'sire de Baillleul-en-Vimeu' in the department of Somme; living in 1139, when he with his son Eustace subscribed the foundation charter of the abbey of Sery.</p>	<p>*Guy de Baliol, obtained Bywell from William Rufus circa 1093; granted the churches of Gainford, Stokesley, and Stainton in the Street to St. Mary's Abbey, York; for the souls of Dionisia his wife, Bernard his nephew (<i>nepos</i>) etc. (<i>h</i>); living 1112.</p>
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Hawis, married William Bertram, baron of Mitford, and founder of the priory of Brinkburn.↓

*Joscelin de Baliol = *Hawis

*Ingram de Baliol =

*Eustace de Baliol = Agnes Percy.

*Agnes married William Percy.

*Ingram de Baliol, died in 1299.

Eustace de Baliol, living 1130,* apparently dead before 1138.*

Bernard Baliol I., 'sire de Baillleul-en-Vimeu et Heli-court,' 1138, a baron of the bishopric of Durham, founder of Barnard Castle; confirmed the grant made by his uncle (*avunculus*) to St. Mary's Abbey (1132-1161) (*h*); and with the assent of his wife, his four sons, and his daughter, granted in 1138 to the church of Cluny, the altars of Dompierre, Baillleul, Tours, Ercourt, Ramburelles, and Allenay (*e*); gave lands at Newbiggin to Newminster (*e*); present at the battle of the Standard, Sept., 1135, and was taken prisoner at Lincoln in 1142; died before 1167; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Matilda..... her name and that of her husband are written in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Ralph Baliol, part of whose meadow, garden and orchard [?] at Dompierre], his brother, Bernard, gave to the abbey of Cluny (*g*).

Joscelin de Baliol, brother of Bernard for whose soul his nephew gave pasture in Teesdale to the abbot and convent of Rievaulx (*d*). Guy and Hugh, stated to be brothers of Bernard I.

Ingram Baliol, who, 1127-1144, assented to his father's grant to the abbot and convent of Cluny (*e*), and 1145-1153, to a similar grant to the Knights Templars; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Guy Baliol, about 1152, confirmed his father's grant of the church of Gainford to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York (*h*), and granted the mill of Ingleby to the abbot and convent of Whitby (*c*); named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Eustace Baliol, who assented to his father's grant to the abbot and convent of Cluny (*e*); named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Bernard Baliol II., baron of the bishopric, lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle; assented to his father's grants to Cluny (*e*), and confirmed his grant to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York (*h*); granted a fishery on the Tees to the abbot and convent of Rievaulx for the soul of his father, Bernard (*d*); died before 1193; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Agnes de Picquigny (*d*), her name is written in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*).

Atuidis, assented to her father's grant to Cluny (*g*).

Hawise, whose name is written in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (*a*), for whose soul her brother, Bernard de Baliol, confirmed the churches of Ingleby and Kirkby to the abbot and convent of Whitby (*c*).

*Hugh, married N. . . daughter of Aléaume de Fontaines before 1210.

*Bernard, living 1212.

*Enguarran, living 1215.

*Henry = *Laura de Baliol ↓ Valoignes.

*Enor married Hugh de Fontaines.

..... = Eustace Baliol, lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle; granted the church of Bywell = St. Peter to the prior and convent of Durham; confirmed the lands at Newbiggin to the abbot and convent of Newminster (e); died circa 1200; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (a). = Petronell, widow of Robert fitz-Piers, to marry whom he fined to the king in 1190.

Hugh Baliol lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle, confirmed, between 1193-1205, the advowson of Gainford, etc., to the abbey of St. Mary, at York (h); adhered to King John, 1212-1216; confirmed the churches of Ingleyby and Kirkby to the abbot and convent of Whithy (c); died in 1228; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (a). = Cecilia de Fontaines, for whose soul her husband granted lands at Newsam to the abbot and convent of Rievaulx (d). = Ingelham Baliol, a witness to charters of his father and brother, Hugh; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (a). = Bernard Baliol, a baron by tenure, 1212-1245, a witness to his father's charters; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (a). = Henry Baliol, named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (a).

John Baliol, lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle, *divers et potens*, 1228-1229, paid £150 for his relief; founder of Baliol College, Oxon.; died circa Oct. 1268; buried at Sweetheart abbey in Galloway; *Inq. p.m.* 53 Hen. III. No. 43. = Devorguil, daughter and ultimately sole heiress of Alan, lord of Galloway by his second wife, Margaret, dau. and (at length) co-heir of David, earl of Huntingdon, m. a. 1233; died at Kempston, Bedfordshire, on the Sunday after 28th Jan., 1280/90; *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. I., No. 28. = Hugh Baliol, lord of Helicourt,* Oct., 1270.* = Ingelram, living 1282.* = Bernard, priest of Gainford,* whose lands on 1st Oct., 1270,* were, at the Parliament at Stirling in 1293, given up to his nephew, John de Baliol, king of Scotland (f). = Eustace Baliol, 16th July, 1270, had letters of protection when about to set out for the Holy Land with Prince Edward; died 1272 (b). = Hawise, dau. and heir of Ralph Levinton (i); also called the dau. of Ada, who was the wife of William de Furneival, and was 23 years old in 1270-1271 (j); *Inq. p.m.* 56 Hen. III., No. 35. = Ada, mar. John fitz Robert, lord of Warkworth, to whom she carried Stokesley as a dowry; she granted lands in Kirkby to Guisbrough (j); died at Stokesley 29th July, 1251; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Hen. III. No. 51 (i).

Hugh Baliol, lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle, was 28 years of age and upwards at the time of his father's death; died s.p., circa 1271; the executors of his will were Hugh de Eure and Henry Spryng (b); *Inq. p.m.*, 56 Hen. III. No. 26. = Agnes, daughter of William de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, niece of Hen. III., and widow of Maurice Fitzgerald; she had assignments of dowry, 55 Hen. III. (i); she remarried John de Avesnes, lord of Beaumont, and d. circa 3 Ed. II. = Alan Baliol, died s.p. = Alexander Baliol, succeeded his brother, Hugh, as lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle; died s.p., 1278; *Inq. p.m.*, 6 Ed. I. No. 5; his executors were his widow, Ralph de Cotum, Hugh de Wodehall, and Hugh de Corbridge (b). = Eleanor de Genoure, who brought her husband in free marriage Mitford and Felton, by the gift of Queen Eleanor; she re-married Robert de Suteville, and was living again a widow in 1306. = John Baliol, who was educated at Durham School, succeeded his brother, Alexander, as lord of Bywell and Barnard Castle; found heir to his mother, 1289/90, then aged 40 (i); crowned king of Scotland at Scone, 30th Nov., 1292; did homage in the castle at Newcastle for the crown of Scotland, 26th Dec. following; his English estates were seized 25th Dec., 1293; resigned the Scottish crown, 10th July, 1296; was liv. at Bailleul, in Picardy, in 1302; died in exile, October, 1314. = Isabella, daughter of John, earl of Warren and Surrey; married 1279; apparently dead before 23rd Oct., 1295.

Edward Baliol, succeeded to his father's estates in Picardy; crowned king of Scotland at Scone, 24th September, 1332; surrendered his crown and realm, 20th Jan., 1355/6, and died at Wheatley, near Doncaster, in 1363. = Margaret, princess of Tarentum; re-married Francis, duke of Andria. = Henry Baliol, slain at Annan, 16th Dec., 1332. = Margaret, 'lady of Gillesland,' stated to have married Minton, died s.p. = Ada, † married William de Lindsay (i). = Cecily, married John de Burgh, grandson of Hubert, earl of Kent. = Mary, married John Comyn of Badenoch.

† This pedigree of the main line of Baliol, omitting the cadets, is founded on the pedigree in Wallbran *Gainford*, collated with the pedigree in Surtees' *Durham*, vol. iv. p. 59, and Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe's notices in *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. iii. new series, p. 74. The descents marked,* none of which materially affect the transmission of Bywell, are taken from a monograph, *Jean de Bailleul roi d'Ecosse et sire de Bailleul-en-Ymeu*, par René de Belleval, Paris, 1866.
‡ Ada Baliol and her husband William de Lindsay, had a daughter, Christian, who became wife of Ingelram, sire de Coucy, and her right to represent the royal house of Scotland descended through the family of St. Pol, and that of Bourbon to the late Comte de Chambord. Cf. Burke *Peerages Extinct and Dormant*.

(a) *Durham Liber Vitae*, pp. 98, 100, 103. (f) Rymer, *Foed.*, vol. ii. p. 791.
(b) *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 134, 262. (g) *Cal. Doc. in France*, vol. i. p. 513.
(c) *Whithy Chartulary*, vol. i. pp. 54, 55, 297. (h) Chartulary of St. Mary's, York, Walbran's *Gainford* appendix.
(d) *Rievaulx Chartulary*, pp. 66, 67, 155, 221. (i) *Calend. Genealogicum*, pp. 38, 138, 146, 147, 150, 157, 160, 226, 414, 772.
(e) *Newminster Chartulary*, pp. 244, 245. (j) *Guisbrough Chartulary*, II. p. 300.

Although the barony of Bywell, the manor of Woodhorn, and the castle and honour of Richmond, seem to have been in the king's hands between 1325 and 1327,¹ the earl of Richmond, on the 5th May, 1331, obtained licence to grant the manor of Bywell to his niece, Mary de St. Pol, countess of Pembroke, to hold for the term of her life.² Four years later, John de Insula of Woodburn, Gilbert de Halghton and others were appointed commissioners to make a survey of the manors of Bywell and Woodhorn, parcel of the possessions of John de Baliol, deceased, the reversion of which belonged to the king on the death of Mary, widow of Adomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke.³ It was doubtless in obedience to this command that an inquisition was taken at Bywell on Tuesday, 3rd October, 1335, when it was stated that the manor at Bywell had not been rebuilt since it was pillaged by the Scots in the time of John of Brittany, late earl of Richmond. As to the waste and destruction of the woods and the banishment of the inhabitants, it was found, by the jury, that during the preceding sixty years between five and six thousand oaks had been felled and disposed of, but no man had been banished by the lord or his ministers, 'except through the war and by reason of the burning of the Scots.'⁴

¹ *Abb. Rot. Orig.* 10 Edw. II. ro. 14; *Ibid.* 20 Edw. II. ro. 14.

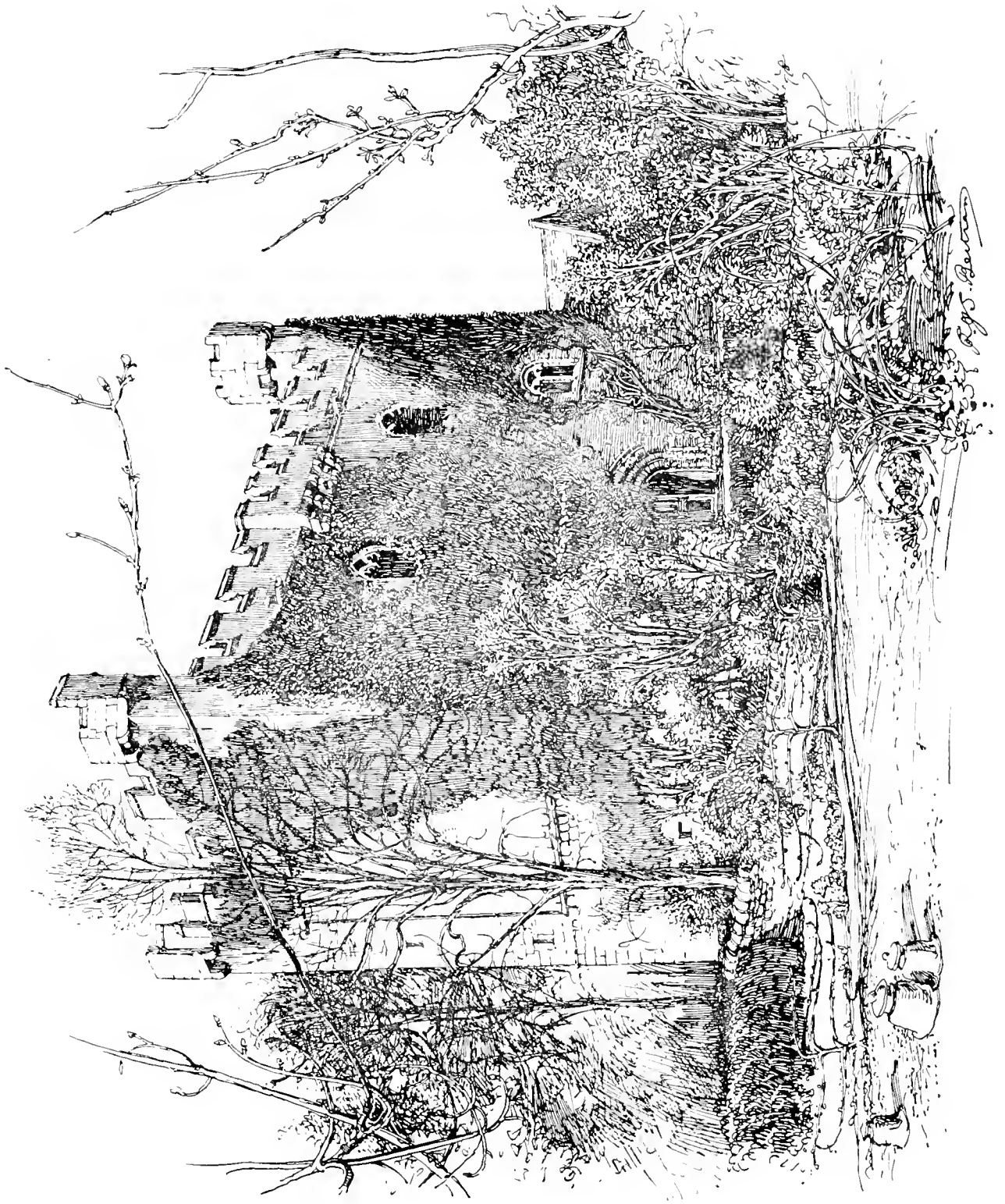
² *Cal. Pat. Rolls.* 5 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 1, p. 124.

³ *Ibid.* 9 Edw. III. pt. ii. m. 32, p. 199.

⁴ *Inq. ad quod dam.* 9 Edw. III. Nos. 4 and 5. The following is an abstract of that part of the return to the writ which relates to the timber :

Oaks.	By whom taken.	For what purpose.	By what authority.
200	Henry Walays, mayor of Berwick	For the repair of Berwick.	Command of Edw. I.
400	Thomas de Fetherstanhall	To rebuild the peel of Staward.	Command of Edw. II.
80	'Divers men in the county.'	For expediting the lord's business.	
300	Richard de Bernyngum, steward of the earl of Richmond.	Sold to the lord's use.	
2000	William and Roger Catelyn, John del Halles, John Godehale, Robt. Brenner.	'Pro carbonibus comburendis ad myneram ferri.'	Sold by the lord's bailiffs.
80	Thomas de Richmond, steward of the earl of Richmond.	For the lord's business.	
120	Thomas de Colvill, steward of the earl of Richmond.	For the lord's business.	
500	—————	To repair the mill pond and mill of Bywell.	
800	'Divers trespassers' who were amerced in the court at Bywell.		
60	Richard de Pontesale and Alex. Los, collectors of the royal household.	'At two approaches to Scotland.'	King's letters under the Privy Seal.
80	'The free tenants of the manor of Bywell.'	For 'husbote and haybote.'	
100	The ministers of Mary, countess of Pembroke.	To repair the 'peia' of Newe-bynging, the mill pond and mill of Bywell, and houses.	
400	Burnt, with a certain adjacent moor, by Shanaldi, a North Tyndale fugitive.		

* 'By the greater hundred.'



BYWELL CASTLE.

The reversion of the barony of Bywell, expectant on the death of the countess of Pembroke, was, in 1336, granted, in consideration of laudable service done to the king, to Ralph de Nevill, who until he should obtain possession of Bywell, was to enjoy the manor of Edenham, in Berwickshire.¹ The Scots seem to have lain at Bywell before the battle of Nevill's Cross, in 1346.² The countess of Pembroke survived until 1376, when Sir John de Nevill obtained a confirmation of the grant.³ Bywell, which had been plundered in 1347,⁴ had not recovered its prosperity in 1388, when the manor was stated to be worth no more than £26 13s. 4d. a year beyond reprises, on account of the burning and destruction by the Scots.⁵

BYWELL CASTLE.⁶

When Henry VI. escaped from the battlefield of Hexham on the 8th May, 1464, he found temporary shelter 'how and whither God knows, in whose hand are the hearts of kings,' in the castle of Bywell, where his helmet, crown, and sword, and the trappings of his horse were subsequently found when the place was surrendered to John Nevill, Lord Montagu.⁷ On the 16th November following, Montagu, having been created earl of Northumberland, obtained the tower of Bywell from his kinsman, Edward IV., together with many other places,⁸ a grant which seems to have been resumed some five years later. These seem to be the earliest notices of the gate tower of Bywell, which was, no doubt, built by Ralph Nevill,⁹ who succeeded his grandfather as second earl of Westmorland, in 1426. Its

¹ *Abb. Rot. Orig.* 10 Edw. III. ro. 4.

² Le lendemain le Roy d'Escoce à bien quarante mille hōmes, qu'vns qu'autres, l'en vint loger à trois petites lieues Angloïches pres du Neufchastel-sur-Thin, en la terre du Seigneur de Neufuille; & mādèrent à ceux, qui estoiet dedās la ville du Neufchastel, que, fils vouloient issir hors, ils les cōbatroient volontiers. Les Barons et Prelats d'Angleterre respondirent qu'ouy & qu'ils adentureroient leur vies, avec l'heritage de leur Seigneur le Roy Anglois. *Froissart*, vol. i. cap. cxxxviii.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 51 Edw. III.; cf. Rev. John Hodgson's *Collection* Bywell Guard Book.

⁴ . . . les enemys d'Escoce, eantz ferme propos a destruire le North, entrent nadgiers les parties d'Engleterre a moun graunt poair, feisanz homicides, arsonns et autres damages molt en grossement . . . Bywell et tut la paroche, qe nous aviomis en propre oess, arderent issink qe nul profist n'avions des dismes qe valoient plus qe C. mars; . . . Letter from the Prior and Convent of Durham to the Privy Council, written at Durham 19th May, 1347. Raine, *Northern Registers*, p. 390.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Sir John Nevill, 12 Ric. II. No. 40.

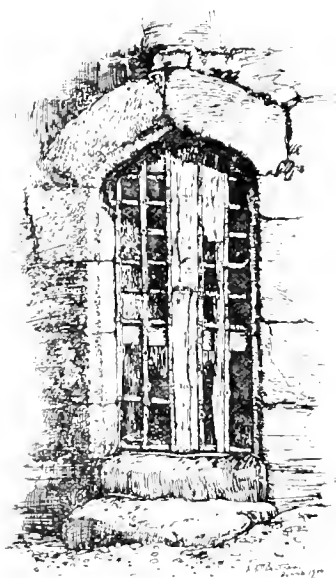
⁶ The account of Bywell castle, by Mr. Bates, is from *Border Holds*, vol. i. p. 372.

⁷ *Three Fifteenth Century Chronicles*, Camden Soc. Pub. 1880, p. 179; cf. Bates, *Border Holds*, vol. i. p. 21.

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 5 Edw. IV. pt. ii. m. 5. p. 484.

⁹ '1441, 28th November. Licence to the earl of Westmorland to grant to Richard Caudray, clerk, and others, his manors of Bywell, Bolbec, and Styford, which he holds of the king in chief; also £50 6s. 8d. of rent, with the appurtenances in the town of Newcastle of the fee farm of the said town, the which, also, he holds of the king.' Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. i. p. 306.

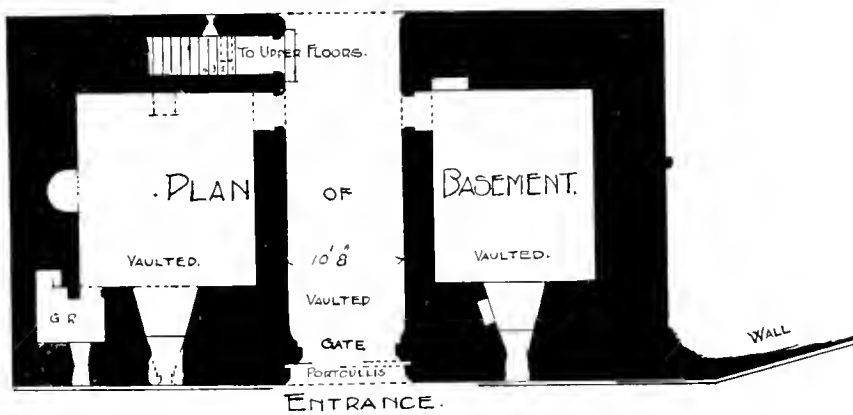
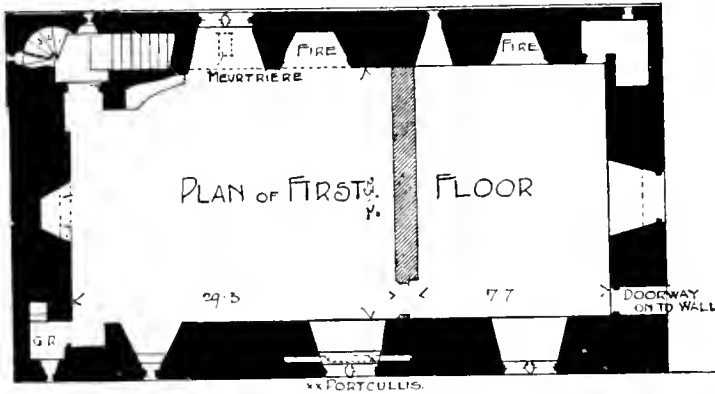
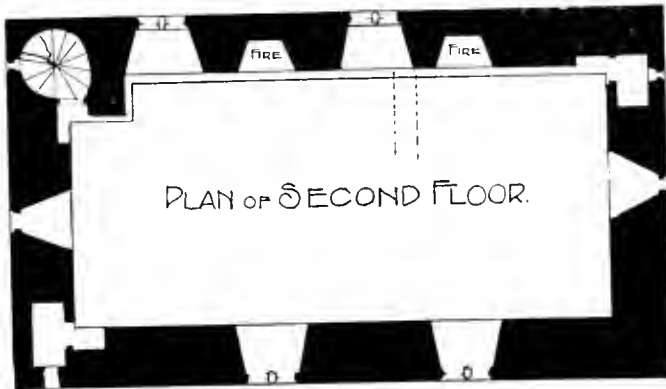
situation is singular; it stood at the extreme east end of the village, which formerly extended to a considerable distance to the west of the two churches, and yet it did not command the old bridge, which was still farther to the east again, almost half way between the castle and the modern bridge. No advantage, too, was taken of the rising ground immediately behind it. The idea seems to have been to merely enclose a large irregular-shaped barmkin with high walls for the purpose of protecting the flocks and herds of the villagers from cattle-lifters, and nearly the whole architectural skill of the builder was lavished on the gate-house.



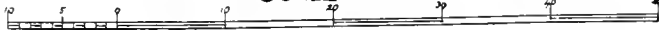
Dunstanburgh, Bothal, Tynemouth, and Willimoteswyke are all of them strongholds in which the gate-house was made the dominant feature of fortification, but at none of them does a castle consist in such a degree of a gate-tower and little more as at Bywell, and there is no reason to suppose that it was ever intended to be much otherwise.

This noble gate-tower, the walls of which are standing almost intact, is a rectangle of about 59 feet long by 38 feet deep. It faces the Tyne, just sufficient space for a road intervening between the arch of the ivy-clad front and the steep bank of the river. The gate was protected by a portcullis, as may be seen from the groove, and also by the battlement over it being machicolated. The original oak gate still remains. It is in two halves, with a small door in the western. The roadway through the tower is 10 feet 8 inches wide. Towards the inner end of the passage two doors, confronting each other, open into the large vaults that occupy the remainder of the basement. The western vault has a square closet in the south-west corner. On the west side of the passage, close to the jamb of the archway into the courtyard, is the door of the stair leading to the first floor. This ancient door, with its grated iron frame, is a good example of English workmanship, the uprights being all in front of the horizontals, rivetted and clasped alternately, and the spaces between the perpendicular bars being filled up with oak planks. The Scottish mode of construction, it is said, was to make

BYWELL CASTLE



SCALE OF FEET.



W H KNOWLES MENS. ET DEL.

the bars interpenetrate one another, and this is adduced to show the little intercourse that existed between the two sides of the border.¹ Other examples of the English make of grille are to be seen at Corbridge, Naworth, Dalston, and Burgh-on-the-Sands.

The straight stair, behind the grille, ascends to a small square landing on the first floor. We enter a room 23 feet 2 inches broad from north to south, and 29 feet 11 inches in length to a partition on the west side, which may or may not be an insertion. There is a window of two cusped lights, unusually large, to the west of the fireplace, in the north wall. In the floor of the recess of this window the shaft of a *meurtrière* threatens the head of any enemy coming up the stair. A similar perpendicular window in the south wall, with a charming view over the river, has a smaller square-headed window on the right. In the south-west corner of the room is a garderobe, and in the centre of the west wall a hole has been broken into what may have been intended for a window or a chimney. The inner room entered at the south end of the cross wall measures only 17 feet 6 inches from east to west. There are a square-headed slit and a fireplace in the north wall, while a perpendicular window of two lights overlooks the Tyne, and there was once no doubt a window in the centre of the east wall. Both the eastern angles are provided with closets. The height of this storey from the original floor level to the plain chamfered string-course running along the north and south walls was 13 feet 6 inches.

The stair is continued by a narrow newel to the second floor. This was undoubtedly occupied by a single room nearly 50 feet long, with a Perpendicular window at the west end of the north wall, then a fireplace, the head formed of two converging stones, then another window, and at the east end a fireplace with a roughly-shouldered head of one stone. The south wall has windows at both ends, and there are square-headed windows in the centre of the east and west walls. The north-east and south-west angles contain square closets.

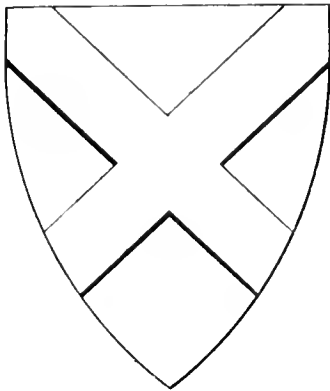
Instead of ending in the usual umbrella vault, the newel stair is carried up past the roof level in rude steps that come to an abrupt termination against the flat stone that covers in the turret. This and the other three square turrets at each corner of the building are cleverly converted into

¹ See a paper on the 'Iron-Grated Doors of Castles' by Dr. David Christison in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries*, 1882-83, p. 98, and a paper on 'Bywell' by the Rev. B. E. Dwaris, in *Arch. Ael.* xi. p. 17.

octagons by having their battlements supported on long stones overhanging the angles. They are approached by straight external stairs resting on the east and west main walls respectively, the battlements of which are carried to a great height in order to screen the stairs. The flat roofs of the turrets are all pierced by *meurtrières* on the three sides facing the field. The main building has had a flat-pitched roof. The battlements of the south and east sides are complete. Machicolations project over both the outer and inner gateways. The embrasures are placed at 3 feet 6 inches above the walk, and are 2 feet broad by 2 feet 8 inches deep. Both these and the merlons are moulded externally at the top. There is a chimney shaft in the thickness of the west wall. A considerable piece of the curtain wall, with two slits in it, is still left between the gate tower and the modern house to the east, the cellar of which, vaulted from north to south, was the basement of the old gun house.

The following descent of the family of Nevill will illustrate the transmission of the barony of Bywell from the year 1376 to 1569.

NEVILL OF RABY AND BYWELL.*



ARMS:—*Gules a saltire argent.*

RALPH DE NEVILL, lord of Raby; in 1336 obtained the grant of the reversion of barony of Bywell after the death of Mary, countess of Pembroke; died 5th August, 1367; buried Durham Cathedral; *Inq. p.m.* 41 Edw. III. No. 47.

= Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh de Audley, and widow of Ralph, baron Greystoke, died 13th January, 137½; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III., pt 2, first numbers, No. 20.

Maud, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy; married *circa* 1362; died 1374; buried in Durham abbey.

John de Nevill, lord of Raby, knight of the Garter; was 26 years at his father's death; died at Newcastle, 17th Oct., 1388; bur. in Durham abbey; will dated 31st Aug., 1386; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II., No. 40.

= Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer.

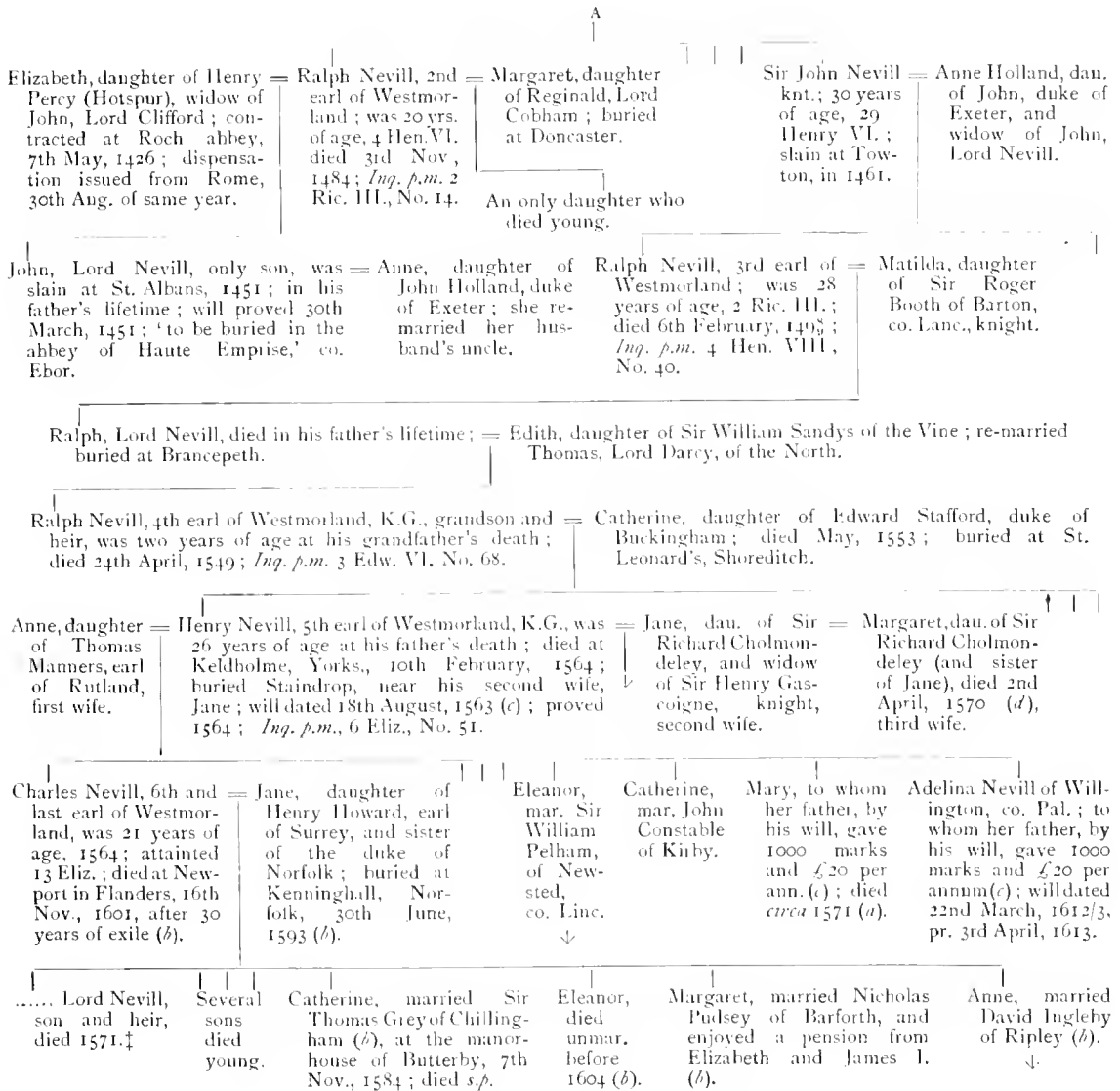
Margaret, dau. of Hugh, earl of Stafford; died 9th June, 1370; buried Brianepeth.

Ralph de Nevill of Raby, knight of the Garter; was 24 years of age, 12 Ric. II.; created earl of Westmorland in 1398; served at the battle of Agincourt; died 21st October, 1425; buried Stundrop; *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. VI. No. 37; will dated 18th October, 1424.

= Joan Plantagenet, daughter of John, duke of Lancaster, and widow of Sir Robert Ferrers; died 1440; buried at Lincoln; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae* (p. 122).

Sir John Nevill, son and heir, died in 1423, in his father's lifetime; buried in church of Grey Friars, London.

= Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent; marriage licence 29th August, 1394 (?); died 1422; named in the Durham *Liber Vitae*, p. 122.



* The above sketch of the lords of the baronies of Bywell and Bolbec, of the house of Nevill, is taken from Surtees *Durham*, vol. iv. p. 160, with some details added from (a) *Cal. State Papers Dom.*, 1547-1580, p. 410; (b) Sharp's *Memorials of the Rebellion*, pp. 289-316; and (c) *P.R.O. Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, Series i. book 4, p. 285; and (d) Swallow *De Nova Villa*, pp. 55, 124, 137; (e) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6637*.

† Bishop Pilkington, writing to Lord Burghley on the 23rd April, 1571, says that intelligence had been brought by William Lee, the chief man of the late earl of Westmorland, of the deaths of the earl's eldest son, Lord Nevill, and of Lady Mary Nevill, the earl's sister. *Cal. State Papers Dom.*, 1547-1580, p. 410.

The steps which had been taken by Elizabeth to promote the cause of the reformed religion had not been welcomed in the north of England, where the people still clung to the old faith, and amongst its adherents were the two great northern nobles, Thomas, earl of Northumberland, and Charles, earl of Westmorland.

They were known to be in sympathy with Mary, queen of Scotland, who had fled into England in 1568, and with her suitor, the duke of Norfolk, and, in the course of the latter's examination after his arrest and imprisonment in the Tower, it transpired that they had been in correspondence with his supporters in Spain. Elizabeth thereupon wrote to the earl of Sussex, who was president of the Council of the North, at York, forwarding through him a summons to the two earls, requiring their immediate attendance at her court in London. They were afraid to obey the summons and refused to do so. The earl of Northumberland, who then lay at Topcliffe, fled, on a false alarm of his intended arrest by Sussex, to the earl of Westmorland who was at Brancepeth, and the two earls were joined there by their retainers, including three score horsemen out of Bywell lordship, and by many of the northern gentry who were attached to the Catholic religion and favoured the claims of the queen of Scots.

At Brancepeth, after much debate amongst those who were so assembled, it was determined to proceed with the cause which they had at heart. That cause, according to an early proclamation of the rebels, was 'to restore the ancient customs and liberties of God's church,' but in a later reply to a counter proclamation issued by Sussex, they stated that their object was to determine 'to whom of meare right the true succession of the crown apperteyneth.'

On the 15th of November, the earls with their forces marched to Durham, where they overthrew the communion board in the cathedral, replaced its ancient altar stone and caused mass to be celebrated. To a messenger from Sussex, who reached them there, they replied that their lives were in danger and that they were prepared to lose them in the field.

From Durham they marched southward, leaving a garrison at Hartlepool to receive the support which they hoped would reach them at that port from Philip of Spain. Their intention was to go to Tutbury to release the queen of Scots (whom Elizabeth promptly removed to Coventry), and then, either to advance on London, or to wait for a

movement in their favour from the south. They were joined by large numbers of horsemen and men on foot from Yorkshire, and Tynedale and Redesdale, but the help which they expected from the south never came. They had no money or means with which to feed their forces. Behind them troops were being raised on Elizabeth's behalf in Northumberland by Sir John Forster, in Durham county by Sir George Bowes, and at York by the earl of Sussex, whilst in front an army was assembling to march against them under Lords Clinton, Warwick, and Hereford.

The earls were compelled therefore to turn back from Wetherby. They successfully besieged Barnard Castle, and having waited there in vain for help from Lord Dacre of Naworth, they again felt the presence of their advancing foes so strongly that they disbanded their foot soldiers at Durham, and fled with their horsemen first to Hexham, then to Naworth, and then across the border into Scotland.

The earl of Northumberland was there betrayed by Hector Armstrong to the regent Murray, who delivered him up for £2,000 to Elizabeth, and he was ultimately beheaded; but the earl of Westmorland found refuge in the house of Sir Thomas Ker, at Fernihurst, and escaped to Flanders, where he was pensioned by Philip of Spain, and he died there without male issue in 1601.

The two earls and their leading followers were attainted, and their estates were forfeited to the Crown—the Percy estates were given to Sir Henry Percy, Northumberland's brother, who had remained loyal, and were so preserved to that family, but the Neville estates remained vested in the Crown, and were from time to time bestowed in parcels by Elizabeth or her successors on various grantees, through whom the present proprietors of these estates still derive their respective titles.

Severe punishment was inflicted on the commoner people who had joined in the rebellion. Many hundreds of them were put to death. 'Besides the execution don in the greate townes,' writes the earl of Sussex to Cecil, 'ther shal be no towne where any men went owt of the towne to serve the earles, and continued after the pardon proclaymed, but one man or more, as the bignes of the towne is, shall be executed for example, in the principal place of that towne.'¹ Records remain of the names or the numbers of the victims hanged by Bowes and Sussex in Durham county and

¹ *Hari. MS.* No. 6991, cited in Sharp's *History of the Rebellion*, p. 134.

in Yorkshire, but all we know of those in Northumberland (beyond the few names mentioned in the proceedings for attainder) is contained in a report to Lord Huntingdon from Sir George Bowes, who there states that, 'the execution in Bywell lordship, Examsire and Northumberland, which was a parcel hercof, was appointed to Sir John Foster, then lord warden, and not delt in by me; neither came there any certificate into my hands, for all things was lapt up in haste.'

Thus ended in calamity and suffering the last great struggle by feudal lords in England, and the last great attempt to restore the Catholic religion by force of arms. Time, which had left to its two leaders their illustrious names, their high traditions, and their vast estates, had robbed them of the powers which their ancestors had possessed, and had brought them face to face with a united England, so strong in its desire for internal peace, so ambitious to fill the new fields which had been opened for commerce at home and for daring enterprise abroad, that it willingly sacrificed any lingering sentiment for the religion of the past, in order to crush a movement which threatened to bring the country under a foreign yoke and make it the spoil of strangers.

At the time of the rising of the north the baronies of Baliol and Bolbec, and perhaps other of the earl of Westmorland's northern estates, were administered by John Swinburne, of Chopwell, 'a man of daring and active character,' who became a principal leader in the rebellion, on the failure of which he fled first to Fernihurst in Scotland, and from thence into Flanders, where he became a pensioner of the court of Spain; his lands in Corbridge, Newton, Apperly, Emley, Slaley, Dukesfield, and Black Hedley became forfeited to the Crown.¹

A survey of the baronies of Baliol and Bolbec which had escheated to the Crown on the attainder² of the earl of Westmorland was made on the 31st May, 1570, by Hall and Homberston, the royal commissioners.³

The view and surveie of the baronyes of Bywell and Bulbeck wyth all the manours, landes, tenements, graunges, forestes, chaces, and other heredytamentes, to the said baronyes apperteyning and belongyng, made the last of Maye in the xiith yere of the reigne of our sovereygne lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, Fraunce, and Ireland Quene, Defendour of the Faythe, &c.

¹ John Swinburn, of Chopwell, had a grant of arms from William Harvey, *Norroy*, 6 Sept. 1551. Cf. Surtees *Durham*, vol. i. p. lxxvi.; vol. ii. pp. 276-278.

² *Statutes of the Realm*, 13 Eliz. cap. xvi., 'An Acte for the confirmation of th' attaynders of Charles, erle of Westmerlande, Thomas, erle of Northumberland, and others.'

³ Hall and Homberston's *Survey*, Pub. Rec. Office, vol. i. p. 365.

Bywell and Bulbeck are two aunyent baronyes and are seytuat in th'extreme south parte of Northumberland betwene the ryvers of Tyne and Darwent and albeyt they be joyned and mixed togethers yet are the rentes and teanauntes severed and knowen th'one from the others, and to the barony of Bywell belongyth a forest of red dere, well replenyshed with game, which extendyth also into the barony of Bulbeck, and the said two baronyes or lordshippes are thus abbuttaled; that is to say, the lordship of Hexam on the west and the lordshippes of Prodo and Chepwell on th'est, the ryver of Tyne for the most parte on the north and the ryver of Darwent on the south, and conteynyth in compas twenty two myles, that is to say, in lengthe from th'est to the west six myles and in bredyth from the ryver of Tyne to the ryver of Darwent fyve myles, within which two baronyes are many gentlemen and freholders which hold their landes of the sayd baronyes by severall services, and are alweyes attendaunt upon the lordes of the sayd baronies in tyme of servyce when they shal'be therunto commaunded, and the ferme and tenementes in the sayd baronyes are well planted with coppies woodes, for the preservacion of the redd deere, and in the wastes also are dyverse woodes and very fayre courcyng with grey houndes, wherof one wood is called Highley wood growing dyspersed one mile and a half from the towne of Bywell towards the west, planted with okes and parte old byrches of iiiii^{xx} and c yeres growyng, conteynyth c acres. One other wood called Baylyf wood on the south parte of the towne of Bywell and well sett with byches of fyftie and threscore yeres growith, dyspersed in dyvers partes, conteynyth iiiii^{xx} acres, and one other wood called Through-deane in Estwood which was a large wood conteynyng by estimacion cxi acres, and was all old byrche and fallen aboute xxx yeres past, and never inclosed, by reason wherof the spryng was utterly destroyed, yet are ther byrche spronge up ageyn of the vearly nature of the soyle in greate plentye so as in proces of tyme ther wilbe a woode of byrche ageyn.

The towne of Bywell ys buylded in lengthe all in one streete upon the ryver or water of Tyne, on the nouthe and west parte of the same and ys devyded into two severall parysshes and inhabyted with handy craftsmen whose trade is all in yron worke for the horsemen and borderers of that countrye as in making byttes, styropes, buckles, and suche othere, wherin they are very experte and conyng, and are subject to the incursions of the theaves of Tyndale, and compelled wynter and somer to bryng all their cattell and sheepe into the strete in the night season and watche both endes of the strete and, when th' enemy approachith, to raise hue and cry wherupon all the toune preparith for rescue of there goodes which is very populous by reason of their trade, and stoute and hardy by contynnall practyse ageynst th' enemy.¹

¹ The order of the watch in the lordship of Bywell in the year 1552 was as follows:

The watch at the rack of Belden to be watched nightly with two men of the town of Newbygyn, Kirksyde, Cowbrye, Wyn-sheleye, Croukley (Cronkley), Byrkynsyde and Blake Heydleye.

The watch at Langley racke to be watched nightly with two men of Unthank, Genelshawghe, Browntshellhaughe, Doromfield, Crokayke (Crooked-oak), Snodspolerawe and the Burne-mylne.

The watch at Newbrigrake to be watched with two men nightly, of the inhabitants of Newlands, Fatherleyes, Farle, Waskerleye, Wenhaull (Winnoshill) Panysheles, Shotlayfield, Shotley-brigg; setters of these three watches or passages, George Armstrong and Athony Ledelle; overseers, Thomas Elrington, Anthony Katelyff and Anthony Carnebye.

The watch at Aperly ford to be watched with two men nightly, of the inhabitants of Sheley (Slaley), Dukesfield-haull, and the Stele-haull.

The watch at Byersunk to be watched with two men nightly of the inhabitants of Helley, Woller, (Wolley) Anhenton, Staull (Steel) Colepyttes; setters and searchers of these two passages, Robert Huid and William Carr of the west end of Slekeye (Slaley).

The watch at Shelford to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of Ley, Ryding and Bromely.

The watch at Smart-rake to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of Milk' (Mickley), Bromehaugh, Shelforthe, Menstrakers and the Botehouse; setters and searchers, William Heron and Harry Armstrong; overseers, Richard Swynburn and John Hurde.

The watch at Lynel ford to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of Heydley, Rydley, Stokfield-haull, Eltringham, Malesheles, Mailecote-waules, Shele-haull and the common.

The watch at Sheysters to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of the township of Bywell.

The watch of Little Shelden to be watched nightly of the inhabitants of Berle and Newton.

The watch at Matfen-waies to be watched nightly with two men of the inhabitants of Styford, Newton, Newton-hall and Acum; setters, Hugh Brown and Richard Harrison; overseers, Thomas Swinburn and Edwarde Lawsons. Nicolson, *Border Laws* (ed. 1747), p. 169.

To the barony of Bywell belongeth the fysshing of salmon of the water of Tyne in lengthe thre myles which is a great comodite, and great plenty of salmon taken, and a damme or bay over the ryver made very strong of late yeres for preservacion of the said fishing.

Also in Bywell toune on the north syde of the ryver of Tyne th'ancestours of th'erle of Westmorland buylded a faire towre or gate house all of stone and covered with leade, meanyng to have proceded further, as the fundacions declare beyng the heyght of a man above the ground, which were never fynyshed and the said towre is a good defence for the towne and will sone decay yf yt be not mayntened.

The barony of Bywell extendyth into the townes and hamlettes of Bywell Saynt Peter, Bywell Saint Andrew, Acon, Newton, Ovyngton, Mekeley, Bromley, Newlandes, Rydley Nova, Styfford, Spyryden, and Cyssynhope; and the barony of Bulbeck extendith unto the townes and hamlettes of Broomehaugh, Ryddyng in le Lye, Shotley, Slaylye, and Mynstreacres, all which townes and ham'ettes are very well inhabyted with men of good servyce and have very good fermes and hable to kepe much cattell, and yet plenty of corne and hay, were yt not for the contynuall robryes and encursions of the theves of Tyndall whiche so contynually assalt them in the nyght as they can kepe no mo cattell then they are hable to lodge eyther in house or like savety in the nyghtes, and all the tenautes hold their landes by indenture for terme of yeres which are very fynable when their leases are expyred.

The lord of the sayd baronyes hath the leete within all the lynytes of the same and all weyfes, estreyes, felons goodes, amercyamentes, and all other royaltes, casualties, and profittes rysyng or growyng by reason of the leete.

Sir John Forster was appointed bailiff and receiver of the issues of the barony of Bywell and the lordship of Bolbec by letters patent, 12th July, 1571, at the yearly fee of £6 7s. during the queen's pleasure.¹

At the muster of the Middle Marches, taken on the Mootlaw, 26th March, 1580, 101 men presented themselves from Bywell lordship,² and at a similar muster taken at Stagshaw-bank on the 24th November, 1595, before William Fenwick and other commissioners, out of 76 light horsemen contributed by Bywell and Bulbec, no less than 74 had their horses disallowed; 83 others who should have been present were absent.³ Lord Eure petitioned the queen for the removal of 'one Carnaby,' who at this time was bailiff or deputy bailiff of Bywell, alleging that he and other petty officers were 'infected with combination or toleration of theeves,'⁴ and on the 26th December of the same year Eure wrote to Burghley that Sir John Forster, who was bailiff of Bywell by the queen's grant, would not let him have corn, hay, or straw for 'anie money' for his necessary provision.⁵ Two years later Eure removed William Shafto, in consequence of his evil behaviour, from his office as deputy to Sir John Forster, and, with the latter's consent, appointed Cuthbert Ratelyffe, a 'true gentleman for theft, or favouringe of theft.'⁶

In a comprehensive survey made by Bartholomew Haggatt and George Warde in 1608, under an order of the Court of Exchequer, the two

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 55.

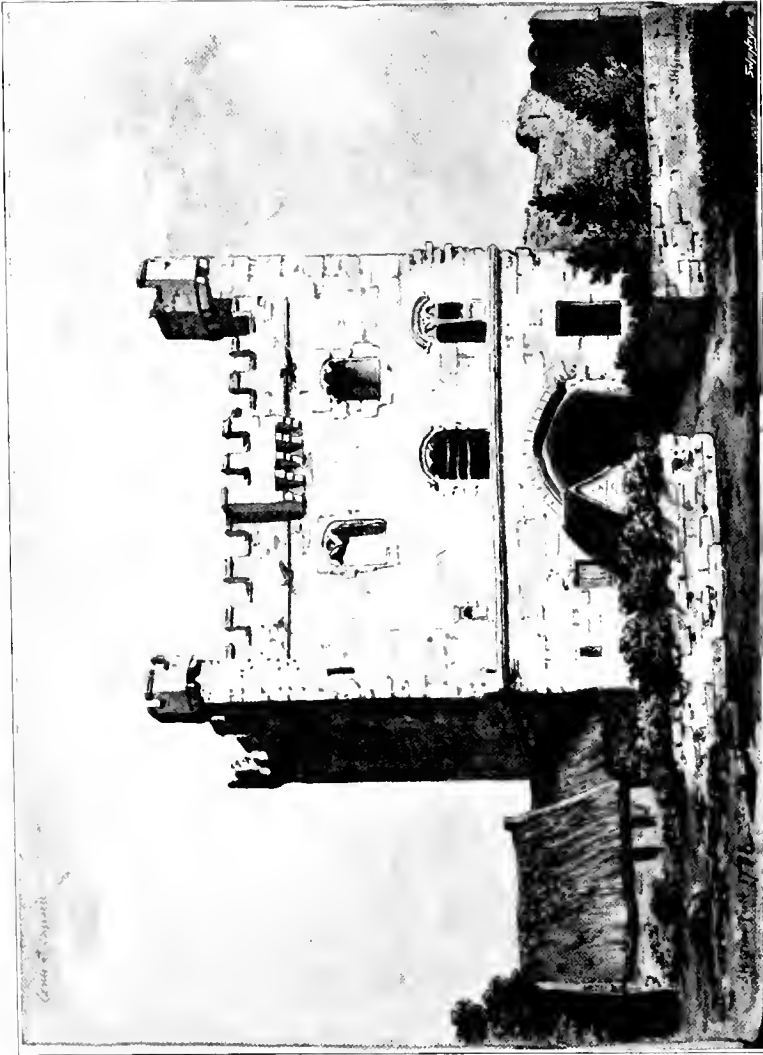
² *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 21.

³ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 73.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. ii. pp. 56, 58.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 90.

⁶ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 330.



BYWELL CASTLE.

DRAWN BY S. H. GRIMM, circa 1786.

lordships of Baliol and Bolbec, for the purpose of the survey, were treated as one barony. The barony 'consisteth of these partes, viz., Biwell bayliwicke, Newton greaveshipp, Acombe greavshipp, Ovington mannor, Shotley greavship, Slaley greavship, Newbiggin greavship, Ridley greavship, Mickley greavship, Stiforde greavship, Bromley greavship, Ridinge Leigh greavship, Bromhaugh greavship.'¹

FREEHOLDERS THAT DOE SUIT AND SERVICE WITHIN THE BARONIE OF
BIWELL AND BULBECKE, 1608.

John Lawson, of Bywell, Nicholas Earle, of Bywell, and William Foster, of Bywell; Michael Walton, for Newton, John Harrison and Thomas Wilkenson, of Newton; Cuthberte Heron, for Stelling; Marmaduke Fenwicke, of Offington, and all the reste of the inhabitants ther; Gilberte Newton, for Stockesfield, Merresheeles and Healey (?); John Jobelinge, of Mickley, Stephen Thompson, of Mickley, Arthur Lumbley, of Mickley, Roger Newton, of Mickley, Rowland Newton, of Mickley; Cuthbert Newton, of New Ridley, George Boutflower, for Hendley, Henry Robson; Thomas Newton, for Bromley, Thomas Augood, of Bromley; John Lawson, for Heley, William Backster, for Faderley; Richard Newton, of Eltringham; Richard Teasdale, of Slaley, John Fairebecke, of Slaley; Henry Robson, of Hindley; Thomas Middleton, for the Hollrawe; John Hall, of Wasckerle; Thomas Maire, of Panchells; Gawine Redshaw, of the Snodes, John Wilkinson, of Linges Loninge, Nicholas Hopper, of [Black] Hedley; Cuthberte Richeson, of the Comon Crewke; George Wilkinson, of Berkenside; all these are freeholders that owe suit and service.

The whole barronie of Biwell, with divers neighboringe townes, pay by auncient custome unto the castle of Bywell² for wardinge and cornage yeerely the sum of £9 7s. 2d., viz., the priorie of Hexham, 13s. 4d.; the townshippes of Harnham and Shortflatt, 41s.; Riall, 17s. 3d.;³ Blackheden, 9s. 7d.; Halliwell, 4s. 8d.; Hurste, 15d.; Lynnouth, 5s.; Seaton, 12s.; Ellington, 7½d.; Cresswell, 7½d.; Woodhorne, 15d.; Bitchfield, 7s. 11d.; Gonerton, 5s. 10d.; Bearle, 25s.; Newton-hall, 4s. 7d.; George Lawson, for Bywell, 13s. 4d.; Acombe, 15d.; Ridley and Hindley, 6s. 8d.; Slaley, 10s.; Ovington, 15d.; Eltringham, 15d.; Mickley, 15d.; Bromley, 15d.; Bromehaugh and Leigh, 14d.; which money is yeerlye paide unto the hands of the sheriffe of Northumberland, but whether he accompteth for the same or no wee cannot certifie.⁴

The following persons were presented as 'wasters and spovlers' of the king's woods at Bywell: Sir William Bowes, knight,⁵ had felled 80 acres of oak and birchwood, the value of which amounted to £100 'at least'; George Dawson, farmer of the mills and fishery had felled 124 oaks, and 'made the tenantes bringe them from the wood down to the damme by

¹ Land Revenue Office Surveys, vol. xlii. p. 43.

² As to Bywell vicontell rents, see Exch. Deposit, 42nd Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, app. p. 298.

³ 16s. 3d. in Survey of 1570.

⁴ Land Revenue Office Surveys, vol. xlii. p. 43.

⁵ A lease of certain woods, called the Baliff wood, 17 acres, Heyley and Streete (?) woods, 60 acres, and Tysden wood, 5 acres, all in the chase or manor of Bywell, was granted, 11th April, 1597, to Pulford and Biggs for the term of 21 years. The lessees assigned their lease to Sir William Bowes, knight, against whom 300 persons of the queen's tenants within the lordship exhibited a petition that he had hindered them 'from their rightful hedgebote, plowbote, waynebote, and firebote,' and that he had cut down 'timber trees, oak saplings and staddles' reserved to the queen. *Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, series i. book 28, p. 338. *Exchequer Special Commissions*, 14 James I. No. 4363.

compulsion'; Gerard Heron had felled 32 timber trees; Robert and George Bowes, gents., had felled in the woods at Black Hedley as much oak wood and birchwood as was worth £40 and upwards, the former had also felled other timber to the value of £6 13s. 4d.; Henry Foster 'under coloure of repairinge his house' had felled 12 timber trees 'but hee sold 6 of them away.' The surveyors conclude their report with the following observations :

'There is standinge at the easte end of the towne of Bywell, upon the north side of the river of Tyne the walles of a faire large and highe tower, but the lead all taken away within these xvi yeeres by one Anthony Felton, gent., by what warrant we knowe not. And since the takinge away of the sayd leade the tymber is all rotten and most of it fallen to the ground. Soe as at this present ther is noe parte of it habitable or fitte either to keepe his majestie's courtt-leetes in for the whole mannor, or for any other service.

Item. There is reasonable good store of underwoode within the sayd mannor of which his majestie might make some yeerly benefit but hath none at this present. Also ther is in some parte of the mannor divers small tymber trees of oake and saplings that in shoite tyme would proove good tymber if they be suffered to stand. But it appeareth unto us that greate wastes have been committed even of late yeeres under coloure of repairinge a damme or weire for upholdinge the mills and fishinges at Bywell aforesayd and repairinge of the tenants' houses and tenementes within the mannor without any juste or good warrant for ought that appeareth unto us, save that every tenante is limited by his lease to have greate tymber, when neede shall require, by assignment of somme of the king's majesties officers ther. And also housbote, hedgbote, fierbote, ploughbote, and cartbote without assignment of any officer.

Item. There hath bene a Forrest of redd deare within the sayd barony well replenished with game within ther xxxth yeeres and lesse, now utterly destroyed, but by whose means it appeareth not unto us.'

The mills and fishery of Bywell had been granted by a lease dated 27th March, 1562, to John Swinburn, the earl of Westmorland's commissioner, to hold for the period of fifty-seven years. By a sublease dated 2nd November, 1562, Swinburn granted a moiety of the mills and fishery to Richard Hodgson¹ of Newcastle, merchant and alderman, who by his will² dated 1st March, 1581/2, gave the same to his two sons William and Richard, who conveyed to William Riddell, esq., and George Bertram, gent. The lease of the other moiety was assigned by Swinburn to Sir John Forster, who in Easter term, 1598, exhibited a bill in the Court of Exchequer against Roger Newton the elder, Christopher Newton, Ralph Newton, John Newton the elder, Gilbert Newton, and others, who in a riotous manner armed with staves and swords were alleged to have broken open the locks of the dam and to have intruded 'into her majesty's possession of a free fishery in the river of Tyne' and of a weir or dam across the said river at Bulbeck otherwise called Bywell. In their defence

¹ *Exch. Records*, 40 and 41, Eliz. No. 89.

² *Durham Wills*, Greenwell, p. 115; Surt. Soc. No. 38.

the defendants claimed to be entitled to a moiety of the dam and lock and to part of the fishery as appertaining to their freehold estates of Stocksfield-hall, Merryshields and Eltringham.¹

There were further proceedings in 1604, when an injunction was awarded to Sir William Fenwick (Sir John Forster's son-in-law and assignee) and Barbary Riddell and George Bertram (the assignees of Richard Hodgson) for the quiet and peaceable possession of the whole fishery of the whole-water of the Tyne from Bywell dam to Ovingham burn (except the south part of the beforesaid water to the midst of the stream from Stocksfield-hall burn to the foot of Merryshields haugh) against Robert Newton and others.² In 1608, Sir William Fenwick held one moiety and Peter Riddell and others the remaining moiety of the two water corn mills at Bywell, a small 'clocke' mill at the end of the town, and a free fishery for salmon under the terms of the unexpired lease of 1563; the value of the premises was then stated to be £100 a year over and above the reserved rent of £8.³ On the expiration of the long lease of 1619, the fisheries on the foreshores of the several manors reverted to the grantees of those manors. On the 9th May, 1610, James I., by letters patent, granted to Edward Ferrars and Francis Phillips, Bywell mills and the free fishery in the waters of the Tyne within the *lordship* of Bywell *part* of the barony of Bywell. Finally, on the 15th September, 1629, the barony of Bywell, with the free rents of Acomb, Newton, etc., was granted by letters patent to William White, William Stevenson and John Parkinson. This grant forms the root of the title of the present proprietors of Bywell.

THE VILL OF BYWELL AND THE TOWNSHIP OF BYWELL ST. PETER.

The parish of Bywell St. Peter, comprising an area of 18,698 acres, extends from the river Derwent (which in this place divides the counties of Durham and Northumberland) northward for a distance of twelve miles from the junction of Beldon burn to Shildon hill, not far from the Roman Wall. Its townships, which are enumerated on page 14, are

¹ Exchequer Depositions by Commission, Easter Term, 41 Eliz. No. 34; *Exchequer Decrees and Orders* series i. book 25, p. 66.

² Exchequer Rec. Series, vol. i. p. 339.

³ Land Revenue Office Surveys, vol. xlii. p. 43.

much intermingled with those of the sister parish of St. Andrew and barony of Bolbec. In the township of Bywell St. Peter¹ are situated the church, the castle, and the homestead called Peepy. By an order of the Local Government Board, dated 20th December, 1886, the township, which comprised 1098 acres (inclusive of 208 acres in five detached portions), was added to the townships of Newton. Newton-hall, and to a newly created township called Bywell.

On one of these detached portions² there is, at Shildon hill, a large entrenched camp. It is upon the top of the hill, the shape of which may have occasioned the oval figure of the encampment; its dimensions are about 160 paces by 100 paces. The ditch has been deep, and the ramparts considerable, with a ragged descent from them on the western side, but the slope of the eastern side is more gradual, owing to the action of the plough.³ In 1760 a small silver cup, probably washed down from Corbridge in a spate of the Tyne, was taken up by an angler, from whom it was reclaimed by the lord of the manor. It weighed six ounces, and, in shape, was like a pepper caster, being 4 inches in height, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter at the broadest part, and $1\frac{6}{16}$ inches at the bottom; on a fillet it bore the following inscription, in raised letters: DESIDERI VIVAS. It is not known whether it is in existence.⁴

In an inquisition taken at Bywell on the 12th November, 1268, it was found by the jurors that Sir John de Baliol, knight, had died seised of the moiety of the vill of Bywell held in chief of the king; there were 180 acres of demesne land worth 10d. an acre, and 16 acres of meadow worth 16d. an acre; the mills were worth £10 13s. 4d. There were three free tenants, Ely, son of William, who held 40 acres worth 6s. a year; William, son of Osbert, and Thomas, son of Hawise, each of whom held 24 acres and paid 2s. 6d. and 4 horseshoes or 2d. Two bond tenants held 24 acres and paid 10s. each. Thirty-eight acres which had been purchased by the lord from his two free tenants were worth 24s. a year. Thomas the grieve held above one acre and for ferm paid 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. There were 19 cotters, ten of whom held an acre of land with his cottage, the rents of which amounted to 49s. 7d. The

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 199; 1811, 164; 1821, 174; 1831, 172; 1841, 182; 1851, 130; 1861, 94; 1871, 132; 1881, 128; 1891, 203. The reconstructed or civil township of Bywell comprises 1645 acres.

² Now annexed to and included in the township of Newton-hall.

³ Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, p. 142; Sir David Smith, *Camps and Castles*, vol. iv.

⁴ Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 151; Brand, *Newcastle* (where the cup is figured), vol. i. p. 608.

brewery produced 4s. and the value of the vill of Bywell at the time was £24 13s. 3½d.¹ Ten years later the water mill and fishery were worth £26 13s. 4d. and the homage and services of the tenants were worth £14 13s. 3d. and 4 lbs. of pepper.² About this time Alexander de Baliol and Alianora his wife purchased an acre of land at the end of the dam of Bywell from Adam son and heir of Gilbert de Stocksfield,³ and he was defendant in an action touching common of pasture at Bywell brought by John the dyer (*teynturer*).⁴ In 1282 the prior and convent of Durham obtained a sentence against John de Balliol for the tithes of the mill and fishery of Bywell which he had refused to pay.⁵

A story preserved in the chronicle of Lanercost is chiefly of value from its incidental disclosure of the position of the village at the end of the thirteenth century. At the funeral of the bailiff of the Lady de Valence, widow of Hugh Baliol II. on Friday, the 22nd June, 1285, whilst the corpse was being carried to the burial and the family were preparing the funeral feast in his house at the west end of the village, a fire broke out, the flames fanned by a strong west wind ran along both sides of the street, and the service was scarcely ended before the large and beautiful churches of St. Peter and St. Andrew were burnt.⁶ Five years after this occurrence Thomas de Normanville the escheator was ordered to take into his hands all the manors and lands which had formerly belonged to Devorguil de Baliol.⁷ At the same time the king refused a petition made to him to grant wood from the 'hayning' in the barony of Bywell for the bridge at Corbridge.⁸

In 1294, Robert de Corbrigg of Bywell, outlawed for the death of Richard 'le tayllour,' received a pardon for his crime, testimony having been made to the king that his son, John de Corbrigg of Bywell had offered of his own free will to go to Gascony in the company of Edmund, the king's brother, in the king's service.⁹

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 53 Hen. III. No. 43; *cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scotland*, vol. i. p. 498.

² *Inq. p.m.* 6 Edw. I. No. 5; *cf. Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 31.

³ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.*; *cf. Hodgson, Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 48.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 6 Edw. I. m. 26; 47th *Report of Dep. Keeper of Pub. Rec.* p. 179.

⁵ *Durham Treasury, Cart Sacrist*, 92 Hunter MS. 29.

⁶ *Quin duas ecclesias parochiales magnas et pulchras, unam Sancti Petri ubi terrae traditus est, et alteram Sancti Andreae, vorax flamma vastaverit, combustis omnibus intro repertis. Et quia ventus vehemens increverat, transivit flumen adjacens globus flammeus, et duas villas ad dimidium distantes leucam in favillam redegit. Chronicon de Lanercost*, p. 119; *cf. Border Holds*, vol. i. p. 374.

⁷ *Abb. Rot. Orig.* 18 Edw. I. p. 63.

⁸ *Chancery File*, bundle 92; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 286. ⁹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Edw. I. p. 96.

BYWELL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

				£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Thomae de Mattefen	...	...	2	17	0	unde regi	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Hugonis Brun	...	...	0	15	6	"	1	5
"	Hugonis filii praepositi	...	...	2	6	0	"	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Johannis de Ullesby	...	...	2	13	4	"	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Willelmi Ruter	...	...	3	6	6	"	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Clementis	...	...	2	0	0	"	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Johannis de Bredford	...	...	4	15	0	"	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa hujus villae, £18 13s. 4d. Unde domino regi, 23s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (<i>sic</i>).									

The value of the manor of Bywell in the year 1296 was £32 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.¹ Two years later, the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered to furnish a certain number of oaks from the woods of Bywell to William de Felton,² to repair certain houses at the Heugh, near Stamfordham; and on the 23rd October, 1300, the king, being at Dinwiddie, issued another order to the sheriff for the payment of £15 17s. 3d. to certain carpenters, for felling oak in the Bywell woods to provide timber for engines and for carriage the same both by land and water to Berwick-on-Tweed.³ In 1299, Cecilia, daughter of Elyas de Bywell, widow, granted certain land at Bywell to John de Ullesby.⁴

BYWELL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Simon de Waskerleye, 6s. 8d.; Hugo capellanus,⁵ 3s. 4d.; Johannes Barret, 4s.; Walterus filius Hugonis, 5s.; Robertus de Bat. 3s.; Johannes de Carliolo, 5s. 4d.; Ricardus de Duttonsall, 3s. Willelmus Untint, 2s. 7d. Summa 32s. 11d.

Further demands were made on the Bywell woods in 1336 when William de Scurneton, the countess of Pembroke's bailiff, was ordered to deliver 12 oaks for divers works in the castle of Newcastle,⁶ and 20 oaks for repairing and for the construction of a drawbridge to the tower at the west gate of that town.⁷

A survey, now partly illegible, made at the beginning of the fifteenth century, is preserved at the Public Record Office :

¹ Extent of lands in Northumberland held by Scotsmen. *Cal. Doc. Illustrative of the Hist. of Scot.* Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 48.

² *Close Rolls*, 27 Edw. I. m. 19; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* ii. p. 267.

³ *Liber. Rolls*, 28 Edw. I. m. 1; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* ii. p. 295. ⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 246.*

⁵ 23rd April 1340. John, son of Richard le taylor of Naustedis, conveys to Hugh, son of Richard de le Syde of Corbrigs, chaplain, residing in Bywell, all his lands and tenements in the vill and field of Bywell which he had by gift of his father Richard le taylor. *Local Muniments, Bell MSS. Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. i. p. 24.

Cal. Close Rolls, 10 Edw. III. m. 43, p. 541.

⁷ *Ibid.* 10 Edw. III. m. 32, p. 571.

TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1414. ¹

Tenant.	Holding	Rent.	Tenant.	Holding.	Rent.
		s. d.			s. d.
John [illegible]	1 messuage 6 acres	0 8	John Reeshell	1 cottage 'sine terrae'	2 0
Gidius' ["]	1 " 6 "	0 8	John Bywell	1 " "	2 0
[illegible]	1 " 12 "	1 4	Alice Blackburn	1 " "	2 0
"]	1 " 60 "	6 0	John Horslay	1 " "	2 0
"]	1 " 6 "	1 0	James Tailour	1 " "	2 0
["]	1 " 3 roods	0 1	[illegible] Hayron	1 " [illegible]	2 0
William [illegible]	1 " 24 acres	10 0	William Lowry	2 " ["]	4 0
Robert Bew	1 " 24 "	9 0	Thomas Jakes	1 " held freely	0 1
[illegible] Smyth	1 " 24 "	10 0	Robert Bow	7 acres called Shortbuttes	2 0
John Thompson	1 cottage 1 "	3 4	William Lowry	12 acres called Alexander	
Gidius Oryll	1 " 1 "	2 6		land	3 4
John Archer	1 " 1 "	3 0	<i>Ibidem</i>	the meadow called 'le	
William Lawson	1 " 1 "	4 0		Crokmedow'...	0 6
William Cowper	1 " 1 "	2 5	<i>Ibidem</i>	1 croft	0 8
Thomas Monkton	1 " 1 "	2 6	Ville de Bywell habent in tenura terras		
John Ledale	1 " 'sine terrae'	3 4	dominicales	£3 1 3	

Mem. quod herbagium manerii quolibet termino reddit per annum iij modo in manu domini nunc dimittitur vacario pro ii.

Summa £8 7s., inde de libera firma, 9s. 10d.

An imperfect survey² of Bywell, made in 1525, is also preserved in the Public Record Office. It is there stated that three persons held free tenements in Bywell, viz., John Lawson, Robert Erle, and Thomas Nevyll, who respectively held at the free rents of 13d., 8d., and 8d., and that lands belonging to the chantry paid a free rent of 16d.; Thomas Baytes paid a rent of £10 for the mills at Bywell and Ridley, and he enjoyed a lease of the millstone quarry; Robert Kent paid a rent of 3s. 4d. for the ferry at Bywell, and John Stamp, vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, paid a rent of 8s. 0³/₄d. for 15 acres, described as three quarters of a tenement, which had been enjoyed by his predecessors.

TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1525.

Tenant.	Holding.	Late Tenant.	Rent.
			s. d.
John and Cuthbert Robinson	... 1 messuage	Robert Belley	12 11
Richard Horseley	... 1 tenement and certain land called half a land	—	8 0 ¹ / ₂
Nicholas Skelton	... 1 tenement called Baytes house ...	John Skelton	24 4
John Nicholson	... ½ husbandland	—	5 4 ¹ / ₂
William Lessheman	... 1 cottage and } husbandland ...	—	4 10 ¹ / ₄
Robert Nicholson	... 1 cottage and } husbandland ...	—	6 0
George Hyne	... 1 tenement and 2 husbandlands ...	Thomas Hyne, his father	23 4

¹ P. R. O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 1³/₇.

² P. R. O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 1³/₂.

TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1525.				Rent.
Tenant	Holding		Late Tenant.	s. d.
Nicholas Lawson	1 tenement and 1 husbandland	...	Lawtence Hyne ...	12 11
John Gates	$\frac{1}{2}$ husbandland	...	—	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexander Hewme	$\frac{1}{2}$ husbandland	...	John Brown ...	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philip Hewme	1 husbandland	...	—	10 9
Matthew Davyson	1 cottage and husbandland	...	Lionel Foster ...	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agnes, widow of William Taillour	$\frac{3}{4}$ husbandland	...	the said Wm. Taillour	8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Henry Foderley	$\frac{1}{4}$ husbandland	...	Robert Robynson ...	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
William Dawson	1 tenement and 1 husbandland	...	Wm. Baytes ...	14 0
Robert Taillour	1 cottage and $\frac{3}{4}$ husbandland	...	—	10 9
John Forster, chaplain, Isabel, widow of Thos. Forster, and John Forster	1 cottage, 1 husbandland, and a parcel of meadow called Greffes medowe	...	the said Isabel ...	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholas and Roger Newton ...	part of le Halgarth	...	the said Nicholas ...	25 4
Cuthbert Newton	1 close belonging to the tenants of Halgarth	...	—	5 0
Robert Kent	1 cottage, etc., and 3 selions of land	...	—	2 8
David Loksmyth	1 cottage	...	James Loksmyth ...	2 8
John Hewme	1 cottage	...	John Hunt ...	2 2
Thomas Todd, chaplain	1 cottage	...	Edward Ersdén, chaplain ...	0 10
Marian, widow of Thomas Newton	1 cottage	...	—	2 2
Elizabeth, widow of John Jenyn ...	1 cottage	...	—	3 4
Simon Horseley	1 cottage	...	—	2 2
John Fewter	1 cottage	...	John Browne ...	2 0
	Price of 28 bolls and 1 bushel of oats yearly	...	...	11 8
	Price of 31 hens ...	...	...	3 0

Farm of one close late in the tenure of John Hopper, 16d. yearly, now lying waste, to no profit.

The vill of Bywell contributed sixteen able men furnished with horse and harness to the muster of 1538.

BYWELL MUSTER ROLL 1538.

Georg Down, Robert Necolson, Philop Hown, Henry Fawdle, John Nicolson, Edmund Davison, Christofer Lawson, Edward Robynson, Nycolles Lawson, Willm Hunter, John Foster, Georg Dawyson, Robert Howme, Matho Dawison, Robert Dayhon, Edward Horsle : able men with hors and harnes.¹

LEASEHOLD TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1570.				Yearly Rent.
Tenant.	Holding.			£ s. d.
Matthew Yong	1 tent. edificatum cum omnibus domibus de super edificatis ac cum uno clauso pasture continen. octo acr. et xxii acr. terre arrabile in comunibus campis de Bywell predicta tent. per nomen unius tenementi	...	...	1 10 10
George Doon	1 tenement, &c.,	9 acres of arable land	...	0 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Hume	1 "	12 "	"	0 10 10
Henry Nycholson	1 "	14 "	"	0 12 8
John Tomson	1 "	14 "	"	0 13 0

¹ *Arch. Acl.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 177.

² held as one cottage.

Tenant		Holding.			Yearly Rent.
					£ s. d.
Thomas Browne	...	1 tenement, &c.	10 acres of arable land		0 8 0
John Wylde	...	1 „	7 „		0 5 5
Edward Horsseley	...	1 „	8 „		0 8 0½
James Taylour	...	1 „	15 „		0 13 5¼
Christopher Davyson	...	1 „	14 „		0 13 5
Robert Hewme	...	1 „	4 „		0 5 1
John Davyson	...	1 „	7 „		0 7 4
Mathew Foster	...	1 „ (called the Kylne howse)	14 „		0 18 8
John Lyssheman	...	1 tenement	4 „		0 4 10
William Lawson	...	1 „	14 „		0 12 11
Edward Robynson	...	1 „	14 „		0 12 11
Edward Lawson, gent.	...	1 „	7 „		0 8 5
(with pasture for 4 oxen)					
George Pate (<i>sic</i>) and Blaise Bate	...	a stone quarry for millstones in Bywell lordship			0 13 4
Sum					£10 7 6¾ (<i>sic</i>) ¹

COTTAGE TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1570.

Tenant.		Holding.			Yearly Rent.
					£ s. d.
Margaret Doome	...	1 cottage, garden, etc.	...	held at the lord's will	0 3 0
James Burrell	...	1 shop	...	„	0 0 6
Thomas Fotherley	...	1 cottage, garden, etc.	...	„	0 2 0
Alice Kent, widow	...	1 cottage, garden, etc., 'passagio' with boat, 4 butts (selio) of land in the common field		„	0 8 0
Thomas Clugh	...	1 cottage, garden, etc.	...	„	0 2 0
Anthony Foster	...	1 cottage, garden, etc., and 4 acres of arable land	...	„	0 5 10
William Robynson	...	1 cottage, garden, orchard, etc.	...	„	0 2 2
Thomas Locksmyth	...	1 cottage, garden, orchard, etc.	...	„	0 2 10
Izabell Horsley	...	1 cottage, garden, orchard, etc.	...	„	0 2 1
William Hewme	...	1 parcel of a cottage	...	„	0 0 6
Margaret Locksmyth, widow	...	1 cottage, a butt of land	...	held by lease	0 2 8
Sum					£1 11 8 ²

As in the thirteenth century so in the sixteenth the village of Bywell seems to have comprised one long street of two rows of houses, one of which possessed yards or gardens sloping to the river. The houses extended from the castle on the east to a point considerably west of the two churches. The village was largely inhabited by smiths and workers in iron, who were probably in the first instance attracted to the place by the abundance of fuel provided by the extensive oak woods which surrounded the place.

¹ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

² *Ibid.*

'SHOPS IN THE VILL OF BYWELL' HELD 'AT THE WILL OF THE LORD,' 1570.

William Hewme, Thomas Taylour, Margaret Locksmyth, widow, George Hewme, James Taylour, James Locksmyth, Henry Nicolles, Henry Foster, Thomas Clugh, John Wylde, Thomas Clugh, William Robynson, and Thomas Locksmyth, each one shop and Edward Robynson two shops. Sum 5s.

There were two free tenants, Robert Erle and Matthew Foster, each of whom held a tenement, orchard, and four acres of land in the common field by charter, military service, and the payment of a free rent of 8d.

On the 7th June 1576, in consideration of the payment of a fine, a twenty-one years lease was granted to William Pattenson of 13 tenements in the vill and fields of Bywell, parcel of the possessions of the attainted earl of Westmorland; they were then in the possession of various tenants at rents varying from 4s. 10d. to 30s. 10d. Pattenson covenanted 'to serve the queen well and faithfully in the north parts from time to time when need is, by himself or by sufficient able men with horse or horses and in warlike apparel when he is commanded or called by the warden or lieutenant according to the custom of the countryside, and he or sufficient able men shall inhabit the said tenements, and shall at their own cost dig and make dikes, hedges, and "le quick-set" round the premises as shall be ordained from time to time by the discretion and ordnance of the steward of the court or other the queen's commissioners.'¹ It was evidently intended from the conditions of the lease that Pattinson should sublet the various tenements each to its occupant.

On the 12th November following, a lease was granted for a term of years to Sir Francis Russell, knight, of two tenements then in the occupation of Henry Nicholson and Thomas Brown respectively, and of a number of houses or shops in the vill of Bywell in the several tenures of William Hewme, Thomas Taylor, Margaret Locksmyth, George Hewme, James Taylor, James Locksmyth, Henry Nicholles, Henry Foster, Thomas Clughe, John Wilde, Thomas Clughe, William Robynson, Edward Robynson, and Thomas Locksmyth, all parcel of the possessions of the earl of Westmorland attainted.²

The freehold lands in Bywell, which in 1570 belonged to Robert Erle and Mathew Foster, were held in 1608 by Thomas Earle and William Foster, each of whom paid a free rent of 8d.

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 18 Eliz. pt. 3.

² *Ibid.* 18 Eliz. pt. 5.

LEASEHOLD TENANTS IN BYWELL, 1608.

Tenant	Tene- ment.	Arable land. Acres.	Meadow. Acres.	Beast- gates.	Former Tenant.	Date of Lease under Letters Patent	Rent. s. d.	Value beyond rent. £ s. d.
John Younge...	...	1 24	8	15	Mathew Younge his father	18 July, 1596	30 10	4 0 0
George Winshipp to the use of young Wm. Harrison	1	14	6	8	Christopher Davison	"	13 5	2 0 0
<i>Ibid.</i>	...	1 8	2	5	George Dunne ...	"	7 4½	1 6 8
Edward Greene	...	1 14	4	8	Edward Hume ...	"	10 10	1 10 0
Henry Nicholson	...	1 16	6	6	John Nicholson ...	"	12 8	1 15 0
William Ashton, clerk	1	12	4	7	Thomas Browne ...	"	8 0	1 6 8
John Wilde	...	1 7	4	4	John Wilde his grand- father	6 Oct. 1602	5 5	1 0 0
Ralph Newton	...	1 14	6	8	Mathew Foster ...	2 June, 1608	18 8	2 13 4
George Nicholson	...	1 4	1	2½	John Lishman...	6 Oct. 1602	5 0	0 15 0
William Lawson	...	1 14	6	8	William Lawson his grandfather ...	"	12 11	1 13 4
Edward Robinson	...	1 14	4	8	Edward Robinson, his father	"	12 11	1 13 4
William Hume	...	1 8	4	4	Edward Lawson ...	"	8 6	1 6 8
John Taylor	1 15	6	8	James Taylor his father	"	13 5¾	2 0 0
Edward Davison	...	1 8	4	5	John Davison his father	"	7 4	1 4 0
William Dawson	...	1 14	4	8	John Thompson ...	1601-1602	14 0	2 0 0
Edward Hume	...	1 4	1½	4	Robert Hume his uncle	6 Oct. 1602	5 1	0 16
John Wilkinson	...	1 8	4	5	Edward Horsley ...	8 Aug. 1607	8 8	1 4 0

Some total of the yeerlic rentes of Biwell township, £9 18s. 1¼d.

COTTAGE TENANTS, HOLDING BY LEASE, IN BYWELL, 1608.

Tenant.	Late occupier.	Holding.	Rent. s. d.	Value beyond rent. s. d.
Bartholomew Kente	Alice Kent, his grand- mother	1 cottage, etc., ferry boat and 4 rigges of land	8 0	16 8
Gilbert Newton	William Kent ...	1 close	2 0	4 0
John Locksmith	Thomas Locksmith his father	1 cottage and ½ acre, 3 horse and cow gates	2 10	6 8
Edward Robinson	William Robinson his uncle	1 ,, 1 rigg and 1 cow gate...	2 2	4 6
Thomas Lockie, <i>alias</i> Locksmith	—	1 ,, 3 riggs	2 8	6 8
John Hume ...	Isabel Horsley ...	1 ,, 1 rigg, 1 horse gate and 1 cow gate	2 2	4 0
John Foster...	Anthony Foster his grandfather	1 ,, 4 acres arable land, 1½ acres meadow and 5 beast-gates	5 10	13 4
George Hume	Thomas Fotherleye ...	1 ,, 1 rigg, 1 horse gate and 1 cow gate	4 0	10 0
Janet Cloughe	Thomas Cloughe her husband	1 ,, 1 rigg, 1 horse gate and 1 cow gate	2 0	3 4
George Lawson	William Hume ...	a parcel of a cottage	0 6	1 4
Thomas Lumbley	Margaret Dumme ...	a meadow close called Nixe meadow (3 acres)	3 0	6 8

Sum total of cottagers' rents £1 15 2

The manor of Bywell, which in 1616 had been demised to trustees for the benefit of Charles, prince of Wales, was granted in 1629 to Sir Allan Apsley and Stephen Alcock whose assigns the following year conveyed it to Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, who purchased in trust for his half brother, Roger Fenwick of Shortflat. The latter died young and was succeeded by his son, William Fenwick of Shortflat and Bywell, on the sequestration of whose estate for delinquency Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, in a petition addressed to the committee for compounding cases, on the 23rd December, 1651, claimed to be entitled to the mills and fishery, which he stated he had purchased in the year 1609 from George Ward and Robert Morgan.¹ A chancery suit followed, in which William Fenwick obtained a decree in his favour, and on the 14th November, 1657, Henry Horsley, Luke Killingworth, and others, were ordered by the lord protector to put him into possession of the contested premises.² In 1663, William Fenwick of Bywell, esq., was rated at £140 for Bywell town and demesne, and at £80 for the mills and fishery; he also possessed Acomb and Acomb-hall, Shortflat, and lands at Mickley, South Middleton, etc.

BYWELL SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.³

William Fenwick, esq., 6 chimneys: Mr. Bradley, Peter Forster, John Newton, Alexander Wilson, Mr. Hall, minister, Barthe. Kent, each 2 chimneys; Thomas Mallabarr, Nicholas Lawson, Widdow Winshopp, George Parker, William Forster, Thomas Taylor, each one chimney.

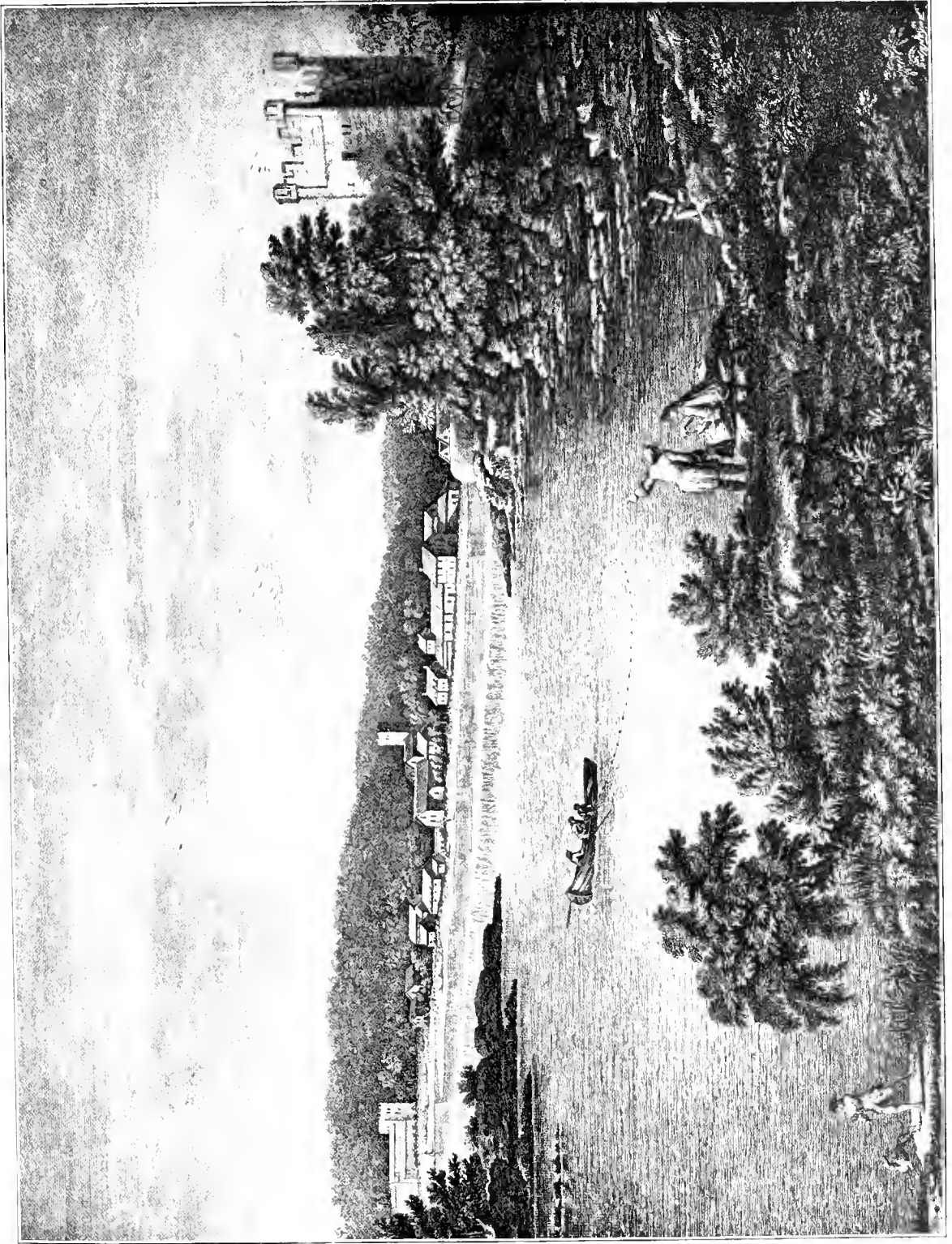
On the death of William Fenwick, in 1719, his estates came to his two daughters and co-heiresses, Isabella, wife of William Wrightson, and Margaret, wife of John Fenwick of Stanton and Brinkburn, who, with their respective husbands, effected a partition by indentures of lease and release, dated 9th and 10th June, 1724. The estates at North and South Middleton, Mickley, Hall-yards, Merryshields, Birchesnook, Bate-house, Lyndeen alias Skipperline, Hasicks, Shoecroft, Cherryburn, Stocksfield-house, Wheel-birks, New Ridley, Brough-house, and Raw-house were given to Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, together with the sum of £5,300 to be paid by Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick,⁴ to whom were given Bywell and Acomb,

¹ *Com. for Comp.* vol. 86 G. p. 287, and *Cal. Com. for Comp.* pp. 2487-8.

² Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W.' 395.

³ *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

⁴ Mr. John Fenwick obtained by letters patent, dated 25th July, 19 George II., an Exemplification under the Great Seal of the grant of Bywell as set out in the Patent Rolls of 15th September, 5 Charles I. Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's Deeds. Bywell mills were granted by letters patent, dated 18th May, 1609, to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philips, both of London (*Pat. Rolls*, 7 Jas. I. pt. 16), who on the 24th August following sold and conveyed the same to Geo. Ward and Robert Morgan of London.



BYWELL

DRAWN BY WILLIAM BELLER, circa 1754

and lands at Broomley, Fairly-may, Foster-close, Myers, Hindley-steel, Rochester-foot, Eastwood-house, Ovington, Nafferton, etc. On the 11th November, 1780, a resettlement of the Bywell estates was made, previous to John Fenwick going abroad, by which they were charged with the payment of his debts, amounting to £2000,¹ and to an annuity of £400 to be paid him during his father's lifetime, to be increased to £500 after his father's death; subject to these charges the estates were settled upon the younger son, who bore his father's name of William.

William Fenwick, unmindful of the claims of his kinsmen to his and their patrimonial inheritance by his will dated May 24th, 1802, gave his real and personal estate to his widow, who for her second husband married the Rev. Septimus Hodson, of Thrapston. The estate was sold by Mr. and Mrs. Hodson for the large sum of £132,000 and conveyed 13th October, 1820, to Mr. T. W. Beaumont, grandfather of the present owner, Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont.

Very little is known of the ancient bridge of Bywell. In the edition of Camden's *Britannia* published in 1637, it is stated that beneath the castle 'there is a very goodly weare for the catching of salmons, and two solid piles of most firme stone, which in time past supported the bridge, stand up in the midst of the river.'² An observer, writing in 1825, notes that on the two piers there was no spring of arches, and infers that the superstructure must have been of wood.³ The piers, which stood near the dam,⁴ remained until August 10th, 1836, when they were blown up by a charge of gunpowder, on the same day on which the foundations of the new bridge were laid.⁵ The latter, a noble structure, erected farther down the river, was built at the sole cost of Mr. T. W. Beaumont.

¹ Either this John Fenwick or his father William Fenwick was the owner of 'Duchess,' whose match at Newmarket is celebrated in a tune set for the Northumberland pipes. All the words are lost except—
'Fenwick o' Bywell's off to Newmarket,
He'll get there or we get started.'

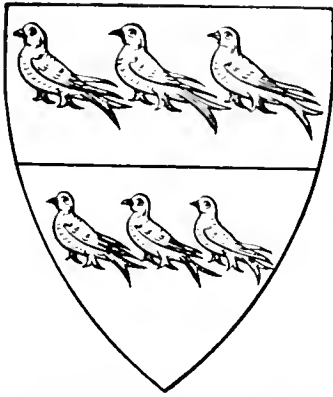
Cf. Northumberland Minstrelsy, Bruce and Stokoe, Newcastle Soc. of Antiquaries, 1882, p. 171.

² Camden, *Britannia*, tran. Harland, ed. 1637, p. 808.

³ Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 351.

⁴ Bywell dam was taken down in July, 1862.

⁵ Sikes, *Local Records*, vol. iii. p. 61.



FENWICK OF BYWELL.

ARMS: *Per fess gules and argent, six martlets counterchanged.*

CREST: *Out of flames a phoenix proper winged argent, gorged with a ducal crown purple.*

Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1666.

ROGER FENWICK of Shortflat and Bywell, third son of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington (*d*); had under his father's will a moiety of the mills and fishings of Bywell, a moiety of Hawick and the tithes of North Middleton (*d*); died at Gibside, 23rd Feb., 1635/6; buried 1636 (*b*); *Inq. p.m.*, 14th April, 1636; adm. of personal estate 7th February, 1635/6; inventory, 2nd May, 1636 (*e*). — Margaret, daughter of Sir William Blakiston of Gibside; married 26th February, 1626/7 (*b*); living a widow 7th February 1635/6 (*g*); re-married Thos Woodall (*aa*).

William Fenwick of Bywell, son and heir, was at the age of 6 years, 27 weeks, and 4 days at his father's death; a 'delinquent' in 1654; in 1663 was rated for lands at Shortflat, South Middleton, and Bywell (*d*); will dated 2nd June, 1679; pr. 1680 (*e*).

= Catherine, dau. of Christopher Hall of News-ham, co. Durham; liv. 1675 (*f*).

Roger Fenwick took lands at Bolam under his mother's will; buried at Meldon 5th May, 1669 (*d*); died *s.p.*

Margaret, under age in 1636 (*d*).
Mary, under age in 1636 (*d*).

William Fenwick, son and heir, living 5th April, 1659; died *s.p.* (*x*).

Margaret, sister of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, bart. (*m*); post-nuptial settlement 27th Sept., 1679 (*y*); first wife.

= Sir Robert Fenwick of Bywell, knight; baptised 8th April, 1668 (*d*); knighted at Windsor, 17th May, 1683 (*m*); sold Shortflat 6th Dec., 1690 (*d*); buried .. 1691 (*u*).

= Elizabeth, daughter of Sir R. Graham of Norton Conyers, bart. (*x*); was 3 years of age in 1665 (*u*); she re-married 18th May, 1704, Nicholas Burton, clerk, head master of Durham School (*w*); she was buried 3rd Nov., 1744, at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham (*w*).

Roger Fenwick of London (*x*), to whom his father, by deed dated 25th Sept., 1677, gave lands in Bolam (*d*); party to deeds 27th Sept., 1679 (*x*), and 29th Oct., 1689 (*y*).

= Maud, daughter of Davis, alderman of London, and widow of Sir Thomas Grene of Cheshire (*x*).

Christopher (*x*), party to deed, 27th September, 1679 (*y*); named in his father's will; [? buried Penrith] (*x*).

Edward Fenwick (*x*), party to deed, 27th September, 1679 (*y*); named in his father's will; in 1684 joined, with his brothers Robert and Roger, in a deed to entail Bolam upon the said Roger, with remainder to the said Edward, and remainder to the said Robert (*d*); party to deed 29th October, 1689 (*y*); buried 6th May, 1715 (*d*).

Roger, died young (*x*).

Isabel, daughter and heir, aged 16 years in 1730 (*x*).

Ludowick (*x*), party to deed, 27th Sept., 1679 (*y*); named in his father's will; 'president of the English Benedictine *Corte* or congregation' (*x*).

Anne, died unmarried; bur. Bywell (*x*).
Elizabeth, died *s.p.*; bur. Bywell (*x*).
Katherine, sole executrix to her father's will (*e*); died unmarried; buried at Cleikenwell (*x*).

Thomasine, an English Austin nun (*x*).
Mary, an English Austin nun, 'now upon the rota for canonization' (*x*).
Dorothy, married Charles Turnour, eldest son of Sir Charles Turnour, knight and godson of Charles II. (*g*).

A

(a) *Bywell St. Andrew Register*.

(b) *Whickham Register*.

(c) Foster, *Admissions to Gray's Inn*.

(d) Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii, vol. i., pp. 335-370.

(e) Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

(f) *Surtees Durham*, iii., 207.

(g) Abstract of Title to Brinkburn,

(i) *Gyll's Diary*.

(j) 2 William and Mary, cap. 15.

(k) *Newcastle Courant*, 4th Oct., 1760.

(l) *Ibid.*, 25th March, 1769.

(m) *Le Neve's Knights*, Harl. Soc. vol. viii., p. 378.

(n) *Newcastle Courant*, 3rd April, 1824.

(o) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(p) Miss Hedley's *Deeds and Abstracts*.

(q) Bell Collection at Alnwick Castle.

(r) Mr. J. C. J. Fenwick's *Long Framlington Deeds*.

(s) *Hexham Register*.

(t) *Gentleman's Magazine*.

(u) *Surtees Durham*, vol. i., p. 71.

(w) *Durham Cathedral Register*, Harl. Soc.

A

<p>Edward Fenwick, capt. R.N., blown up at sea' (x).</p>	<p>Susanna, daughter of John Bacon of Staward; bapt. at Allendale, 18th January, 1681; married at Haydon, 29th December, 1698; post-nuptial settlement, 2nd April, 1703 (y); bur. 1714 (a).</p>	<p>William Fenwick of Bywell; = Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Fenwick of Stanton; she was living at Morpeth a widow, 21st July, 1727, when she joined in the sale of Bolam (d); party to a deed in 1736; died at Morpeth, 27th September, 1769, aged 62 years (k).</p>	<p>... mar. ... Lowther of Swillington (x).</p>
<p>Elizabeth, baptised 15th October, 1717 (a); married Edward Ward of Morpeth (a); bond of marriage, 4th Jan., 1739.</p>			

<p>William, baptised Dec., 1703 (a); died in infancy; bur. 15th Dec., 1703 (a).</p>	<p>Robert, bur. 7th Nov., 1704 (a).</p>	<p>Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir; baptised 20th June, 1700 (a); married William Wrighton, M.P. for Newcastle; knight of the shire for Northumberland 1723; bond of marriage, 19th Oct., 1721; party to deed of partition of estates, 10th January, 1724 (r).</p>	<p>Margaret, second daughter and co-heir; baptised 4th April, 1702 (a); married John Fenwick of Stanton; bond of marriage, 14th Jan., 1719 (r); articles before marriage, 4th Jan., 1719; married 28th Jan., 1719 (a); post-nuptial settlement, 16th and 17th Dec., 1724; buried 10th June, 1727 (a).</p>
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<p>Margaret, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Fenwick of Bywell, first wife.</p>	<p>JOHN FENWICK of Stanton and Brinkburn; bapt. 24th Feb., 1698; voted for lands in Bywell in 1722; high sheriff of Northumberland in 1728; knight of the shire in 1741 and 1747; died 19th (z), buried 24th Dec., 1747 (a) (l); aged 58; will dated 13th Dec., 1742 (o) (g).</p>	<p>Mlice, dau. of Thomas Errington of Beaufront, articles before mar. 4th Feb. 1729 (g); second wife.</p>
<p>May, only child of the marriage, baptised 20th September, 1731; married Ralph Soulsby of Hallington; marriage settlement, 18th and 19th September, 1751 (g).</p>		

<p>William Fenwick of Bywell, son and heir, in whom were united the three lines of Stanton, Brinkburn, and Bywell; baptised 14th January, 1721 (a); of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon., matric. 9th July, 1740, aged 18 (e); high sheriff of Northumberland, 1752; re-built Bywell hall in 1760; died 27th Aug., 1782 (z); will dated 2nd Dec., 1780 (o); proved 1782 by his son, William, the devisee and executor (a).</p>	<p>Margaret, daughter of William Bacon of Staward; baptised 16th April, 1716; bond of marriage, 23rd May, 1747; articles before marriage, 8th and 9th February, 1749 (r) (u); married at Bishop Auckland; died 17th, buried 23rd March, 1769, aged 53 (l).</p>	<p>John Fenwick of Framlington, baptised 4th August, 1724 (a); of Corpus Christi College, Oxon., matric. 9th March, 1742 3, aged 18 (e); admitted to Gray's Inn, 29th March, 1745 (c); of Cleadon, co. Durham, when he made his will; died 29th June, 1783 (q); will dated 10th July, 1761; proved at Durham, 28th August, 1783 (r).</p>	<p>Dorothy, dau. of William Lascells, and sister of Rev. Robert Lascells of Durham (v); bapt. at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 22nd April, 1720; articles before mar. 20th and 21st Feb., 1748/9 (t); married at Witton Gilbert, 6th April, 1749 (v); died at Hexham, 12th Aug., 1794 (q); bur. 14th August (s).</p>
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<p>John Fenwick, son and heir; born 2nd Feb., 1748/9 (p); of Queen's Coll., Oxon., matric. 4th June, 1767, aged 18; M.A., June 7th, 1771 (e); party to deeds, 4th and 5th Feb., 1770 (g); voted for a rent charge on Bywell in 1774, and relinquishing his rights in favour of his younger brother by deed dated 11th Nov., 1780 (p), shortly afterwards went abroad, and died at Montpellier.</p>	<p>William Fenwick, second son, born 19th March, 1749 50; of Queen's Coll., Oxon., matric. 11th Oct., 1766, aged 16; party to deeds 4th and 5th Feb., 1770 (g); succeeded to Bywell at his father's death; mar. 18th Feb. 1792; died s.p. 26th Nov., 1802 (l) (z); will dated 24th May, 1802.</p>	<p>Frances, daughter of Francis Daniel of Gloucester; sole devisee named in her husband's will; she re-married at Doncaster, 14th March, 1809, Septimus Hodson, clerk, rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire; she died at Wadenhoe, 21st February, 1824 (u).</p>	<p>Roger Fenwick, baptised 27th Sept., 1726 (a); died before his mother (p). Margaret, bapt. 3rd April, 1723 (a); had portion of £3,000 under her mother's mar. set. (g); mar. 21st Sept., 1754, William Swinburn of Longwitton; died s.p. in Newcastle, 22nd Feb. 1798; bur. Hartburn (q); will dated 1796, pt. 21st Aug., 1798, by Wm. Fenwick of Bywell (a).</p>
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(x) Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 8942, fo. 86. (aa) *Com. for Comp.* vol. lxxxvi. 'G,' p. 287. (bb) *Family Papers* with Mrs. Goddard, 1901. (z) M. I. Bywell St. Andrews. (cc) *Ex inf.* Mrs. Lovell, 1900.

John Fenwick of Framlington, son and heir, born 26th March, 1752 (*bb*); to whom his father gave his real estate; a captain in the military service of the East India Company (*r*); of Barrampore 1789-1791, afterwards of Cawnpore, in the province of Oude (*r*); died October, 1807; administration of his personal estate granted in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to his widow (*r*).

Charlotte Maria, sister of General Powell of Weymouth; mar. at Barrampore, 9th March, 1789, by Rev. David Mackinnon, East India Company's chaplain, in the presence of Captain Philip Powell and John Powell (*r*); living 12th July, 1841, at Ribston House, Gloucestershire (*r*).

William Fenwick, named in his father's will.

Robert Fenwick, born at Nunriding; baptised at Mitford, 13th Jan., 1756.

Roger Fenwick, in 1807 was residing at Hexham (*r*).

Margaret, died unmar. before 1839; administration of her personal estate granted to her nephew, J. P. L. Fenwick (*r*).

John Peregrine Lascells Fenwick of Framlington, clerk in orders; born 11th September, baptised at Barrampore, 5th November, 1791, by Rev. A. A. Barber, East India Company's chaplain; of Corpus Christi College, Oxon., matriculated 7th July, 1810, aged 18, B.A. 1817 (*r*); rector of Bagborough, Somerset, 1831-36; living at Tenby, Wales, 1839 (*r*); some time of Elm, Somersetshire; sold his estate at Framlington in 1841 (*q*); some time curate of Margaret Chapel, Bath, and of Bathwick, and afterwards curate of Homerton, Hackney; was living at Chelsea, 31st August, 1848, a widower, with two sons and three daughters surviving out of eight children (*q*); died at Bath, 1st September, 1860 (*q*).

Diana Matilda Ann, daughter of Robert Anstey, of Upper Park Street, Bath; articles before marriage 1st Dec., 1814 (*r*); married 6th December, 1814, at St. Mary's Chapel, in the parish of Walcot, Bath (*r*); dead before 31st August, 1848(*q*)*; had issue, six sons and two daughters (*bb*).

Myra Lovell, born at Cape of Good Hope in 1819; died in 1829 (*cc*).

William Fenwick, born 1st March, 1795; a judge in Bombay and registrar of De Heber, Bishop of Calcutta (*cc*).

Franklin Fenwick, General born in East Indies, 28th Dec., 1789; had issue of Magdalen Hall, two sons Oxon., matric. 3rd July, 1821, age 18 (*r*); and three dau.'s (*cc*); dead 15th May, 1845.

Myra, only child of the mar., born at Bombay in 1821; mar. Francis G. Livell of London; living at Oxford in 1901 (*cc*).

Peregrine Powell Fenwick, an officer of the 25th reg. of Native Light Infantry, served in the Persian war and in the Indian Mutiny; bur. at Bagnières de Bigorre, *s.p.* (*cc*). John Fenwick of the 23rd regiment of Native Infantry, and colonel in the army; living at Sandwich in 1900, married; *s.p.* (*cc*).

Charlotte Flora, born 12th Dec., 1789 (*bb*); living unmar. 23rd March, 1839, at Wincanton, Somerset (*r*).

Eliza Anne, born 28th April, 1797; mar. 10th Nov., 1836, Uriah Messiter of Wincanton; died *s.p.* (*bb*).

Caroline Peachey, born 2nd Dec., 1796 (*bb*); living unmar. at Wincanton in 1839 (*r*).

Jessy, born 28th Aug., 1798 (*bb*); liv. unmar. at Wincanton in 1839 (*r*).

John Robert Powell Fenwick of Framlington, son and heir; born at Charlton; bapt. at Ellingham, 1st Nov., 1815 (*r*); sold his estate in Long and Low Framlington and conveyed the same, 11th and 12th July, 1841, to Mr. Isaac Cookson (*r*); died unmarried (*bb*).

Christopher Cresswell Fenwick, born 23rd November, 1816 (*bb*); drowned at Orilla, in Upper Canada, 5th November, 1842.

Emily Lucinda, dau. of Currier F. Busfield of Cottingley Bridge (by his wife Sarah, dau. of John Ferrand of Stockton), who, when a widow, assumed the name of Ferrand; mar. 21st May, 1840 (*bb*).

Wm. Noel = Emily Fenwick, Paget born 13th Aug., 1818; mar. July, 1841 (*bb*).

Joseph Lascells Fenwick, born 7th March, 1820; died 6th Oct., 1827 (*bb*). Robert Fenwick, born 10th March, 1824; died 23rd Feb., 1829 (*bb*). Edwin Fenwick, born July, 1828; died 11th February, 1836, at Bagborough (*bb*).

Emily Lucinda, daughter and co-heir, married . . . Colebrook, and died in Canada *s.p.* (*bb*) (*cc*).

Christophine Sarah, daughter and co-heir, born 22nd May, 1843; married, 20th October, 1868, G. S. Goddard, Fleet-paymaster, R.N.; living in London a widow 1901 (*bb*).

Louisa Charlotte Diana, born 26th September, 1821; died unmarried 15th June, 1897 (*bb*).

Matilda Powell, born 27th December, 1825; died unmarried, March, 1872 (*bb*).

* Mrs. J. P. L. Fenwick was a grand-daughter of Christopher Anstey, the author of *The New Bath Guide*.

EVIDENCE TO FENWICK PEDIGREE.

2 William and Mary, c. 15 (Royal Assent, 2 May, 1690). An Act to enable Sir Robert Fenwick to sell lands for the payment of debts. Statutes of the realm, 2 William and Mary, p. 179. The consent to the bill, dated 29th October, 1689, recites a settlement made between William Fenwick, of Bywell, esq., and his eldest son, Robert Fenwick, esq., of the one part, Richard, Lord Preston, by the name of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, Bart., Reynold Graham, of Nunnington, co. York, esq., John Clavering, of Chopwell, esq., Matthew Heron, of Kirkheaton, esq., and Roger, Christopher, Edward, Ludowick, Thomasine, Mary and Dorothy Fenwick, the remaining children of the said William Fenwick, Margaret Fenwick, wife of the said Robert Fenwick, and sister of the said Lord Preston, of the other part; which settlement omitted to make any provision for Sir Robert Fenwick's second wife. The consent, signed by Roger and Edward Fenwick, brothers of Sir Robert, by Matthew Heron and John Clavering, is conditional on no lands being sold for the payment of debts, except Shortflat and the mill there, which were of the value of £125 per annum. *Journals of the House of Lords*, 23rd April, 2 William and Mary; *cf. Hist. MSS. Com.*, 13 Report, App. pt. v. p. 33.

SHILDON MOOR.

The extensive common pasture known as Shildon moor was within the barony of Bywell, and was intercommoned by the townships of Acomb, Bearl, Bywell, Newton, Newton-hall, Stelling, Clarewood, Halton Shields, East Matfen, Nafferton, Ovington, and Welton. By the survey of the barony of Bywell made in 1524, it appears that certain rents were paid under the name of 'more silver,' for the privilege of pasturing cattle on Shildon common, viz., Sir William Lisle, knight, 3s.; the vill of Welton, 13s.; and the vill of Halton Shields, 13s. 4d. In an abortive attempt for its enclosure, made in 1711, this common was described as comprising 'all those moors and commons commonly called and known by the several names of Great Shildon, Little Shildon, Kip-hill, Broom-edge, Welden, Ravens-hill, Holborn-rigg, Stelling-edge, Crooked-hill, Little-man, Black middens, Acomb moor, and Cross-edges, bounding on Weldon, Nafferton, and Ovington on the east, Corbridge fell and Thornbrough on the west, on the Roman Wall on the north, and on Bearl, Acomb, Stelling, Newton-hall, and Newton on the south.' Although the project at that time was unsuccessful, it was revived in 1749, when an act of parliament was procured for the enclosure and division of the common.¹ The act recites that William Fenwick, esq., was lord of the manor and barony, but provides that the commissioners shall not set out to him any part or share of the common 'in lieu of or as a compensation for any right or interest which the said William Fenwick or the lord or lords of the said manor and barony of Bywell for the time being now hath or hereafter may have in the said common' other than his or their freehold lands in respect of which right of common was claimed. The limestone quarries then open, with ten acres of land lying around the same, were to remain open, public roads were to be set out, and the remainder was to be divided amongst the persons interested 'in proportion and according to the clear yearly value on the 19th May 1750 of their respective enclosed lands and grounds lying and being within the several parishes aforementioned, in respect whereof they are intitled to such right of common as aforesaid.' Edward Collingwood of Chirton, Thomas Gyll of Durham, and Percival

¹ 27 Geo. II. An act for dividing and enclosing Great Shildon common, or Shildon moor, within the manor and barony of Bywell, in the county of Northumberland. The commissioners' award, accompanied by an admirable plan, is with the clerk of the peace.

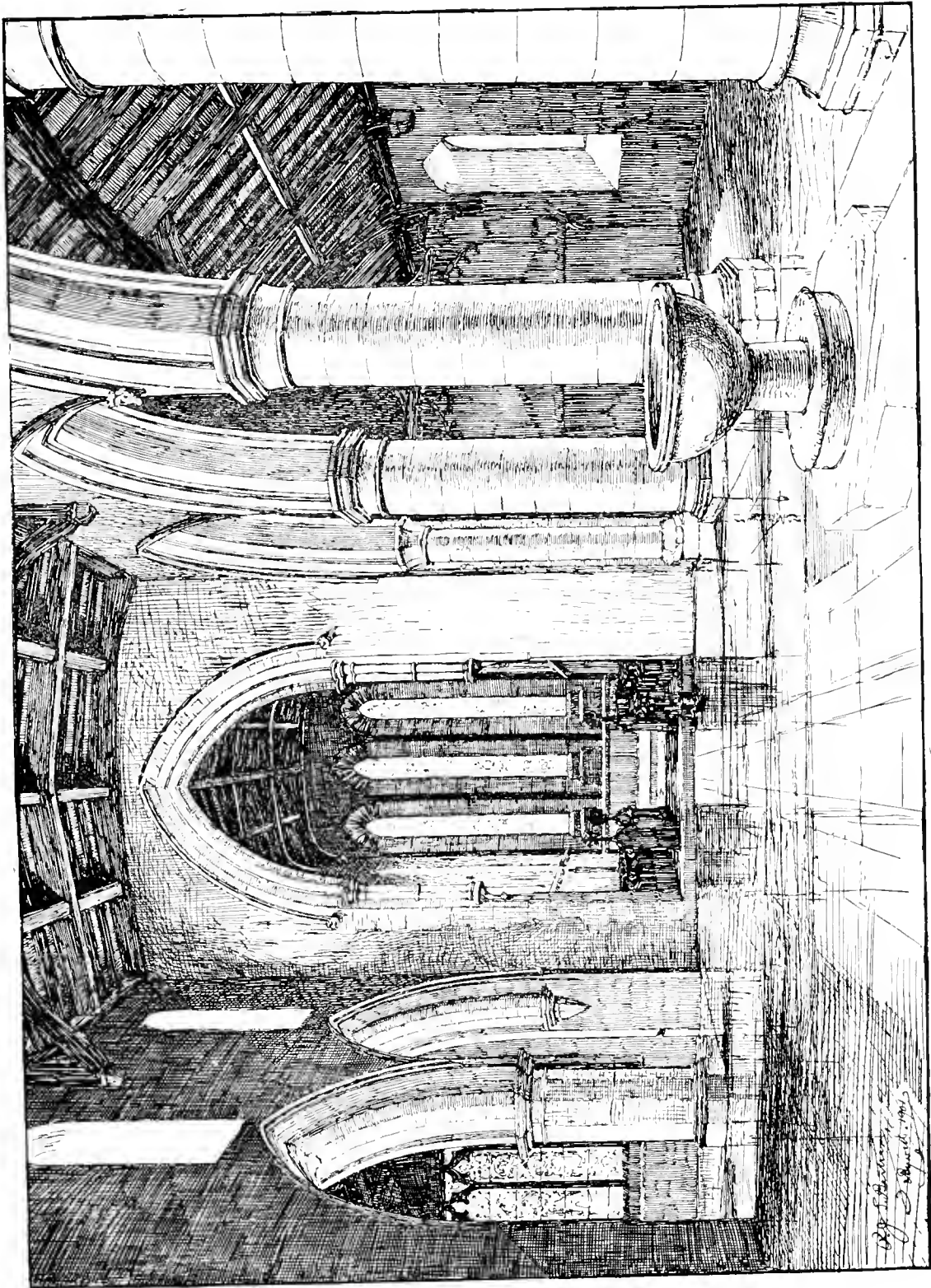
Clennell of Newcastle, esquires, William Boutflower of Apperley, William Robson of Wallington, Hugh Boag of Ravensworth, and Samuel Marriott of Morpeth, gentlemen, the commissioners appointed for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, made their award on the 10th July, 1755.¹ The common having been found to comprise 1633 acres, it was divided as follows, fractions being omitted :

William Fenwick, esq., for his lands in Acomb, Newton, and Bywell St. Peter townships, 306 acres ; and for Bywell St. Andrew township, 85 acres ; Michael Archer, gent., for East Matfen, 25 acres ; James Atkinson of Gateshead, for Ovington, 8 acres ; William Bell of Harlow-hill, for Ovington, 9 acres ; William Bigge of Benton, for Ovington, 17 acres ; Edward Blackett of West Matfen, esq., for Halton Shields, Clarewood, and Carr-house, 179 acres ; for East Matfen, 146 acres ; Sir Walter Blackett of Wallington, bart., for Welton, 153 acres ; George Burnett, for Ovington, 3 acres ; William Collinson, gent., for Newton, 25 acres ; George Coulson of Merry-shields, for Ovington, 2 acres ; Ann Clavering of Causey, widow, for Ovington, 19 acres ; James Fenwick of East Matfenmoor-house, gent., for East Matfen, 21 acres ; Thomas Forster, for Ovington, 4 acres ; Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, for Newton-hall, 86 acres ; Henry Harrison, for Ovington, 17 acres ; Thomas Hall of Newcastle, weaver, for Ovington, 3 roods ; Thomas Hall of Ovington, smith, for Ovington, 2 roods ; Oswald Hind of Ovington, yeoman, for Ovington, 1 acre ; Oswald Hind of Stelling, for Ovington, 29 acres ; and for Stelling, 47 acres ; William Hunter, of West Matfen, for Ovington, 4 acres ; John Horsley of Bolam, esq., for Ovington, 4 acres ; and for Newton, 4 acres ; Anthony Humble of Prudhoe, for Ovington, 2 acres ; John Jobling of Broxbushes, for Fell-house, 6 acres ; Thomas Lock of Low Seat, for Ovington, 2 acres ; Jacob Marshall, smith, for Ovington, 4 acres ; Robert Moffat of Horsley, weaver, and Jacob Trumble of Gateshead, for Ovington, 2 acres ; Thomas Mitchell of Newburgh, Yorkshire, esq., for Nafferton, 96 acres ; the countess of Oxford and Mortimer, for Bearl, 47 acres ; and for Newton-hall, 21 acres ; Michael Pearson of Newcastle, esq., for East Matfen, 94 acres ; Matthew Robinson, as vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, 2 acres ; Robert Simon, as vicar of Bywell St. Peter, 6 acres ; Margaret, wife of Robert Simpson, for Ovington, 4 acres ; George Simpson of Tunstal, co. Durham, for Ovington, 2 acres ; Thomas Smith of Newcastle, butcher, for East Matfen, 35 acres ; George Surtees of Mainsforth, for Ovington, 20 acres ; Robert Surtees of Redworth, for Ovington, 9 acres ; Henry Winship of Acomb, for Ovington, 7 acres.

CHURCH OF BYWELL ST. PETER.

There is a transaction occurring in connection with the history of the church of St. Peter which possesses more than common interest. In the early times of Northumbrian Christianity a religious house had been founded at the mouth of the Tyne, which ultimately became the monastery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and Oswin, king and martyr, whose bones were preserved there. This church, with its possessions, was given by Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, with his relative, Morkar (to be educated in religion), to Aldwin, the prior, and his brethren at

¹ One of the effects of the enclosure of the common was to add to the parish of Corbridge an area of 179 acres ; to Stamfordham, 323 acres ; to Ovingham, 429 acres ; to Bywell St. Peter, 505 acres ; and to Bywell St. Andrew, 136 acres. Quarries, etc., comprising about 10 acres, were reserved to the use of the freeholders, and several roads were set out.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF BYWELL ST. PETER

Jarrow, with a provision that the gift should hold good with regard to any place to which the Jarrow monks might be transferred. Soon after this, the great Benedictine house of Durham was founded by William de St. Carilef, the bishop, when Jarrow was incorporated with the new foundation, and all the rights the monks of Jarrow had in the church of Tynemouth became the property of the monastery of St. Cuthbert at Durham. This arrangement was confirmed by Bishop William, with the assent of Earl Alberic, the successor of Waltheof. Tynemouth did not long remain in possession of the monks of Durham. They were dispossessed by Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, and Tynemouth was given by him to the monastery of St. Albans. On the forfeiture of Robert, his grant was not disturbed, and Tynemouth was confirmed to St. Albans by William Rufus. This act of spoliation, as they regarded it, was not accepted by the monks of Durham, and they continued to claim the church of Tynemouth and its rights until the dispute was settled by an arrangement made in 1174, to be referred to presently. Among the churches belonging to the monastery of St. Albans were those of Edlingham and Bywell, the former given to Tynemouth by Gospatric and confirmed by his son Aedgar, the latter, as is stated in a charter of Eustace de Baliol, given them by his predecessors. Though, according to the terms of the agreement of 1174, all deeds connected with the two churches were to be given up by St. Albans to Durham, there are no charters granting St. Peter's, Bywell, to St. Albans by any of the Baliols among the muniments of the prior and convent of Durham, though Aedgar's confirmatory grant of Edlingham still remains in the treasury, with the seal attached.¹ The original deeds connected with the church of Bywell do not seem to have been handed over, for no copies of them are to be found in the cartularies of the church of Durham. The arrangement between the two monasteries was made by Roger, bishop of Worcester, and John de Salisbury, bishop of Exeter, who, together with Robert, dean of York, or any two of them, were appointed delegates by Pope Alexander III. to examine into the several claims of the two monasteries and to give their decision upon them. By the terms of the agreement which was arrived at in consequence of this delegation of the

¹ The charter, with the seal, is reproduced in fac-simile in Gibson's *History of Tynemouth Priory*, vol. i. p. 50, pl.

pope, Durham was to give up all right the monastery claimed to have in the church of Tynemouth, St. Albans granting to Durham the church of Edlingham and the church of Bywell, saving for his lifetime the right of Salomon the priest in the church of St. Peter there. The instrument was executed at Warwick, November 12th, 1174.¹

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{tra} Spec. No. 16, Cartular. secund. fol. 43 i. 'Hugo Dei Gracia Dunelm. Eps. omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis tam praesentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et praesenti carta conf. Deo et S. Cuthberto, et dilectis filiis nostris priori et conventui Dunelm. ecclesias illas quas pro ecclesia de Tinemutha a monachis Sancti Albani transactionis nomine recepimus, videlicet, ecclesiam de Biwelle cum omnibus pertinentiis ejus, et ecclesiam de Aetheluingham cum omn. ad ipsam pertinentibus, libere et quiete in perpetuum. Habendas et possidendas (salvis per omnia nostris episcopalibus, *interlined in the original*, consuetudinibus, *added in the cartulary*), medietatem sane fructuum qui de ecclesiis eisdem provenient. Nos et idem prior atque conventus sacristae assignavimus ad luminaria in ecclesia Beati Cuthberti, sicut nos statuimus, invenienda, sub anathemate, interdicentes ne a quoquam in usu alios convertatur. Alteram vero medietatem licet jam dictis priori et monachis in suos proprios usus convertere, salvis episcopalibus consuetudinibus nostris. Testibus, Simone Camerario, Magistro Johanne de Rana, Mag. Ricardo de Coldingham, Willelmo de Houeden Willelmo filio Archiepiscopi, *added in the cartulary*. Thoma et Eraldo capellanis, Willelmo elemosinario, Mag. Augero, Rogero Freburn, Benedicto de Kyleie et aliis multis.'

The Treasury at Durham contains the following documents relating to these transactions, classed in 2^{da} 2^{tra} Spec., under Bywell.

No. 2. Letter of security from Roger, bishop of Worcester, and I (Johannes de Salisburia), treasurer of the church of Exeter, to Hugh, bishop of Durham, in the matter of the agreement between the abbey of St. Albans and Durham about the churches of Biwelle and Edlingham, with seals of the bishop and treasurer.

No. 4. Charter of Symon, abbot, and the convent of St. Albans granting the churches of Biwelle and Eduluingham to Durham. Seal of St. Albans and of Symon, abbot.

No. 6. Ratification of the exchange made between Germanus, prior of Durham, and Symon, abbot of St. Albans. Seal of St. Albans.

No. 7. Charter of Eustace de Baillol, with consent of his heir, Hugo, confirming to Durham the church of Biwelle, with the toft of Salomon, the dean, nigh the church of St. Andrew which Walter the priest held before him. Witnesses, Hugh, his son and heir; Richard de Midford and John, his brother; Bernard, parson of Gainsford; Wido de Bouincurt, Gilbert de la val, Hugh de Normanwile, Robert de Insula, Nicholas de Hedun and Richard his son, Roger de Heglestun, Roger de Saint German, Radulf de Gunewareton, Edward de Stanfordham, Aedmund de Setun, Robert de Rue, Robert de Hindeleie. Seal.

No. 7². Confirmation of Eustace de Baillol, with consent of his heir, Hugh, of the agreement between St. Albans and Durham about the church of Biwelle, which his ancestors gave to St. Albans. Same witnesses as to 7. Same seal.

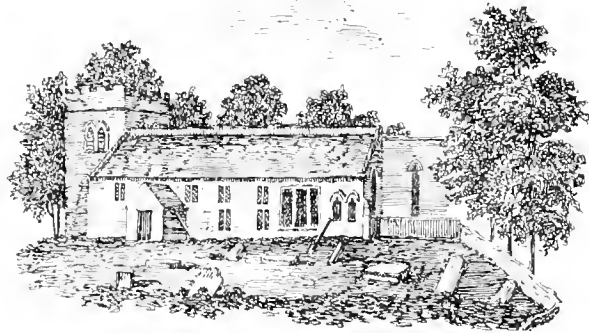
No. 8. Confirmation by Hugh de Baillol of his father Eustace's grant of Bywell Saint Peter to Durham. Witnesses, Americ, archdeacon of Durham, Philip de Ulecotes, Henry de Baillol, Hugh de Bolebec, Peter de Vallibus, Roger Daudri, Symon de Bruntoft, Robert de Whitcestre, Radulf super Teise, Walter de Monasteriis, Magister Simon de Ferligtone, William Brito, Jollan de Cestre, Nigell the chaplain, Magister Alexander medicus, Magister Allan de Beuerlaco. Seal.

No. 9. Grant from Hugh de Balliol to the convent of Durham, for their church of Biwelle, of all tithes and obventions of the new assart between Quiketonestal and Deruwente, which is in their parish. Durham to have common pasture in his lands, as is suitable (sicut decet). No witnesses. A round seal. An orle.

No. 15. Renunciation deed of Tynemouth. 'Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis praesentibus et futuris, Germanus prior et conventus totus Dunelm. ecclesiae, salutem. Ad publicam volumus noticiam pervenire, quod cum inter nos et monasterium Sancti Albani super ecclesiam de Thynem, quam nobis de antiquo jure competere dicebamus controversia verteretur, nos de assensu et auctoritate venerabilis patris nostri Hugonis Dei Gracia Dunelm. episcopi acceptis ab abbate et fratribus Sancti Albani ecclesiis de Biwelle et de Eduluingham praedictae liti et repetitioni ecclesiae de Thynem in perpetuum renunciavimus. Ut g^o (igitur) haec transactio inviolabile robur optineat praenominatam ecclesiam de Thynem cum omnibus pertinentiis suis monasterio Sancti Albani jure perpetuo possidendam concessimus et praesenti scripti testimonio confirmavimus. His testibus, Germano priore Dunelmensi, Burchardo et Willelmo archidiaconis, Simone camerario, Magister Ricardo de Coldingham, Henrico dapifero.' Seal wanting.

At a curve in the valley, where the Tyne makes a bend and turns towards the north, on the haugh there enclosed by the river, are placed the two near adjoining churches of St. Peter and St. Andrew. The churchyard of the former is bounded on the south side by the stream, which flows almost alongside the church itself. The churches were situated, originally, amongst the houses of the village,¹ but they now stand almost alone, with only the hall, the vicarage of St. Peter, the house which represents the old home of the miller and the keep-gateway of the castle, all that now remains of the ancient centre of the Baliol barony, to support and justify them. The site is one very sheltered, and pleasant with its surrounding of time-honoured trees, rich in masses of healthy foliage, the towers of the churches rising among them, that of St. Andrew specially forming a prominent and very effective feature in the scene.

They are popularly known as the black and white churches, the one, St. Peter's, having belonged to the Benedictine monastery of Durham, the other, St. Andrew's, to the Norbertian house of Blanchland.



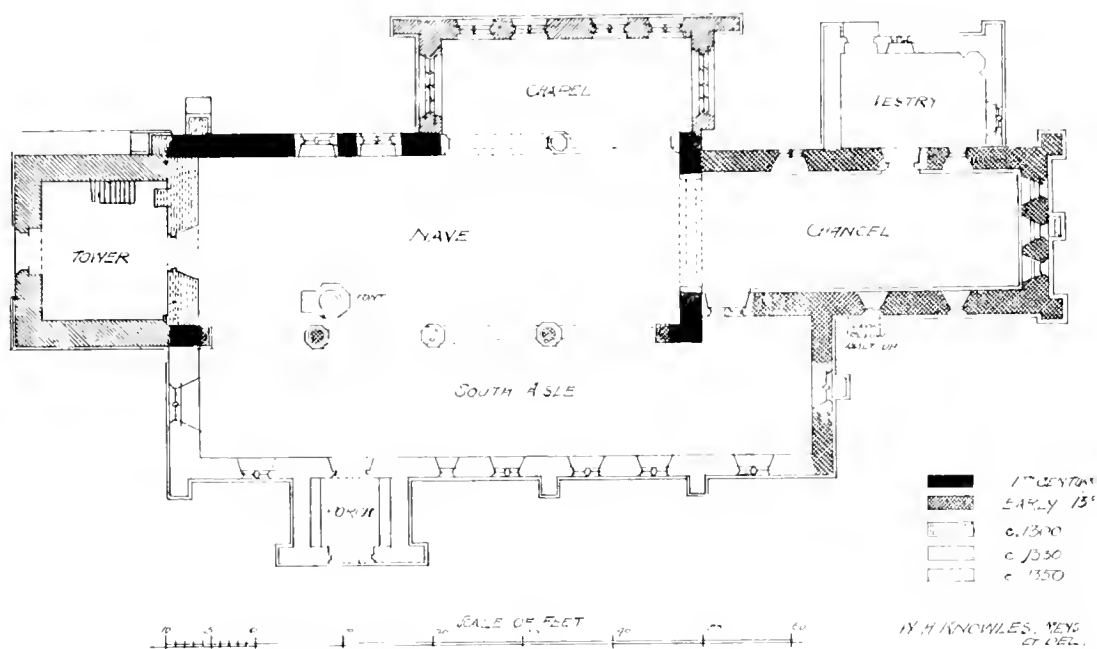
BYWELL ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN 1824.

It is probable there were two churches at Bywell in Anglian times, but there is no documentary evidence to prove the fact in either case, nor is there anything left in the building itself to show there was a church of St. Peter before the end of the eleventh century. That there was a church of stone then in existence is proved by the existence of the north wall of the nave of the church, now standing with its original windows, which cannot be attributed to a time later than that in question. Whether the church then built was the earliest one which existed there or represented an older Anglian one, possibly of wood, it is impossible to say, but the probability is in favour of there having been a church already there. The circumstances connected with the lordship may explain why the present church was then built. Guy de Baliol had a grant, about 1093, of Bywell from William Rufus. His successor, Eustace, when confirming the grant of St. Peter's

¹ The village in 1825 is said to have comprised twenty houses, including the two vicarages, and the White Horse inn. *Cf. Parson and White, Northumberland and Durham, vol. ii. p. 563.*

to Durham, by St. Albans, in 1174, says the church had been given to St. Albans by his ancestors, whose names, however, he does not mention. It seems, therefore, almost certain that the grant to St. Albans was made soon after the Baliols came into possession of Bywell, probably by Guy de Baliol himself, who had given lands in Hertfordshire to St. Albans. If this was the case, the time when it was granted to a great monastery like St. Albans was one which would be likely to cause either an entirely new church or a larger one to be built, and with that time the architecture quite coincides.

The church then existing appears to have consisted of an aisleless nave and a chancel, but without a tower. The nave, as originally constructed,



extended, apparently, to the west wall of the present tower, as is shown by the remains of a base moulding, not, however, belonging to it, which exists on the west side of the tower as well as on the north, where it is on the same plane as the nave wall. The nave was, therefore, a long one, being 80 feet in length, with a width of 19 feet. A large portion of its north wall is left, containing four original windows, which have round heads cut out of one stone. They are placed 20 feet above the floor, and are 4 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches wide at the exterior, widening with a splay inwards to a width of 3 feet; the glass is placed 3 inches from the face of the wall.

Two stones which have a zigzag moulding upon them, now built into the walls of the present modern south porch, may possibly be portions of a doorway in the nave of the original Roman church.

The first important alteration in the church was the replacement of the early chancel, probably a short one, by that now existing. This extension was made about the beginning of the thirteenth century, when the present chancel, which remains practically intact, was erected. It is 36 feet long, 13 feet 6 inches wide, and is lighted by three lancet windows at the east end, two similar on the south side, and one at the east end of the north side. All the lancets have chamfered rere arches, springing from chamfered imposts. Along both sides, at the base of the windows, is a string course, but at the east end a similar string course is placed at a lower level, the sills of the windows there being deeper. To the west of the lancet on the north side a double-light window has been inserted. It has a trefoiled head made out of a grave cover, which has a cross and a book upon it. At the east end of the south wall is a piscina recess, round-headed, with a chamfered moulding; the basin is dished square to the centre, with a drain hole. The chancel arch is modern; it replaced, in 1849, an arch which was believed, by the architect then employed, to have been built about the year 1160.

The exterior walls of the chancel are of good ashlar masonry. The central of the three eastern lancets is a little higher than the other two, the three having a continuous hood moulding over them and a string course beneath, with a buttress under the central window, and corner buttresses with two sets-off at each angle. The two lancets on the south side have each a separate hood moulding.

The south aisle of the nave is, probably, a little later than the chancel. It is of four bays with cylindrical columns and similar responds; the moulded bases are octagonal, the capitals have cylindrical bells, and octagonal abaci. The arches on the face towards the nave are of two chamfered orders, the dripstone over the central column being terminated by a bearded and crowned head. At the east end is a chapel of the same date as the aisle, now used as an organ chamber; all the walls are new, except the lower part. The chapel has an opening into the chancel, square in form, and divided down the centre by a mullion; it is grooved for glass, a provision difficult to account for, as it could never have been intended for an

exterior window. An altar slab, with the five crosses, is preserved within the chapel; it is probably that belonging to the altar of the chantry. The exterior stonework is of the same good ashlar as that of the chancel, and at the east end is a buttress similar to that beneath the central lancet of the eastern triplet. In the porch, in addition to the two stones with zigzag moulding already mentioned, are built in five grave covers, one of a man with the sword, two of females, each with the shears, two with the cross alone, and a piece of early English moulding, with the end of a dripstone of the same date, probably belonging to the doorway of the aisle now destroyed.

According to a statement in the Lanercost Chronicle the church was burnt by an accidental fire in 1285, and it is possible that in consequence of the effects of this, the next alteration was made in the church. This was done by shortening the nave, when the present west end was built, which, judging from the architectural features, was about the year 1300. The doorway from the tower into the nave, which is contemporary with the wall in which it is placed, has a hood moulding on its west face, and has a smaller doorway within it, put in, probably, when the tower was built. Above the doorway, but not at the present centre, is a small lancet window, hollow chamfered, originally the west window of the shortened nave. Some remains of the two buttresses of the west end of the nave are left enclosed within the tower.

The tower, built partially upon the site of the western part of the original nave, but not its equal in width, is a short, massive and plain building, constructed probably, among other purposes, for that of defence. It is of a date somewhere about 1310, and has a western doorway, the inner arch of which is higher than the doorway, a double lancet window, divided by a square mullion, in the second stage, on the north, west, and south sides, a single chamfered set-off and a battlemented parapet, all contemporary with the tower itself.

The latest addition to the church in mediæval times was that of a chantry chapel on the north side of the nave. It appears to have been built towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, but by what person or family the endowment was made is unknown. It is of good work, and forms a pleasing and artistic addition to the church. It was originally connected with the nave by a shoulder-headed doorway at the east end of the north

wall, which, in 1849, was removed to the north side of the chancel to make an entrance into the new vestry. It is lighted by four two-light windows on the north side, and by two four-light ones at the east and west end respectively. The windows are square-headed, with reticulated tracery, the lights are all trefoil-headed. The north wall on its exterior face presents a remarkable and inexplicable feature, in the presence of the springing stones of three arches, midway in the height of the windows, one at the centre and one at each end of the wall. Above each the wall is of rough masonry, as if intended for the attachment of a transverse wall above them. It does not seem as if any more of the intended building had been carried out, nor has any signs of the wall which would have existed to the north, if the work had been completed, been discovered in the churchyard. Within this chapel, at the east end, is a stone slab, 5 feet 7 inches long by 3 feet 4 inches wide, upon which is the figure of a knight, made by incised lines, and an inscription, now illegible, round the edges.

The font is bowl-shaped, and stands on a circular pillar and base ; it has been re-chiselled, but may be of the date of the Norman church.

The chapel on the south side of the church, now used as an organ chamber, was originally a chantry dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was founded either by Guy Darravns of Whittonstall (died before 1268) or by a certain William the deacon, concerning whom some charters are preserved in the treasury at Durham.¹ Guy grants to William de Bywelle, deacon, 6 marcs of silver of annual rent, 5 marcs, 10s. 8d., to be received from his 'firma' of Est Hydewin and Hunthank, and 2s. 8d. of the 'firma' of Walter le verrer de Nova terra, half at the feast of St. Cuthbert in March and the other half at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, 'for a sum of money he paid me in my need.' To hold to him and anyone to whom he may assign, give or sell, on his deathbed or in his good health (*in lecto suo mortis vel in sua bona prosperitate*), rendering yearly one pound of cummin or one penny of silver at St. Cuthbert's feast in September. He gives power to distrain within the barony of Bolbeck.

Robert de Est Hydewyn admits he is bound to pay yearly to William de Bywell, deacon, or whom he may assign, 5 marcs, 10s. 8d., to be received 'de firma' of his lord, Wydo de Arrannys, of Est Hydewyn and of Hunthank, by half-yearly payments at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert, which his lord,

¹ 2^{da} 2^{die} Specialium.

Wydo de Arrannys, has given to William de Bywelle. Walter le verrer de Nova terra undertakes in like manner to pay to William de Bywelle 32d. of silver out of the ferm he holds hereditarily of his lord, Wido de Arrannys. Finally, Hugh, son of Hugh de Bolbeck, at the request of Guy, inspects and confirms his charter.

The deed¹ of Willelmus de Bywel, diaconus, by which he founded the chantry, burdens the endowment with the yearly payment to Guy Darrayns and his heirs and assigns of one pound of cummin or one penny at St. Cuthbert's day in September, and gives some interesting particulars as to the service. The chaplain is to say daily the service of the dead which is called *Placebo et Dirige et Commendacio* as for a body then present. William de Bywel gives, in order to maintain the aforesaid service, a silver chalice of the price of 24s. and two pairs of good vestments, four blessed towels (napkins or cloths), and a 'porthehors' (a breviary); also 60 sheep or 60s. to maintain the light of the said altar. The chaplain for the time being is not to take the ornaments and sheep to his own use or to alienate them. If they decay by age or in any way become perished, he is to restore them at his own expense. The sub-prior of Durham is to have the appointment after William de Bywell's death. The witnesses were Hugh de Dernington, prior of Durham; Master Roger de Herteburne, archdeacon of Northumberland; Master Hugh, parson of Ovincham; Master Lambert, vicar of Bedlington, and Hugh, vicar of St. Peter's, Bywell; Sir Robert de Insula, Sir Gydo de Normanwille, Roger de Araynis, Robert de Menewille.

At the suppression of the chantries, the endowment comprised the tithes of Merryshields.² The incumbent at that period was John Eltringham, who is described as a man 'meanly learned, of honest conversacion and qalytes,' and of the age of 58 years.³ The chantry possessed 'ii vestments with th'appurtenances, one masse boke, one little bell, a crewett, and ii towelles'⁴ and 7 oz. of plate. There were at that period 200 houseling people in the parish.⁵

The church possesses, together with some modern communion plate, a cup made in Newcastle in the seventeenth century by William Ramsay,

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 10; also *Misc. Chart.* 2099. Seal oval, 1½ in. by ¾ in., *antique gem*, scated helmeted figure holding a small figure on extended right hand. ✠ MICHI. CREDE. LLGE. TEGE.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edward VI. pt. i. ⁴ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, Raine, app. p. lxxxix. *Surt. Soc.* No. 22.

³ *Inventories of Church Goods*, Page, p. 164. *Surt. Soc.* No. 97. ⁵ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, p. lxxxix.

inscribed *Bywell S^{ti} Petri*,¹ an ancient bell inscribed *Tu es Petrus*, followed by the complete alphabet in Lombardic letters,² and another bell, possibly cast at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which bears the following legend: *Ut surgant gentes vocor hornet cito jacētes*.³

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, BYWELL ST. PETER.

Here lieth interred the remains of Mr. William Collinson of Newton, who died August 26th, 1761, aged 66 years. To Death I yielded without surprise | In hopes that Christ will me arise | Therefore, dear friends, lament for me no more | I am not lost but gone a while before. | Henry Winship, died April 14th, 1792, aged 88. Mrs. I. Collison, died June 14th, 1794, aged 91. William Winship, died June 22nd, 1797, aged 65. Ruhannah Winship, died April 8th, 1808, aged 73. William Collison Winship, son of Collison Winship of Newton, died January 31st, 1813, aged 2 years. Henry Winship of Ovington, died February 28th, 1837, aged 76 years. Collinson Winship, died October 7th, 1849, aged 77 years.

H. S. E. Robertus Jobling de Newton-hall, armiger, uxori amantissimæ liberisque pientissimis spe Christiana fretus sui desiderium, injens reliquit Oct. 18, 1820: .Etat. 69.

In affectionate remembrance of William Fenwick Blackett, second son of Christopher Blackett of Wylam, born September 14th, 1793, died June 20th, 1868. Also of Catherine Porterfield, his widow, daughter of Robert Stewart of St. Fort, Fife, born September 27th, 1793, died June 22nd, 1873.

In a vault beneath this stone lie the mortal remains of Sarah Huntley of Friarside, in the county of Durham, and widow of John Hodgson of Elswick, Northumberland, esq., born 20th December, 1782, died at Stelling-hall 25th June, 1858. Also of their eldest son, John Hodgson Hinde of Stelling and Ovington, who died 25th November, 1869, aged 63. And of Alice Hodgson, their second daughter, who was born 5th February, 1808, and died at Beadnell-hall in the parish of Bamburgh, 14th April, 1871. Mary, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Hodgson, died 18th November, 1870, aged 69.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of John Jobling and Barbara, who departed this life May 7th, 1758, aged 4 years. Also the body of John Jobling of Shaw-house, who departed this life November 9th, 1759, aged 75 years. Abraham, son of John Jobling of Newton-hall, died March 9th, 1763. Also the body of Alice, wife of John Jobling of Shaw-house, who departed this life April 17th, 1767, aged 84 years. John Jobling of Newton-hall, he died 27th day of August, 1789, aged 71 years. William Jobling Broxbushes, he died April 5th, 1797, aged 70 years. John Jobling, son of William Jobling, he died June 22nd, 1796, aged 39 years. Anne, wife of William Jobling, died February 10th, 1798, aged 85 years. Barbara Jobling, wife of John Jobling of Newton-hall, she died April 25th, 1800, aged 72 years. Cresswell Jobling, their son, died at Newton-hall, September 26th, 1835, aged 77 years.

Here lieth the body of John, son of Thomas and Christian Jobling of Styford, he died December 30th, 1797, aged 6 years. Christian, wife of Thomas Jobling, died August 11th, 1804, aged 47. The above Thomas Jobling died August 12th, 1839, aged 81 years. Elizabeth Jobling, died March 3rd, 1845, aged 79 years. William, son of the above, died May 19th, 1849, aged 65 years. Ann, wife of the above William Jobling, died at Morpeth, May 7th, 1861, aged 78 years.

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Jobling of Newton-hall, daughter of John Blackett, esq. of Wylam, who, with her infant children, lies here interred. She died August 14th, 1803, aged 50 years. Mr. William Jobling, he died January 24th, 1810, aged 54.

George Wailes of Bearl, ob^d September 2nd, 1787, aged 58 years. William, son of George and Elizabeth Wailes, died at Shilbottle, December 11th, 1799

¹ *Proceedings of the Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 129.

² *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 55.

³ Mr. C. J. Bates suggests the following reading: *Ut surgant gentes voco horam cito jacētes.* (*Arch. Ael.* vol. xi. p. 15, and *Proceedings of the Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 129.)

The ordination of the vicarage is no longer extant, but it was certainly of an early date, and was probably made soon after the acquisition of the church by the prior and convent of Durham. The assessment of the vicarage made in the return to the king's writ *Levari facias* in 1311 was 31s. 10½d.¹

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the church and rectory of Bywell St. Peter, with the advowson of, or the presentation to, the chantry of St. John Baptist within the same church, were granted in 1541 to the newly-constituted dean and chapter of Durham.² The rectorial tithes continued in the possession of the dean and chapter, under whom they were farmed by lessees, until with their other capitular estates they were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have appropriated fractional parts of the same to the ministers of the newly-formed parishes of Newton-hall and Healey. The advowson or right of presentation to the benefice was transferred in 1884 to the archdeacon of Northumberland.

VICARS OF BYWELL ST. PETER.

- Walter, the priest, predecessor of Salomon, dead before 1174.
1174. Salomon the priest.¹
- 1196 (*circa*). Patricius.¹
1280. Hugh, the vicar of St. Peter's, party to an agreement made in 1280 with the prior and convent of Durham about the chapel of Whittonstall;³⁰ also mentioned in the deed of endowment of the chantry of St. John Baptist.
- Walterus de Jarrow resigned his benefice 19th December, 1312.²
1313. Walter de Shirburn per. res. Walter de Jarrow, instituted 25th February, 1312/3.³ Acquittance from Walter de Shirburn, vicar of St. Peter's, for 35s. sterling paid by the convent of Durham in the name of his vicarage on St. Cuthbert's day in March. Dated at Evenwood 22nd April, 1313.³³
1315. Gilbert de Heley, instituted 21st August, 1315;⁴ procurator to the prior and convent of Durham, who, for his good services, granted to him for his life, but not to his successors, the tithes of all his own animals within the parish of St. Peter's.⁵
- 1342 (*circa*). Adam de Bynham⁶ 1334: Mandate from Edward III. to the sheriff of Northumberland to give rescisin to John, prior of Durham, of a tenement and chattels unjustly detained by Adam de Bingham, vicar of Bywell St. Peter, since the first voyage to Gascony of his great-grandfather, Henry III., if the prior can show his right to it, the said tenement and chattels to be in peace until a day appointed by William Bassett, Thomas de Fencoles, and Roger de Blaykeston, who are to have a jury of twelve men to assist.²⁹
1346. Adam de Newsome, instituted 23rd May, 1342;³¹ resigned the benefice 3rd May, 1349.^{7 28} Acquittance in 1346 from Adam de Newsome, vicar of Bywell Peter, to Hugh de Bywell, chaplain, proctor of the prior and convent of Durham for *sexaginta decem solidos argenti* from the fruits of the same church due at St. Cuthbert in March.³¹
1349. Gilbert de Slaveley per. res. Newsame.¹
1356. William de Eges after the death of Gilbert de Slaveley.¹

¹ Cf. Bp. Kellawc's *Register*, vol. i. p. 281, vol. ii. pp. 835, 848, 880. ² *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. VIII. p. 9.

1368. John de Ingilby after the death of William de Eges.¹ Acquittance in 1369 from John de Ingelby, vicar of St. Peter's, to the prior and convent of Durham for his pension of £2. Armorial seal, round, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. *Fress between 3 annulets.*³²
1369. Nicholas de Ingilby per. res. or death of John de Ingilby.¹
1390. Nicholas de Ingilby, per. res. Nicholas de Ingilby;¹ as perpetual vicar of St. Peter's he was party to a deed dated 4th May, 1390, which recites to a deed made May 20th, 1337, by Gilbert de Heley, vicar of St. Peter's.⁸
1405. William Yssop after the death of Nicholas de Ingilby.¹
1420. William Newton after the death of Yssop,¹ chaplain to the earl of Westmorland, who, in a letter, written in French, dated at Raby 3rd November (1420), solicited the prior and convent to confer the benefice upon him.⁹
1446. William de Wyntringham after the death of Newton.¹
1469. William Hynd per. res. Wyntringham.¹
1484. Richard Saunder after the death of Hynd.¹
1493. Thomas Lee,¹ presented 12th January, 1492/3,⁵⁸ after the death of Saunder, resigned his benefice 8th January, 1498/9.¹⁰
1499. Thomas Todd per. res. Lee;¹ appeared at the Bishop's Visitation, November 16th, 1501.¹¹
1510. Thomas Bentley after the death of Todd.¹
1526. John Forster per. res. Bentley.¹
1541. Mylo Swalwell, presented 3rd January, 1540/1, after the death of Forster;¹ his acquittance, dated 8th November, 1544, to Dr. Watson for the vicarage of Bywell, is preserved in the treasury at Durham.¹²
1557. Thomas Bolton (prebendary of Durham), presented 3rd June, 1557, after the death of Swalwell.¹
1568. James Brown, S.V.D.M., presented 11th March, 1567/8, after the death of Bolton.¹
1568. Thomas Wilkinson, S.V.D.M., presented 14th August, 1568, after the death of Brown.¹ He did not enter an appearance at the Chancellor's Visitation, held at Corbridge, 25th January, 1577/8; *Nulla modo comparuit fugam fecit.*¹³
(John Thew, the 'black vicar,' occurs 18th April, 1580;¹⁸ as curate he appeared at the Chancellor's Visitation in July, 1578.¹⁴)
1581. John Woodfall, instituted 4th October, 1581,¹⁵ after the deprivation of Wilkinson.¹
1586. Thomas Mitford, S.V.D.M., presented 30th August, 1586, per. cess. Woodfall¹ (? of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon.; matric. 19th February, 1582/3).
Christopher Fewell was curate of Bywell Peter, at a salary of £10 per annum, in 1592.¹⁶
1630. Gilbert Kipling.¹
- 1649 (*circa*). John Davis, Fellow of Magdalen College, Camb.,¹ a native of Worcestershire; 'he first settled at Kirkoswald, where his ministry was very acceptable and useful.' At Bywell 'he had good success till the Act of Uniformity silenced him. Afterwards he lived at Welton, three miles from Bywell After being silenced he had a letter from his elder brother, who offered him great things if he would but conform, but, upon his refusing to comply, he never would own him afterwards. After the Conventicle Act came out he preached to all comers, and yet there never was any meeting disturbed in his house. He took also many painful journeys over the mountains, not regarding the weather, to the good people in Weardale and Allendale, where he did much good Though he was of the Congregational way, yet he was a lover of all good men, and all good men loved him.'¹⁷ Calamy says that he died in 1676, aged 50, but a man of this name was buried at Ovingham, 26th January, 1683/4.²⁸
1662. Richard Bradley, M.A., presented 29th April;¹ instituted 24th June, 1662;¹⁵ buried 24th December, 1673;¹⁸ his wife, Susanna, was buried 20th December, 1668¹⁸ (? of Queen's College, Oxon., matric. 17th October, 1617, aged 15).
1674. Thomas Broughton, M.A., presented 8th January, 1673/4,²³ after the death of Bradley.¹
1694. Matthew Owen, instituted 28th November, 1694, after the death of Broughton;¹ in the following year he enlarged and repaired St. Peter's vicarage, and died 24th November, 1699.¹⁹

1700. John Hartis, of Magdalen College, Camb., M.A., instituted 24th February, 1699/1700,¹ after the death of Owen. Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 1695.²⁰
1703. Francis Clement, of Christ College, Camb., B.A., instituted 6th March, 1702/3, after the death of Hartis,¹ inducted 22nd June. Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow and of St. Mary-the-Less, Durham, 1700, in which year, on the 9th July, he married Ann Hunter of Medomsley;²¹ buried 6th June, 1732.¹⁹
1732. Robert Simon, B.A., instituted 2nd December, 1732,¹⁵ after the death of Clement; he died 8th January, 1773,²¹ and was buried on the 12th of the same month.¹⁸ His son, Robert, was apprenticed in 1748 to Cuthbert Smith of Newcastle, mercer, and was admitted free of the Merchants' Company in 1755.²²
1773. Nicholas Hornsby, son of Thomas Hornsby of Durham, of Merton College, Oxon.; matric. 1760, B.A. 1764, M.A. 1768; instituted 17th April, 1773,¹⁵ after the death of Simon.¹
1774. Richard Fleming, B.A., instituted 16th December, 1774,¹⁵ after the resignation of Hornsby.¹
1778. John Fleming, M.A., instituted 30th July, 1778,¹⁵ died 24th December, 1789, aged 45.^{15 11}
1790. Dickens Hazelwood, of Christ Church, Oxon.; matric. 1777, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; rector of St. Mary in the South Bailey, Durham, 1789;²⁰ sacrist and librarian at Durham;²⁷ instituted 2nd April, 1790;¹⁵ buried 7th October, 1821.
1791. Edward Parker, of Magdalen College, Oxon.; matric. 1780, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1789; rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 1788;²⁰ instituted 17th December, 1791;¹⁵ died 27th April, 1809.
1795. Henry Johnson, instituted 10th August, 1795,¹⁵ a native of Hesket Newmarket, also the incumbent of Bywell St. Andrew's, and of several other benefices in the county; died 8th February, 1828, aged 84.¹⁹
1828. Edward Cook, after the death of Johnson; died of consumption at Clifton, 7th March, 1845, aged 44.¹⁹
1845. Brereton Edward Dwarris, son of Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, F.R.S., born in London, 22nd May, 1810; educated at Eton and at University College, Durham; B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842; some time fellow and tutor of the University of Durham, and honorary canon of the Cathedral there; subsequently honorary canon of Newcastle; one of the founders and chairman of the managers of the North-Eastern Counties' School at Barnard Castle; died at York, 10th May, 1901, aged 84 years; buried at Bywell St. Peter.
1901. Samuel Jeffery, scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1871; B.A. 1875, M.A. 1878; inspector of schools for the diocese of Newcastle; and honorary canon of Newcastle.

¹ Randal, *State of the Churches*.

² Bishop Kellawe's *Register*, vol. i. p. 291.

³ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 296.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 716.

⁵ *Reg. II. Eccles. Dunelm.* p. 98; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁶ *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 18-22 Edw. III.

⁷ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Documents, No. 241.

⁸ *Ibid.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 13.

⁹ *Ibid.* Misc. Doc. No. 1083.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Misc. Doc. No. 243.

¹¹ *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, p. xxii.

¹² *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 2,750.

¹³ *Eccles. Proc. Bishop Barnes*, p. 30.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 71.

¹⁵ Public Record Office; *Liber Institutionum*.

¹⁶ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. Nos. 3,271, 3,291.

¹⁷ Calamy, *Ejected or Silenced Ministers*, second edition (1713), vol. ii. p. 518. Continuation (1727), vol. ii. p. 684.

¹⁸ *Register of Bywell St. Peter*.

¹⁹ M.I., Bywell St. Peter.

²⁰ *Surtees Durham*, vol. iv. pt. ii. pp. 41 and 45.

²¹ *Newcastle Courant*, 16th January, 1773.

²² *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 362.

²³ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart., No. 5,833.

²⁴ *Register of Bywell St. Andrew*.

²⁵ M.I., Bywell St. Andrew.

²⁶ *Ovingham Registers*.

²⁷ *Durham Cathedral Register*.

²⁸ Canon Raine's *Notes from Durham Records*.

²⁹ *Dur. Treas.* 4^{to} 3^{num} Sac. No. 26.

³⁰ *Ibid.* *Ibid.* No. 31.

³¹ *Ibid.* *Ibid.* No. 32.

³² *Ibid.* *Ibid.* No. 32.

³³ *Ibid.* *Ibid.* No. 32.

³⁴ Bishop Kellawe's *Register*, vol. iii. p. 435.

The parish register as now existing begins in 1663. The following notices are extracted as specimens :

BYWELL ST. PETER'S REGISTER.

- 1663, Aug. 16. Anthonius filius Nicholai Andrew de Kipperlin, baptised.
 1664, April 14. Georgius filius Cuthberti Suretis, baptised.
 1664, May 31. Johannes Feuster de Frammagate in civitate Dunelmi et Elizabetha Raw de eadem, married.
 1664, July 2. Johannes Newton and Eli. Newton, married.
 1665, Nov. 25. Willelmus filius Willelmi Suertis de Whittonstall, baptised.
 1665, May 23. Joseph filius Lanceloti Newton et Sarah filia ejus gemelli, baptised.
 1665, June 27. Robertus Burrell et Anna Newton, married.
 1665/6, Mar. 13. Arthurus filius Gilberti Newton de Ridley mola, baptised.
 1666/7, Jan. 20. Barbara et Elizabetha gemelli Jo. Nwton (*sic*), baptised.
 1667, Aug. 20. Leonardus Bate de Brumley, buried.
 1667/8, Mar. 21. Willelmus Suertis de High Fotherley, buried.
 1669, Nov. 25. Willelmus Bate et Dorothea Davison, married.
 1671/2, Jan. 5. Robertus et Willelmus gemelli Roberti Newton de Stoxfield, buried.
 1676, June 25. Jenkin Newton and Mary Smith, married.
 1676, Nov. 2. George Surtis and Margery Bell, married.
 1677, Nov. 29. William Bate and Elizabeth Taylor, married.
 1677, Dec. 8. Jane, daughter of Mr. Ralph Delaval, baptised.
 1703/4, Mar. 23. Ralph Seymor of Rochelfoot, buried, aged 106 as is reported.
 1707/8, Feb. 13. Mr. Robert Greenwell of Lamesley and Mrs. Phillis Awbony of All Saints, Newcastle, married.
 1708, Dec. 31. Mrs. Elizabeth Ogle of Apperley, buried.
 1731, Aug. 15. Anthony Surtees of Hedley Wood-head and Ann Humble of Whittonstall, married.
 1738/9, Jan. 27. Anthony Dodd of the parish of Ryton and Isabel Humble of Whittonstall, married.
 1742, June Michael Greenwell, parish of Corbridge, and Ann Milburn of this parish, married.
 1743, May 26. Thomas Bates, parish of Ovingham, and Barbara Willey of Whittonstall, married.

MISCELLANEA.

1282. There was a suit before the Official of the bishop between the prior and convent of Durham, acting on behalf of the church of Bywell St. Peter, and John de Baliolo, lord Castle Barnard, the tithes of the water mill and of the fishery within the limits of the parish not having been paid for a long time. It was brought before the commissary (Richard Stanhope being Baliol's proctor) in the Galilee at Durham on Tuesday after the Ascension, 1282. The prior and convent obtained a decree. Seal oval, 1½ in. by ¾ in. *A man standing to the left in front of a tree: at the foot of the tree a pig.* ✠ SVSCIPE: GILBERTUM: VIRGO MARLA TVVM: (A seal used by Gilbert de Suthayk, commissary of the bishop.) *Dur. Treas.* 4th 3rd Sac. No. 34.

In an undated document of the fourteenth century, the sacrist of Durham petitions the proctor of the same church before the official against William Carse for the restitution of the tithes of Bywell St. Peter. *Dur. Treas.* 4th 3rd Sac. No. 29.

The following judgment pronounced in 1315 with regard to the rights of the monastery of Durham, through their church of Bywell St. Peter, in Shildon moor, though of somewhat curious Latinity and filled with a great amount of technical verbiage, possesses so much interest as to warrant its being given in full. 'Acta in Galilea Dunelm. die Jovis proxima ante festum S. Marci Evang. Anno Dni. m.ccc.xv. coram nobis Dni. Dunolm. Epi. officiali in causa decimarum dudum mota coram nobis

inter religiosos viros priorem et conv. Ecclesiae Dunolm. ecclesiam parochialem de Bywelle Petr Dunolm. dioc. in usus proprios canonice optinentes actores per Adam de Leycestre clericum procuratorem suum legitime constitutum ex parte una et Willelmum Ayrik de Corbrige reum per Johannem Belle procuratorem suum legitime constitutum ex altera comparentes ac diucius ventilata viz. cum constaret nobis partes ipsas dictos diem et locum habere legitime coram nobis ad audiendam diffinitivam sententiam in causa memorata rimato processu in eo habito et super eo cum jurisperitis deliberatione habita pleniori ad sententiam in eadem causa procedimus in hunc modum. In Dei nomine Amen. Auditis et intellectis meritis causae decimarum quae vertitur coram nobis Dni. Dunolm. Epi. officiali inter religiosos viros priorem et conventum ecclesiae Dunolm. ecclesiam de Bywelle Petri Dunolm. dioc. in proprios usus canonice optinentes actores per Adam de Leycestre procurat. suum ex parte una et Willelmum Ayrik de Corbrige reum per Johannem Belle proc. suum ex altera comparentes dato libello verborum subscriptorum seriem continente coram vobis Dne iudex dico et in jure propono ego procurator relig. virorum prioris et conv. monasterii Dunolm. ecclesiam parochialem de Bywelle Petri in proprios usus optinencium nomine procuratorio pro eisdem contra Willelmum Ayrik de Corbrige et contra quemlibet intervenientem in iudicio pro eodem quod licet perceptio decimarum tam majorum quam minorum de quibuscumque rebus infra parochiam ecclesiae praed. existentibus et praesertim de animalibus se ibidem decubantibus et depascentibus proveniencium ac decimae ipsae ad ipsam ecclesiam parochialem et ad dominos meos praed. nomine ejusdem ecclesiae pertineant et pertinere ac spectare notorie dinoscantur praefatusque Willelmus trecentas oves infra dictam parochiam per tres annos continuos pascentes et decubantes optinisset quarum decima lanae ad dictam ecclesiam parochialem et ad dominos meos praed. ejusdem ecclesiae nomine ut praemittatur spectare et pertinere notorie dinoscitur fueruntque dicti domini mei in possessione vel quasi jure hujus decimas percipiendi nomine quo supra per tempus et a tempore cujus principii memoria non existit notorie et inconcusse dictus tamen Willelmus decimam lanae praed. quam facio et estimo singulis annis ad xv. solidos argenti per tres annos continuos proximos jam elapsos praefatae ecclesiae et dominis meis praed. maliciose et injuste detinuit et subtraxit ac etiam de eadem decima vel ejus estimacione satisfacere recusabit et adhuc recusat legitime requiritus dominos meos praed. et ecclesiam suam praefatam possessione sua vel quasi suprascripta temere spoliando in animae suae periculum dictorum dominorum meorum et ecclesiae suae praed. praejudicium dampnum non modicum et gravamen. Quare peto ego procurator antedictus nomine quo supra probatis in hac parte probandis dictas decimas et earum perceptiorem ad ecclesiam parochialem praed. et ad dominos meos praed. ejus nomine spectare ac pertinere debere et etiam pertinere per vos Dne iudex sentencialiter et diffinitive pronounciari et declarari ipsosque dominos meos et ecclesiam suam praed. ad statum pristinum percipiend' dictas decimas restitui et reduci ac ipsum Willelmum in supradicta decima per tres annos ut praedicatur detenta atque subtracta si exstat alioquin in ejus estimacione praedicta condempnari condempnatumque ad solucionem per vos canonice compelli justiciam in omnibus dictis dominis meis et mihi eorum nomine fieri et exhiberi praemissa propono et peto nomine quo supra divisim seu conjunctim offerens me ad ea solummodo probanda quae dominis meis et mihi eorum nomine sufficere poterunt ad id quod intendo petens ut quatenus probavero eatenus optineam juris beneficio in omnibus semper salvo. Licet ad eundem libellum verbis negativis legitime contestata per partem ream dicentem narrata prout narrantur vera non esse et ideo petita prout petuntur fieri non debere juramento secundum qualitatem et naturam negotii hinc inde praestito traditis posicionibus et responsionibus habitis ad easdem productis testibus juratis et eorum dictis seu depositionibus publicatis et nonnullis instrumentis et munimentis exhibitis datisque terminis ad dicendum in testes et eorum dicta ac contra instrumenta et munimenta hujus necnon ad proponenda omnia in facto consistencia et demum concluso in causa jurisque ordine qui in hoc casu requiritur per omnia observato. Quia nos officialis praed. invenimus praefatos religiosos intencionem suam in iudicio deductam et specialiter Blakedenburne prout se extendit ad locum illum qui dicitur le Swyncoteleche et ex hinc versus le Standindestane ex parte occidentali de Nicholesheued sequendo le Merkydyke usque ad murum qui vulgariter dicitur murus Pietorum fore limites parochiae de Bywelle Petri a parochiae ecclesiae de Corbrige distinguentes ac loca illa quae vocantur Schillingdonlawes et Motelawes infra parochiam praed. ecclesiae de Bywelle Petri notorie existere necnon dictum Willelmum

animalia sua prout in libello praefato plenius continetur pavisse in locis eisdem sufficienter et legitime probavisse jus percipiendi omnes decimas infra limites ipsius parochiae de Bywelle Petri et praesertim in locis de Schillingdonlawes et Motelawes ac omnibus aliis locis infra dictos limites existentibus qualitercumque provenientes et earum perceptionem ad sepedictam ecclesiam de Bywelle Petri et ad eosdem religiosos ejus nomine pertinere debere et etiam pertinere in hiis scriptis sententialiter et diffinitive pronunciamus et etiam declaramus eosdemque religiosos ad possessionem suam pristinam percipiendi decimas hujus restituumus et statum suum percipiendi eas eisdem plenarie reformamus dictumque Willelmum in decima lanæ subtracta ut praemittitur si extet alioquin in ejus estimacione praed. et ad solvendam decimam de animalibus suis ibidem depascentibus et cubantibus in futurum necnon in expensis quarum taxationem nostro reservamus arbitrio condemnamus. Acta et data die loco èt anno supra dictis. *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 12. Seal of the officiality attached, pointed oval, 2 in. by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. *The Annunciation, beneath a half-figure praying.* ✠ SIGILLVM : OFFICIALITATIS : DONELME.

1418. The prior and convent of Durham obtained a sentence in their favour against the abbot and convent of Blanchland for the title of wool in Fawderley, Heley-moor, and Baliwode, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter. *Dur. Treas.* 4^{ta} 3^o Sac. No. 5. 4^{ta} 3^o Sac. No. 6 is another copy of 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 12 (1315), but has William Yonge de Corbrige in place of William Ayrik, as a duplicate of No. 12 also has. To 4^{ta} 3^o Sac. No. 5 the seal of the officiality is attached, pointed oval, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. *Annunciation, beneath half figure praying, full face.* ✠ SIGILLV : OFFICIALITATIS : DUNELME. It is a different seal from the preceding one.

1552. Inventory of church goods, Bywell Petter. Towe vestments, iii alter clothes, one pare of latten sensers, one lytell belle, ii belles in the stepell, one hally watter pott of brase, one challes of tene, ii supples, ii candelstokes of brasse, one hand bell.

One challes of silver, gilte, viii ounces; one tene challes, ii small belles in the stepell, one coppe, ii vestmentes, one albe, ii candelstykes of tynne, one crewed of tene. *Inv. of Church Goods*, Page, p. 165. Surt. Soc. No. 97.

1665, August. The collection ordered to be made for people infected with the plague and pestilence at Bywell Peter produced 3s. 9d. *Mick. MS.* xx. 23

1666, October 10th. On the fast day ordered by royal proclamation, the collection made at Bywell St. Peter for the sufferers in the Great Fire of London produced 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Mick. MSS.* xx. 12.

1685, June 5th. Whereas ye 24 churchwardens of Bywell St. Peter had a sumuns to meet this day, now so many of them as did meet have agreed to lay on a sess, viz., 6d. per plow thro' the parish, and do hereby lay on ye said sess, etc. *Churchwardens' Books.*

1685, June 9th. Roge money, 2s. 6d. ; for fox heads, one old and ye other young, 1s. 6d. *Ibid.*

1688, December 13th. Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe, by her will of this date, gave £4 per annum to the poor of the parish of Bywell, especially of Newlands and Whittonstall. This is paid out of Nafferton estate. *Reports of the Commissioners to enquire concerning Charities*, 1819-1837.

1691, May 9th. We present John Richley for grinding corn on the Lord's day. *Archdeacon's Minute Book.*

1693/4, February 16th. Joseph Teasdale of Broomley, by will of this date, gave 20s. per annum to the poor of Bywell St. Peter, to be paid out of his lands in Broomley. *Reports of the Commissioners to enquire concerning Charities*, 1819-1831.

1695, May 14th. Agreed then, that two cesses of 6d. per plough be laid on the parish for paving the floor of the church, and making it plain and even : the one to be gathered on ye 24th of June, the other to be gather'd on ye 29th June. *Churchwardens' Books.*

1706, December 21st. Paid for one brock and one fowmert's head, 8d. ; for a table cloth for ye Communion table, viz., a green carpet, 8s. ; for dying ye said carpet and making it, 3s. 6d. ; for fulling it and wooll for ye cushion, 2s. 3d. *Ibid.*

1711, August 13th. Paid then to John Bacon, esq., £11 18s. 3d., due to him for twenty pigs of lead us'd in repairing ye roof of ye s^d parish church. *Ibid.*

1715, April 18th. Paid for mending ye king's coat of arms in ye church, 1s. *Ibid.*

1716, November 12th. Brief for ye reformed episcopal churches in Great Poland and Polish Prussia, 5s. *Ibid.*

1719. The following petition of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of St. Peter's in Bywell, was presented to the Midsummer Court of Quarter Sessions.

'That your peticoners parish is so very large and populous, and has so great a number of poor that it's not possible for two churchwardens and two overseers to do the business of the parish. Your peticoners, therefore, humbly pray that your worships will be pleased to grant them an order to divide their parish into four parts by the name of Bywell ward, Newton ward, New Ridley Grieveship, and the Far Quarter, and to oblige each division to returne one churchwarden and one overseer, and to maintain the poor within their own district according to the law in such case made and provided.' Nicholas Lawson for Bywell ward; Abraham Jopling for Newton ward; Walker Surtees for New Ridley grieveship; and William Elrington for Far Quarter, churchwardens. *Sessions Records*.

1721, December 21st. Paid for a proclamation and a form of prayer for a general fast on ye 16th day of December, 1720, to preserve us from ye plague. *Churchwardens' Books*.

1740. Thomas Rawe, by his will, gave 5s. a year to the poor, to be paid out of his lands in Old Ridley. *Reports of the Commissioners to enquire concerning Charities*, 1819-1837.

1812, December 21st. Ordered that a pair of stocks be purchased and fixed in a proper place at the expence of the two parishes. *Churchwardens' Books*.

1815, December 21st. Ordered that £5 be advanced for a boat, to be free to all people going to church, one third to be paid by St. Andrew's parish. *Ibid*.

1848. Enrolment of a deed granting two pieces of land for the enlargement of the churchyard of Bywell St. Peter. *32nd Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, vol. ii. app. ii. p. 108.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST ACOMB.

The township of Acomb, or East Acomb, as it is very generally called in order to distinguish it from a place of the same name situated in the regality of Hexham, comprises 435 acres,¹ and in 1891 had a population of 30.²

An original member of the barony of Baliol,³ Akom was occupied, in 1268, by four and a half bondage tenants (*bonidi*), each of whom held 36 acres of Sir John de Baliol, and paid 18s. yearly, in all, £4 1s. od. In addition to this there were thirty acres, which the lord had purchased from a certain freeman of his, leased to Uttred de Akum at 15s. yearly, and 7½ acres of the same land held by Richard 'ferreman' at 5s. The same Richard, and Walter de Prndhow held 12 acres, and paid a free rent of 8d. Adam Tyew held a cottage and 6 acres, for which he paid 3s. a year. There was also a piece of pasture land which was farmed to the township of Welteden (Welten) in perpetuity, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. The

¹ In 1887, by an order of the Local Government Board, a detached portion of East Acomb, comprising about 31 acres was added to the township of Newton-hall, and the remainder of the township was annexed to and absorbed in the township of Bywell.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 23; 1811, 42; 1821, 51; 1831, 36; 1841, 37; 1851, 53; 1861, 62; 1871, 68; 1881, 56; 1891, 30. The census return for 1901 is included in that of Bywell.

³ *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 385.

total value of the vill was £5 18s. od.¹ In an extent, taken only three years later, the particular items are slightly different, for two bondmen held 36 acres apiece and paid 18s. yearly, 5 bondmen held 18 acres apiece and paid 9s., and one bondman held a toft and 6 acres, and paid 3s. Certain farmers held 30 acres at the will of the lord, and together paid 15s. Richard, son of Avice, and Walter de Prudhowe, jointly held a toft and 26 acres of land, and paid yearly 5s. 10d. The sum of the whole farm of Akom was £5 4s. 10d.²

ACUM SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s	d		s	d.
Summa bonorum	Petri filii Scyref	...	...	1	3	0	unde regi 2 1
„	Roberti filii Willelmi	...	...	1	7	3	„ 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
„	Hugonis filii Roberti	...	...	2	11	0	„ 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
„	Rogeri de Acum	...	...	1	2	9	„ 2 1
„	Thomae filii Hugonis	...	...	2	6	0	„ 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„	Roberti praepositi	...	...	2	19	6	„ 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Summa hujus villae, £11 9s. 6d. Unde domino regi, 20s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (*sic*).

ACOM SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Utredus de Acome, 4s. ; Walterus de Acom, 3s. ; Robertus Gynour, 2s. 4d. ; Summa, 9s. 4d.

Little is known of the history of Acomb during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In 1414 William Lowry held a tenement and 18 acres of land in Acom, and paid a free rent of 12d.

TENANTS IN ACOMB, 1414.³

	Messu- age.	Acres of land.	Rent.		Messu- age.	Acres of land.	Rent.
Johannes del Bate	...	36	10s.	Alanus Richerdson	...	36	10s.
Johannes Raw	...	36	10s.	Alanus Acome	...	36	5s.
Johannes Bate et Johannes Raw	1	36	10s.	idem Alanus	...	36	10s.

Summa, 56s.

In 1525 the grange of Acom was held, at the lord's will, of the earl of Westmorland, by Richard Weldon, who paid £2 yearly.⁴

STELLYN AND ACAM MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁵

Rolland Hyne, Thomas Laydlay, Robert Heryngton, Thomas Hyne, Jarrat Colle, Willm. Davison; able with hors and harness.

¹ *Inq. p.m.* John de Baliolo, 53 Hen. III. No. 43; inquisition taken at Bywell, 12th November, 1268; *cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 499.

² *Inq. p.m.* Hug. de Balliol, 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

³ P. R. O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

⁴ *Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. i. p. 133.

Arch. Acl. 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

At the period of the earl of Westmorland's attainder in 1569, there were no free tenants in the township, but five out of six tenants held their tenements by lease, and the pasture which, in 1268, was stated to be granted to the township of Welton in perpetuity, seems, at this time, to have been held by Bearle.

TENANTS IN ACOM, 1570. ¹			
Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent £ s. d.
Gilbert Swynbourne ...	1 tenement, with buildings, gardens, arable, meadow, and pasture land, common of pasture, &c. ...	Certain years ...	53 4
Thomas Davyson, sen.	" "	Lease dated 15th Aug., 1566	13 8½
Thomas Davyson, jun.	" "	Lease dated 24th Aug., 1567	7 11½
Matthew Foster ...	" "	Certain years ...	13 8½
William Lumley ...	" "	Certain years ...	13 8½
Edward Hall ...	" "	At the lord's will ...	6 8
John Swynborne	The water corn mills called Bywell mylles, &c., and all the free fishing of the Tyne in the lordships of Bywell and Bulbeck: as farmer he is to do all repairs to the mills and mill pond ...	By lease dated 27th March, 1563, for a term of 57 years ...	8 0 0
The tenants and inhabitants of Berle for liberty on the common of Acom and Bywell, with their animals, at all times of the year, by ancient custom ...			3 0
Sum ...			£13 12 1 (sic)

Edward Hall, who, in 1570, held his tenement by customary tenure 'at the lord's will,' was dead before 1608, when he was represented by George, son of William Hall, who, however, seems to have held but a fraction of a tenement, at the yearly rent of 1s. 8d.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN ACOMBE, 1608. ²			
Tenant.	Tenement.	Former Tenant.	Value beyond the Rent. £ s. d.
George Dobson ...	¼	Gilbert Swinburne ..	By letters patent, granted 6th October, 1602, for 21 years ... 2 0 0
William Hinde ³ ...	¼	" "	" " 13 4
Richard Davison ...	1	Thomas Davison, his father	" " 13 8½
William Winshopp ...	1	Mathew Foster ...	" " 13 8½
Cuthbert Davison...	1	Thomas Davison ...	" " 7 11½
Robert Whittfeild...	1	William Lumley ...	By lease expired ... 13 8½
Alexander Malburne ...	¼	Thomas Farebeck ...	By letters patent, granted 28th June, 1596 ... 5 0
George, son of William Hall	¼	" "	" " 1 8
All the tenants of Berle have common of pasture for their cattle all the yeere in the common of Bywell and Acombe by auncient custome, and payeth yerely ...			3 0
Sum ...			£5 12 1
Sum ...			£16 0

¹ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

² Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

³ In 1603 Henry Hind took a lease from John Dobson of a quarter of a tenement called Acomb-hall; and, in 1623, Henry Hynde, then of the Stelling, took a lease for 31 years from Sir Henry Fane, knight, of a tenement, garden, etc., in Acomb. Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's Papers.

On the 20th November, 1623, various tenements in Acomb were granted to Sir Henry Fane, knight, cofferer of the Prince of Wales, for a term of thirty-one years. The premises comprised a tenement, formerly in the tenure of Gilbert Swinburn, and then in that of George Dobson, of the yearly rent of 53s. 4d.; a tenement formerly in the tenure of Thomas Davison, senior, and then in that of Richard Davison, at the rent of 13s. 8½d.; a tenement held by William Ainsley, at the rent of 13s. 8½d.; and a tenement held by Cuthbert Davison, at the rent of 7s. 11½d.¹

By letters patent dated 2nd June, 1625, lands in Acomb, parcel of the barony of Bywell, of the yearly rent of £13 10s. 9d., were, together with other lands, granted to Edward Allen, Robert Ducie, George Whitmore, and other citizens of London, in part satisfaction of a debt of James I. to the city of London.² Four years later, on the 15th September, 1629, a yearly free rent of 1 lb. of pepper from land in Acome and Newton, certain lands in Acome, in the tenure of the tenants by indenture, of the yearly rent of £5 9s. 1d., rents amounting to 3s. yearly, payable by the inhabitants of the vill of Berle for liberty to have their cattle on Acomb and Bywell common at all times of the year, by ancient custom beyond the memory of man, were granted to William White, William Steventon, and John Perkins, of London, gentlemen, at the request of Sir Allen Apsley, knight, one of the surveyors of victuals for the fleet, who had lent the king large sums of money.³ From these, the grantees of the Crown, the whole township was shortly afterwards acquired by the Fenwicks of Bywell, and, in 1663, was rated to William Fenwick, esq., at £27 (*sic*) per annum for Acomb, and at £16 (*sic*) for Acomb-hall.⁴

ACOMBE SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.

William Dobson, Rowland Collingwood, Cuthbert Davison, Robert Hall and John Davison for one chimney each; George Robinson not payable.

Since that time Acomb has belonged to the successive owners of Bywell hall. It comprises the two valuable farms of East Acomb and South Acomb and their homesteads, together with some detached cottages.

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 21 James I. pt. 16.

² *Ibid.* 5 Charles I. pt. 4.

³ *Ibid.* 5 Charles I. pt. 9.

⁴ *Book of Rates: Hodgson, Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286. 12th May, 1659, receipt from William Fenwick to Henry Hynde, of Stelling, for 20s. for half a year's rent of the fourth part of a farm at Akum. 30th December, 1660, receipt from William Fenwick to Oswald Hind for half a year's rent of Acomb hall. Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's papers.

NEWTON-HALL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Newton-hall, with an area of 710 acres,¹ is long in proportion to its breadth, and projects on the north-west into the parish of Stamfordham as far as East Matfen. The house, which is protected on the north and east by thriving plantations of forest timber, is within the 500 feet contour line. In the grounds is an observatory, or gazebo, erected by the late Mr. John Joicey, from which a view may be obtained from Woodhorn windmill in the north-east, to Gateshead fell in the east, and to the fells near Stanhope on the south. In 1901 the population was 153.²

An original member of the barony of Baliol, Newton-hall, under the description of East Newton, was granted about the middle of the twelfth century by Bernard de Baliol (died 1167) to Otwell de Insula (living 1168), the second member of the ancient family of de Insula or Lisle of Woodburn of whom anything is known.³

The grant was made at Bywell, and the charter is attested by Ralph de Gunwarton, Odonel and Jordan de Umframvill, Walter de Insula, and many others.⁴ Otwell de Insula, the grantee, was succeeded by his son, Robert de Insula, and he by his son, who had the same name as his grandfather. The second Otwell de Insula is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, about 1240, to hold East Newton of John de Baliol by the fourth part of a knight's fee of ancient feoffment,⁵ and in the inquisition taken on the 22nd October, 1250, after his death, it was found to be worth £7 14s.⁶ Suit of court was rendered to the lord at Bywell every three weeks, at a yearly rent of 3s. ; and 3s. 4d. was paid for the castle ward of Newcastle.⁷

¹ The area of the township was increased in 1887 by order of the Local Government Board, dated 20th December, 1886, by additions from adjoining parishes.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 107; 1811, 95; 1821, 89; 1831, 84; 1841, 95; 1851, 106; 1861, 73; 1871, 109; 1881, 138; 1891, 149; 1901, 153. ³ Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 333.

⁴ Bernardus de Baill., omnibus hominibus suis et amicis Francis et Anglicis praesentibus et futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Othewero de Insula et heredibus suis Est Newton rectis metis: Tenendam a me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, in bosco et plano in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus aliis sicut ipse eam tenui die in quo illi eam dedi et de illa terra homagium suum recepi. Et si molendinum vult facere infra terram suam faciat: et insuper xl acras de dominico meo in Overtun; et has praedictas terras ei dedi pro excambiis de Blackeheddun solas et liberas et quietas, faciendo servitium de dimidia parte militis. Hiis testibus. Radulfo de Gunwartun, Radulfo filio Wielardi, Hingelramo de Dumares, Warino Traine, Jocelino de Hesilcurr, Odenello de Umframvill, Jurdano de Umframvill, Waltero de Insula, Willelmo filio Walteri, Ricardo Gifford, Jucl de Colebrug, Salomone sacerdote de Biwell, Hugone Gifford, Waltero fratre ejus, Alano de Matfen, Willelmo clerico qui hanc cartam fecit apud Biwell. *Lansdowne MS.* No. 326, folio 99; cf. *Dodsworth MS.* 68, folio 19 (*ex cartis Roberti Lisle de Gosford et Felton*, 1586).

⁵ *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 385.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Otwell de Insula, 34 Hen. III. No. 33.

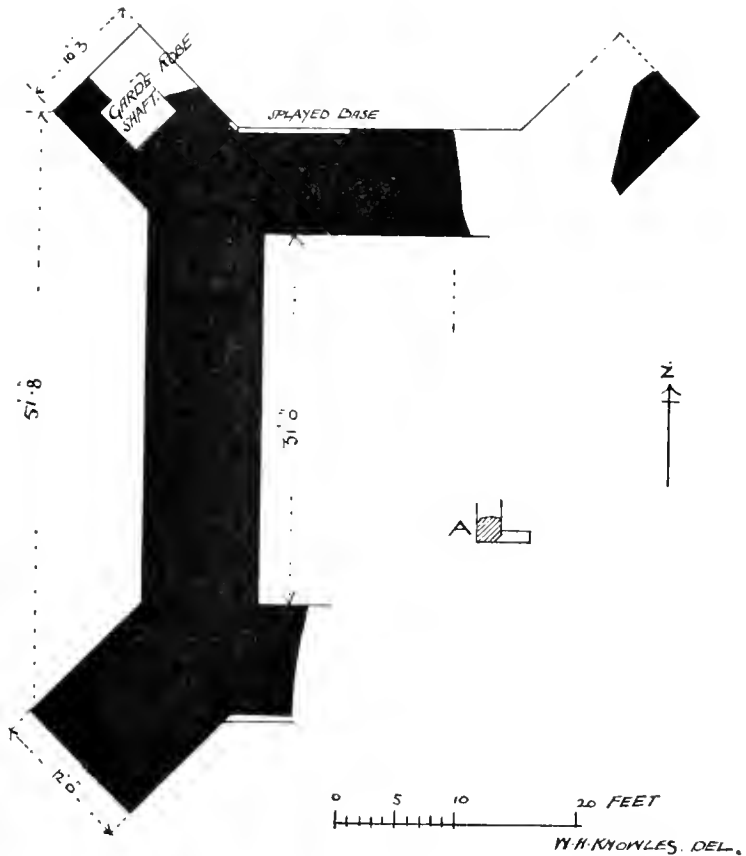
⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

Sir Robert de Insula, knight, was stated to be 28 years of age, in 1250, when he succeeded his father Otwell. He made Newton-hall his principal residence, and obtained license from Hugh, prior of Durham, to have an oratory in his manor of Newton, and to have a chaplain to celebrate. The chaplain was to swear fidelity to the mother church of Bywell, to which all oblations and obventions offered in the oratory and collected by the chaplain were to be given. No injury was to be done in spiritual or temporal things to the mother church, and, if injury was done to the amount of one penny, the chaplain was bound to notify it to the prior and convent. Sir Robert covenanted to offer yearly 6 lbs. of wax to the mother church on the feast day of the same church, on which day, and at the feasts of Christmas, the Purification, and Easter, he and his free family were to visit the mother church with oblations.¹

MANERII DE NEUTON SUBSIDY
ROLL, 1296.

Summa bonorum Domini
Roberti de Insula, £9 15s. 8d.,
unde regi 18s. 9½d.
Summa hujus patet.

The tower of Newton is equal in size to Chipchase and Cocklaw,² and in plan, with its huge diagonal buttresses, resembles the tower of Edlingham, although it is much larger in area. It appears to have been built in the fourteenth century. The masonry is of good ashlar work, in courses which average twelve inches in thickness; on the north and west sides it exists to a height of six or eight feet



NEWTON TOWER.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 11. Round seal, 2½ inches diameter. Shield, arms *lion rampant*.
✠ S. ROBERTI DE INSVLA. Hugh [de Derlington] was prior of Durham 1258-1272, and again 1285-1289.

² *Cf.* vol. iv. pp. 182, 324.

above the ground level. The basement chamber is 31 feet in length, enclosed by a wall nine to ten feet in thickness, strengthened at the angles by huge buttresses set diagonal-wise. The entrance has been on the south or east side. At A on the plan is a chamfered jamb stone, and near it is what appears to have been a step, possibly the remnant of a mural staircase arranged in the east wall. The north-west buttress has been occupied by a garde-robe; the lower portion of the shaft still remains. In the north wall there is part of a splayed base course. A draw-well, stated to be thirty feet deep,¹ is in the centre of the floor.

The place having thus become one of the principal residences of the Lises,² Newton-hall is frequently named in documents dealing with the family estates during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.³ It was given by Sir Humphrey Lisle, in 1505, as a marriage portion, with his sister Elizabeth to William Hayning.⁴ They seem to have died without issue, for the place occurs in the enumeration of estates in the inquisition taken at Rothbury on the 17th November, 1516, after the death of Sir Humphrey Lisle, who died on July 30th of that year.

Sir Humphrey Lisle's son, Sir William Lisle, having been attainted for rebellion, his estates were seized by the Crown. By an inquisition taken November 25th, 1529,⁵ it was found that he was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Newton-hall, and of 8 messuages, 100 acres of land, 200 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of meadow in the same vill, of the clear yearly value of £13 6s. 8d. It is stated that a rent charge of £12 secured upon 5 messuages, 40 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of

¹ *Ex. inf.* Mr. John Scott at Newton-hall, March, 1901.

² *Harl. MS.* 2101, fol. 245, etc. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 169.

³ March 12th, 1451. Johannes Swynburn dedit Thomae Lyle armigero manerium et dominium de Newton-hall, cum pert., et omnes terras quas habet ex dono dicti Thomae in villis de Berle, Est Matten, Thornton, Callerton, Haukewell, Kirkherle, in com. Northumbriae. Ac etiam omnes terras quas habet ex dono praedicti Thomae in Wodeburn, etc. Habend. dicto Thomae ad vitam, rev. Roberto Lysle, arm. et hered. masculis de corpore, reversion to William Lysle, brother of the said Robert, then to Roger Lysle, brother of the said William, then to Thomas Lysle, brother of the said Robert, William and Roger, with remainder to Thomas Lysle, esquire. Datum apud Newcastle in festo Sancti Gregorii, 1450, cf. *Lansdowne MS. Ex cartis Lyell of Felton.* *Dodsworth MS.* No. 49, fol. 346 and No. 68, fol. 17b; 29 Hen. VI. No. 346, folio 24. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'T,' p. 11, and 'X,' p. 221.

⁴ Omnibus Humphridus Lisle miles dedisse Willelmo Hayning, Roberto Lisle, Radulpho Lisle, clerico, Radulpho Wicliffe, Nich. Bellingham, Radulpho domino Ogle et Radulpho Bowes mil. manerium meum de Newton-hall, co. Northumb. Habend. ad usum dicti Willelmi Hayning et Elizabethae Lisle sororis meae et hered. suorum post decessum meum. 9 November, 21 Hen. VIII. (1505). Arms: *paly of three impaling ermine, a lion rampant.* *Harl. MS.* 2101. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 170.

⁵ Inquisition after the attainder of Sir William Lisle, knight, taken November 25th, 21 Hen. VIII. *Greenwich Hospital Papers.*

pasture had been granted to Thomas Lisle, son of Sir Humphrey, by a deed dated January 4th, 1513/4; and a rent charge of £2, partly secured on Newton-hall, had been granted October 26th, 1518, to Sir William Lisle's servant, Henry Lake.¹

Newton-hall remained in the hands of the Crown until 1536, when, by letters patent dated August 23rd, the manors of Felton, Gosforth, Newton-hall, Berle, Hawkwell, Woodburn, and Thornton, with lands in various parts of the county, were granted to Sir Humphrey Lisle, knight, *serviens noster* (son of Sir William Lisle, attainted), to hold of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee.²

NEWTON-HALL MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

Hew Brown, Thomas Shaplay, Roger Usher, John Davison, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Blakatave; able with horse and harness.³

The estate must have been sold almost immediately, for Sir Reginald Carnaby, who died on the 20th July, 1547, seised of the village of Newton-hall held of the king by knight's service, had granted, by a deed dated February 1st, 1537/8, to his brother, Thomas Carnaby, and Anne, his wife, a life interest in three messuages lately in the tenure of Robert Eshett, Thomas Clerke, and John Blackett.⁴

Sir Reginald Carnaby left three daughters, co-heiresses: Catherine, wife of Cuthbert, Lord Ogle; Ursula, wife first of Edward Widdrington, and subsequently of Thomas Musgrave; and Mabel, wife of George Lawson.

On June 18th, 1600, Thomas Musgrave and Ursula his wife, conveyed one-third of Newton-hall to Roger Widdrington, esq., second son of the said Ursula by her first husband, as a provision on his marriage with Mary, daughter of Francis Radcliffe of Dilston; he afterwards seems to have effected an exchange with his father-in-law.⁵ On the 28th July, 1605, Mabel Lawson, then a widow, settled her share of Newton-hall upon her fourth son, Edward Lawson, who, on the 9th June, 1613, in consideration of £180,

¹ Inquisition after the attainder of Sir William Lisle, knight, taken November 25th, 21 Hen. VIII. *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

² Dated at Berechurch, 23rd August, 1536. *Pat. Rolls*, 28 Hen. VIII. part 4, memb. 24; cf. Letters and Papers, 28 Henry VIII. (1536) vol. xi. p. 157.

³ *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 177. There are two returns; the other comprises the names of Hew Brown, Thomas Clerk, John Davison, Christofer Davison, Ranald Uscher; able with horse and harness.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Sir Reginald Carnaby, 36 Hen. VIII. taken 8th January, 1554/5. In spite of the alienation to the Carnabys, the Lisles would seem to have retained some undefined or shadowy interest in the place, for, in 1624, James Maxwell obtained a lease of Felton, Thornton, Newton-hall, and Gosforth, late in the possession of Sir William Lisle, attainted. *Cal. S.T.D.* 1623-1625, p. 149.

⁵ Newton-hall Deeds, *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

conveyed the same to trustees for the use of Cutbbert Radcliffe, fourth son of Francis Radcliffe of Dilston.¹ In this way, Sir Edward Radcliffe became possessed of the two third parts of the township, for which he was rated in 1663.

In 1644, Henry Hinde, William Browne, Anthony Hunter, and Matthew Colestone,² tenants of the Radcliffe lands in Newton-hall, in a petition addressed to the commissioners of the 'court of parliament,' state that, at Candlemas last, their hay, corn, horses, sheep, and beasts, were violently taken from there by the Scottish army, whose 'traine of artillery lay in our poore steede five days and six nightes.'³

The third part of Newton-hall, which was acquired by Cutbbert, Lord Ogle, by his marriage with Catherine Carnaby, was forfeited to the commonwealth for the delinquency of his descendant, William Cavendish, earl of Newcastle, and was purchased from the trustees for the sale of forfeited estates on March 5th, 1653, by Matthew Newton of Newcastle, merchant, and Charles Newton of Elswick, gent.,¹ who apparently acted in the transaction for the earl, who, as marquess of Newcastle, was rated for lands at Newton-hall in 1663. It continued to form part of the Ogle, or Bothal Castle, estates until 1789,⁵ when it was sold by the duke of Portland for £3,000 to Robert Jobling, whose family had been, for some generations, principal tenants in the township.⁶

¹ Newton-hall Deeds, *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

² Newton-hall Subsidy or Hearth Tax Roll, 1665. Mathew Cowleson, John Hunter, Peter Jobling, William Hunter, each one chimney; John Browne, Tho. Browne, William Browne, George Yonger, William Haidley, not payable.

Matthew Coulson was the father of an Anthony Coulson, who in 1651 purchased Forster's close, in Bywell, from Sir Edward Radcliffe, and grandfather of Matthew Coulson, who sold the same holding about 1700 to Michael Spain of Corbridge; *cf.* Hinde Papers. *Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. ii. p. 127.

³ *Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. ii. p. 133.

⁴ *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, pp. 1734, 1737. Matthew and Charles Newton, by lease dated 4th February, 1652-3, demised the third part of the town of Newton-hall to Henry Hinde of Stelling, at the yearly rent of £23 10s. Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's Papers.

⁵ The conveyance is dated 24th and 25th February, 1789. Mr. John Joicey's Trustees' Papers.

⁶ 8th April, 1697. Lease from Edward, earl of Derwentwater, to Robert Jobling and Abraham Jobling, of two farmholds in Newton-hall, then in their occupation, to hold for 21 years at a rent of £40. Newton-hall Deeds. *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

PEDIGREE OF JOBLING OF NEWTON HALL.

ABRAHAM JOBLING took a new lease of a tenement at Newton-hall 8th April, 1697; buried 12th November, 1734 (a).

John Jobling, sometime of Shawhouse, Broxbushes, and Newton Hall; in 1748 voted for freehold at Newton Fell house; died 9th November, 1759, aged 75 (b); will dated 15th February, 1759; proved 14th July, 1760 (d). = Alice , died at Halton Shields (a) 17th April, 1767, aged 84 (b); will dated 22nd April, 1761, proved 1767 (d).

John Jobling, of Newton-hall; born Jan., 1719; died 27th Aug., 1789, aged 71 (a) (b).	= Barbara, only child of John Cresswell of Haughton, in the parish of Heddon; born Feb., 1728; mar. June, 1749; died 25th April, 1800; aged 72 (a) (b).	Wm. Jobling of Broxbushes; died 5th April, 1793; aged 70 (a) (b).	= Anne, daughter of Thos. Reed of Aydon; baptised at Corbridge, 12th Feb., 1712; died 10th Feb., 1798; aged 85 (a) (b).	Abraham Jobling of Hexham, tanner; will dated 31st January, 1757; proved at York, 4th July, 1757.	married George Green of Styford. ↓ Mary, married Wm. Hunter of Halton Shields. ↓
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John Jobling of Hordon, in the parish of Easington; born 15th May, 1750 (f); named in his grandfather's will.	= [Mary Surtees of Hoppyland and Hamsterley.]	Robert Jobling of Newcastle, wine merchant, and of Newton-hall; born 16th October, 1751; died 18th October, 1820; aged 69 (e) (b); will dated 22nd Jan., 1818.	= Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Edmund Hannay of Blyth and Cowpen; mar. at Earsdon, March, 1792; died 11th Jan., 1834; aged 70 (e).	William Jobling of Newton-hall; born 14th Jan., 1756 (f); died 24th Jan., 1810, aged 54 (b); an agent of Greenwich Hospital Commissioners.	= Elizabeth, dau. of John Blackett of Wylam; mar. at Ovingham, Aug. 1787; died 14th Aug., 1803; aged 50 (b).
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John Jobling [born 26th May, 1781; living 1805; buried St. Nicholas, Newcastle].
Cresswell Jobling.
Edward Greenwell Jobling of Cramlington; died 23rd May, 1848 (c); aged 55 years.
Anne [married 1st, ... Shafto of Durham, and 2nd, Philip Laing of Deptford].

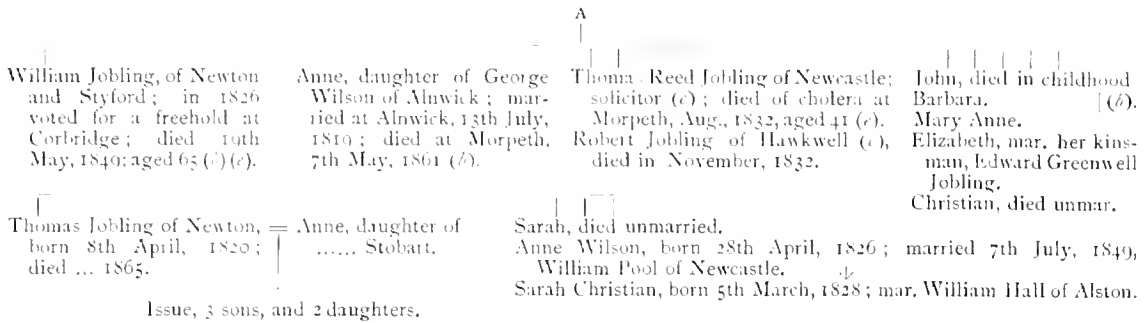
Cresswell Jobling of Newcastle; born 2nd March, 1759 (f); died 26th September, 1835 (b) (e).
Abraham Jobling, born 5th August, 1762 (f); died 9th March, 1763 (b) (a).
Elizabeth, born 19th September, 1753 (f); died 7th May, 1758; aged 4 years (b).
Christian, born 25th December, 1757 (f); married her cousin, Thomas Jobling of Styford.
Elizabeth, born 30th August, 1765 (f); married her cousin, Thomas Jobling of Styford.

Edmund Jobling, son and heir; born Dec. 1792; died May, 1796.	John Cresswell Jobling of Newton-hall; born 9th April, 1794; educated at Harrow; of University Coll. Oxon., matric. 19th March, 1812, aged 17; B.A. 1815; admitted at Lincoln's Inn 1813; Captain Commandant of the Bywell Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; died, unmarried, at Belsay, 2nd Aug., 1858; aged 64 (e).	Robert Jobling, a Capt. E.I.C.S.; afterwards Shipping Master at Newcastle; born August, 1803; died at Newcastle, 2nd Oct., 1864.	= Helen Kandiana, daughter of Major Lockyer of Sidney, N.S.W., Sergeant-at-arms; born at Ceylon; married May, 1835; she married 2nd, G. H. Stace, Governor of Maitland Prison, and died at East Maitland, 23rd April, 1886.	Barbara, born June, 1796; died unmar. at Belsay, 16th February, 1855 (e). Mary Hannay, born 1800; died 1803.
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Robert John Cresswell Jobling, born in London, April, 1836; living, 1900, at Sidney, N.S.W. = Margaret Hannay Jobling, born at Calcutta, August, 1838; died in infancy.

1st. Christian, daughter of John Jobling of Newton-hall; died 11th Aug., 1804; aged 47 (b).	= Thomas Jobling of Styford, died at Hawkwell, 12th Aug., 1838; aged 81 (e) (b).	2nd. Elizabeth, dau. of John Jobling of Newton-hall; died March 3rd, 1843, aged 79 (b).	John Jobling of Hexham, solicitor, named in his grandfather's will; died 22nd June, 1796; aged 39 (b).	= Anne, sister of General Sir Martin Hunter of Medomsley (c); died 1809.
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Isabella, married Charles Tomlin of Scots-house. ↓



(a) *Bywell St. Peter's Register.*
(b) M.I. Bywell St. Peter.

(c) Bell Collection, Alnwick Castle.
(d) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

(e) Matthew Forster's Obituary.
(f) *Ex Family Bible*, communicated by Mr. James Pool.

EVIDENCES TO JOBLING PEDIGREE.

1757, 31st January. Will of Abraham Jobling of Hexham, tanner. All to my father John Jobling, he executor. Proved, 4th July, 1757. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1759, 15th February. Will of John Jobling of Newton-hall Shaw-house, husbandman: To my wife Alice, for life, my messuage in Newton called Fell-house and a burgage in Hexham. After her death, the property at Lintgarths at Hexham to my grandson John Jobling, eldest son of my son John; and the Fell-house to my grandson, William Jobling, third son of my said son John Jobling; certain lands at Hexham to my grandson, John Jobling, eldest son of my son William Jobling; remainder of Hexham property to my sons, John and William. My grandson, George, son of George Green of Styford, my grandchildren, John, Alice, and Elizabeth, children of William Hunter of Halton Sheels, £100 apiece; my grandson, Thomas, son of my son William Jobling, and my granddaughter, Christian, daughter of my son John Jobling, £50 apiece. My household goods, furniture, and implements of husbandry, to my wife for life, and then to my two granddaughters, Alice and Elizabeth Hunter. Residue to my sons, John and William, they executors. Proved, 14th July, 1760. Messrs. Hedley's Newton Deeds.

1761, 27th April. Will of Alice Jobling of Halton Shields, widow. My eldest son, John Jobling; my son, William Jobling of Brocks Bushes; my grandson, George, son of George Green of Styford; my grandson, Abraham Hunter, son of my son-in-law William Hunter of Halton Shields, and my daughter, Mary, his wife. Proved, 30th November, 1767. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

The Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, being the grantees of the Radcliffe estates, in 1805 possessed in Newton-hall a farm of 434 acres, let to Mr. William Jobling at £353 per annum, and 18 acres of woodland. As it had formerly been divided into several farms, it possessed numerous agricultural buildings. There was also an inn 'well situated for the accommodation of the carriers of lead from Langley to Newcastle.'¹ In 1843, an exchange was effected between Mr. John Cresswell Jobling and the Hospital Commissioners, whereby the latter, as a consideration for their two third parts of Newton-hall, received the farm of 'Bullister Bush near Warden,' together with a

¹ *Greenwich Hospital Commissioners' Report*, 1805. The 'Anchor' inn was at the Shaw-house. In front of it was an open space where the carriers could leave their carts while they refreshed themselves and their horses. *Ex. inf.* Mr. Anthony Johnson, *cf. Parson and White, Northumberland and Durham*, vol. ii. p. 566.

sum of money.¹ Falling into difficulties through overbuilding and speculations in lead mines, Mr. Jobling conveyed his estate to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, who offered Newton-hall for sale by auction on the 30th March, 1850.² It was subsequently acquired from the mortgagees by Messrs. Backhouse, and after passing through the hands of Captain C. E. Blackett, it was sold in 1869³ to Mr. John Joicey, father of the present owner, Lady John Joicey-Cecil.

The house, built by Mr. Robert Jobling in 1811,⁴ was largely added to by the late Mr. Joicey. An old building, 'with a doorway of ecclesiastical appearance,' stood within living memory a little to the north-west of Newton-hall, and there was a tradition that it had once been a church. Near this spot, on a site given⁵ by Mr. W. F. Blackett, then the owner of the estate, a chapel of ease was built in 1860. It was from designs made by Mr. C. Davis of Bath, based on the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford; the total cost was £428. It was consecrated on the 13th September, 1860, and dedicated to St. James. This building was reconstructed and greatly enlarged in 1873 from designs of Mr. C. H. Fowler of Durham, at a cost of about £4,500, defrayed by Mr. John Joicey. Having been provided with a district, comprising the three townships of Newton-hall, Newton, and Stelling, together with some contiguous portions of the parishes of Bywell St. Andrew, Corbridge, and Ovingham, an ecclesiastical parish was constituted in 1877.⁶ A parsonage house, erected at a cost of about £5,000, was also provided by Mr. Joicey,⁷ to whom the vicar of Bywell St. Peter conveyed the patronage of the church.⁸ An endowment was in part provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who possess the rectorial or great tithes of the mother church, and in part by Mr. Joicey.⁹

¹ Newton-hall Deeds, Mr. John Joicey's Trustees.

² Conditions of Sale ; Bell Collection.

³ Newton-hall Deeds, Mr. John Joicey's Trustees. ⁴ Cf. Tomlinson's *Guide to Northumberland*, p. 147.

⁵ The site of the chapel of ease was conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by Mr. W. F. Blackett by deed dated 8th November, 1859. Land to enlarge the chapel and to provide a graveyard was conveyed to the same corporation by Mr. John Joicey by deed dated 26th June, 1873.

⁶ Order in council published in the *London Gazette*, 1st May, 1877.

⁷ The parsonage house was conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by deed dated 6th May, 1878.

⁸ The following have been ministers or incumbents of the parish : 1877, Robert Steavenson ; 1885, Theophilus Bennet, M.A., per res. Steavenson ; 1893, Walter Brook Rickards, of Trin. Coll., Camb., per res. Bennett ; 1898, T. E. Crawhall, of Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., per res. Rickards ; 1900, J. S. St. John, per res. Crawhall. The patronage of the benefice now belongs to Lady John Joicey-Cecil.

⁹ *Ex inf.* Rev. Anthony Johnson.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Newton is situated at the extreme north-west of the parish of Bywell St. Peter, and comprises an area of 791 acres.¹ The hamlet of Newton, which is built upon the freestone rock, stands 400 feet above the sea amidst arable and pasture fields, having a southern exposure. It contains a small manufactory for agricultural implements of considerable request, an inn, and about 26 houses and cottages. To the north-west of the hamlet, at a height of 536 feet above sea-level, rises the Toft hill crowned with a small plantation. There are detached homesteads at High-house and Kiln-house, and in 1901 there was a population of 150.²

About the year 1240 Neuton del West was held in socage of the barony of Baliol by Hugh de Bolbec in free marriage.³ His wife's christian name was Theophania; she was probably a Baliol, but her parentage is unknown. On Hugh de Bolbec's death in 1262 his estates, as will be more fully related in the account of the barony of Bolbec, were shared by his four daughters, Margery, wife, first of Nicholas Corbet of Stanton, and secondly of Ralph, son of William de Greystoke; Alice, wife of Walter de Huntercumbe of Wooler; Philippa, wife of Roger de Lancaster; and Maud, wife of Hugh Delaval. As Alice and Maud died without issue their respective shares devolved upon the issue of Margery and Philippa. Philippa, widow of Roger de Lancaster, died about 1294 seised of a fourth part of Neuton, worth £4 4s. 6d. per annum.⁴

NEWTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Alani filii Adae	1	4	0	unde regi	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Walteri filii Ivetae	2	2	0	„	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Roberti filii Ricardi	2	7	8	„	4	4
„ Thomae de Wytthil	2	4	2	„	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Roberti filii Rogeri	1	18	8	„	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Rogeri filii Langhol	2	2	0	„	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Eliae filii Thomae	1	6	0	„	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Adae filii Ricardi	1	7	4	„	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa hujus villae, £14 11s. 10d. Unde regi, 26s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (sic)						

Hugh Delaval, having survived his wife, held for the term of his life a fourth part of the vill of Newton, held of the manor of Bywell, worth 60s. yearly in all issues.⁵ Margery de Bolbec's grandson, Ralph baron Greystoke,

¹ To which, by an order of the Local Government Board made on the 20th December, 1886, a detached fragment of the township of Bywell St. Peter has been added.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 137; 1811, 101; 1821, 105; 1831, 111; 1841, 127; 1851, 138; 1861, 126; 1871, 126; 1881, 154; 1891, 171; 1901, 150. ³ *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 388.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Philipae uxoris Rogeri de Lancastria, 22 Edw. I. No. 25.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Laval de hereditate Matildae uxoris ejus, 30 Edw. I. No. 19.

who is stated to have been poisoned at breakfast at Gateshead on July 3rd, 1323,¹ was seised at his death of three husbandlands in Newton, each of which used to comprise a messuage and 15 acres, paying in time of peace 12s. 1¼d., but then worth nothing.² About the same period Sir Adam de Swinburne, who had taken part in Sir Gilbert de Middleton's rebellion, held in Newton two bond tenements of John de Lancaster as of the manor of Styford.³

NEWTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus de Spiryden, 4s.; Odnellus, 4s. 1d.; Galfidus de Neuton, 3s.; Simon de Neuton, 5s.; Walterus de Neuton, 2s.; Matilda vidua, 2s. 2d. Summa, 20s. 3d.

A parcel of land at Blacklaw in Newton in the parish of Bywell which had belonged to Guy Darrayns of Whittonstall was demised by his daughter Isolda in 1345 to William, son of William de Charlton, and John, son of Laurence de Stokisfelde, to hold for the life of Isolda at the rent of 13s. 4d.⁴

William de Greystoke, son of the above-mentioned Ralph de Greystoke, had livery of his lands in 1342 and died in 1359, having, together with Joan, his second wife, granted his moiety of the manor of Styford and his lands in Neuton to Robert de Herle.⁵ At the time of his death, on July 5th, 1364, Sir Robert de Herle was seised of eleven husbandlands and two cottages in Newton by Bywell, held of the countess of Pembroke by the service of 15d. a year for cornage, and 40d. for 'tenepeny's' twice every seven years; the premises were worth 60s. a year besides the services.⁶

Another tenement was held by John del Chaumbre, who died on August 18th, 1379, seised of a messuage and 24 acres of land in Little Newton, by Corbryg, held of John Nevill as of the manor of Bywell by the payment of one pound of pepper for all services.⁷ His heir was his only daughter Alice who died on October 14th, 1385, and was succeeded by her cousin-german Katherine de Moston.⁸

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 377.

² *Inq. p.m.* Radus. bar. de Graystok, 17 Edw. II. No. 72.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Adam. de Swynburn, 20 Edw. II. No. 48.

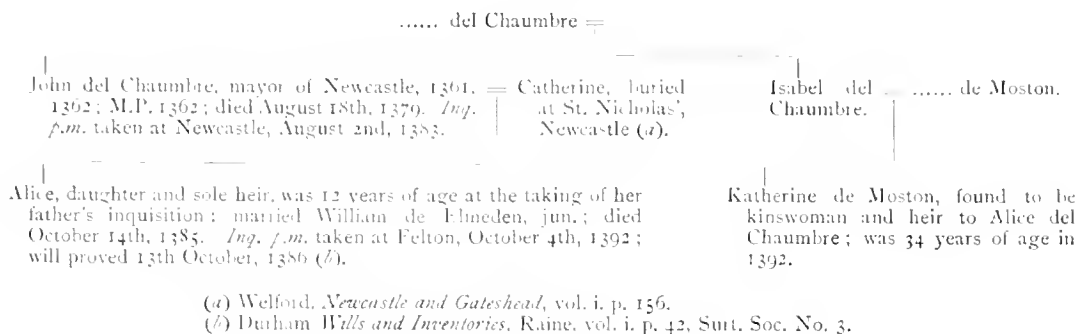
⁴ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 255.

⁵ Willelmus baro de Graystock et Johanna, uxor ejus, concesserunt per finem Roberto de Herle et heredibus suis medietatem manerii de Styford, cum terris et tenementis in Newton, infra baroniam de Bywell, in excambium pro manerio de Agerton et terris in Benrigge. Idem Willelmus relaxavit dicto Roberto totum jus in advocacione abbacie de Blaunchland et in omnibus feodis pertinentibus ad baroniam de Bulbeck. Et idem Robertus concessit dicto Willelmo et heredibus 2 feoda et dimidium in Whitchester, Benwell, Echwyke, Est Hedwyn et Midelton Morell. (*Rot. Lit. Claus.* 30 Edw. III. memb. 17.) *Dodsworth MS.* No. 85, folio 122.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti Herle, chr. 38 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis del Chaumbre, 8 Ric. II. No. 12.

⁸ *Inq. p.m.* Alicie filie Johannis del Chambre, 16 Ric. II. part 2, No. 135; cf. Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. i. p. 204.



By the marriage of Sir Adam de Swinburne's daughter and co-heiress Barnaba with Sir John de Stryvelyn, the latter acquired a portion of Newton, apparently comprising two tenements and 48 acres of land. Under the terms of a settlement made at Belsay on Sunday, June 13th, 1361, these premises were limited to the use of Sir John Stryvelyn and Jacoba his second wife and to their, or her, heirs, with remainder to John de Middleton and Christina his wife and their heirs.¹ These two husbandlands were enjoyed by Jacoba during her widowhood, and at the time of her death, February 6th, 1391, were stated to be worth 2s. a year and to be held of Ralph de Nevill (the lord of Bywell) by the service of a rose.² Sir John de Middleton died on August 9th, 1396, seised, jointly with Christina his wife, of two tenements and 48 acres of land in Newton held in socage and worth 10s. a year.³ His widow Christina survived until March 10th, 1401/2, when she died seised of a cottage, 4 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow in Newton, held of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, and worth no more than 4d. a year.⁴

In the inquisition taken in 1426 after the death of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, it is stated that he was seised at the time of his death of 6 messuages in Newton which were of no value because 'debilis' and ruinous, 120 acres of arable land worth 1d. an acre, 200 acres of moor, and 100 acres of wood which was worthless.⁵ A little later a tenement and lands in Newton were in the hands of the family of Raymes of Shortflat and Aydon, of which Robert Raymes died seised April 4th, 1490.⁶

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Stryvelyn, 2 Ric. II. No. 49.

² *Inq. p.m.* Jacobae uxoris Johannis de Stryvelyn, 14 Ric. II. No. 47.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis Middleton, 20 Ric. II. No. 37.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Christiana uxoris Johannis Middleton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Radulphi comes West. 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti Raymes 5 Hen. VII. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* Hen. VII. p. 235.

TENANTS IN NEWTON, 1524.¹

Tenement, etc.				Rent. s. d.		Tenement, etc.				Rent. s. d.	
Joan, widow of Christopher Robynson, and William Robynson, jointly ...	1	28	4	George Moland ... ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2
Isabel, widow of John Harryson, and Richard Harryson... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	William Wilkynson ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2
Joan, widow of Robert Dawson, and Anthony Dawson ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	John Maland ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2
					Margaret, widow of Thomas Redehede			$\frac{1}{2}$	14	2	
					Total	...			113	4	

NEWTON MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

Willm Tynyng, Willm Robynson, Thomas Herynson, Antone Davison, Edward Purpes; able with hors and harnes. Robert Mallant, Robert Redheid, Richert Heryson, Willm Redheid, Edwerd Mylburn; naither hors nor harnes.²

The tenements which were in the possession of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, in 1425, were in the possession of his descendant, Charles Nevill, the last earl, on his attainder in 1569, and were still held by six tenants, although in unequal portions.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN NEWTON, 1570.

Tenant.	Holding.			Tenure.				Rent. s. d.	
Christofer Robynson ...	1	tenement,	etc.	By lease dated	30th June,	1566,	for 21 years	...	28 4
Richard Herryson ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	28 4
Mathew Dawson ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	14 2
Robert Redhed ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	...	14 2
John Wylkynson ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	for 17 years	...	14 2
Thomas Redhed ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	for 11 years	...	14 2
All the tenants and inhabitants of Halton and Halton Sheldes and Clarewood pay yearly for liberty on the commons of Newton and Bywell for pasture of the animals by ancient custom									13 4
Sum ...									£6 6 8

A tenement in Newton with a garden and croft and 14 acres of land in the vili and fields of Newton was held by John Swinburne of Chopwell at the lord's will according to the custom of the lordship, and were let to Richard Reve at 18s. a year. Also a cottage and garden, which were let to William Tynlege at 4s. a year.³

The same rents, paid by a smaller number of tenants and in still more unequal proportions, were rendered to the Crown in 1608.⁴

¹ P. R. O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 162.

² *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 177.

³ Hall and Homberston's *Survey*, Q.R. *Misc. Books*, 38, p. 211.

⁴ Haggatt and Ward's *Survey*.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN NEWTON, 1608.				Rent.			Value beyond Rent		
Tenant.	Tenements.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Richard Parker	... 2	By letters patent granted 10th April, 1607, for 40 years		3	17	8	8	13	4
William Robinson (late Christopher Robinson his father)	... 1	" " " " " "		1	19	4	4	6	8
Cuthbert Davison	... 1	granted 6th October, 1602, for 21 years		0	14	2	2	3	4
Robert Redhead	... ½	granted 1st August, 1600, "		0	14	2	2	3	4
The tenants and inhabitants of Halton and Clarewood doe common with them of Bywell and Newton by auncient custome for which they pay yeerly rent				...	0	13	4	—	—
				£7 18 8			£17 6 8		

At the sale¹ of the earl of Westmorland's confiscated estates opportunity seems to have been given to the leasehold tenants to purchase their several tenements; accordingly the names of Christopher Robinson and Richard Harrison, which appear in the list of customary tenants in 1570, and that of William Robinson, which appears in the similar list of 1608, were represented by George Harrison and John Robinson, who in 1663 were rated as freeholders at £24, equivalent in value to about two-thirds of the township.

NEWTON SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.

Widdow Robson and George Harrison, each two chimneys; William Davison, Henry Ridley, Roger Yunger, Thomas Baites, and John Hunter, each one chimney; widdow Lamb, Anne Hunter, John Coxon, Thomas Hall, Edward Hall, John Leighton, and John Wilkinson, 'not payable.'

The lands which in 1663 belonged to George Harrison and John Robinson seem to have been acquired by the Fenwicks of Bywell, and the settlement made in 1724, after the marriage of Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Fenwick of Bywell, with John Fenwick of Stanton, comprises land in Newton. Their son William Fenwick in 1755 received an allotment in lieu of the right of common of pasture upon Shildon-moor appurtenant to his lands in Newton. He was succeeded by his younger son, also named William Fenwick, by the trustees of whose will Shildon-moor farm comprising 127 acres, was sold in 1808 to Robert Jobling of Newton-hall. Eight years later Mr. Fenwick's widow, with her second husband Mr. Septimus Hodson, sold the remaining part of the Fenwicks' estate in the township of Newton, comprising about 480 acres, to Joseph Bainbridge of Newcastle.²

¹ 8th April, 1611; John Eldred and George Whitmore obtained a grant of certain lands at Newton; *Pat. Rolls*, 9 Jas. I. pt. 8. 15th September, 1629; White and Stevenson obtained a grant of lands in Newton of the yearly rent of £5 13s. 4d., and a cottage of the rent of 3s. 4d.; *Pat. Rolls*, 5 Chas. I. pt. 9.

² Messrs. Hedley's Newton Deeds. *Ex inf.* Mr. Mark Archer.

Certain lands in Newton formerly belonging to Robert Redhead the younger, of Corbridge, and purchased from him by John Craghild, were by the latter sold on December 2nd, 1725, to John Jobling¹ of Brocks-hall or Brocks-bushes, who, in 1755, on the enclosure of Shildon-moor, received an allotment of five acres. His descendant, William Jobling, in 1814 sold these lands and the Fell-house to Joseph Bainbridge, whose representative in 1842 sold all their lands in Newton to Mr. William Hedley of Wylam, to whose family these various parcels of Newton still belong.

The lands for which John Hunter of Newton and Mr. Ralph Scurfield were respectively assessed at £5 apiece in 1663² were purchased in 1700 by John Douglas of Newcastle from John Hunter, of Newton, and his sons Thomas and Robert, and from Ralph Scurfield,³ son and heir of Ralph Scurfield of Newcastle; the consideration paid to the Hunters was £460, and that to Scurfield £150.⁴ Two years afterwards Douglas sold the lands so acquired to Henry Collinson of Aydon Castle.⁵

December 4th, 1722. In the name of God, Amen. I, Henry Collinson of Newton, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind, praise be therefore given to Almighty God, do, having first commended my soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping through the meritts, death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sinns and to inherit everlasting life. And having also committed my body to the earth to be decently buried at ye discretion of my executor hereafter named, make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following. *Imprimis*, I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Isabel all my personal estate at Newton and Nafferton, in the county of Northumberland, except a chesnut mare with a starr in her forehead running five years old next grass, which I give to my son William, and except a chesnut colt running two years old next grass, which I give to my son Henry. Item, I give to my daughter Jane, wife of George Kirkley of Newcastle, butcher, the sume of tenn pounds, to be paid her out of my personal estate at Newton aforesaid by my wife, within twelve months after my death. Item, I give and bequeath unto my son William all my lands and tenements situate lying and being at Newton and Timmouth, in ye county of Northumberland, and to his heirs for ever, and I will that he, my son William, pay all my debts, funeral charges, and legacies, except the aforesaid legacy of tenn pounds given to my daughter Jane, and for the true payment of all my debts, funeral charges and legacies, I make subject all my lands and tenements in Newton and Timmouth aforesaid. Item, I give to my son Henry the sume of thirty pounds, to be paid him out of my lands and tenements at Newton and Timmouth aforesaid by my son William, within twelve months after my death. Item, I do give to my son John the sume of twenty pounds to be paid him by my son William, out of my lands and tenements at Newton and Timmouth aforesaid as soon as my said son John has served the time of his apprentishipp in the trade of a shipwright, to which he is now bound in the

¹ John Jobling of Brocks-bushes voted for Newton Fell-house in 1748. *Poll Book*.

² *Book of Rates*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 287.

³ Ralph Scurfield, son and heir of Ralph Scurfield of Newcastle, gentleman, deceased, was apprenticed October 1st, 1678, to Timothy Robson of Newcastle, boothman, was admitted free of the company January 18th, 1689, and died *circa* 1727. *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 309. Surt. Soc. No. 101.

⁴ Mr. John Joicey's Trustees' Papers.

⁵ *Ibid*.

COLLINSON OF AYDON CASTLE AND NEWTON.

.....COLLINSON.....

Grace..... bur. = on the day of her son William's baptism, 27th April, 1662 (<i>b</i>).	= William Collinson, a captain in the army, stationed at Tynemouth Castle, purchased Aydon Castle, 16....., was one of the four and twenty of Tynemouth, and gave 10s. a year to the poor of that parish, to be distributed at Easter; buried in the chancel at Tynemouth Priory church, 18th April, 1678 (<i>b</i>); will dated 12th September, 1675 (<i>c</i>).	= Anne, sister of Mr. Ralph Lawson; to whom her husband gave £20 per annum over and above her jointure, and his house at Tynemouth; of Newcastle when she made her will on 9th April, 1691; proved 1692 (<i>c</i>).	Francis Col- linson, dead before 1675 (<i>c</i>). ↓	Henry Col- linson, in 1675, 'at Boseatt, 7 miles from Northamp- ton' (<i>c</i>). ↓
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Mary Rowe, of South Shields, mar. at Tyne- mouth 18th July, 1678 (<i>b</i>).	= Henry Collinson, of Aydon Castle, to whom his step-mother gave 10s. as a token, purchased lands at Newton 4th November, 1702, from John Douglas, of Newcastle (<i>d</i>); will dated 4th December, 1722; pr. 1723 (<i>d</i>) (<i>e</i>).	= Isabel, named in her husband's will.	William, born 25th October, 1653 (<i>b</i>); buried 5th Aug., 1657 (<i>b</i>).	William Collinson, baptised on the day of his mother's burial, 27th April, 1662 (<i>b</i>), to whom his father gave his free lands at North Shields, leased from the earl of Northumberland together with a house, and tenement (<i>c</i>).	Elizabeth, living 1675 (<i>e</i>). Sarah, married Frederick Fletcher, liv. 1675 and 1691 (<i>e</i>). Grace, liv. 1675 (<i>e</i>).
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William, bapt. 7th Dec., 1680 (<i>b</i>). Edward, bapt. 2nd August, 1682 (<i>b</i>). Henry, bapt. 15th Dec., 1687 (<i>a</i>); bur. 8th July, 1696 (<i>a</i>). Oswald, bapt. 14th Feb., 1692; (<i>a</i>); bur. 10th April, 1696 (<i>a</i>).	= William Collinson, of Newton, baptised 15th August, 1696 (<i>a</i>); polled for Newton in 1748; died 26th August, 1761, aged 66 (<i>f</i>); will dated 15th August, 1761 (<i>d</i>).	= Jane Preston, of Harnham, widow (<i>e</i>), died 14th June, 1794, aged 91 (<i>f</i>).	Henry, baptised 12th January, 1698/9 (<i>a</i>), named in his father's will (<i>e</i>). John, bapt. 17th March, 1701 (<i>a</i>), named in his father's will (<i>e</i>). Joseph, bapt. 14th April, 1703 (<i>a</i>), named in his father's will (<i>e</i>).	Elizabeth, bapt. 4th July, 1689 (<i>a</i>); buried 31st December, 1695 (<i>a</i>). Isabel, bapt. 2nd Aug., 1690 (<i>a</i>); mar. Thomas Usher, of Styford (<i>e</i>). Sarah, bapt. 3rd Jan. 1694/5 (<i>a</i>); bur. 31st Oct., 1695 (<i>a</i>). Jane, mar. George Kirkley of Newcastle, butcher (<i>e</i>).
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William Collinson, of Newton, only son (<i>d</i>), of Basinghall Street, London, calico printer, 1773 (<i>d</i>), of Limehouse, distiller, in 1777 (<i>d</i>); will dated 29th March, 1791 (<i>d</i>).	= Mary, daughter of William Stevens, of Ipswich (<i>e</i>); sett. before marr. 31st January, 1777 (<i>d</i>); living a widow in 1808 at Wanstead, Essex (<i>d</i>).	Ruhannah, married William Winship (<i>e</i>), and died 8th April, 1808, aged 73 (<i>f</i>). Jane mar. William Sanderson of Widdington (<i>e</i>). Isabel mar. John Hutchinson of the parish of Ryton. Anne, living 1761. Sarah, living 1761. Bridget, living 1761.
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Charles Collinson, only son, died at the age of 5 years (<i>d</i>).	Anne, living 8th October, 1808. Mary, mar. Thos. Pycroft of Hampstead, living 8th October, 1808.	Catherine, living 8th October, 1808. Elizabeth, living 8th October, 1808. Sarah, living 8th October, 1808.
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(*a*) *Corbridge Register.*
(*b*) *Tynemouth Register.*

(*c*) *Durham Probate Registry.*
(*d*) *Mr. John Joicey's Trustees' Deeds.*

(*e*) *Messrs. Hedley's Newton Deeds.*
(*f*) *M.I. Bywell St. Peter.*

town of Newcastle, and I will that my son William maintain him in good, decent and becoming apparell during the term of his apprenticeship. Item, I give to my son Joseph the sume of twenty pounds to be paid by my son William, out of my lands and tenements at Newton and Timmouth aforesaid as soon as he, my said son Joseph, has served the time of his apprenticeship at the trade of a joyner, to which he is now bound in the town of Newcastle, and I will that my son William maintain him in good, decent and becoming apparell during the term of his apprenticeship. Item, I give unto my daughter Isabel, wife of Thomas Usher of Styford, in the county of Northumberland, yeoman, the sume of tenn shillings, to buy her a mourning ring, to be paid her by my son William. Item, I give to my grandson Tristram, son of John Hepple of Aydon, in the county of Northumberland, the sume of twenty shillings, to be paid by my son William within twelve months after my death. Lastly, all the rest and residue of my personall estate, goods and chattels whatsoever, I do give and bequeath to my son William, and do make him sole executor of this my last will and testament. Proved at Durham, October 2nd, 1723.

This estate remained in the family of Collinson until 1808, when it was sold by the widow and children of William Collinson, of Lime-house, London, to Taylor Winship, of Gateshead, merchant. Mr. Winship, in 1816, sold part of his lands in Newton to Joseph Bainbridge, and the remainder, after passing through various hands, was purchased by the late Mr. John Joicey, and now forms part of the Newton-hall estate.

THE TOWNSHIP OF STELLING.

The small township of Stelling¹ comprises 242 acres² which in 1901 had a population of 50.³ The house, at present being rebuilt, is within the 500 feet contour line, surrounded by plantations of forest trees, and commands an extensive view to the south over the Tyne valley.

Sometime during the twelfth century the manor of Stelling, a toft at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea and a rent charge out of North Seaton were given by Bernard de Baliol⁴ to the prior and convent of Hexham, who, about the year 1240, were stated to hold the Stelling of John de Baliol in socage and alms.⁵ For the subsidy of 1296 it was associated with Cheeseburn Grange.

STELLING [AND] CHESEBURN SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum grangiae de Stelling	9	5	8	unde regi	16	10½
„ „ grangiae de Chesburch	17	5	8	„	31	5
Prioris de Hextildisham summa hujus grangiae de Stelling et Cheburch	26	11	4	„	48	3½

¹ By an order of the Local Government Board, made on the 20th December, 1886, a portion of the township of Ovington was added to the township of Stelling. By the Ordnance Survey of 1895 it is computed to comprise 343 acres.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 17; 1811, 19; 1821, 12; 1831, 17; 1841, 53; 1851, 32; 1861, 27; 1871, 19; 1881, 47; 1891, 53; 1901, 50.

³ Cf. vol. iii. p. 141.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, pp. 385, 388.

⁵ Black Book of Hexham; *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 54; Surt. Soc. No. 47.

In 1479 the prior and convent possessed the whole manor of Stelling, on which divers houses were built. It was a separate holding at all times of the year and was comprised within the following limits : beginning at the east end of the common field the boundary proceeded to the Holborne-well and thence ascended towards the west by a little sike, and the boundary stones set out between the said common field of Stelling and part of the Newton-hall field, called Morehousfelde, until it came to a certain balk lying at the east side of Lampot-lech, thence following the said balk southward by boundary stones set out between the said common fields of Stelling and Newton-hall until it came to the Whye-well, then following another balk which lay on the west side of the Notthyng-lawe until it came to Thornlaw-flatt ; then following another balk which lay on the west side of the Farnelaw between the said law and the flat called Cokishow until it crossed Akom-leche, and then following the said lech eastward as far as the Stokwell and thence following an old ditch to the head of the close of the said common field of the manor, then following another old ditch northward until it came to the aforesaid Holburn well. Appurtenant to the manor of Stelling, the prior and convent had common of pasture throughout the whole barony of Bywell, viz., intercommon for every kind of beast at all times of the year. The survey states that Sir Adamar de Athol, knight, formerly held the manor with all its appurtenances by lease, at the yearly rent of 4 marks. The convent also possessed the water mill at Nafferton, to which belonged the multure of Nafferton and Whittle, and a cottage called the miller's croft, all of which were waste.¹

The annual value of Stellyng, as entered in the survey of the estates of the abbot and convent made in July, 1536, was £1 13s. 4d. ; it was then held by Thomas Swinburne, and comprised a tenement with common of pasture on Welling-moore.²

STELLYN AND ACAM MUSTER ROLL, 1538.³

Rolland Hyne, Thomas Laydlay, Robert Heryngton, Thomas Hyne, Jarrat Colle, Willm Davison ; able with hors and harnes.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, Thomas Swinburne of Houghton, one of the younger sons of George Swinburne of Edlingham, continued to

¹ Black Book of Hexham ; *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 54 ; Surt. Soc. No. 46.

² Cf. *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 164, and vol. iii. of this work, p. 158.

³ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

hold the place from the crown lessees, and by his will, dated 7th April, 1565, gave his 'farmehold of the Stellinge' to his brother Gawayne. In the inventory of his goods exhibited at Durham, 16th May, 1566, it is stated that he possessed at Stelling 2 oxen, 26s. 8d.; 5 kye, £3 6s. 8d.; 7 quies, 56s.; 42 wethers, £8 13s.; 5 tuppes and a gimer, 6s.; 40 hogges, £4 13s. 8d.; 10 hogges, 23s. 4d.; 6 boules of whet, 42s.; 7 boules of rye, 56s.; 10 boule of otts, 40s.; 6 platters, 6 dishes, 6 saucers, 1 bason, 10s. Gawyn Swinburne of Cheeseburn Grange, by his will, dated 26th April, 1576, gave his 'right and interest of the Stellinge to one of my nephew John Hearon his sonnes of Chipches.'¹

A tenement called the Stelling, two closes of meadow and pasture land, containing by estimation 3 acres, other lands and pastures, containing by estimation 20 acres, with common of pasture in Welling-more, all in the tenure of Thomas Swinborne, at the yearly rent of 33s. 4d.;² a tenement at Kearsley, in the tenure of William Shafto, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d., which premises at the Stelling, Welling-more, and Kearsley formerly belonged to the prior and convent of Hexham, were granted, 2nd October, 1605, to John Halsey and Robert Morgan of London, gentlemen, on the petition and in consideration of the services of Sir William Bowyer of Berwick-on-Tweed, knight.³ The fee simple must have been immediately conveyed by the grantees to Sir John Fenwick of Wallington, knight, who by deed⁴ dated 26th January, 1609/10, conveyed the Stelling to Anne Bowes of Newburn-hall, widow, and to her son, Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase, esq. In 1620, the latter obtained from his mother a release of her moiety, and by deed dated 11th November, 1622, conveyed the whole to Henry Hynde, whose father, William Hynde, had previously held the place on lease, and who was also bailiff or agent to the Swinburnes of Edlingham and Nafferton. The following is a list of Henry Hinde's goods impressed during the civil war :

A true copy of goodes taken from mee, Henry Hinde of the Stelling, 1643/4. At their leager in Tine-water. *Imprimis*, Artillery regiment tooke from mee 7 stacks of rye, 12 boules in every stack, £52 8s. Seaven stacks of otes, 12 boules in every stack, taken by the army. £25 4s. One stack of bigge, conteyning 10 boules, £5. One and thirty beastes, taken by Cascell's regiment, £46 10s. 60

¹ Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 281, and *Durham Wills*, Raine, vol. i. pp. 236, 409.

² The free farm rent of 33s. 4d., preserved to the Crown out of Stelling, was granted 14th March, 1627, to Queen Henrietta Maria as part of her jointure. *Pat. Rolls*, 2 Chas. I. part 11.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Jas. I. pt. 10.

⁴ Original deed with Mr. Thos. Archer-Hind.

sheepe, £15. Five swine, £1 5s. 40 fother of hay, £20. 3 horses, £6. 3 iron harrowes, 10s. 2 short waines, £2. 2 long waines, £2. 9 yokes, 9s. In linning and woollen clothes, £3. 20 boules of winnowed otes, £6. 4 boules of winnowed rye, £2 8s. 3 bushells of malt, £1. 5 quarters of beefe, £1. Paid for releasing of some beastes by the Scotts, 18s. In pewter, brass, bedding, and other house stuffe, £20. Axe, wimbles, and other iron worke, £1. A bible, a testament, and other bookes, 13s. Summe, £215 5s.¹ (*sic*).

The Stelling remained in the possession of William Hinde's descendants until 1836.²

Under the conjoint effect of various wills and settlements, the Stelling, in 1835, was held as to five-sixths by Miss Elizabeth Archer, and as to one-sixth by Mrs. Margaret Bowker of Morpeth, who was the devisee of Miss Margaret Archer of Ferryhill. Miss Elizabeth Archer assumed the additional name of Hind, and by will, dated October 13th, 1835, gave all her real estates to Mr. John Hodgson of Elswick-house, with the injunction to take the name of Hind.³ Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde, with other settled moneys,⁴ in 1837 purchased Mrs. Bowker's share, and at his death, in 1869, was succeeded by his brother, the next tenant in tail under the settlement, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, who assumed the name of Archer-Hind, and in the following year, together with his eldest son, sold the Stelling to Mr. John Joicey, of Newton-hall. The house and a small parcel of land were re-sold by Mr. Joicey's daughter, Lady John Joicey-Cecil, in 1899 to Mr. J. G. Sharp-Naters, of Jesmond Cottage, Newcastle.

¹ Hinde MSS. *Arch. Acl.* vol. ii. p. 132.

² *Ex* Mr. Thos. Archer-Hind's papers and a paper by Mr. John Hodgson-Hinde. *Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. ii. pp. 127, 135.

³ This is not the place to give a biographical sketch of Mr. John Hodgson-Hind, nor a pedigree of his family, but his name cannot be mentioned without an allusion to his literary and archaeological works. His most important production, published in 1858, was 'A History of Northumberland, containing the General History of the County, State of the District under the Romans, the Saxon and Danish kings of Northumberland, the Official Earldom, with a Narrative of Events connected with the County from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of the House of Hanover.' He also published (anonymously) 'The Fountains of British History Explored' (1852), and edited the works of Symeon of Durham for the Surtees Society (1868), etc., etc.

⁴ This transaction was effected by a private Act of Parliament, 1 Victoria, cap. 23, 'An Act for carrying into effect a contract entered into with Edward Riddell, esq., for the sale to him of a certain farm called Broomy-hall farm, situated in the township of Dalton, in the parish of Newburn, in the county of Northumberland, devised in strict settlement by the will of Elizabeth Archer-Hind, spinster, deceased and for applying the money thence arising in the purchase of other hereditaments in lieu thereof, to be settled to the like uses.' (Royal assent, 30th June, 1837.) Mr. Thos. Archer-Hind's Papers.

HINDE OF STELLING AND OF OVINGTON.

ROLLAND HYNNE heads the Stelling muster roll of 1539 (*a*).

William Hyne was also present at the muster of 1539; lessee of Bearl in 1560 (*a*).

William Hinde, lessee of Stelling and Bearl; will dated 13th Dec., 1617; proved 17th = Jane mentioned in her husband's will.
Aug. 1618 (*c*); to be buried at Bywell St. Andrew (*c*) (*a*).

Henry Hinde, son and heir, purchased the Stelling in 1622, purchased lands in Ovington, 10th Feb., 1634, and 5th April, 1636; was lessee of Acomb in 1623 (*a*), and bailiff of Newton-hall and Bearl under Lady Cavendish; 'a souldiour under the earle of Newcastle'; living 12th May, 1659; dead before 30th December, 1660 (*a*); will dated 20th March, 1654/5 (*a*).
Mabel, married George Simpson (*c*) (*d*).
↓

William Hinde, eldest son, died in his father's lifetime (*a*). = Ursula, daughter of Thomas Harle of Milburn (*a*). Henry, second son, died young (*a*). Oswald Hinde of Stelling, 'third son but heir by his father's will' (*a*) (*d*); was rated for the Stelling, at £30, and for lands at Ovington, at £4 for 1663; administration of his personal estates, 6th Nov., 1686, granted to his widow (*c*). Elizabeth, daughter of John Addison, of Ovingham (*a*); she re-married Thomas Brown (*a*). Jane, named in her grandfather's will (*c*).

William Hinde of Stelling was party to the division of Ovington town fields in 1706, and to the abortive agreement for the division of Shildon moor in 1711; purchased the moiety of Ovington-hall and Forster's Close in Bywell (*a*); admitted to a copyhold tenement at Wall, 14th May, 1717 (*a*); buried 15th Sept., 1749 (*i*), intestate; administration of personal estate 19th Sept., 1749, committed to his son, Oswald Hind (*c*). Anne, widow of John Biddleston of Newcastle (*a*). Henry Hinde of Stelling, baptised 6th June, 1676 (*i*). John baptised 7th December, 1682 (*i*); living 6th November, 1686. Isabella, living 6th Novemb'r, 1686.

Henry, bur. 1st July, 1705 (*e*). Oswald Hinde of Stelling; baptised 29th Sept., 1706 (*e*); died 29th August, 1781; aged 75 (*d*); will dated 24th July, 1769; proved 1781 (*c*). Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Coulson of Broomey-hall, par. of Newburn (*a*); died 9th Jan. 1797; aged 87 (*d*) (*a*). Charles, a twin with Oswald, baptised 29th Sept., 1706 (*e*). William, buried 1709 (*e*). Isabel, married Charles Shafto (*a*).

Oswald Hinde of Ovington, eldest son, disinherited, his father giving him an annuity only (*c*) (*a*). = William, died unmarried, 24th Oct., 1758; aged 29 (*d*) (*a*). George Hinde of Stelling, which was given to him by his father's will (*a*); 'a captain in the army' (*a*); died unmarried November, 1803; will dated 14th Dec., 1800; proved 26th January, 1804 (*c*). John Hinde, to whom his father gave his lands in Ovington (*a*); built Ovington Lodge; died unmarried 13th December, 1800; aged 53 (*d*); administration of personal estate, 4th December, 1801, committed to his brother George and his two sisters (*c*). Elizabeth Hinde of Ovington Lodge, born 1733 (*a*); died unmar., 19th August, 1815, aged 82 (*a*); will dated 23rd Feb., 1804 (*h*).

Mary, married 11th November, 1762 (*a*); died at Easington 12th February, 1798, aged 62 (*a*). = William Archer of Durham, merchant, and of Easington, co. Durham (*c*); baptised 11th July, 1732; died at Easington 9th July, 1793, aged 61 (*a*). Margaret Hinde of Ovington Lodge, born 1749 (*a*); died 12th February, 1835, aged 86 (*d*); will dated 26th June, 1834; proved 18th March, 1835 (*h*).

William Archer of Stelling and of Ovington Lodge, born 21st Oct., 1766 (*a*); ensign 68th Foot; nephew and heir of Captain George Hind; died 20th February, 1810 (*a*). Elizabeth Archer, born 24th April, 1765 (*a*); assumed the additional name of Hind of Stelling and Ovington Lodge; niece and devisee of her aunt Margaret Hinde; died 7th March, 1836; will dated 13th Oct., 1835; proved 11th May, 1836 (*h*). Margaret Archer of Ferryhill, born 28th July, 1763 (*a*); died unmarried 8th May, 1829 (*a*); buried Merrington. By will dated 15th November 1821, proved 1829, she gave her undivided share of lands at Stelling, Ovington, Bywell to Margaret Archer, afterwards wife of John Harrison Bowker, lieutenant, R.N. (*h*).

A

Henry Hinde of Bearl, in 1702 contested his cousin William's succession to Stelling; bur. ... 1711 (c); will dated 3rd April, 1711; pr. same year (c).	= Mary ... bur. 1715, (c); living at the date of her husband's will (c).	William Hinde of Bearl, dead before 23rd March, 1731/2 (a).	= Isabel, widow of John Marshall of Ovington, and dau. of John Simpson of Ovington-hall, named in her brother's will March, 1731 (a).
		George.	Elizabeth, living 1731 (a).
			Mary.
			Isabel (b) (a). Anne (b) (a).

William Hinde, son and heir, executor to his father's will (c); bur. ... 1711 (c); administration to his personal estate granted to his widow, 27th May, 1713 (c).	= Mary, daughter of John Marshall of Ovington; mar. 10th May 1705 (f); she remarried, 1715. Thomas Forster of Wyllam (c), and died in 1753. aged 81.	1. Hannah, daughter of John Marshall of Ovington; bur. 16th Mar. 1713 (f); first wife.	= Oswald Hinde of Horsley, second son, baptised 4th July, 1683 (c); liv. 3rd April, 1711 (c); voted for lands at Ovington, 1722. [Died at Ovington; bur. 16th Feb., 1765 (f).]	= 2. Mary = 3. Isabella Hunter, Carrick, married 25th Nov., 1732 (f); third wife.	John, living 3rd April, 1711 (c); of Bearl, died at Ovington, unmarried; buried 22nd Dec., 1750 (f). Ralph, living 3rd April, 1711 (c); bur. 1713 (c). Henry, bur. 11th March, 1705/6 (c).
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Henry Hinde of Ovington, baptised 30th October, 1707 (f); died 31st July (g); buried 2nd August, 1793 (f), aged 86 (g).	= Mary died 1st June, 1806; aged 60 (g).	John, baptised 13th October, 1709 (f). Elizabeth, baptised 19th March, 1705/6 (f) [married 1st January, 1732/3, Joseph Clark (f)]. Anne, baptised 19th February, 1711 (f).
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William Hinde of Ovington and of Newcastle, baptised 3rd March, 1767 (f). Died 26th February, 1820, aged 53 (g).	= Mary, dau. of John James of Gateshead, died 19th September, 1843, aged 71 (g).	Daughters.
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Henry Hinde of Ovington purchased Burnett's portion of Ovington-hall. Died unmarried 8th Nov., 1863, aged 62 (g).	John James Hinde, of Newcastle, died unmarried, 26th Feb. 1847 (g).	Elizabeth Mary, married George William Cram of Newcastle, solicitor, and died 4th January, 1868, aged 68 (g); whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Joseph Smithard, clerk in holy orders, assumed the additional name of Hinde.
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(a) *Pedigree of Hinde of Stelling and Family Papers* in the possession of Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind.

(b) *Pedigree of Hinde of Ovington* in the possession of Mrs. Montgomery.

(c) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(d) M. I. Bywell St. Andrew.

(e) *Bywell St. Andrew Register*.

(f) *Ovingham Register*.

(g) M. I. Ovingham.

(h) *Stelling Abstract of Title* with Mr. John Joicey's Trustees.

(i) *Bywell St. Peter's Registers*.

EVIDENCES TO HINDE PEDIGREE.

December 13th, 1617. Will of William Hynd of Bearle. To be buried in the church of Bywell Andrew. To my son, Henry Hynd, my brown horse; to Jane Hynd, my son's daughter, £5; to Jane, Murgaret, Mary, and Beler, daughters of George Simpson, every of them two ewes; to my daughter, Mabel Simpson, two ewes; to my wife Jane, and my son Henry Hynd, my tenement, my houses and all my goods between them, they executors. John Brown of Newton-hall, supervisor. Proved, 17th August, 1618. Inventory, £144 8s. od. *Durham Probate Registry*.

20th March, 1654/5. Will of Henry Hinde of Stelling: witnesses Thomas Brisco, William Winship, Henry Winship, and Thomas Bates. *Ex Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's Papers*.

February 3rd, 1701. Petition to Sir Nathan Wright, knight, Keeper of the Great Seal, from Henry Hinde of Bearle, in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, yeoman. Reciting that Henry Hinde of Stelling, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, yeoman, being seised in fee of Stelling-hall and of the yearly value of £80, worth more than £1,600 to be sold, and of lands in Ovington township worth £40 per annum. He had two sons, viz., William Hinde, his eldest son and heir apparent, and Oswald. William married with his father's consent but died during the lifetime of his said father, leaving Henry Hinde, the orator, his son and heir. Henry Hinde (*i.e.* the grandfather) died about 30 years ago during the orator's infancy without having, by legal disposition, changed the course of inheritance. The orator alleges that he is defrauded and kept out of his rightful inheritance by his cousin, William Hinde of Stelling, who is son and heir of Oswald Hinde, who was son of Henry Hinde the grandfather. From a contemporary copy in Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's Papers.

April 3rd, 1711. Will of Henry Hinde of Bearle, yeoman. To be buried at my parish church of Bywell St. Andrew. To my second son, Uswan, my personal estate; to my son, John Hind, one horse, one cowe, and one quie; to my son, Ralph Hinde, one mare, one cowe, and two stotts; to my loving wife, one cowe and the half cropp; to my eldest son, William Hinde, one horse, one stott, and one quarter of the half cropp; likewise, I give to my sons, John and Ralph, the other half; to Elizabeth and Sarah Marshall, 30s. a-piece. My eldest son, William Hind, executor. Proved, 1711. Inventory, £52. *Durham Probate Registr.*

July 24th, 1769. Will of Oswald Hind of Stelling. I give to my son-in-law, William Archer of Durham, merchant, my capital messuage, township, village, and grange of Stelling now in my own occupation and in that of William Coulson, my tenant, and also my lands in Shildon-common, in trust for the use of my son, George Hind, in tail male, remainder to my son, John Hind, remainder to my three daughters; my lands in Ovington expectant on the death of Elizabeth Hind, my wife, in trust to the use of my son John Hind, remainder to my son George Hind, remainder to my three daughters; to my son, John Hind, £27 per annum; to my son, Oswald Hind, 15s. 9d. per month to be paid out of Stelling and a similar sum to be paid out of my lands in Ovington. My daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret Hind, spinsters, and Mary, wife of the said William Archer. Proved at Durham, 7th September, 1781. Messrs. Joicey's Newton-hall and Stelling Papers.

October 13th, 1835. Will of Elizabeth Archer Hind of Ovington Lodge. To Sarah Hodgson of Benwell-house, widow, an annuity of £300 per annum, and subject thereto I give all my real and copyhold estates to John Hodgson of Elswick in tail male, remainder to his third brother, Thomas Hodgson, remainder to his second brother, Richard Hodgson, remainder to Beresford Watson, second son of William Watson of North Seaton. Proved at Durham, 16th May, 1836. *Ibid.*

TOWNSHIP OF BROOMLEY.

The township of Broomley, which abuts on the river Tyne and stretches southward for a distance of two miles and a half, has a greatest width of about three miles from east to west, and comprises an area of 3,594 acres, including 295 acres in seven detached pieces.¹ It is watered by the Stocksfield burn, which takes its rise on the watershed not far from Minsteracres, and by the Hindley burn, Bates burn, and other smaller watercourses. The township, of which a considerable part remained open and unenclosed until 1817, contains the mansions, homesteads or hamlets of Broomley,² Birches-nook, Hindley, Horse-close, Kipperlin, Leadhill, Merry-shields, Old and New Ridley, Painshaw-field, Roe-house, Wheelbirks, &c. The population in 1901 was 941.³

The township is crossed from north-west to south-east by Watling Street on its way from Ebchester to Corbridge. At a short distance to the south of the Lead-hill, where Watling Street is crossed at right angles by the Lead-road, there is a slight turn in the road, and at this turn a fort. The fort, which has been about thirty yards square, is placed over 400 feet

¹ Certain of the detached portions comprising 289 acres were added in 1887 to Healey and Mickley townships respectively by order of the Local Government Board.

² A Baptist Chapel was opened at Broomley, 9th May, 1835, Richardson, *Table Book*.

³ The Census Returns are: 1801, 260; 1811, 318; 1821, 354; 1831, 345; 1841, 314; 1851, 409; 1861, 478; 1871, 473; 1881, 389; 1891, 676; 1901, 941, including Apperley and Stocksfield.

above the sea-level, and commands a wide prospect. Near it is a mound which attracted the attention of Horsley,¹ who found it to consist mostly of stones covered with green turf; it may cover an interment.

The spelling of Broomley has varied little since the year 1240, when under the form of Bromley it is enumerated in the list of members of the barony of Baliol;² the word sometimes assumes the form of Broomleigh.

The earliest mention of Broomley is in a charter made soon after the year 1200, preserved in the Treasury at Durham, in which Hugh de Baliol confirms to Gilbert, son of Alden of Hindley, the lands granted to him by Hugh's father Eustace de Baliol.³

Adam the forester, of Broomley, was one of the defendants in a suit brought by John de Thornbrough, respecting common of pasture on Shildon moor, at the Northumberland Assizes of 1256.⁴ The same Adam had a grant from John de Baliol of a toft, of late held by Robert scissor, in Bromleye and thirty-six acres of land in the culture called Sunnyside, rendering 9s. and making the service due from three bovates in the barony of Bywell.⁵ In 1268 there were in Bromley four free tenants, viz., the above-named Adam the forester, Walter de Bromley, William de Falderley, and John de Hyndeley, who held 148 acres in all, and paid 25s. 2d. per annum. There were ten bond tenants, one of whom held twenty-eight acres and paid 14s. 6d., and the other nine twenty-five acres apiece and paid 13s. 9d. each; seven cottage tenants who together held thirty-three acres and paid 24s. 6d.; the brewery produced 6s., and the total value of the vill was £9 14s. 11d.⁶

¹ 'About half a mile north from Whittonstall is a remarkable turn in it [the military way], and at this turn an exploratory fort of about thirty yards square.' Horsley, *Britannia Romana*, p. 398; cf. Sir David Smith's collections, at Ahwick castle, and MacLauchlan, *Survey of Watling Street*.

² *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 385.

³ *Misc. Chart.* No. 345. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo de Baill' concessi et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi Gilberto filio Alden' de Hyndeleya pro homagio et serv. suo donum patris mei Eustacii de Baill', scil., duas bovatas terrae in villa de Bromleya quas Robertus Neucumen tenuit, cum tofto et crofto ad praed. ij bovatas terrae pertinentibus. Habendas et ten. sibi et her. suis de me et her. meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete ab omni servicio et cons. et exactione cum omn. libert. et aisiamen. in villa de Bromleya pertinentibus, sicut sua carta quam habet de patre meo Enstacio de Baill' proloquitur et testatur. Hiis testibus. Ingeramo de Baill', Hugone de Normaniilla, Bernardo de Areines, Thoma de Amundeuilla tunc senescaldo, Henrico de Vi, Widone de fontibus, Amfrido de Baill', Radulfo de Gunewertone, Roberto de Hyndeleya, Ada marescaldo, et aliis. Seal Equestrian. A different seal from that described on page 37, and of poorer work.

⁴ *Assize Rolls*, Northumberland, 40 Hen. III. Page, pp. 20, 52. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁵ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* No. 346. The witnesses are Domini Gwydo de Areynes, Petrus de Gunwarton, Petrus Bataill, Robertus de Heddon, milites, Elyas de Stokefeld, Willelmus de Ryhill, Elyas de Fayrhill, Ricardus de Heleye, Willelmus de Bromleye, Hugo de Acum.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Joh. de Baillol, 53 Hen. III. No. 43.

In an extent of the lordship of Bywell taken three years afterwards it is stated that there were then in Bromley nine husbandmen, each of whom held twenty-five acres of land and paid 13s. 10d., and one bond tenant who held twenty-eight acres and paid 14s. 7d. a year for all services. There were six cottars, each of whom had a cottage; they held twelve acres of land in common and paid 18s. 6d. a year; a certain potter had a cottage with a courtyard, '*capiens limum terrae ad ollas faciendas*,' and paid 6s. 3 a year. The brewhouse was worth 7s. a year, and that year there had been received of six selfodes¹ 18d., 'sometimes more sometimes less.' William de Falderley held twenty-four acres by charter and for all services paid yearly one pound of pepper worth 12d. Adam the forester held forty-two acres and paid 9s. a year. John of Hyndley held forty-eight acres and paid yearly one pound of pepper. Walter de Bromley held forty-six acres and paid yearly 11s. 6d., and for Lamepot Strother 3s. 4d.; Robert Filber paid 6s. a year. The sum of the whole farm of Bromley was £10 3s. 3d.²

In 1279 William Fairware was slain in the vill of Bromleye by Thomas Moppe, who forthwith fled, whereupon his chattels, which were valued at 3s. 9d., were seized by the sheriff.³

BROMELEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Adae filii Hugonis	...	...	1 6 0	unde regi	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..	Johannis filii Adae	...	...	1 7 9	..	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
..	Adae filii Baldwyni	...	...	1 17 6	..	3 5	
..	Willelmi de Reddeley	...	...	2 1 6	..	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
..	Thomae de Appiltreley	...	...	0 13 6	..	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
..	Johannis filii Lydrop	...	...	0 18 6	..	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
..	Walteri de Akum	...	...	0 19 6	..	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
..	Andreae filii Roberti	...	...	0 17 3	..	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
..	Hugonis filii Adae	...	...	0 13 6	..	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
..	Teffaniae filiae Roberti	...	...	0 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
..	Johannis filii Dianae	...	...	1 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..	Willelmi de Bakworth	...	...	2 4 3	..	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..	Johannis filii Christianae	...	...	0 15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
..	Willelmi Pastoris	...	...	0 18 0	..	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Summa totalis hujus villae, £16 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Unde regi, 30s. 3d. (sic).							

¹ For instances of this word and for possible explanations of its meaning see Mr. F. W. Dendy's paper on 'The Ancient Farms of Northumberland.' *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi. p. 145.

² *Inq. p.m.* Hug. de Balliol, 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

³ *Assize Rolls*, Northumberland, 7 Edw. I., Page, p. 344. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

By a deed, dated at Bromley on the 17th July, 1320, Johanna, daughter of William de Braithwayt, and widow of Robert, son of John de Lascelles, gave a messuage and toft and four bovates of land in Bromley to Robert the tanner, a burgess of Newcastle.¹

Four years afterwards Adam de Meneville obtained a grant of lands in the villis of Bromley and Temple Heley from Galfrid, son of William de Pollove.²

BROMLEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Adam filius Willelmi, 4s. ; Robertus de Ridyngge, 2s. ; Willelmus carpentarius, 3s. ; Thomas de Bromley, 2s. ; Thomas Kemp³, 1s. 5d. ; Summa, 12s. 5d.

Nicholas de Skelton, who was possessed of certain rents, services, and tenements in the vill of Brumley in 1357,³ conveyed them to Sir Adam de Hoton, chaplain, who 18 years later reconveyed the same to Robert de Skelton.⁴ The latter seems forthwith to have sold the property to John Lewen of Durham, who in 1378 gave a power of attorney to his son, Walter Lewen,⁵ to take possession.⁶

¹ Pateat quod ego Johanna filia Willelmi de Brathwayt, uxor quondam Roberti filii Johannis de Lasceles, in mea viduitate et legia potestate, dedi Roberto le tanner, burgensi villae Novi Castri super Tynam, unum mesuagium cum omnibus toftis meis, et quatuor bovatas terrae cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in Bromlay juxta Bywell. Habend. etc., cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et aisiamentis prope et procul, &c., cum pannagio quieto de propriis porcis suis per totam forestam de Bywell. Huius testibus. Dno Johanne de Fennewyk tunc vicecom. Northumbriae. Dnis Ricardo de Horsclei, Roberto de Fauden, militibus, Ada de Mayneuille, Johanne de Normannuille, Simone de Weltedene, Willelmo de Riddelei, Ada Stirk et aliis. Datum apud Bromlei, 17th July, 1320. *Bywell Papers*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' 389.

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 347.*

³ Sciant quod ego Nicholaus de Skelton dedi Dno Adae de Hoton capellano omnes redditus terras et tenemen. mea in villa et campis de Bromley juxta Biwell. In cujus, &c. Huius testibus, Alano del Strother tunc vicecom. Northumbriae, Willo de Meneuille, Thoma Forestar⁷, Johanne filio Laurentii, Cuthberto filio Laurentii, Willo Ayrygh et aliis. Datum apud Bromley die Martis in crastino Sci Gregorii, 1357. Seal round $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. On a shield, *fess engrailed between three mullets* ✠ SIGILLVM NICHOLAI DE SKELTOVN. *Bywell Papers*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' 391.

⁴ Pateat quod ego Adam de Hoton capellanus remisi Roberto de Skelton omne jus quod habui de dono et fcoffamenti Nicholai de Skelton in Bromley. Huius testibus. Radulpho de Deuson, Waltero Hauwick, Johanne de Willy, Radulpho de Malteby et aliis. Datum apud Hawthorn in crastino Convercionis Sci Pauli. A.D. m.ccc.lxxv. *Bywell Papers*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' 391.

⁵ 1397-1398. Walter Lewyn had Bishop Skirlaw's pardon for accidentally killing John, son of Margery Moke of Framwellgate, Durham, aged 6 years. The said Walter was shooting at the butts near Framwellgate, and the said John, and John son of the said Walter, were sitting in a ditch close by, when a bolt shot by the said Walter just touched the butt, glanced over it and struck the said John so that he died. *33rd Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, appendix, p. 70.

⁶ Pateat quod ego Johannes Lewyne de Dunelm. constitui et in loco meo posui Walterum Lewyne filium meum et heredem attornatum meum ad recipiendam seisinam in omnibus terris, tenementis, &c., in villa et in campo de Broomlay quae fuerunt juris Roberti de Skelton, secundum vim et formam cartae unde confectae, &c. Huius testibus. Willo de Schorowton, Thoma de Petyngton, Roberto Warkar et aliis. Datum apud Dunelm. die Sabbati prox. ante festum decollacionis Sci Johannis Baptistae, A.D. m.ccc.lxxviii. *Bywell Papers*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' 389.

In 1414 the free tenants in Broomley were John de Errington, who held a messuage, a cottage, and 30 acres of land, paying 6d. per annum, and Walter Lewyng, who held two tenements and 48 acres of land.

TENANTS IN BROMLE, 1414.¹

Tenant.	Messuages.	Acres of Land.	Rent.		Tenant.	Cottage.	Acres of Land.	Rent.	
			s.	d.				s.	d.
Walterus Dayll ...	2 ...	48 ...	13	4	Johannes Dodde ...	1 ...	6 ...	1	3
Edwardus Wright ...	3 ...	72 ...	19	4	Johannes Pykering...	1 ...	6 ...	1	3
Johannes Walker ...	1 ...	24 ...	7	0	Johannes Watson ...	1 ...	6 ...	1	3
Johannes Pykering...	1 ...	24 ...	8	0	Ricardus Wright ...	1 ...	Siveterra...	1	0
Willelmus Walker ...	2 ...	48 ...	15	0	Tenentes villae de Bromle tenent Bromle-				
Robertus Smyth ...	1 ...	24 ...	7	0	hope, etc., ...				2 0

When the inquisition on the death of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, was taken at Corbridge on 16th April, 1426, the vill of Brumle was in a miserable condition. There were two cottages worth 12d. a year each and 100 acres of arable land worth 1d. an acre, but the 8 messuages were worth nothing beyond reprises, 200 acres of moor were worth nothing nor were 100 acres of woodland, because there was no underwood.² About the same period John Errington and Elizabeth, his wife, held two messuages, 40 acres of arable land and 8 acres of meadow in Bromley,³ and Sir John Widdrington, who died about 1443, was seised of half a messuage, 40 acres of arable land and 8 acres of meadow in Bromley, besides lands at Little Whittington and Aydon in the adjacent parish of Corbridge.⁴

In 1524 Robert Lewyn held certain lands in Bromlegh as a free tenant.

TENANTS IN BROMELEGH, 1524.⁵

										Rent.	
										s.	d.
John Fyrbek, senior	...	...	...	...	...	1 tenement	...	...	...	12	0
Thomas Firbek, late Robert Firbek, his father	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	and $\frac{1}{2}$ cottage	...	...	8	7
John Fyrbek, junior	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	...	8	7
Nicholas Colstayne, late Robert Colstayne	...	...	...	...	...	1 "	" 3 husbandlands	...	...	23	9
Cuthbert Wilkynson	...	...	...	...	...	1 "	"	...	...	8	0
Robert Sharpeharowe, late William Sharpeharowe, his father	...	...	...	...	...	1 "	"	...	...	15	4
Thomas Baytes, late John Wardle	...	...	...	...	...	1 "	"	...	...	8	0
Cuthbert Ratelyff, esq., free rent issuing out of his land, late John Cartington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9
Total										£4	5 0

BRUMLE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁶

Edwerd Robynson, Cuthbart Wylkynson, Thomas Bate, Robert Sharpero, John Hewart, Thomas Newton, Matho Stobart, Robert Farbyk, Richard Egglyson; able with hors and harness.

¹ P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys* portfolio 141.

² *Inq. p.m.* Ralf Nevill, earl of Westmorland. 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

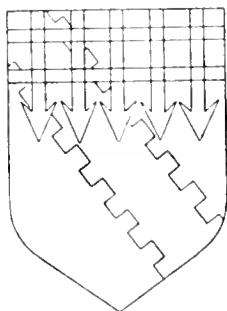
³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 272.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Joh. Widyryngton. 22 Hen. VI. No. 53. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 274.

⁵ P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys* portfolio 152.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

LEWEN OF DURHAM, NEWCASTLE, AND BROOMLEY.



ARMS: *Argent, a bend bretessé gules, over all a portullis in chief azure.* Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,477, fol. 13. Carr MS. in *Tonge's Visitation*, p. 65.

JOHN LEWIN of Durham purchased lands in Broomley *circa* 1378 =

Walter Lewen, to whom his father gave a power of attorney in 1378, to take possession = of his lands in Broomley (*k*).

Walter Lewen of the bishopric of Durham = Alice, daughter of Nicholas Sabraon (*a*) (*b*).

John, living 1397.

Richard Lewen, son and heir (*a*) (*b*). =daughter of William Claxton (*a*) (*b*) John (*a*) (*b*). Daughters (*a*) (*b*).

Robert Lewen (*a*) (*b*), son and heir, = Maud, daughter of Thomas (*a*) (*b*). John Lewen (*a*) (*b*).
named in his father-in-law's will, 21st William Astley, of ? [Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewen
April, 1502 (*i*); owner of lands in Aislaby, co. York. of Newcastle, married John Hagthorpe
Broomley in 1525. (*b*) (*i*). of Nettleworth, co. Durham (*k*).]

William Lewen, son and heir (*a*) (*b*). = Alice, daughter of Lancelot Heslerigg of Swarland (*a*) (*b*). Lancelot, died *s.p.* (*a*) (*b*).

Margaret, daughter of = Robert Lewen of Newcastle (*a*), was apprenticed = Jane, daughter of Chris- Lancelot Lew-
Gilbert Middleton of Newcastle, mer- 1519 to Gilbert Middleton, and was admitted toper Brigham of en (*a*) (*b*).
chant adventurer, and of Silksworth 1524-1525 (*f*); New- Newcastle (*a*) (*b*), as Thomas, died
(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*b*). (*g*); sheriff, 1541; mayor, 1544 and 1552; M.P. a widow resided at *s.p.* (*a*) (*b*).
Hetton by descent (*g*); died 1563; buried, St. York's Place, par. of
Nicholas (*e*); will dated 26th Nov., 1563, All Saints; bur. St.
proved 1563 (*l*). Nicholas; will dated 13th June, 1569 (*l*).

George Lewen, son and heir (*a*) (*b*), clerk in orders, master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in 1540 (*c*); liv. 26th Nov., 1562 (*c*).
Gilbert Lewen, (*a*) (*b*), clerk in orders, master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in 1540 (*c*); liv. 26th Nov., 1562 (*c*).
Christopher Lewen (*a*) (*b*) of Newcastle and of Hetton, 1573 (*g*); sheriff 1576 (*c*), 'the most efficient and wise man of that town' (*d*); sold his lands in Broomley in 1585.
= Anne, liv. 1569 (*b*), had an interest in Hetton and was living in 1611 (*g*).
Edward Lewen (*a*) (*b*) of Newcastle and of Hetton-le-Hole, which he sold 14th April, 1607 (*g*); sheriff, 1577 (*c*); mayor 1587; governor of the Merchants' Company in the same year; M.P. 1586 and 1592 (*d*); 'zealous in religion,' and principal seeker of the reformation of the town' (*d*); died 1619; buried, St. Nicholas (*e*). =
Robert Lewen (*a*) (*b*) of Newcastle, living 26th Nov., 1562, and 9th March, 1592 (*d*). William (*a*) (*b*). Michael (*a*) (*b*), died *s.p.* before 26th November, 1562 (*c*).

Thomas Lewen, party to the sale of Hetton in 1607 (*g*).

Christopher Lewen of Newcastle, apprenticed 1593 to Robert Atkinson of Newcastle, mercer (*f*).

(*a*) Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,477, folio 13.

(*b*) *Heralds' Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.

(*c*) Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. ii. pp. 203, 236, 376, 426, 475, 487.

(*d*) *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 71, 113.

(*e*) Welford, *St. Nicholas' Church*, pp. 14, 16.

(*f*) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii.

(*g*) Surtees' *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 214.

(*h*) *Heralds' Visitation of Durham*, 1575.

(*i*) *Cf.* Will of William Astley of Aislaby, dated 21st April, 1502. Surt. Soc. No. 22, pp. xxxvii. and xxxviii.

(*k*) Abstract of Title, Rev. John Hodgson, Collection 'W,' p. 387.

(*l*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. pp. 210, 303.

EVIDENCES TO LEWEN PEDIGREE.

'The pedigre and descente of Roberte Lewen, merchante, of Newcastle.

Watre Lewen, of the bushoperycke of Durham, maryed Alys, the dowghter [of] Nycholas Sabram, and had issue Richard and John, and certayne dowghters.

Richard maryed the dowghter to William Claxston, and he had issue Roberte, and Thomas, and John.

Roberte maryed Maude, dowghter to Asheley [Astley] of Aslebye, in the bushoprycke of Durham, and had issue William, and Lancelote sanz issue.

William, the son of Roberte, maryed Alys, dowghter to Lancelote Hasellryge of Northumberlande, and had issue Roberte, now lyvynge merchante of Newcastle, Lancelote, and Thomas. The sayd Thomas sanz issue.

Roberte, now of Newcastle, maryed Jane, dowghter to Christofer Brygam of Newcastle, and had issue Christofer Edward and Roberte, Wiilliam, Myghell, sanz issue.

The said Roberte maryed to his first wyf Margerett, dowghter to Gylberte Mydelton of Cylsewourthe, in the bushoprycke of Durham, and had issue by her George and Gylberte.' *Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 12,477, fol. 13.*

There are numerous entries respecting this family in *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, vol. ii., and in Brand, *Newcastle*.

November 26th, 1563. Will of Robert Lewin of Newcastle. I gyve to my wyffe a standing coupe with a cover gylt, a dosin spones, a payre of gylt salts and the teand corne of Ravingswourth duringe my years. I gyve to my son, George Lewin, yff he be livinge, a gounne furred with black cony, a cassock of dammack, a whit bonnet. I gyve to Christofer Lewen, my son, what gowne he lyketh best, a jaccot of vylvit, a dublit of sautaine, my sworde and dagar. I give to Edward Lewen, my son, another gowne, a jackat or cassuet of worstet, and my best gonne, my shouthinge bowes and shafts. I give to Robert Lewen, my son, the resedu of my apparell, at my wyfe's dyscession. I gyve my reinge with ye seall of my armes to George Lewen, and yf he be departed, then I gyve the same ring to my son, Christofer Lewen I give to my cosin, Mr. John [. . . .] of Chister-in-the-Stret, my dage with ye case, and all things thereto belonging; and to my cosine, his wife, my gray stayge I gyve to my cosyn, Christofer Mytfourt, my best paire marturs. Proved 1563. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 211.

June 13th, 1569. Will of Jeanne Lewen of Newcastle, widow. To be buryed in ye parishe churche off Sanct Nycholas, with my mortuarye deu and by lawe accustomed. I gyve to my sone, Christofer Luen, two salts of sylver, with a cover gylt, and a ringe of gold writhen; to Anne Lewen, wyff to ye said Christofer Lewen, my best gounne and my best kirtle of sattan; to my son, Robert Lewen, on standinge cupe of sylver with a cover gylt, and, in money, ye some of £10; to my sone, Edward Lewen, a dosine sylver spones, havinge my husband's armes of them. I gyve to Margrat Barnes, wedoo, £3 6s. 8d., one cassick, a gowne of brode clothe frynged with blake sylke, my best cloke and my lynnyn clothes; and to Alles Barnes a gowne of worsted and a napron of worsted. I gyve to Elizabetheth Brigham, my brother's daughter, one cassick of growgram, and to hir sister, Anne Stell, my blake taffattye kirtle; to my cosinge, Jeanne Jonson, on ringe with a diamonnd stone in yt, the which ringe was her mother's; to my cosine, Mr. Christofer Mytfourt, one diamonnde stone, sett in a lytle peace of gold; to my cosine, Mr. William Sherwood, one like diamond, sett in gold. I gyve to my sone, Christofer Lewen, my house wherein I do nowe dwell in, and of old tyme called Yorke-place, remainder to my son Edward, remainder to my son Robert; to my good Mrs. Pilkinton, my lord of Durham's wyffe, one ringe of gold with a tube stone in yt, a token; to Mr. Vicar, Mr. Mackbraye, for my forgotten teathes, 40s.; to my cosinge, Mr. John Hagthop of Nyttelswoithe, one old ryall; to ye four curats of this towne, every of them, 10s. I gyve to four poore skollers of Cambridge, beinge born in this towne, everye one of them 10s. towards yr helps. My son Edward executor. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 305.

Robert Lewyn, who in 1525 held lands in Bromlegh by the payment of a pound of pepper as a free rent to the manor of Bywell,¹ was probably the great-great-grandson of John Lewen of Durham who held lands in Bromley in the year 1378. In a lease which Robert Lewen granted to Janet Newton on November 28th, 1543, he is described as of Newcastle, as he also is in the deed dated February 12th, 1555/6, by which, for the sum of £16 13s. 4d., he released to Cuthbert Newton of Broomley a messuage, cottage and croft in

¹ *Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. i. p. 133.

Broomley, with all lands belonging thereto. Nineteen years afterwards, on January 2nd, 1584/5, Christopher Lewen of Hetton, son and heir of Robert Lewen of Newcastle, deceased, for the sum of £20, conveyed other lands in Broomley to the same Cuthbert Newton.¹

In the survey of the attainted earl of Westmorland's estates made in 1570, it was stated that there were in Bromley two free tenants who held by charter in free socage, viz., Cuthbert Newton, who held a tenement, a croft, and 14 acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, for which he paid 2s. 4d. yearly and the price of one pound of pepper; and Edward Lawson, who held a cottage, a croft, and 11 acres of arable land in the common fields of Bromley, for which he paid 9d. yearly and one pound of pepper.² There purported to be thirteen tenements held under leases, granted by the earl previous to his attainder, and three cottage tenants.

BROMLEY, 1570.							Yearly rent.				
Tenant.	Holding			Tenure.			£	s.	d.		
William Bates	1 tenement, etc.	...	21 years, lease dated	15th Sept., 1566	...	0	9	2	
John Forbeck	1	...	"	" 15th June, 1566	...	0	15	8	
Andrew Taylour	1	...	"	" 3rd Aug., 1566	...	0	9	4	
Blaise Bates	1	...	"	" 14th July, 1566	...	0	16	7	
William Sharprowe	1	...	"	" 15th Sept., 1566	...	0	15	4	
Mathew Stobart	1	...	"	" 15th Sept., 1566	...	0	12	0	
William Hudspeth	1	...	"	" 15th Sept., 1566	...	0	9	11	
Christopher Firebryg, assignee of Hugh Lytle	...	1	"	...	"	" 20th Feb., 1565/6	...	0	12	2	
Alexander Angus	{ 1 the 'Bote house' }	...	"	" 24th Sept., 1566	...	0	13	2	
William Tomson	1 tenement	...	"	" 15th Sept., 1566	...	0	13	4	
Cuthbert Usher	1	...	"	" 31st July, 1566	...	0	16	8	
John Usher, jun.	1	...	"	—	...	0	16	8	
John Hynde...	{ 1 Highley Woodhouse }	...	10 years lease	" 15th Sept., 1566	...	0	11	0	
The tenants and inhabitants of Ferle, common of pasture in Bromley	0	
custom	0	
The tenants and inhabitants of Fawderlye, common of pasture in Bromley	0	
custom	0	
The tenants and inhabitants of Hely, common of pasture in Bromley	0	
custom	0	
									£9	7	0

There were also 3 cottage tenants, whose rents amounted to 5s. a year.

With this list may be compared the following statement compiled from details entered in the Patent Rolls of the 18th and 37th years of Elizabeth, when Crown leases for periods of twenty-one years were granted to Sir Francis Russel, knight, and to John Ward, gentleman, respectively :

¹ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection; *Bywell Guard Book*, and 'W,' p. 387. ² Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

TENANTS IN BROMLEY IN 1576 AND 1595.¹

Tenant in 1576.	Tenant in 1595.	Acres.	Rent. s. d.
William Bates ²	Anthony Ratcliffe, gent. a tenement, etc.	12 ...	9 2
John Forebeck	" "	20 ...	15 8
Andrew Taylor	William Taylor	12 ...	9 4
Blaise Bates	George Bates	14 ...	16 7
William Sharperowe	Robert Sharperowe	14 ...	15 4
Mathew Stobarte	Edmund Stobert... ..	12 ...	12 0
William Hudspeth... ..	" "	10 ...	9 11
Christopher Fierbrigge, as- signee of Hugh Lyttle... ..	" "	12 ...	12 2
Alexander Angus ... ..	... .. a tenement called the Botehouse, etc.	14 ...	13 2
William Thomson ... ..	... .. a tenement, etc.	15 ...	13 4
Cuthbert Usher	John Usher a tenement called Faire- male, etc.	17 ...	16 8
John Usher	Matthew Carre and George Usher a tenement, etc.	16 ...	16 8
John Hynde ... ..	... .. a tenement called Highley Woodhouse, closes con- taining, by estimation, 12 ac.	— ...	11 0
Geoffrey Lawson	Thomas Lawson a cottage and croft	— ...	2 8
Nicholas Lawson	Edward Lawson... .. a cottage and garden	— ...	1 0
John Ferbricke	Jane Brantingham, widow a cottage and garden	— ...	1 4
	A common in the tenure of the tenants of the vill of Ferle by ancient custom		9 0
	A common in the tenure of the tenants and inhabitants of Fawderley by ancient custom		5 0
	A common in the tenure of all the tenants of the vill of Hely by ancient custom		2 0

The two freehold tenements, in 1608, were held by Cuthbert Newton and the heirs of Edward Lawson.³ If the following list of leasehold tenants is compared with the similar list made thirty-eight years before, it will be seen that the latter should be read as if the vill comprised, not the thirteen full holdings therein described but eleven full and two half tenements.⁴

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 18 Eliz. pt. 5 and 37 Eliz. pt. 5.

² 1586/7, 20th January. Will of William Baits, of the towne of Broomeley, in the parish of Bywel Peter. To be buried at Bywel Peter. Thomas Usher and Barberie Baites, my wife, executors. To my said wife, my tytell of a tenement or farmehold in Broomeley and my goods. In case anything doth come to Barberie Baits but good, then George Baits, my brother, to have the said tenement in Broomeley. Witnesses, Blaise Baites, George Baites, Thos. Usher, Geo. Lawson. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.* (unindexed vol. p. 51).

³ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

⁴ It is probable that the half tenements in the 1608 list are the *two* tenements of Cuthbert Usher and John Usher, jun., of 1570, held as to one moiety by John Usher and as to the other moiety by George Usher and Thomas Carr.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN BROMLEY, 1608. ¹							Value				
Tenant.	Tenement.	Former tenant.					Rent.	beyond	Rent.		
							s.	d.	s.	d.	
Thomas Augoud	... 1	William Bates	By letters patent dated July 18th, 1595				9	4	...	30	0
John Farebeck	... 1		"	"	"	15	8	...	40	0	
William Tayler	... 1	Andrew Tayler	...	"	"	9	4	...	30	0	
George Bates	... 1	Blaize Bates	...	"	"	16	7	...	53	4	
Robert Sharperooe	... 1	William Sharperooe	...	"	"	15	4	...	53	4	
Edmund Stobbert	... 1	Mathew Stobbert	...	"	"	12	0	...	33	4	
William Hudspeth	... 1	William Bates	...	"	"	9	11	...	30	0	
Christopher Farebeck	1	(called Rawhole)	...	"	"	12	2	...	33	4	
Alexander Angus	... 1	(called the 'botehouse')	...	"	"	13	2	...	35	0	
Cuthbert Richardson	} 1	(called Whelebirkes)	...	"	"	13	3	...	35	0	
Henry Fairebarne		William Thompson	...	"	"						
Henry Robson											
John Usher	... ½	(called Fearlemay)	{	"	"	16	8	...	40	0	
George Usher	} ½	Cuthbert Usher	{	"	"	16	8	...	40	0	
Thomas Carre											
Michael Walton	... 1	(called Heelywood house)	...	"	"	11	0	...	30	0	
		John Ourde									

The tenants of Fearle hold certain common of pasture on the common of Bromley 9 0

" Fetherley " " " " " " 5 0

" Heely " " " " " " " 2 0

Some of farm rents of Bromley £9 7 1

There were also three cottage tenants whose yearly rents amounted to 5s.

By letters patent, dated November 19th, 1610, March 14th, 1610/1, and February 28th, 1611/2, certain tenements in Broomley were granted to John Eldred and William Whitmore of London to hold for a period of 60 years.² By letters patent, dated 2nd June, 1625, lands in Bromley of the yearly rent of £9 12s. 5d., beyond 16d. for decay of rent of a cottage in Bromley, were granted to Edward Allen, George Whitmore, and other citizens of London.³ Four years later, the rents of the free tenants in Bromley, the tenement called Botehouse, and certain other lands, of the value of £8 11s. per annum, the tenement called Eastwoodhouse, of 12d. yearly rent, and three cottages of the yearly rent of 5s., all in Bromley, were granted to William White, William Stevenson, and John Perkins, of London, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich.⁴ In 1663 Mr. George Algood of Hexham,⁵ William Newton of Broomley, W. Sharper, John Baites, and Farbridge's land were each rated at £8, while Edmond Stobart was rated at £6 and W. Taylor at £4 for their freeholds in Broomley.⁶

¹ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*. ² *Pat. Rolls*, 8 James I. pt. 57. *Ibid.* 8 James I. pt. 19. *Ibid.* 9 James I. pt. 23.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Chas. I. pt. 4.

⁴ *Ibid.* 5 Chas. I. pt. 9.

⁵ 17th January, 1654. Margaret Allgood of Bromley, Northumberland (with others), petitioned to contract for her estate on the Act of 21st October, 1653. *Cal. Com. for Comp.* p. 3191.

⁶ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286.

NEWTON OF BROOMLEY.

CUTHBERT NEWTON of Broomley, purchased lands there, in 1556, from Robert Lewen (*a*); in 1570 stated to hold his lands by charter, in free socage; party to deed, 2nd January, 1584/5 (*a*) living 1608.

William Newton, of Broomley, was rated for lands there in 1663, and, in that year, settled the same upon the marriage of his daughter Barbara (*a*); buried 25th January, 1675/6 (*b*). = Dorothy..., bur. 10th March, 1666/7. Thomas Newton, of Ovingham Boat-house, party to settlement, 18th April, 1663 (*a*).

Robert Newton, son of Tristram Newton, of Stocksfield; of Broomley *jure uxoris*, party to deeds, 7th September, 1689, and 12th September, 1704 (*a*). = Barbara, daughter and heiress, mar. sett. 18th April, 1663 (*a*); party to deeds, 7th September, 1689, and 12th September, 1704 (*a*). Thomas Newton, of Bromley, adm. to his personal estate 9th November, 1697 (*c*).

William } both under age at date
Catherine } of their father's death.

Tristram Newton, of Bromley, son and heir, who, 12th Sept., 1704, joined with his father and mother in the sale of their lands to John Bacon of Staward (*a*). Robert } bap. 5th
William } Jan., 1671 (*b*). Mary, bap. 26th April, 1668 (*b*).

(*a*) Abstract of title, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. (*b*) *Registers* of Bywell St. Peter.
(*c*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

EVIDENCES TO NEWTON PEDIGREE.

Will of Tristram Newton of To my sister, Isabella Hunter, £5, and to her son, John Hunter, £2 10s.; to my sister, Margaret Taylor, £5, and to her son, John Taylor, £2 10s.; to Elizabeth Taylor, £2 10s.; to the parish of Bywell St. Peter, £5, to be distributed as Mr. Clement thinks fit; to Auckland parish, £2 10s.; to Jenkin Newton, £2 10s.; to Jane Wall, a feather bed and sheets; to Mr. Challoner, to preach my funeral sermon, 10s. Proved, July, 1726. *Durham Probate Registry*.

BROOMLEY SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.¹

Widdow Newton, Edward Stobert, Robertt Newton, William Newton, William Sharper, John Bates William Taylor, William Hutchinson, Thomas Bell, Henry Amis, Anthony Taylor, Ralph Eltrington, George Greene, William Sanderson, Robert Atkinson, Miles Ouser, Stephen Smith, Thomas Carr, Edward Taylor, and John Newton were charged upon one chimney each; John Swinburne was charged upon five, and John Swinburne, jun., upon three chimneys. Widdow Taylor, Richard Benbrigg, Leonard Bates, George Towbrigg, William Forster, William Leighton, Thomas Hunter, Widdow Newton, not payable.

In 1663 William Newton of Broomley was rated for his lands there at £8 per annum, being in value about a sixth part of the township. In the same year, on April 18th, he settled his farmhold upon his daughter, who was contracted in marriage to Robert Newton, a son of Tristram Newton of Stocksfield; twenty-six years later Robert and Barbara Newton being then of Broomley mortgaged their messuage to Thomas Teasdale of Steel-hall to secure £120, and on November 30th, 1698, they, together with their son, Tristram Newton, were parties to the transfer of the mortgage to Robert Troutbeck of Corbridge, clerk. Six years afterwards, on September 12th,

¹ R. R. O. *Subsidy Rolls*, 1665.

1704, Robert and Tristram Newton sold their lands in Broomley to John Bacon of Staward, who, on November 12th, 1724, re-sold the same to John Fenwick of Bywell for the sum of £500.¹

The Fenwicks gradually bought out the other freeholders of the township, and on the division of estates made in 1724 between William Fenwick's two daughters and co-heiresses the Roe-house fell to Mrs. Wrightson and Broomley itself to Mrs. John Fenwick.

In 1812 an Act of Parliament² was obtained for the enclosure and division of Broomley common, which was found to comprise an area of 1412 acres. The commissioners appointed to carry the Act into execution made their award on June 16th, 1817, and after setting out public roads and reserving certain quarries and sandpits, they awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Septimus Hodson of Bywell³ 76 acres, being the sixteenth part, in consideration of their consent, and 423 acres in respect of rights of common of pasture, appurtenant to their lands within the township. They also awarded 56 acres to Mr. William Wrightson of Cusworth, and 20 acres to Mr. John Surtees, respectively, for their lands in Broomley, and to the trustees of Mr. William Hodgson of Tone 612 acres, in lieu of the rights of common of pasture appurtenant to Healey, and 52 acres for lands in Fairlemy and Fotherley; and to Mr. Mathew Potts, 127 acres in lieu of common of pasture appurtenant to lands in Old Ridley.

Broomley, together with Bywell, was sold in 1820 to Mr. T. W. Beaumont, grandfather of Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, the present owner. Roe-house belongs to Mr. H. B. Wrightson of Cusworth.

OLD AND NEW RIDLEY.

The three places called Ridley in this parish are distinguished as Old Ridley, beautifully situated on the brow of the left or west bank of the Stocksfield burn, the ancient water corn mill of Ridley-mill and the hamlet of New Ridley, near Apperley. Up to the period of the enclosure of Broomley common in 1817, Old and New Ridley continued to be regarded as two separate townships, and down to 1833 New Ridley was a township for highway purposes.⁴

¹ From Abstract of title. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' p. 386.

² 52 George III. An Act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Ovingham, Bywell St. Peter, and Bywell St. Andrew, in the county of Northumberland.

³ Mrs. Septimus Hodson was widow and devisee of William Fenwick of Bywell, the representative of the above-mentioned Mr. John Fenwick.

⁴ Cf. Dickson: *Wards, etc., of Northumberland*, p. 70.

The township of Ryddeley was held by Robert de Meyneull, in the year 1272, by the service of half a knight's fee, doing suit of court at Bywell, and paying castle-ward at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.¹ At the same period there was a Nicholas de Ryddeley, concerning whose lands the Rev. William Greenwell possesses a deed, made in 1292 between John de Vallibus and others.²

RYDDELEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Johannis Meyneville	2	8	6	unde regi	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Petri Kay	1	2	6	"	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Johannis del Gren	0	13	3	"	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Reginaldi de Rideley	1	6	8	"	3	4
	Summa hujus villae, £6 10s. 9d.	Unde regi, 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.					

Nothing is known of the place during the fourteenth and following century, although Riddleys occur as witnesses in several Whittonstall deeds.

RYDLE MUSTER ROLL, 1538³: Thomas Taylor, John Lawson: able with hors and harnes.

In the survey of the confiscated estates of Charles, earl of Westmorland, made in 1570, it is stated that there were two free tenants in New Ridley, holding by charter and military service, viz., Christopher Newton, who paid a free rent of 3s. 4d., and Robert Newton, who with his tenement held *una plena terra* in Stocksfield and paid a free rent of 13d.⁴

RYDLEY NOVA, 1570.

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Yearly rent.
			£ s. d.
Oswald Bayly ...	1 tenement, etc.	By lease dated 15th Sept., 1566, for 10 years	1 2 4
Robert Byrkes ...	1 tenement	" 10th Sept., 1566, "	0 15 0
Robert Bates ...	1 " "	" 22nd July, 1566, for 11 years	0 13 4
Robert Lawson ...	1 " "	" 24th Aug., 1566, for 10 years	0 13 4
Robert Saunder ...	1 " "	" 15th Sept., 1566, "	0 6 8
Anthony Ertergam...	1 " "	Indenture stolen	... 0 6 8
Oswald Usher ...	1 " called Hyndley Style	By lease dated 24th July, 1566, for 11 years	0 11 0

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

² Johannes de Vallibus Noveritis me quietum clamasse Willelmo de Echewyk . . . totum jus quod habui versus dictum Willelmum vel Nicholaum de Ryddeley de tenemento cum manerio, toftis, pratis quae habui de dicto Nicholao ad terminum xii annorum, salvis dicto Johanni et hered. suis capella B. Michaelis cum claustro, sicut Johannes pater dicti Johannis fuit seisitus per Nicholaum de Ryddeley, et uno tofto, et vi aeris terrae et prati quas habet de feofamento Alexandri et Nicholai de Ryddeley, et duabus acris prati in le Bolbek-medew ad dictum toftum pertinentibus, et x acris prati in le Salmedew, quas habet per feof. Nicholai de Ryddeley, cum omnimodis dampnis quas ego petii versus dictum Willelmum, causa convencionis inter me et dictum Nicholaum prius factae . . . Hiis testibus. Domino Mitton (sic) capellano de Viesto, Hugone de Hauwik, Johanne de Wyttington. Datum apud Wyttington, die Jovis prox. post festum translationis Sci Thomae martyris, 1292. Endorsed Whityngtone.

³ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

⁴ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

RIDLEY NOVA, 1570 (<i>continued</i>).				Yearly rent.				
Tenant	Holding.	Tenure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Christopher Rawe ¹ ...	1 tenement ...	Held at the will of the lord ...	...	...	...	0	6	8
Robert Taylour ...	1 tenement and Ridley water corn mill with suit, soc, multure, etc.	By lease dated 18th April, 1566, for 21 years	2	11	8			
Robert Newton ...	a parcel of moor land, newly enclosed, containing 20 acres ...	Held at the will of the lord ...	...	...	...	1	13	4
			Sum	...	...	£9	0	0

There were also four cottage tenants, whose rents amounted to 14s. 4d.

Christopher and Robert Newton were still living in 1608, and in possession of their respective holdings. Besides the leasehold tenants whose names and holdings are set out in the following table, there were four cottage tenants, who paid 14s. 4d. a year. The surveyors state that they were of opinion that the value of the leasehold and cottage lands was £24 13s. 8d. over and above the rents paid.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN RIDLEY, 1608. ²							Value					
Tenant.	Tenement.	Former tenant.	Tenure.	Rent.	beyond rent.	£	s.	d.				
John Bailie ...	1	Oswald Bailie, his father	By letters patent granted 23rd Jan., 1590 ¹ ...	1	2	4	3	6	8			
Mathew Berkes ...	1	Robert Berkes ...	" " "	0	15	0	2	6	8			
Christopher Welley ...	1	Anthony Eldringham	By letters patent granted 6th Oct., 1602, for 21 years ...	0	6	8	1	0	0			
William Sander ...	1	Robert Sander, his father ...	By lease expired ...	0	6	8	1	0	0			
Robert Lawson and William Taylor...	1	...	By lease expired ...	0	13	4	1	3	4			
Robert Bate ...	...	...	By letters patent granted 26th May, 1595, for 21 years ...	0	13	4	1	3	4	
John Usher ...	½	called Hindley Steele)	" " "	0	5	6	0	16	8			
Oswald Usher ...	½	" "	" " "	0	5	6	0	16	8			
Christopher Welley ...	1	...	By letters patent granted 6th Oct., 1602, for 21 years ...	0	6	8	1	0	0			
Christopher Rowe ...	1	...	...	0	6	8	1	0	0	
Gilbert Newton ...	20 acres of land...	...	At the lords will ...	1	13	4	1	0	0			
William Tayler ...	Ridley corn mill late in the tenure of Robt. Tayler, his father ...	...	By letters patent granted 6th Oct., 1602, for 21 years ...	2	0	0	6	0	0		
William Tayler ...	1 tenement ...	...	" " "	0	16	8	1	17	0		
							£9	11	8	£22	10	4

¹ A tenement, garden, orchard, and 4 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture, in Ridley, in the occupation of Gilbert Robson, but formerly in the tenure of Christopher Rawe, parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne, attainted, were granted to John Warde, gentleman, for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. *Pat. Rolls*, 37 Eliz. pt. 18.

² Haggatt and Ward's *Survey*.

The free rents issuing out of the lands of Christopher and Robert Newton, amounting to 3s. 4d. and 13d., together with lands of the yearly rent value of £7 and cottages of the yearly rent of 14s. 4d., were granted on the 15th of September, 1629, to William White, William Stevenson, and John Perkins, to hold of the king in free and common socage.¹ Edward Newton of Old Ridley, gentleman, was a freeholder in 1638.²

PROPRIETORS IN RIDLEY IN 1663.

New Ridley towne: William Lawson, Arthur Taylor and Thomas Harrison of New Ridley	... ..	rated at	£12	0	0
The Common: Gilbert Belley of the Common	... ..	"	14	0	0
Old Ridley: Mr. Edward Newton and Mr. La. Newton ³	... ..	"	36	0	0
Ridley Mill: Arthur Tayler of Ridley Mill ⁴	... ..	"	5	0	0
Ridley Mill, land: Arthur Tayler of Ridley Mill	... ..	"	12	0	0

NEW RIDLEY GREVESHIP SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.

Arthur Taylor, 2 chimneys; Cuthbert Newton, John Slater, John Thomson, William Robinson, Gilbert Belley, Tristram Newton, Lance Newton, Edward Newton, Thomas Snowball, William Newton, William Lawson, John Lishman, George Stobbert, Thomas Harrison, Nicholas Andrew, John Drumwell, Cuthbert Lishman, each one chimney; John Thomson, Thomas Armstrong, George Andrew, Oswald Usher, Gavin Cartington, not payable.

In 1748 Robert Johnson⁵ of Ebchester voted at the election of knights of the shire in respect of lands in Old Ridley, and, dying about 1758, he gave his lands at Old Ridley to his wife for life, £1,500 to his daughter, Sarah Surtees, and the rest to his son, Cuthbert Johnson. The latter, by will dated 24th December, 1762,⁶ gave his manor at Elrington, and his lands at Old Ridley and elsewhere, to his son, Robert Johnson, charged with certain jointures and portions for younger children. In 1774 John Johnson of Ebchester and Joseph Ramsay of Newcastle voted for rent charges arising

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 5 Chas. I. pt. 9.

² *Arch. Acl.* vol. ii. 4to series, p. 324.

³ Mr. Lancelot Newton of Old Ridley was fined £5 in 1683 for burying his wife in woollen, *St. Peter's Churchwarden Book*: cf. *Arch. Acl.* vol. xiii. p. 138.

⁴ The water corn mill in Ridley, 'on the water of Ridley burne,' formerly belonging to the earl of Westmorland, was granted May 19th, 1609, to Edward Ferrers of London, mercer, and Francis Phillips of the same place, gent. *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Jas. I. pt. 16.

On the 28th of February, 1611/2, in a lease for the term of 60 years granted to Eldred, Whitmore and others, there were comprised the following tenements in Ridley: Oswald Bayley, 22s. 4d.; Robert Byrk, 15s.; Robert Taylor, 11s. 1d.; Robert Bates, 13s. 4d.; Robert Lawson, 13s. 4d.; Robert Sander, 6s. 8d.; Christopher Rawe, 6s. 8d.; Isabel Usher, 6s. 4d.; Robert Spencer, 1s. *Pat. Rolls*, 9 Jas. I. pt. 23.

⁵ 22nd Feb., 1757. Will of Robert Johnson of Ebchester-hill, proved 1758. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁶ Cuthbert Johnson, in his will, is described as of Ebchester-hill, gent., and mentions, amongst others, his father-in-law, William Fewster of Ebchester; his and his wife's son, Fewster Johnson, born before marriage; Mr. William Boutflower of Apperley and his son Robert, Mr. John Johnson of Shotley Bridge and Mr. William Johnson of the same place. Cuthbert Hunter of Medomsley, Thomas Marshall of Blanchland, etc. *Durham Probate Registry*.

out of Old Ridley. At the division of the Mickley and Apperley commons in 1817, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson of Bywell were awarded 110 acres, Mr. Robert Surtees 36 acres, and Mr. William Wallis 46 acres, in lieu of their respective rights of common of pasture appurtenant to lands in the township of Old Ridley. Mrs. Robert Wallis is now the principal proprietor and resides at Old Ridley.

William Usher in 1722, Thomas Stobart of Troughend in 1748, and Thomas Stobart in 1774, voted at elections of knights of the shire in respect of lands in New Ridley. In 1817, on the enclosure of Mickley, Apperley, and Broomley commons, Mr. William Wrightson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Mr. Robert Surtees, Mr. John Surtees, Messrs. William and John Robson, George and Richard Stobart, and the heirs of William Newton, received allotments in lieu of common of pasture appurtenant to lands in the township of New Ridley. In 1826 Charles Stobart, Ralph Jewitt, and William Reed, and in 1832 Charles Stobart, Ralph Jewitt, George Gibbons of Ovington, and William Reed, voted for their respective freehold lands in New Ridley. The principal proprietor at present is Mr. H. B. Wrightson of Cusworth, who is also owner of the neighbouring farm of Horse-close.

William Taylor in 1710, Jonathan Dryden in 1715, William Dryden and Jonathan Kell in 1734, Taylor Kell in 1748, and John Robson in 1774, voted at elections of knights of the shire for Ridley mill. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, in 1817, were awarded 6 acres, and Messrs. William and John Robson 9 acres on Mickley and Apperley commons, in lieu of common of pasture appurtenant to lands at Ridley mill. William and John Robson voted at the elections of 1826 and 1832; the latter,¹ or a person of the same name, in 1860 sold Ridley mill and the Mill closes to Mr. W. B. Beaumont.

The small homestead and holding which, under the name of Rotchelle-foot, was assessed to Mr. Thomas Boutflower in 1663 and under the form of Redshaw-foot belonged to Emanuel Stobart of Dunglas in Scotland in 1832, is now called Roachy-foot or Redshaw-foot and belongs to the heirs of Mr. Brown of Newcastle.

¹ John Robson of Ridley-mill, stationmaster at Stocksfield, by his will, dated 30th October, 1846, bequeathed a house with an orchard and some closes of land at Ridley-mill to his daughter Elizabeth. This latter property is still held by the devisee of the said Elizabeth. *Ex inf.* Mr. L. C. Lockhart.

HINDLEY.

The earliest notices of Hindley that have been found are in two charters preserved in the Treasury at Durham. The first is an agreement made on April 25th, 1232, between Sir William de Hindley¹ and Robert de St. Jerman respecting lands and pastures at Midhope²; and the second is a grant made by Sibilla, daughter of Aldan de Hindley, to her grandson Josceline, son of Guy Darrayns of Whittonstall.³ At the Northumberland Assizes in 1256, there was a presentment that Alice, daughter of Ulkill, had been slain at Charmburn juxta Hyndeleghe. At the same court the villis of Hindley and Slaley were presented for not having pursued certain marauders who had broken into and robbed the house of Matilda de la Syde, in Hindley.⁴ About the same period Gilbert, son of Alden de Hyndeley, had a charter from Hugh de Baliol confirming a grant of two bovates of land in Bromley, made to him by Hugh's father, Eustace de Baliol.⁵ The later history of the place seems to have been in a large measure associated with that of Bromley.

HYNDLE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁶

Georg Sylbe, Willme Smythe, John Bowtflower: able with hors and harness.

George Boutflower of Apperley, in 1617, purchased a free tenement in Hyndeley from Henry Robson of the same place, yeoman,⁷ and the name

¹ Sir William de Hindele and Isabella, his wife, had a grant from her son, Ydo de Arenes, of 20s. in Hidewin and half-a-marc in Vnthanze yearly *nomine dotis*, for the life of Isabella. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6920.*

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6953.* Anno Graciae mcccxxxii. ad fest. S. Martini facta est conventio inter Dominum Will. de Hindel' et Rob. de Sancto Jermano, scil. quod dict. Will. dimisit ad firmam dicto Rob. totam terram quam habet de ipso per cyrogr. usque ad term. iij annorum sine aliquo retenemento, praeter mediet. decim. et mediet. placit. et culturam ab aquilone de Midehope quando licet ad pasturam ad boves suos; et sciendum quod dimisit ei x acres seminatas de avena et ita ei reddet in fine termini. Redd. inde ann. j par cyrotecarum die Natalis Dni pro omn. alio serv. Et ut haec conv. rata sit uterque illorum sigillum suum apposuit. Plegii Roberti, Ranulfus de Fairhil, Radulf. de Alrib', Helias de Stokesfeld, Adam de Linc, Ric. de Hel'. Johes fil. Patricii. Isti autem sunt plegii tam ex parte Domini quam ex parte Roberti. (Seal wanting.)

³ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6928.* . . . Ego Sibilla filia Aldani de Hindel' in mea viduitate . . . confirmavi Gocelino filio Guidonis de Araines nepoti meo pro serv. suo totam terram meam quam habui in territorio de Hindel' cum tofto et crofto et omn. aliis libert. et aisiis. ad dict. terr. pert., quam etiam terram dictus Aldanus pater meus in lib. maritagio mihi dedit. Ten. et hab. sibi et her. . . in feodo et hered. libere. . . cum communi pastura et cum omn. aliis libert. . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . mihi . . . j par cerotecarum vel j denarium, scil. ad Nat. Dni pro omni alio serv. . . (Warranty). Huius test. Elya de Stokisfeld, Symone de Hedley, Elya de Fairhil, Ric. de Heley, Willo de Bromel, Willo diacono fratre suo, Radulpho de Alriburne, Gocelino de Hindel', Bernardo fratre suo, Ada forestario et aliis. Round seal of white wax 1½ inches diameter. *Fleur-de-lys*

✠ S^r SIBILE DE HINDEL.

Quitclaim from Guy Darrayns to Adam de Menvill of all rights he has in lands on Hindley once belonging to Hugo Dareyns, which he has *jure hereditario*. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6922.*

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 40 Hen III. Page, p. 91. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁵ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 345.*

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

⁷ *Ex Hindley Deeds. Arch. Ael.* new series, vol. ii. p. 133 note.

of Peter Ridley, of Hindley, gentleman, appears in a list of freeholders made in 1638.¹ In 1663 Mr. Wallis and Mr. Thomas Bontflower were rated for lands in Hindley, and Bartholomew Kent, George Usher,² and Thomas Wilson were rated for lands at Hindley Steel.³

It is not known how Hindley passed into the possession of Mr. Edward Montagu of Denton and of Allerthorpe in Yorkshire.⁴ It was sold by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, the famous 'blue stocking,' on May 12th, 1787, to George Potts of Netherton,⁵ in Bedlingtonshire, who by his will, dated November 29th, 1797, gave it to his only son, Matthew Potts, of the same place,⁶ who on the enclosure of Bromley common in 1817 was awarded 127 acres in lieu of the right of common of pasture appurtenant to his farm at Hindley, which was at that time regarded as in the township of Old Ridley. At an auction held on February 10th, 1849,⁷ Mr. Potts's devisees sold Hindley with 366 acres of land to Mr. J. F. Ayton of Newcastle, from whose representatives it has been acquired by the family of the present owner, Mr. A. J. Foster.

The small estate of Wheelbirks which lies to the south of Hindley, and abuts on the Stocksfield burn, was held in 1608 by Cuthbert Richardson, Henry Fairebarn, and Henry Robson, under a lease from the Crown;⁸ in 1663 it belonged to Thomas Boutflower of Apperley,⁹ and before the year 1758 to Robert Surtees of Coltpark, or Cronywell, in the county of Durham. By his will of that date Robert Surtees appointed George Surtees of Mainsforth, and Anbone Surtees of Newcastle, his trustees, and settled Wheelbirks and the neighbouring estate of Kipperlin upon his youngest son, John Surtees, with remainders in favour of his other sons, George, Edward, and Robert. George died childless and Edward died unmarried. Robert married Anne, daughter of William Greenwell of the Ford, near

¹ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. ii. p. 324.

² A tenement called Hundley-stile (Hindley-steel), with ten acres of land in Ridley, in the tenure of Oswald Usher, on the yearly value of 10s., and a cottage and croft in Ridley, in the tenure of Margaret Faireburne, of the yearly value of 3s., parcel of the possession of the late Charles, earl of Westmorland, were granted, November 19th, 1610, to Eldred and Whitmore to hold for the period of 60 years. *Pat. Rolls*, 8 Jas. I. pt. 57.

³ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 287.

⁴ Mr. Edward Montagu obtained considerable estates in the county of Northumberland as one of the co-heirs of John Rogers.

⁵ George Potts, of Netherton, voted for lands in Broomley in 1774. *Poll Book*.

⁶ Schedule of Hindley Deeds with Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson.

⁷ Conditions of Sale with Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson.

⁸ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*. ⁹ Book of Rates, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286.

Lanchester, and died leaving a son Robert. After the death of his brothers, John Surtees joined with his nephew Robert Surtees, the grandson, in barring the entail, and resettled the estates in 1807 upon himself for life, with remainder to Robert Surtees in fee. In 1817 the estates were enlarged by the award made upon the partition of Mickley, Apperley, and Broomley commons.

John Surtees died in 1817,¹ and the estates then passed under the will of Robert Surtees, the grandson (who had died in 1808), to his daughter, Anne Surtees, who married Henry Smales, and she conveyed the estates to him.² Henry Smales, after the death of his first wife, married Anne Elizabeth Fisher of Cockermouth. He died in 1863 and the trustees of his will in 1865 conveyed Wheelbirks to George Thompson Dickenson, who built a new residence to the west of the old homestead. Mr. Dickenson's mortgagees in 1882 conveyed Wheelbirks to Mr. David Richardson,³ to whom it now belongs.⁴ Mr. Richardson has added to the property by the purchase, from Mr. W. B. Beaumont, of the woodlands to the south of the farm. The old homestead with its stone-covered roofs still stands and forms a good example of old-fashioned Northumbrian farm buildings which are fast disappearing from the country.

In the valley of the Stocksfield burn a few hundred yards to the south of the old homestead are the remains of a disused blast furnace, discovered and excavated in 1884 by Mr. Richardson. It appears to have had an internal diameter at its widest part of from five to six feet, contracted at its *boshes* to about eighteen inches. Higher up the bank was found a heap of iron ore, where it had probably been placed to be calcined before being put into the furnace. About thirty loads of slag, some birch charcoal, and some limestone for flux were found around the furnace, and at the bottom of the furnace were a few small lumps of imperfectly smelted iron. Ironstone is marked on the geological ordnance survey as occurring in the hills within two miles to the south of the furnace, and the water of the burn probably

¹ Cf. Memorial inscriptions of Surtees of Cronywell at Ebchester. Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii, p. 301.

² Mr. Henry Smales also owned Bickerton in Coquetdale. He was residing at Durham when he voted for lands in Broomley in 1826, and in Holdgate, York, in 1832, when he voted for the same lands, more particularly described as at Wheelbirks. *Poll Books*.

³ For pedigree, see Boyce, *The Richardsons of Cleveland*, appendix.

⁴ All the above information is taken from Mr. David Richardson's muniments of title.

furnished the power for the blast. The furnace was entirely built and lined with stone, and no bricks were found. The calcined stones, which had apparently formed the top part of the furnace, are now built into an adjacent wall.

At Leadhill, a small estate belonging to Mr. Broderick Dale, the Watling Street is crossed by the Lead-road, which was the road used before the railway was made for carting lead. The lead was carried on the backs of pack-horses from Allendale to Dukesfield mill to be smelted, and thence to Tyneside in carts drawn by horses, which it was usual to rest at a small inn at Leadhill.

In a field adjoining the Watling Street, to the east of Wheelbirks, was found in 1883 a denarius of Trajan, in good preservation.

The homestead of Kipperlin, lying near the borders of Whittonstall, may be identified with the place called Skitterlin, which in 1663 belonged to George Andrews, who was assessed for the same at £5 per annum. As has been already mentioned it belonged to Robert Surtees¹ of Cronywell in 1758, and from that time to 1864 its history is that of Wheelbirks. It now belongs to Mr. Joseph Laycock.

The small estate of Merryshields² abuts on the river Tyne, and adjoins Stocksfield hall on the west, and Eltringham on the east. Up to the time of the suppression of the chantries, the tithes of Merisheles provided part of the endowment of the chantry of St. John Baptist in Bywell St. Peter's church. In consideration of a competent sum of money, they were granted to Sir Thomas Gargrave and William Adam, jun., by letters patent, dated 11th April, 1549.³ In 1598 Merryshields belonged to Gilbert Newton, who was probably a member of the family of Newton of Stocksfield.⁴ Under the name of Mirre Sheells it was assessed to Robert Newton in 1663, at the abnormally large rental of £36.⁵ It apparently passed through the hands of the Fenwicks of Bywell,⁶ before it was acquired by Edward Surtees of

¹ John Surtees of Wylam March voted for Kipperlin in 1774. *Poll Book*.

² Portions of the old house at Merryshields are still extant; the main building is said to have been destroyed by fire.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edw. VI. pt. i.

⁴ *Exchequer Depositions*; Easter Term, 41 Eliz. No. 34.

⁵ *Book of Rates*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 287.

⁶ The place seems to have been occupied by members of the Ellington or Eltringham family. 1726/7, February 13th: Will of William Eltringham of Mary-shields, yeoman: half of my goods to my wife Ann, my sons Thomas and William, and my daughter Mary; the other half to my daughters Ann and Isabel: my wife and my son John, executors; my loving friends Stephen Eltringham of the Hall-yards, yeoman, Richard Lumley and Gilbert Browell of Mickley, overseers. *Durham Probate Registry*.

Mainsforth. The latter died in 1747, having previously given Merryshields to his third son, Crosier Surtees, by his first wife, who voted at the election of knights of the shire, in 1734, in respect of lands there. He married Jane, daughter of Ralph Hodgson of Alwent, by whom, with other issue, he¹ had a posthumous son, Crosier Surtees,² who was admitted free of the Merchants Company, Newcastle, on the 6th May, 1771.³ He obtained the estate of Redworth, county Durham, by his marriage with his cousin Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Surtees of that place.⁴ It now belongs to Mr. Walter Ridley, who is also proprietor of the adjoining estate of Birches-nook.

Birches-nook in 1673 was the abode of Anne Armstrong, the notorious witch finder. A full account of the great Northumbrian case of witchcraft, which, in the words of Mr. James Raine, will almost rival the exploits of Mother Demdyke and her crew, may be found in the *Depositions from York Castle*. Anne Armstrong accused Anne, wife of Thomas Baites of Morpeth, tanner, of frequenting witches' meetings at Riding-bridge-end and at other places where she danced with the devil, turned herself into the shape of a cat, a hare, a greyhound, and a bee, 'letting the divell see how many shapes she could turn herself into;' it is also stated that she rode upon wooden dishes and egg shells 'both in the Rideinghouse and in the close adjoyninge.' Anne Forster of Stocksfield, Anne Dryden of Prudhoe, and Lucy Thompson of Mickley and others had been seen by Armstrong at the Rideing-house with 'theire protector which they call'd their god, sitting, at the head of the table in a gold chaire, as she thought; and a rope hanging over the roome which every one touch'd three several times and what ever was desired was sett upon the table, of several kindes of meate and drinke, and when they had eaten, she that was last drew the table and kept the reversions.' Anne Forster 'did swing upon the rope, and upon the first swing she gott a cheese, and upon the second she gott a beatment of wheat flower, and upon the third swing she gott about halfe a quarter of butter to knead the said flower withal, they haveinge noe power to gett water.' Anne Dryden 'did swing thrice, and att the first swing she gott a pound of curraines to

¹ Crosier Surtees was buried at Stamfordham, 26th September, 1739. *Stamfordham Register*.

² 1774, Crosier Surtees of Heighington, county Dutham, voted for Merryshields. *Poll Book*.

³ *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 366. Surt. Soc. No. 101.

⁴ For pedigree, see Surtees *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 311. Robert Edward Surtees of Redworth voted for Merryshields at the elections of knights of the shire in 1826 and 1832.

putt in the flower for bread, and att the second swing she gott a quarter of mutton to sett before their protector, and at the third swing she gott a bottle of sacke.' Margaret, wife of Michael Aynsley of the Riding, 'did swing, and she gott a flackett of ale containing, as she thought, about three quarts, a kening of wheat flower for pyes, and a peice of biefe.'¹

Such were the gross and material stories laid before the justices, but Mr. Raine, in the volume referred to, states, 'I am happy to say that in no instance have I discovered the record of the conviction of a reputed witch; all honour to the Northern juries for discrediting these absurd tales.' 'They were certainly uniformly acquitted at the assizes, but no judge, or jury, or minister, could make the people generally believe that they were innocent; the superstition was too deeply rooted to be easily eradicated.'²

APPERLEY TOWNSHIP.

The small township of Apperley has an area of 428 acres, comprised in one compact estate. In 1891 the population was 25.³ A little to the north of the homestead, which occupies an elevated position over 600 feet above sea-level, is a spring of water which, in its name, the Tansy-garth well, retains an old world flavour.⁴

There is another place of the same name in the sister barony of Bolbec, situated amongst the Newbiggin moors near the Devil's Water, but of neither place is there much known.

About the year 1262, Robert de West Heddon held Heddon and Appeltreley of the lord of Bywell, by the service of a third part of a knight's fee.⁵ In 1283, on December 19th, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to William de Brumpton and John de Haulton, to hear the complaint of John, son of Roger, a burgess of Newcastle, against Peter, son of Gerard del Hogh and Thomas de Shotlegh, who were charged with breaking into his park of Apeltrelegh in Bywell by night, and felling and carrying away his timber.⁶

¹ *Depositions from York Castle*, Raine, pp. 191-201. Surt. Soc. No. 40. ² *Ibid.*, preface, p. xxx.

³ The Census Returns are: 1801, . . . ; 1811, . . . ; 1821, . . . ; 1831, 23; 1841, 34; 1851, 38; 1861, 20; 1871, 6; 1881, 19; 1891, 25. The census return for 1901 is included in that of Groomley.

⁴ Within the house at Apperley is another well, reached by a flight of stone steps from the kitchen. *Ex inf.* Mr. Anthony Johnson.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Hug. de Bolebek, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Edw. I. memb. 24 b, also *Rot. Lit. Pat.* Rolls Series, 8vo edition, Edw. I. p. 91.

APPILTRELEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Petri Harper	3	15	7	unde regi	6	10½
„ Thomae filii Waldeui	2	5	0	„	4	1
Summa hujus villae, £6 os. 7d.	Unde domino regi,			10s.	11½d.	

Certain lands in the vill of Apirley, which had been forfeited to the Crown by Robert de West Heddon, who had taken part in Gilbert de Middleton's rebellion, were sold by Edward III. to Roger de Widdrington.¹ The history of the place during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is obscure, but before the beginning of the seventeenth century the place had passed into the possession of the family of Boutflower. It is stated in the survey of the forfeited possessions of Charles, earl of Westmorland, made in 1608, that George Boutflower claimed an intake, containing by estimation fifty acres, beginning at Apperley south dyke nook and going northward, 'and soe down the west side of the bourne as to the lead forde and so down to Hyndley Steele dike to the north nooke and up the hall hill to the west close nooke of Apperley.'²

Geoffrey Boutflower of Apperley married a daughter of John Fenwick of Ryal and Wallington,³ and by her had a son, Ralph, who is mentioned in the will of his mother's brother, John Fenwick of Walker, who died in 1580.⁴ Ralph Boutflower's great grandson, Thomas Boutflower, in 1663 was rated at £50 for Apperley and Hindley, and was also proprietor of lands at 'Rotchelle foote,' Wheelbirks and Hassocks,⁵ all in this parish, and of other lands at Mickley in the parish of Ovingham.⁶ John Davis, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, after his ejection from his benefice of Bywell St. Peter, found a refuge at Welton, the house of Thomas Boutflower's father-in-law, Michael Welden, or Welton, and 'all the time of the severities of King Charles's reign' used to preach 'sometimes in his own house and sometimes at Sir William Middleton's at Belsay, sometimes at Mr. Boutflower's at Apperley, and sometimes at other places.'⁷ In 1675 Mr. Thomas Boutflower was rated on 8 chimneys for the hearth tax.⁸ Thomas

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edw. III. pt. i. memb. 8.

² Haggat and Ward's *Survey*, 1608.

³ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 256. ⁴ *Durham Wills*, Greenwell, p. 35. Surt. Soc. No. 38.

⁵ The farm of Hassocks has not been identified, but the following entry in St. Peter's churchwardens' book implies that it was near New Ridley: 1713, 6th April, 'John Brown of ye Hassocks, churchwarden for New Ridley Ward.' *Ex inf.* Mr. Anthony Johnson.

⁶ *Book of Rates*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 286, 287, 288, 290.

⁷ Calamy, *Account of the Ministers who were Ejected*, etc. Second edition, vol. ii. p. 519.

⁸ P.R.O. *Subsidy Rolls*, 1175.

Boutflower's younger son William, who in 1675 was apprenticed to Benezet Durant of Newcastle, mercer, was admitted free of the Merchants' Company in 1684,¹ and became sheriff of Newcastle in 1701. He died in May, 1712, and was buried in St. Nicholas' church under a stone² bearing: 'A baron between his two wives, 1, *on a fess between three cushcons as many fleurs-de-lis*, for Hutton; 2, *a chevron and in chief three fleurs-de-lis*, for Boutflower; 3, *on a chevron between three griffon's heads crased as many roundles*, for Allenson.

Nathaniel Boutflower, eldest brother of the sheriff, voted in 1715 at the election of knights of the shire, in respect of his estate at Apperley; his son Thomas voted for a similar qualification in 1710 and 1715, and William Boutflower, son of Thomas, voted at the elections of 1734 and 1748.³ The long connection of the family with Apperley came to an end in 1766, when, after William Boutflower's death, the seat house and estate were offered for sale.⁴ It was acquired by the family of Surtees of Hamsterley, and now belongs to the two daughters and co-heiresses of the late Mr. Robert Smith Surtees, Miss Surtees and Lady Gort.

On the enclosure of Apperley, Mickley, and Fairley-may commons in 1817, 137 acres were awarded to Anthony Surtees in lieu of rights of common of pasture, appurtenant to his estate at Apperley.⁵

¹ *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, p. 302. Surt. Soc. No. 101.

² *Coll. Armorial Bearings*, etc., St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 1820, vol. ii. p. 19.

³ *Poll Books*.

⁴ To be sold all that capital messuage, or seat house, and all the messuages, tenements or farmholds and hereditaments, within the manor, township, precincts or territories of Apperley, with a large share of extensive common adjoining thereto, and fine springs of wood thereon. Apply to Mr. Reginald Gibson of High Bawk in Northumberland. *Newcastle Courant*, 12th April, 1766.

⁵ 52 Geo. III. 'An Act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Ovingham, Bywell St. Peter, and Bywell St. Andrew, in the county of Northumberland.' The commissioners appointed to carry the Act into execution made their awards June 16th, 1817, and after reciting that the commons of Mickley, Apperley, and Fairley-may contained by admeasurement 1567 acres, set out various public roads, etc. They awarded to the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances, his wife, in satisfaction of their right to the soil of Fairley-may and Apperley commons, and in lieu of the right of common of pasture appurtenant to their farmhold of Fairley-may, 445 acres; to William Wrightson, esq., for his manorial rights on Mickley common, 32 acres (in six plots, *i.e.*, to Mickley, 15 acres; Eltringham, 3 acres; Stocksfield-hall, 3 acres; New Ridley, 3 acres; Apperley, 2 acres; and Old Ridley, 4 acres), and for his lands in New Ridley, 25 acres; and for Mickley, 156 acres; the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances, his wife, for Stocksfield-hall, 118 acres; Old Ridley, 110 acres; New Ridley, 50 acres; Ridley-mill, 6 acres; Robert Surtees, esq., for New Ridley, 36 acres; Old Ridley, 36 acres; and Ovingham, 2 acres; Thomas Humble, esq., for Eltringham, 53 acres, and for Cherry-burn intakes, 3 acres; Anthony Surtees, esq., for Apperley, 137 acres; William Wallas, esq., for Old Ridley, 46 acres; the heirs of Anthony Humble, for Mickley, 23 acres; John Surtees, esq., for New Ridley, 55 acres; and Broomley, 30 acres; John Davidson, esq., for Mickley, 15 acres; John Newton, for Mickley, 10 acres; William Prudhoe, for Mickley, 5 acres; William and John Robson, for New Ridley, 9 acres; the heirs of William Newton, for New Ridley, 3 acres; George Stobbart, for New Ridley, 2 acres; Richard Stobbart, for New Ridley, 1 acre; Stephen Thompson, for Mickley, 1 acre; Robert and James Wilkinson, for a cottage at Mickley, 24 perches; and Joseph Lowes, for a cottage at Mickley, 22 perches. (Fractions omitted.)

BOUTFLOWER OF APPERLEY.*

ARMS: *Vert a chevron and in chief 3 fleurs de lis or.* CREST: *A fleur de lis or.* Tombstones at Whittonstall (1642), Bishop Middleham (1688), and at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle (1712).

ROBERT BULTFLOWER, *temp.* Hen. IV. (u). = Agnes, sister of Julian, wife of Henry Kaunt of Lofthouslyntes, co. Durham (u).

John Bultflower (u) =

William Bultflower claimed Lofthouslyntes in the Chancery of Durham, 1446-47 (u).

Geoffrey Boutflower of Apperley, *temp.* Henry VIII. = second daughter of John Fenwick of Wallington (v).

Ralph Boutflower of Apperley appeared at the muster in 1538; named in the will of his uncle, = John Fenwick of Walker, 1580 (v); in 1595 sold Overlints to Nicholas Hedley (u).

George Boutflower of Apperley, son and heir (v), purchased lands in Hindley 1617; died 21st February, 1641/2; buried at Whittonstall. Thomas Boutflower, living 1580 (v). Annes, living 1580 (v).

William Boutflower of Apperley, an attesting witness (together with his brother John) to the deed of 1617; administration of his personal estate in the Prerogative Court at London, 25th June, 1657. = [Mary, bur. 10th June, 1675 (a).] John Boutflower of Pembroke Hall, and afterwards of Christ College, Cambridge; B.A. 1629; chaplain to Morton, bishop of Durham; vicar of Whelpington, 1633; vicar of Warden, 1638; died 1642. George Boutflower, = Mildred, daughter of Ralph Hutton, official to the dean and chapter of Durham, married 2nd December, 1641 (b). [? lessee, 1644; Bywell fishery, 1639].

Thomas Boutflower of Apperley, only son; in 1663 was rated for lands at that place and at Hindley, Hassocks, Wheelbinks, Mickley, Rotchellfoot, etc.; buried 5th January, 1683/4; will dated 31st December, 1683. = Jane, daughter of [Michael] Welden of Welton, and niece of Colonel George Fenwick of Brinkburn; executrix to her husband's will; buried 3rd February, 1697/8 (d).

Nathaniel Boutflower of Apperley, mar. 22nd Feb., 1676/7 (c); buried 8th January, 1720/21 (a). = Dorothy, daughter of John Ogle of Kirkley; buried 4th Nov., 1737 (a); bond of mar. 17th Feb., 1676/7. Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Hutton, commissary of Richmond; mar. 18th Feb., 1684/5 (e); bur. 1688; aged 35 (h). William Boutflower of Newcastle, admitted free of Merchants' Company 9th October, 1684, and of hostmen's Company 19th May, 1699; sheriff of Newcastle, 1701; bur. 26th May, 1712 (d); administration of his estate granted 18th July, 1712, to his daughter Elizabeth. = Thomasine, dau. of Marmaduke Allenson of Durham, mercer, and of Quarrington, co. Durham; bond of mar. 4th June, 1692; bur. 17th April, 1708 (d). Elizabeth, died unmarried; bur. 13th Sept., 1686 (d). Dorothy, mar. John Ornsby, of Newcastle, draper; bond of marriage 9th Mar. 1691; liv. 1698. Mehitabell, died unmarried 2nd Sept., 1685 (d).

Elizabeth, died unmarried; buried 5th Dec., 1699 (a). Mary, married 20th August, 1715 (l), Edward Lumsden, of Morpeth; living 1762. Thomas, baptised 28th March; buried 19th July, 1686 (d). Elizabeth, baptised 20th October, 1687 (d); mar. William Vazey of Gateshead and of Wisersham, in the parish of Wolsingham. William, bapt. 12th December; buried 17th December, 1695 (d). Marmaduke Boutflower, bapt. 15th December, 1698 (d); [? of Gosport, died 1767-8]. Thomasine, bapt. 6th April, 1693; buried 8th February, 1695 (d). Jane, bapt. 5th June, 1694 (d); married Benjamin Wilson of the parish of St. Nicholas, Newcastle; bond of marriage, 9th October, 1719. Alice, bapt. 14th October, 1697 (d). Hannab, bapt. 15th August, 1700; bur. 10th December, 1701 (d).

Thomas Boutflower, son and heir, baptised 25th October, 1685 (a); mar. 14th Jan., 1709 (a); died in his father's lifetime; bur. 5th May, 1717 (a). = Margaret Lee of Old Ridley, widow, bond of mar. 8th Dec., 1709; buried 17th June, 1725 (a); adm. of her personal estate, 26th February, 1725/6 (w). Jane Vasey, of the par. of Ovingham; mar. 21st Oct., 1712 (g); bur. 27th Aug., 1713 s.p. (d). John Boutflower, resided successively at Apperley, Brian's Leap (1732), and Riding mill; bapt. 5th January, 1687 (a); died 2nd Sept., 1742, aged 55 (f). Eleanor, dau. of Roger Fewster, married 1st May, 1720 (k); buried 13th Nov., 1734 (j). William Boutflower, = captain Royal Navy; baptised 1st January, 1692 (a); commander of the *Flamherough*, 1732; died at Port Antonio, 1734; will prov. in Prerogative Court at Canterbury, March, 1735.

A

B

C

A	B	C
Robert, buried 22nd Nov., 1721 (a).	Robinson Boutflower of New-castle, attorney, died at Troughend; buried 16th June, 1767 (c).	Nathaniel = Bour-flower.
John Eaton Boutflower of Great Tower Street, London, afterwards of Exeter; born 1759; died 1840 s.p.	[Anne London, 1804, aged 85, s.p.	William, bap. 19th June, 1729 (k); bur. 31st Oct. 1730 (k).
Edward Boutflower, one of the Clerks in Chancery, admitted to Gray's Inn (x), 8th March, 1771; will dated 1785; proved, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1786.	Mary, daughter of John Boutflower, of Riding-mill, married 21st Sept., 1748 (a); died 1803.	Mary, bapt. 5th Dec., 1722 (a); mar. 21st Sept. 1748, Edw. Boutflower of Gray's Inn (a); died 1803. Dorothy, bapt. 16th March, 1733 (f); mar. 13th Dec., 1764, Thomas Bennett of Morpeth (p).
Ann Bennett, died 1797.	William Boutflower, admitted to Gray's Inn, 16th Jan., 1789 (x); died 1815 s.p.	William Boutflower, = Anne Boutflower, died 1833.
William Boutflower of Apperley, grandson and heir, bapt. 19th Dec., 1710 (a); mar. 1st Aug., 1732 (m); bur. 1st April, 1758 (a); will dated 24th June, 1756.	Isabel Fewster; she re-mar. 8th April, 1771 (f), William Bertram, and was buried 29th May, 1781 (n).	John Edward Boutflower, admitted to Gray's Inn 4th July, 1786; youngest son (x); died unmarried 1789.
Thomas Boutflower of Apperley, and afterwards of Riding-mill, baptised 14th May, 1733 (a); buried 5th September, 1773 (a).	William Boutflower of Riding-mill, bapt. 6th Jan., 1740 (a); mar. 17th Nov., 1768 (a); buried 2nd July, 1776 (c); will dated 1776.	Elizabeth Jobling; she re-mar. 31st Dec. 1778 (f). Anthony Fewster of Ebchester, surgeon.
Isabel Boutflower, daughter and co-heiress, buried 3rd July, 1787 (v).	Dorothy Boutflower, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 18th July, 1776 (f); buried 5th June, 1797 (v).	Robert Boutflower, bapt. 11th January, 1742 (a); bur. 28th April, 1767 (a).
Dorothy, baptised 22nd January, 1734 (a); married 21st June, 1763 (a), Reginald Gibson of Low Hall, Corbridge.	Margaret, baptised 31st December, 1736 (a); married 27th October, 1760 (a), Anthony Harrison of Ebchester.	John Boutflower of Newcastle, merchant, baptised 8th February, 1750 (a); buried 9th March, 1783 (l).
Sarah, baptised 1st December, 1738 (a); living unmarried 1758.	Isabel, baptised 27th March, 1745 (a); married 21st November, 1768 (v), Wilkinson Johnson of Medomsley.	Mary Rowel, mar. 19th Mar., 1774 (l); buried 15th March, 1783 (l).
Isabel, baptised 26th April, 1747 (a); married 15th January, 1775 (g), Anthony Fewster of Ebchester.	Barbara, baptised 26th April, 1747 (a); married 15th January, 1775 (g), Anthony Fewster of Ebchester.	
Mary, baptised 21st February, 1753 (a); married 3rd April, 1781 (n), Nicholas Thornton of Haydon.	Elizabeth, baptised 6th July, 1755 (a), of Blackhall-mill; died unmarried, 1779.	
(a) <i>Bywell St. Peter Registers.</i>	(k) <i>Tanfield Register.</i>	(l) <i>All Saints' Register, Newcastle.</i>
(b) <i>Waton Gilbert Register.</i>	(l) <i>St. Oswald's Register, Durham.</i>	(m) <i>34th Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, p. 222, and 37th Report, p. 141.</i>
(c) <i>Belam Register.</i>	(m) <i>Lamesley Register.</i>	(n) <i>Hodgson, Northumberland, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 256.</i>
(d) <i>St. Nicholas Register, Newcastle.</i>	(n) <i>Corbridge Register.</i>	(o) <i>Raine, Test. Ebor.</i>
(e) <i>Durham Cathedral Register.</i>	(o) <i>Hexham Register.</i>	(p) <i>Foster, Admissions to Gray's Inn.</i>
(f) <i>Bywell St. Andrew Register and M.I. Ebchester Register.</i>	(p) <i>Morpeth Register.</i>	(q) <i>Durham Wills and Inventories, Greenwell, p. 35.</i>
(g) <i>Bishop Middleham Register.</i>	(q) <i>Elsdon Register.</i>	
(h) <i>Bishop Middleham Register.</i>	(r) <i>Whittonstall Register.</i>	
(i) <i>Shotley Register.</i>	(s) <i>Medomsley Register.</i>	

* This pedigree has, with some additions by the editor, been constructed by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, vicar of Monkwearmouth, who represents a cadet line of the Apperley family, being a descendant of Marmaduke Boutflower of Gosport.

TOWNSHIP OF TEMPLE HEALEY.

The township of Temple Healey, or Healey, as it is more commonly called, comprises an area of 2181 acres, including a detached portion of 21 acres, and forms one estate. It is watered by the Reaston and Healey burns, which, after joining at Healey Cleugh, together form the March burn, which, under the name of the Riding mill burn, joins the Tyne at Riding mill. The old manor corn mill stood upon the Reaston burn, but nearly the whole of the township is now either pasture or wood. Six hundred acres were planted, chiefly with larch, between 1816 and 1827.¹ In 1901 there was a population of 85.²

Although not specifically mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill* as a member of the barony of Baliol, it is in every way probable that Healey was given to the Knights Templars by one of the lords of that munificent house, and in the inquisition taken in 1268, on the death of John de Baliol, it is stated that it was held of him by the preceptor of Thornton, who paid 2s. for all services.³

In reply to a writ *de quo warranto* brought against them at the assizes held at Newcastle in 1294, the Templars claimed the liberties of infangentheif, outfangentheif, gallows, freedom from all fines and amerciaments, suit of courts and wapentake, tallage, lastage, stallage, and all tolls in all fairs and markets, passage and pontage by sea and land, and to have felons' and fugitives' goods, waif and assize of bread and ale in all their towns.* The jury found that they had purchased no lands in the county since Henry the Third, in 1253, had granted them their charter of liberties; they were not seised of waif and outfangentheif; the jury did not know they were allowed in the exchequer the goods of felons and fugitives, but they had enjoyed all the other liberties and assize of bread and ale beyond all memory.⁴

On the suppression of the Order of the Templars, in 1308, their lands at Healey, Corbridge, and other places were taken into the king's hands,⁵ and

¹ Parson and White, *Durham and Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 565. Mr. Robert Ormston (born, 1789; died, 1882) saw the trees planted and grow up; he felled most of them and replanted the ground. The receipts for timber sold off the estate during his lifetime amounted to £56,000. *Ex inf.* Rev. Anthony Johnson.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 51; 1811, 59; 1821, 49; 1831, 54; 1841, 65; 1851, 67; 1861, 71; 1871, 94; 1881, 106; 1891, 96; 1901, 85.

³ *Inq. p.m.* John de Balliol, 53 Hen. III. No. 43. *Cf. Inq. p.m.* Hug. de Balliol, 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

⁴ *Placita de quo warranto.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 162.

⁵ Sheriff's Accounts, 1308-1309. *Arch. Acl.* vol. xvii. p. 43.

seem to have been shortly afterwards granted to the Knights Hospitallers,¹ who retained possession until the general suppression of religious houses, when they were resumed by the Crown.

HELE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.²

John Hurd, Richard Swynborn : able with hors and barnes.

In 1550 two third parts of the vill were held by Sir Cuthbert Radclyffe, knight, at the rent of 53s. 4d. a year, to be paid half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas; the remaining third part was held by John Ord, who paid 26s. 8d. a year at the same terms.³

On May 2nd, 1553, certain lands lately belonging to the preceptory of Mount St. John in Yorkshire were granted to Sir John Widdrington of Widdrington, knight, and Cuthbert Musgrave of Harbottle, esquire. The consideration paid was £756 1s. 5½d. and the premises granted comprised, with other estates, the two parts of Temple Helaye in the occupation of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, knight, and the remaining third part in the occupation of John Orde; they were to be held of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty, in free socage and not in chief.⁴

Healey does not appear in any of the various enumerations of Sir John Widdrington's estates, and it is possible that he may have purchased as a trustee for his kinsman, John Widdrington, whose will made on February 4th, 1570/1, is preserved in the probate registry at Durham.

1570, February 4th. Will of John Widdrington of Temple Helay. My boddye to be buried within my parishe churche of Bywell Peter with all things therunto belonginge. To James, William, Graice and Urssalay Shaftoo, childringe unto Ranold Shaftoo, my sonne in law, foure oxen and twoo kye with th' encrease of the said twoo kyen untill this day, all which said oxen and kyen are now already goinge with the said Ranolde ther father. I geve unto Robert Blaikden, my sonne in lawe, one ox which is at Blaikden, and to itche one of his childeringe one yeue and a lame. I geve unto John Lawson, sonne unto Edwarde Lawson of Bywell, my sonne in lawe, and to Jaume, Annes, Elizabethhe, and Katrone Lawson, his sisters, 6s. 8d. each. I geve unto my three daughters, Elizabethhe, Margrete, and Annesse Widdrington, xx marks apiece out of my leasse of the parsonige of Hartburne at the dais of there maridge. I will that Annes Widdrington, my wiffe, have the thred parte of my land in Temple Helay and £4 in moonye yerely paid out of leasse of Hartburne churche during hir widow heaid and also the thride parte of all my goods moveable, and if it shall forton my said wiffe to marrye any other man then I will that she shall have 26s. 8d. yerely out of my lands in Temple Helay without any more. To my sone James Widdrington all

¹ Healey is not noticed in the extent of the Hospitallers' lands made in 1338. *Report of Prior Philip de Thame*, p. 133. Camden Soc. Pub. No. 65.

² *Arch. Ael.* quarto series, vol. iv. p. 178.

³ Ministers' Accounts, 4-5 Edw. VI. *Computus of the bailiff of the Northumbrian possessions of the preceptory of Mount St. John in Yorkshire.* *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvii. p. 277.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edw. VI. pt. ii.

my lands in Blaikden, the third parte of my leasse of Hartburne church and my leasse of the manerr and township of Halliden¹; remainder to Roberte Widdrington my sonne and heaire. I geve to my said son Roberte Widdrington all my lands in Temple Helay and in Mytforthe, my leasse of Whitsidelaw² and the other two parts of my lease of Hartburne churche. To Thomas Sympson of Ulgham xs as a token. To Thomas Chirden, sonne of John Shirden, dissesed, serten goods which I had of his father John Chirden at his deathe. To my sonne in lawe, Robert Blaikden, one farmhold or tennement in Blaikden accordinge to my gifte and promes. I will that my daughter Dorathye, wife unto Ranolde Shaftoo, have yerely duringe hir liffe naturall one pease of a teithe in Hartburne parish for a reasonable rent painge, or els she to have yerely of my sonne Robert Widdrington sexe bowles of corne, and of my sonne James Widdrington yerely three bowles of corne towards the findinge of hir housse. My twoo sonnes, Roberte and James Widdrington, and my wife Annes, executors, chairinge them as they will ansswere before the faice of Almighty God to se the reste of my childringe vertusly brought upp, my legasis paid and my boddye to be orderly brought to the earthe, and to distribute to the poore for my soull as they shall thinke meatt.³

Inventory of the goods of John Widdrington, 20th February, 1570/1. *Imprimis* 21 oxen, price £21; 20 kyeen, £12 13s. 4d.; 8 younge stoits and 6 younge quies, £7; 10 yerelinge steirks, 33s. 4d., 8 score and 7 sheipe, £16 14s.; a greseld meare, 26s. 8d.; 10 hyves of beis, 20s.; wheate and rye sowne upon the grounde, 25 acres, £6; waines, plowes, and plewe gere, 40s.; plaite, napperye, and othere lyninge, £8 10s.; beddinge, vessell and other stuffe within the housse, £20. Summa totalis, £97 17s. 4d.⁴

Although the testator left two sons, Healey seems to have passed into the possession of his grandson, John Lawson of Bywell, before the year 1608, and soon after that time⁵ it was acquired by the family of Sanderson, who continued to hold it for several generations.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1649. A true particular of the estate of John Saunderson of Heley, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, upon which hee was fined for his delinquencye. Hee is seized in fee of and in a message or tenement called Hely aforesaid, worth per annum, before these warrs, £30. Hee is seized of a like estate of and in foure farmes in High Fawtherley and Lowe Fawtherley in the county aforesaid, worth per annum, before these warrs, £10. Hee is seized of a like estate of and in a tenement in Dotland, worth per annum, before these warrs, £5. Total, £45. Hee hath allowed:—for fee farne rent, payable out of Fawtherley aforesaid, to the Crown £2 5s.; a fee farne rent out of Heley, per annum, 2s.; a fee farne rent out of the tenement of Dotland aforesaid, per annum, 8s. 4d. The compounder was fined at a sixth, £126 14s.⁶

In 1663 William and Thomas Sanderson were assessed for lands at Healey, Fotherley, Lingfield, Slaley, Dotland, Blackhall, Staward, and 'Maskennell'⁷ at sums amounting to £171 per annum.⁸ In 1675 Mr. William Sanderson was rated on 9 chimneys for the hearth tax.⁹

The inventory of Mr. William Sanderson's goods was taken on February 30th, 1676/7, and is as follows¹⁰:

¹ Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 240.

² Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 301.

³ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, vol. i. p. 320; Surt. Soc. No. 2.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 322.

⁵ John Sanderson of Hely, gent., is mentioned in a list of freeholders in 1638. *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. ii. p. 323.

⁶ *Com. for Compounding*, vol. 'G,' 227, p. 887. Cf. *Cal. Com. for Comp.* p. 202.

⁷ There is a farm called Moss Kennels in the parish of Warden, adjoining the Military Road, formerly Dryden's for some generations, and sold to Mr. John Clayton in 1879. *Ex inf.* Mr. L. C. Lockhart.

⁸ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 334.

⁹ *Subsidy Rolls*, 118.

¹⁰ *Durham Probate Registry*.

His purse, apparell, and horse, £20; 8 oxen, £28; 18 kine, £40; one year old bull, £1 10s.; 4 stotts, £7; 2 heffers, £3; 7 stirkes, £7; 10 young calves, £2 10s.; one old graye mare and one galloway, £5; 4 draught horses, £6; 73 ewes and lambs, £21; 27 eild ewes, £7; 77 sheep hoges, £14; 74 geld sheepe, £23 10s.; 40 bowles of oats, £12; 2 bowles and one bushell of bigg, £1; one stacke of rey vallued at 15 bowles, £6; wane, geese, and implements thereto belonging, £4. £208 10s.

In the best chamber: one bedsteed, one fether bed, one boulster, 2 pillowes, 3 blanketts, a counter paine, couretings and vallance, one looking glass, one great chare, 2 little chares, 3 stoules, and one little table, £10.

In the middle roomme: one bedsteed, one fether bed, one boulster, 2 pillowes, 3 blanketts, a counter paine, courteing and vallance, one pare of drawers, one great chaire, 2 little ones, 3 stoules, one looking glass and hangeings of carsey, £8.

In the broad chamber: 2 bedsteads, 2 fether beeds, 2 boulsters, 4 pillowes, 6 blanketts, one rugg and one counter pane, 2 pare of curteings and vallance, one truckle beeds, one chaire and one stoule, £6.

In the nursery: 4 bedsteads, 2 fether beeds, 2 flocke beede, 4 paire of blanketts, 4 boulsters, 4 covercloths, 4 happeings, £6.

In the closett: one cubord and 2 paine of drawers, £2.

In the garrett chamber: one bedsteed, one fether beed, one pare of blanketts, one boulster, 2 pillowes, one rugg, one little table, 2 stoules, £2 10s.

In the sarvauntts' chamber: 2 beedsteads, 2 flock beeds, 2 corner clothes (*sic*), 2 boulsters, and 2 happeings, £1 10s.

In the parler: one dosen of Turkey worke chares, one table and carpett, with carsey hangeings, £5.

In the hall: 2 tables, one dosen of lether chairs, £1 10s.; table lining and sheets, £20.

In the kitching: puter and brass and 3 tables, £15; a brewing vessall, melke boules and skeles, £5.

One silver cann and one dosen of silver spoons, £8. One bond of Mr. Thomas Wrayes, £15; three bonds of £25 per bond, £75; total, £180. The gross sumone in all comes to £389 10s.

The Sandersons took the losing side in the Rebellion of 1715, and a warrant¹ was issued for the apprehension of William Sanderson of Healey; he was taken prisoner, but escaped from Chester.² In 1745 the name of George Sanderson³ of Healey, gentleman, aged forty-five years, appears in a list of 'reputed papists and nonjurors within the east division of Tindale Ward.'⁴

¹ *Sessions Records*.

² Bates, *History of Northumberland* (1895), p. 261.

³ 7th September, 1717. George Sanderson of Errington, as a Roman Catholic, registers an annuity of £80 per annum, charged on Healey, payable to himself for life, and then to Elizabeth, his wife, secured by a deed dated 20th October, 1696, made between (1) Barbara Sanderson of Healy, widow of William Sanderson of Healey, gentleman, him, the said George Sanderson, and William Sanderson, the younger, his brother, and (2) William Widdrington, son and heir apparent of Ralph Widdrington of Cheeseburn Grange, &c.; (3) Salvin and Johnson. And also by another deed dated 12th February, 1712, 3, made between (1) the said George Sanderson and Elizabeth, his wife, the said William Sanderson, the brother, Barbara Sanderson, widow, (2) William Fenwick of Bywell and William Sanderson, the elder of Greenside, in the county of Durham, and (3) Sir Reginald Graham of Norton Conyers. *Roman Catholic Registers at Moot Hall, Newcastle*.

August 1st, 1747. George Sanderson of Healy conveyed his estate to his trustees in trust for the payment of his debts and to provide for the education of his children. Deeds enrolled at Quarter Sessions in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace.

⁴ *Sessions Records*. The names of George Sanderson of Errington, gentleman, with an estate of £380 per annum, and of William Sanderson of Healey, gentleman, with an estate of £168 per annum, appear in Cosin's *List of Catholic Non-jurors, 1715*, ed. 1862, pp. 86, 90.

⁵ The Chevalier in all appearance had little reason to expect any considerable assistance from his friends there [Lancashire] if held in the same light with those in Northumberland, where only two gentlemen [Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Taylor] joined him. *Memorials of John Murray of Broughton*, ed. by R. F. Bell, Edinburgh, 1898, p. 244.

SANDERSON OF HEALEY.*

JOHN SANDERSON of Healey who purchased Staward in 1635, purchased lands in Corbridge, 1641 (*r*); = [?] Eleanor; bur. was fined for delinquency in 1649, and in 1659 answered for lands at Dotland at the Court of Hexham (*f*). March, 1697/8 (*o*.)

William Sanderson of Healey was assessed in 1663 for lands in Healey, Fotherley, Lingeyfield, Slayey, Dotland, Blackhall, and Staward; sold Staward in 1664; buried at Rothbury 15th Feb., 1676/7 (<i>e</i>).	= Barbara, dau. of George Selby of Whitehouse, co. Durham (<i>a</i>); bond of marriage, 10th Jan., 1665; living 12th Feb., 1712/3; buried 12th Sept., 1714 (<i>o</i>).	Thomas Sanderson, to whom his father by deed dated 10th Nov., 1653, gave lands at Blackhall, and Easter and Wester Steel, in the regality of Hexham, was rated in 1663 for Blackhall and Steelhall.	= Dorothy [dau. of John Hodgson of Manor-house, Lancheater (<i>r</i>)] party to a surrender of lands 19th March, 1671 (<i>k</i>).
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John Sanderson of Healey, son and heir, died unmar. (<i>a</i>); will dated 16th July, 1694, proved 1695 (<i>m</i>).	George Sanderson of Healey was residing at Errington in 1717, 1726, and was liv. <i>s.p.</i> (<i>a</i>); bur. 6th Mar., 1757 (<i>h</i>) (<i>o</i>).	= Elizabeth, dau. of Leyburn of Westmoreland (<i>a</i>); bur. 23rd Aug. 1845 (<i>o</i>).	William Sanderson, third son (<i>a</i>); living 1700 (<i>a</i>) at Cheeseburn grange; was out in '15, succeeded his brother 4th Feb., 1726/7.	= Elizabeth Charlton of Hesleyside (<i>a</i>); mar. from the Lambshield, at Hexham, . . . 1700 (<i>h</i>); liv. 4th Feb., 1726/7; dead before 7th May 1748 (<i>h</i>); buried 23rd Aug., 1734 (<i>o</i>).	Clare, an Austin nun at Bruges (<i>a</i>); named in the will of her brother John.
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George Sanderson of Healey, son and heir (<i>a</i>); bur. 31st Oct., 1763 (<i>e</i>).	= Elizabeth, dau. of William Widdrington of Cheeseburn grange (<i>a</i>) and sister and co-heir of Ralph Widdrington, of the same place (<i>b</i>); bond of marriage, 23rd Oct., 1725; post-nuptial settlement, 4th Feb., 1726, 7; bur. 23rd Aug., 1734 (<i>e</i>).		John Sanderson, second son (<i>a</i>); as 'brother german' of George Sanderson of Healey, party to the marriage settlement, dated 28th March, 1752, of Robert Carney and Helen, daughter of Philip Hodgson of Tone (<i>f</i>).
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William Sanderson of Healey (<i>h</i>); living at Felton in 1776 (<i>r</i>); living 26th April, 1783, when he mortgaged his manor and lands of Temple Healey; died at Merryshields; bur. 2nd Apr., 1805, aged 80 years (<i>o</i>).	= Clementina 'Entick' (?), named in the will of Miss Margaret Hodgson of Tone (<i>f</i>); bur. 30th Sept., 1800, aged 82 years (<i>o</i>).	George Sanderson, son of Newcastle upholsterer (<i>b</i>).	Ralph Sanderson, living at Swinburn castle (<i>b</i>), afterwards at Tone, and named in the will of Miss Margaret Hodgson, 24th Oct., 1783 (<i>f</i>); died at Tone; bur. 4th Sept., 1801, aged 67 (<i>n</i>) (<i>o</i>).	Thomas Sanderson lived at Healey (<i>h</i>); living 19th Oct., 1762 (<i>h</i>) [? sometime at Cheeseburn grange; if so, his wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children, George, born 11th July, 1771, and Mary, born 3rd Sept., 1773, were bapt. at Cheeseburn grange (<i>e</i>)]; died at Broomhaugh, 4th Jan., 1800, aged 63 (<i>a</i>) (<i>o</i>).	Mary, married John Ellison of Hassocks (<i>h</i>); mar. at Slayey, 30th Dec., 1751 (<i>g</i>); both living 4th June, 1754 (<i>h</i>); bur. 13th Feb., 1789 (<i>o</i>). Elizabeth, mar. John Leighton of Healey (<i>b</i>). Barbara, mar. William Wilkinson of the Lee (<i>h</i>); both living 6th May, 1760 (<i>h</i>). Anne, mar. George Storey of Sturton-grange (<i>h</i>); both living 21st Sept., 1765 (<i>h</i>).
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William Sanderson of Healey, bapt. 7th March, 1759 (<i>c</i>), who assumed the name of Hodgson on succeeding to Tone, under the will of Miss Margaret Hodgson in 1783 (<i>f</i>); made an assignment to his creditors, 27th June, 1812 (<i>f</i>), and sought refuge at Holyood; died at Calais, 24th May, 1820 (<i>s</i>) <i>s.p.</i>	= Margaret Eleanor, dau. of Bacon Wastell, and granddaughter of Henry Wastell, rector of Simondburn; mar. at Chollerton, 16th June, 1784, post-nuptial settlement, 23rd April, 1798; died 1863; bur. Carlisle cemetery (<i>s</i>).	John Sanderson, second son, bapt.	= Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Dawson of Tanfield (<i>h</i>); mar. at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 27th July, 1788.	Elizabeth, bapt. 10th Nov., 1754 (<i>c</i>); died at Cheeseburn grange, bur. 3rd Aug. 1761 (<i>c</i>). Frances, bapt. 11th March, 1757 (<i>c</i>); died at Cheeseburn grange; bur. 11th April, 1759 (<i>c</i>). Elizabeth, bur. 11th Nov., 1782 (<i>o</i>).
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William Sanderson of Stockton, attorney (<i>h</i>).	John Thomas Sanderson (<i>h</i>).	Mary (<i>h</i>).	Dorothy (<i>h</i>).	Clementina (<i>h</i>).	Maria (<i>h</i>).
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* About the year 1660 the Sandersons of Healey had money dealings with the family of Sanderson of Hutton-in-the-Forest, from whom they may possibly be descended.

(<i>a</i>) Brit. Mus. <i>Add. MS.</i> , 8942, p. 5. (<i>b</i>) Bell Collection, vols. 374, 388, 418. (<i>c</i>) <i>Stamfordham Register</i> . (<i>d</i>) <i>Hexham Register</i> . (<i>e</i>) <i>Rothbury Register</i> . (<i>f</i>) <i>Cf.</i> vol. iv. of this work, pp. 41, 46, 298, 299.	(<i>g</i>) <i>Slayey Register</i> . (<i>h</i>) Cheeseburn-grange Deeds. (<i>i</i>) Duke of Northumberland's MSS. (<i>j</i>) Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'A,' p. 65-69, 'W,' p. 263. (<i>m</i>) <i>Durham Probate Registry</i> . (<i>n</i>) M.I., Bywell St. Peter.	(<i>o</i>) <i>Bywell St. Peter Registers</i> . (<i>p</i>) <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 12th March, 1757. (<i>r</i>) <i>Sessions Records</i> . (<i>s</i>) <i>Ex inf.</i> Mrs. Wm. Forster of Houghton-hall, Carlisle, July, 1901. (<i>t</i>) <i>Surtees Durham</i> , vol. ii. p. 319.
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EVIDENCES TO SANDERSON PEDIGREE.

1694, 16th July. Will of John Sanderson of Healey, gentleman. To my dear brother, William Sanderson, £60 a year out of the income of Healey, *alias* Temple Hely, High and Low Fauderley, Lingyfield house, Skealey, and my part of the tythes of the rectory or parcel of Holly-stone and Allenton. To my sister, Clara Sanderson, £200. All my personal estate to my dear mother, Barbary Sanderson, she executrix. Proved 1695. *Durham Probate Registry*.

14th February, 1726/7. Indenture between (1) William Sanderson of Healey, gentleman, (2) George Sanderson of the same place (eldest son and heir apparent of the said William Sanderson), and Elizabeth, his wife, (3) William Sanderson of Armathwaite, Cumberland, esq., (4) John Fenwick of Bywell and William Potter of Hawkwell, (5) Sir Christopher Musgrave of Eden hall and William Wrightson of Cusworth, (6) Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, and Charles Clark of Gray's Inn; being a settlement after the marriage of George Sanderson with Elizabeth, daughter of William Widdrington and sister of Ralph Widdrington of Cheesburn grange, whereby Temple Heley and the water corn mill, Scotthwood and Horse-lee close were conveyed to trustees to secure a jointure to the said Elizabeth, whose portion was £1,500. The estate was subject to a mortgage of £500 held by William Sanderson of Armathwaite,¹ and to an annuity of £40 to George Sanderson (brother of William Sanderson of Healey), and to Elizabeth, wife of the said George; John, second son of William Sanderson of Healey, is named. *Deeds enrolled at Quarter Sessions in the Custody of the Clerk of the Peace.*

William Sanderson, in 1784, obtained the estates of the Hodgsons of Tone under the will of Miss Margaret Hodgson,² but falling into financial difficulties, he was compelled to convey the estates so acquired, and also his patrimonial inheritance, to Edward Charlton of Sandhoe and William



Healey House about 1814.
from a drawing by Alex. Sanderson

Witham of Durham, by deeds dated 26th and 27th June, 1812, as trustees for the benefit of his creditors. Healey, as advertised for sale in 1816, was stated to comprise an estate of 1603 acres of arable, meadow, pasture

and wood lands, together with 666 acres, being allotments on Broomley common, then staked out and adjoining.³ It was purchased by Mr. Robert Ormston of Newcastle for the sum of £22,000, whose son, of the same name, took down the old peel house, and, partly on the foundations, erected the present house.⁴ By the second Mr. Robert Ormston, who died in 1882, it was devised to his first cousin, once removed, Mr. William

¹ Armathwaite was purchased in 1712 by William Sanderson, then of Burton Constable, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Howard of Corby. Dying in 1527, he was succeeded by his brother, Robert Sanderson, who, at his death in 1741, gave his estate to his widow for her life, and afterwards to his nephew, William Milburn (of Newcastle). Nicholson and Burn, *Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. ii. pp. 242, 337.

² Cf. vol. iv. of the work, p. 299.

³ *Newcastle Courant*, October 5th, 1816.

⁴ *Ex inf.* Rev. Anthony Johnson.

Aldam of Frickley, near Doncaster, who enlarged the house, and extended the pleasure grounds by including in them a very pretty dene a mile and a half in length. He added to the estate by the purchase of Eastwood-house, and died in 1890, when he was succeeded by his son Mr. William Wright Warde-Aldam, the present owner.

ORMSTON OF NEWCASTLE AND HEALEY.

Charles Ormston (o) = Janet Chatto (o).

Charles Ormston of Kelso and of Ednam Spittal purchased Hendersyde in 1715 = Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ribton of Great Broughton, Cumberland, married 1690 (o).
(a); died 26th Sept., 1746, aged 79. 'A man of great plainness, sobriety and temperance, of great humanity and hospitality (h).

Charles Ormston of Hendersyde. = Elizabeth, dau. of Rawlinson of Graythwaite, Lancashire.
Jonathan Ormston, born at Kelso 12th Sept., 1708 (o); settled in Newcastle; one of the original partners of the Tyne Bank in Newcastle (f), and agent of the family of Heselerigg of Noseley (g); died at his house in the Westgate, 23rd September, 1780, aged 73 (h) (m).*

William Ormston of Hendersyde, doctor of medicine; died at Kelso, 'in the prime of his age,' Dec. 1770; of 'great merit, in life very much beloved' (c). = Jane, daughter of Charles Selby of Earle. She remarried, Aug. 1778, Michael Pearson of Matfen, and 3rd, George Silvertop of Minster-acres.
Jean, only dau. = John Waldie of Berryhill, commissary clerk of Peebles, and writer to the signet at Kelso; died at Benwell, 7th Sept., 1780 (d).

George Waldie of Hendersyde, of Kingswood and of Forth House, Newcastle, died at Hendersyde, 13th January, 1826, aged 70 (e). = Ann, eldest dau., died 14th Sept., 1831, aged 84.†
Charles, born 14th March, 1745/6; died 27th Aug., 1767 (o).
Robert Ormston of Saville = Catherine, daughter of Ger-vase Benson of Leeds; married at Bradford meeting 29th May, 1770 (k); died 16th May 1847, aged 92 (h).

Jonathan, born 12th November, 1781 (o); died 11th June, 1782 (o).
Thomas, born 2nd July, 1783 (o); died 30th June, 1789 (o).
Robert Ormston of Newcastle and Healey, born 10th December, 1789; rebuilt Healey hall, and dying unmarried, 22nd Dec., 1882 (l), devised Healey to his kinsman, William Aldam.
Barbara, born 20th August 1780 (o), died unmarried 3rd December, 1851, aged 71 (i).
Mary Ann, born 4th December, 1784 (o); died unmarried 13th December, 1860, aged 76 (l).
Isabella, born 15th April, 1786 (o); died unmarried 27th December, 1867, aged 81 (i).

* Jonathan Ormston, when steward to the Heseleriggs of Noseley, obtained four original letters from Cromwell to Sir Arthur Heselerigg; they are printed in Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. ii, p. 479, and as letters Nos. 126 and 128 by Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*.

† For a memoir of George and Ann Waldie's youngest child, Jane Waldie, wife of G. A. Watts, Admiral, R.N., an artist and author, see Welford, *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. iii, p. 583.

- (a) Anderson, *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii, p. 596. Cf. *History of Berwick, Nat. Club*, vol. x, p. 342.
- (b) *Newcastle Journal*, 11th October, 1746.
- (c) *Ibid.* 22nd December, 1770.
- (d) *Ibid.* 9th September, 1780, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1780, p. 446.
- (e) *Newcastle Magazine*, February, 1826, p. 98.
- (f) *Newcastle Journal*, 26th March, 1777.
- (g) *Ibid.* 30th August, 1780.
- (h) *Newcastle Journal*, 30th September, 1780, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1780, p. 494.
- (i) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
- (k) *Newcastle Journal*, 5th June, 1779.
- (l) M.I. Westgate Cemetery.
- (m) *Register of Society of Friends*, Newcastle.
- (n) Mr. Warde-Aldam's *Papers*.
- (o) *Family Papers* with Mr. J. L. Ford.

A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John, built from designs by Mr. C. E. Davis of Bath, was consecrated on the 13th September, 1860, to which a tower was added in 1890, from designs by Messrs. Montgomery and Carr. By an order in council published in the *London Gazette*, October 27th, 1876, a district, comprising the townships of Healey, Fotherley, and Espershields, with Eastwood house and Pithouse, two detached pieces of the township of Broomley, having an area of 7,166 acres, was severed from the mother church of Bywell St. Peter and constituted a parish. The benefice was endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with a fraction of the rectorial or great tithes of Bywell St. Peter, and was conferred by the vicar of St. Peter's upon the Rev. Anthony Johnson, the present incumbent.

The national schoolroom was built by subscription in 1868, and in 1877, two acres of glebe having been given by Mr. Robert Ormston, and a grant of £1,500 being made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a parsonage house was built at a cost of £2,571, from designs by Mr. Salvin.¹

WHITTONSTALL AND NEWLANDS.

The manor of Whittonstall is conterminous with the two townships of Whittonstall and Newlands, the former of which comprises 2,176 acres and the latter 1,651 acres. The population of Whittonstall in 1901 was 157, and that of Newlands 123.² The village of Whittonstall, in which is situated the parochial chapel and parsonage house, the schools, and a small number of farm houses and cottages, occupies an exposed situation within the 700 feet contour line on the crest of the hill which forms the watershed between the valleys of the Tyne and Derwent. The hamlet of Newlands is situated in a more sheltered position near the Mere burn. The greater part of the land has a southern exposure, and it is crossed from south-east to north-west by Watling Street as it takes its course from Ebchester to Corbridge.

The name of the place, which points to an Anglian occupation, whatever its first constituent may mean, represents in the latter part, Tunstall, the house or home stading of its first English owner. The fence surrounding it,

¹ *Ex inf.* Rev. Anthony Johnson.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, Whittonstall with Newlands, 258; 1811, Whittonstall with Newlands, 244; 1821, Whittonstall, 146; 1831, 175; 1841, 184; 1851, 198; 1861, 219; 1871, 174; 1881, 156; 1891, 153; 1901, 157. Newlands: the Census Returns for 1801 and 1811 are with those of Whittonstall: 1821, 154; 1831, 161; 1841, 168; 1851, 174; 1861, 138; 1871, 130; 1881, 110; 1891, 148; 1901, 123.

in which the term 'tun' had its origin, was possibly made of the living thorn tree, and thus the separated dwelling, so dear to all the Teutonic peoples in their primitive condition, became the 'Quic Tunstal,' the present Whittonstall. In the neighbouring county of Durham, Tunstall near Sunderland contains the last part of the place name, and Tunstall and Tunstead occur elsewhere in England.

A member of the lordship given by William Rufus to Guy de Baliol, it was made by his successor, Bernard, into one of the sub-infeudations by which, through the introduction of a new system of land tenure, the regal fee of England itself was to be parcelled out and appropriated. Bernard de Baliol, in the latter part of the twelfth century, having constituted it a manor, endowed with the profits and rights which accrued from it to the person who by his grant became its owner, and burdened on the other hand with the accustomed services due to the feudal lord, gave it to a namesake and fellow-countryman, Bernard de Arenis. By the terms of the grant it was to be held by the service of the quarter part of a knight's fee, and attached to it were the privileges and liberties appurtenant to such a holding. To the vill itself were afterwards added various portions of ground taken out of the unenclosed land of the lord of the fee of Bywell, one of which, a fresh assart, fenced in and brought under cultivation from the waste, ultimately became a hamlet under the name of Newlands.

The name of the family to which the new possessor of Whittonstall belonged was derived from Airaines, in the department of the Somme, about twenty miles to the north-west of Amiens. The church of that place was given, about the year 1100, by Stephen, count of Aumale, to the Cluniac priory of St. Martin des Champs at Paris, and among the witnesses the name of the treasurer of Amiens, Warnerius de Arenis, occurs.¹

It is probable that the family of de Arenis, which afterwards became Darrayns, had in their home in Picardy some connection in blood with that of Baliol. The identity of the two christian names, Bernard and Guy, which occur in the early descents of the two families, may be considered favourable to the existence of such a relationship. The appearance of the *orle* of Baliol in the armorial coat of Darrayns, though, as in the case of Surtees, and perhaps of Bertram, it may have originated merely in a feudal connection, may with greater probability be referred to a nearer tie than

¹ *Cal. Doc. in France*, ed Round, Rolls Series, vol. i. p. 459.

that of lord and retainer. Nothing seems to be known of the family in England until they were settled in Whittonstall, except the fact that Guy, son of Bernard de Arenis, gave four virgates of land, one-half of a knight's fee, at Mixbur', in Oxfordshire, to the church and canons of Oseney.¹

The manor granted by Bernard de Baliol, with the additions afterwards made to it, appears to have comprised the present townships of Whittonstall and Newlands, and, in the main, was contained within the boundaries laid out in the charter conveying it to Bernard de Arenis.

The boundary commenced as Tillihteburne [Tyllyteburne]² falls into Derewente, and upwards as far as Mereburne, and along Mereburne upwards to Sandiforde, and then along the wascel³ [*wascellum*] of Sandiforde upwards to the thorn Aldenselling [Snelythorn], and from the thorn Aldenselling towards the north by the middle of Alresbars [Alybaruwys] as the divisions of Quictunstal [Quictunystalle] and of Sotleie [Scotteley] divide, and as the land of Bakwurtha [Bakwride] is opposite to the moor of Quictunstal as far as the vraile⁴ [*vrailium*] of the wood towards the north, and the vraile of the wood on the east as far as the road of Hokesti [Hoxy] towards the north, [*et versus acqulionem*] as far as Waldeuerode [Waldesrode] and so Waldeuerode opposite the valley [*contra vallem*] as far as Bleieburne [Berleyburne], and Bleieburne upwards to the head, and afterwards the division between Quictunstal and Hedleic towards the south as far as into Derewente, and so Derewente upwards as far as Tillihteburne.

In addition to the grant of the vill of Quictunstal, Bernard's charter includes the two Bakwurths with their appurtenances and liberties by their right boundaries, which are described as being between Sotleie (Shotley) and Quictunstal. The interest of the charter is so great, constituting as it does the creation of a new estate in the form and manner in which, at the time, such a conveyance was made, that it must be given in its entirety as it is contained in the original charter.⁵ Bernard de Areines' estate was

¹ Brit. Mus. vol. *Vit.* E. xv. folio 121, *Registrum Abbatiae de Osenetae*; cf. *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, p. 586.

² The boundaries are repeated in a confirmation to Bernard's son Guy by John de Baliol, to be noticed presently. As the spelling and other incidents differ in that deed from those in the deed of Bernard de Baliol, these differences have been added within brackets.

³ *Wascellum* is a very uncommon word, and does not occur in any of the glossaries. It probably means a small runner of water down a hollow, or minute valley. It is found in some deeds connected with Esh, in the county of Durham, in the following connection: 'cum toftis et croftis ex boriali parte exitus villae de Éss, propinquioribus wascello parvo juxta capellam currenti versus orientem.' Durham Treasury *Cartularium Elemosinarii*, fol. 75 r.

⁴ *Vrailium* appears to be a word still more uncommon than 'wascellum,' and, like it, is absent from the glossaries. The most likely explanation is that it represents the fringe or edge of the wood.

⁵ Omnibus hominibus ad quos praesens carta pervenerit praesentibus et futuris Bernardus de Baillo salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse Bernardo de Areines pro homagio et servitio suo totam villam de Quictunstal cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus ad illam villam pertinentibus, et per has divisas, scilicet, sicut Tillihteburna cadit in Derewente sursum usque in Mereburne et Mereburne sursum usque ad Sandiforde, et postea le wascel de Sandiforde sursum usque ad spina Aldenselling, et de spina Aldenselling versus le north per medium Alresbars sicut divisae de Quictunstal et de Sotleie dividunt, et sicut terra de Bakwurtha obviat morae de Quictunstal usque ad vraile

further increased by a grant¹ from Hugh de Baliol, grandson of the original grantor, of three carucates of land, comprising 201½ acres, in the east part of the vill of Quictunstal, forty-five acres in the south part near the road leading to Ebbecestre towards the west, and sixty-eight and a half acres in Ulewomme in the west part of the exit of the vill. The land was to be assarted, cultivated, built upon and enclosed by a ditch and hedge, with all the improvements that can be made within the lands without any restriction, in increment of his land of Quictunstal, to be held by the same service, that of the quarter of a knight's fee, as he held the vill itself. This was probably the new assart, afterwards the township of Newlands, the tithes of which the same Hugh de Baliol gave to the monastery of Durham.² The land which passed under these grants was added to by John de Baliol, the son and successor of Hugh, who gave to Guy de Areynes, the son of the first owner, Bernard, a confirmatory charter of the vill of Whittonstall and Newlands, with other lands in addition.³ These comprised sixty acres of land for an increment, to be brought into cultivation, near the exit of Newlands towards the south, nearest to the boundaries of Waskyrley; twenty-six acres in Crowellestrothyr in the west part of Tonnewhonne, and in another part seventy-two acres on the west side of the house of Galfrid le verrer upon Holnyhyrst, for the increment of Newlands, to be brought into cultivation together with the other sixty acres. The whole was to be held in fee and heirship by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee for Whittonstall and the yearly

nemoris versus le north, et vraie nemoris versus orientem usque ad viam de Hokesti versus le north usque ad le Waldeuerode, et sic Waldeuerode cuntreual usque Bleieburne, et Bleieburne sursum usque ad sursum, et postea divisa inter Quictunstal et Hedleie versus le suth usque in Derewente, et sic Derewente sursum usque ad Tillihteburne, sine ullo retinemento mei vel heredum meorum: et utrasque Bakwurthas cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et integritatibus suis per suas rectas divisas quae sunt inter Sotleie et Quictunstal, sine aliquo retinemento. Quare volo atque praecipio quod idem Bernardus et heredes sui post cum habeant et teneant et possideant totas praedictas terras de me et de heredibus meis in bosco et plano et in omnibus locis et in omnibus libertatibus, et aisiamentis ad illas pertinentibus cum omni integritate et cum omnibus emendamentis quae infra illas terras fieri possunt sine ullo retinemento, in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete, honorifice et solute ab omni servitio, et consuetudine, et exactione, faciendo mihi et heredibus meis quartam partem servitii unius militis: et ego et heredes mei haec omnia praedicta sepedicto Bernardo et suis heredibus contra omnes homines et foeminas warantizabimus, et defendemus. Hiis testibus: Ernaldo filio Bence, Warino Trainel, Radulfo de Gunwartona, Willelmo super Teisam, Rannulfo filio Hardi, Hugone filio Rogeri, Gilberto de la Val, Ingelramo de dum', Rogero Bertram, Widone Bertram, Roberto de Rue, et multis aliis. (Seal wanting.) *Greenwich Hospital Documents*, Record Office, box 20, bundle 'O,' No. 16.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6905. A poor impression of the same seal as that on the plate of seals is attached to the deed.

² *Dur. Treas.* 2th 2th Spec. No. 9.

³ *Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6909³. To the deed an imperfect seal is still attached. It is 1½ in. diameter. Equestrian, shield seen on the inside. . . . ILL I . . . NNIS: DE: BALLO . . .

payment, at two terms, Pentecost and Martinmas, of thirteen marcs sterling for Newlands. John de Baliol retained for himself, his heirs, and his men of Bywelleschyre, common rights of pasture equally with Guy, his heirs, and his men, retaining also the wood within the common pasture to make use of for their needful purposes. Guy was to have for himself, his heirs, and his men of the two villis, reasonable estovers¹ of green wood for building, under the supervision of Baliol's foresters, and of dead wood at their own discretion.

Bernard de Arenis appears to have commenced to sub-infestate soon after he came into possession of the manor. There is an agreement² made between him and Serlo de Quictunstal, which cannot be much, if at all, later than the beginning of the thirteenth century, which presupposes a previous grant no longer in existence. It is a document of extreme interest and contains matter which adds a bright touch of colour to a relation perhaps somewhat technical and dull. Serlo admits that he is bound to pay 10s. a year for ferm, and 8s., the sum being the same in each case, for relief, merchet and forfeiture. He agrees that within the limits of the county he shall go in company with Bernard, or his steward, at his own expense, having reasonable summons. That he, or some one in his place, shall accompany Bernard, or his steward, beyond the moor as far as to Castel Bernard to safeguard his

¹ *Estovers*: necessities or supplies: a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. 6905*: Haec est conventio et concordia facta inter Bernardum de Haraines et Serlonem de Quictunstal, scilicet, quod praedictus Serlo recognovit praedicto Bernardo servicium quod ei facere debet de medietate villae de Quictunstal, scilicet, quod praedictus Serlo reddere debet praedicto Bernardo decem solidos de firma per annum ad Pentecosten. Debet et enim relevium suum esse octo solidos et mercetum suum octo solidos et forisfactum suum octo solidos. Et praedictus Serlo ibit cum praedicto Bernardo vel dapifero suo infra comitatum proprio sumptu ad convenientem summonitionem. Ibitque praedictus Serlo vel aliquis pro eo cum praedicto Bernardo vel dapifero suo ultra moram usque ad castellum Bernardi ad conducendum dominum suum vel teshaurum suum. Et Serlo et homines sui molent ad molendinum de Quictunstal et molturam dabunt. Et homines praedicti Serlonis facient medietatem tocius operis praedicti molendini. Set praedictus Serlo quietus erit de opere praedicti molendini de propria domu. Et si summus dominus feodi commune auxilium in Biwellesiria posuerit, praedictus Serlo dabit praedicto Bernardo auxilium quantum pertinet ad medietatem ipsius villae in Biwellesiria. Et forinsecum servicium faciet medietatis ejusdem villae. Et si forte milites Eustachii de Bailol communiter faciant opus castelli Bernardi, praedictus Serlo inveniet ad praedictum opus per unam ebdomodam duos homines vel per quindecim dies unum hominem. Et propter hanc conventionem et concordiam habendam et tenendam praefatus Serlo quietum clamavit praefato Bernardo duas bovatas terrae suae medietatis habendo in dominium, et de altera terra sua quam tenet faciet medietatem tocius servicii quod pertinet ad praefatam villam. Et defendet medietatem domini praedicti Bernardi quod idem Bernardus die qua haec concordia facta fuit in dominio tenuit. Et si praedictus Bernardus potest inquirere aliud servicium quod praedictus Serlo debeat quam haec conventio testatur et probare vel ostendere possit, sine dolo et malo ingenio praedictus Serlo illud servicium recognoscet et faciet et cirgraphum renovabitur et illud servicium inponetur. Hiis testibus, Gilberto de laual, Nicholao de Moreuic, Ada de Jesemue, Willelmo de Mainilloherncri, Roberto Bertram, Willelmo Mautalent, Hugone de Cudene, Roberto Morel, Nicholao de Hedun, Ada Barat, Willelmo de Faudune, Henrico de Kijgertona, Nigillo de Dicigt, Willelmo de Mumbi, Willelmo de Backewrthe, Milone de Quictunstal, Rann' de Throkelaue et multis aliis. (Seal wanting.)

lord (Bernard's over-lord, Baliol) or his money. Serlo and his men are to grind at the mill of Quictunstal and to pay multure; his men are to do half the work of the mill, but Serlo is to be free of the work from his own house. In case the over-lord of the fee shall impose common aid in Bywellshire, Serlo has to give Bernard as much aid as pertains to the moiety of the same vill in Bywellshire. He was also bound to do foreign service as much as was due from a moiety of the vill. In the event of the knights of Eustace de Baliol having to do work in common at Castel Bernard, Serlo was to find two men for one week or one man for fifteen days. In recompense for the agreement Serlo quit claimed to Bernard two bovates of land out of the moiety to be held in demesne, and for the rest of the land he was to render one half of the whole service pertaining to the vill. He was also bound to defend a moiety of the land which Bernard had in demesne on the day when the agreement was made. There is a further provision that if Bernard was able to demand, or to show grounds for demanding, any other service than that included in the agreement, that then without fraud or bad intent Serlo should recognise that service and make a new deed in which the service should be included. The agreement is witnessed by a large number of people of high position, a circumstance which seems to indicate the importance of the transaction.

A deed of the early part of the thirteenth century gives an incident of family history which may enliven the dryness of legal and territorial details. A landowner of the name of Richard,¹ to whom, in order to distinguish him from other people of the name, the addition of 'cum lockis' was made (we can picture him, and perhaps have known persons whom the cognomen would fit), lived on the hill on the opposite side of the Derwent, within sight of Whittonstall, at Medomsley. He had married a widow, apparently an heiress,² called Quenilda, and had a stepson, William. William, who had married Ysabela, the granddaughter (*neptis*) of Bernard de Hareines, had given her in dower a third part of Medomsley, which was confirmed by Richard 'with the locks' and his wife Quenilda.³ Richard had granted, probably before then, with the consent of his wife and William, her heir, fifteen acres of land in the field of Medmesleia, nearest to the land of Ebbecesterdene towards the west, to the almoner of the convent of Durham.⁴ The gift was confirmed by

¹ Cf. Durham *Liber Vitae*, p. 101. 'Ricardus cum loccis,' his wife Matilda, their sons Robert, Alan and William, and their daughters Beatrix and Cassandra.

² Cf. *Ibid.*, p. 84. 'Quenilda filia Ricardi filii Rogeri'; and p. 100, 'Sparhaueck (Sparrowhawk) et uxor ejus Quenild.' ³ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6907^b. ⁴ *Dur. Treas.* Cart. Elemosinarü, fol. 6 v.

Quenilda's son, who calls himself in the deed 'Willelmus filius Willelmi venatoris,' and on the seal 'Willemus de Medmesleie.'¹ The seal is round, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with the device of a hunting horn slung by a strap, and with the legend, ✠ SIGILL WILLELMI DE MEDMESLEIE. Medomsley has been for centuries, and still is, in the possession of two branches of the family of Hunter, which, there can scarcely be a doubt, descend from William the hunter and his mother, the heiress Quenilda.

The moiety of the vill did not remain long separated from the remainder of the manor, for Agnes, the daughter of Serlo de Quictunstal, quitclaimed to Guido, son of Bernard de Areines, all right she had in the moiety, receiving from him sixty acres of land in the same vill, which Serlo, her father, had held. She was to render yearly one pound of cummin on St. Cuthbert's day in September, and 7d. for ward, on St. Thomas' day before Christmas.² She had before then granted to Sir William de Hindeley six acres of land in the field of Quictunstal.³

At a time, probably not long after Bernard had a grant of the manor, he gave to Milo, whom he calls his man, the half of his demesne in arable land for his homage and service. It was to be held free and quit of all custom and service by the yearly payment of 2s., which was to be remitted

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 1^{mo} 5^{ta} *Elemos.* No. 3.

² *Misc. Chart.* No. 6908.

³ *Ibid.* No. 6912. Ego Anneis filia Serlonis de Quictunstal confirm. Dno Willo de Hindeley pro homagio et ser. suo vj acras terrae in campo de Quictunstal, scil., duas in tofto et crofto juxta toftum Roberti filii mei vers. occid. et in campo apud orient. juxta spinam dimid. acram. et juxta viam quae tendit apud Ebecestre et super cuntes dim. acram. et in campo versus occid. iij acras. Tenend. et hab. sibi . . . in feudo et hered. libere . . . Redd. inde annuat. michi . . . unum par cirotecarum ad fest. S. Johis Bapt. . . . Hiis test. Widone de Areines, Will. clerico de Westbires, Milone de Areines, Radulfo de Fairhil, Helia de Stokesfel, Rob. de S. Germano, Phil. diacono, Alano de Tesdale, Radulfo de Alriburne, et multis aliis. Round seal of white wax. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, fleur-de-lys, ✠ SIGILL AGNEIS III.

The following charters relating to the family of Fabian of Whittonstall are also preserved in the Treasury:

. . . Ego Robertus fil. Fabiani . . . Gvidoni filio Bernardi de Areines et hered. suis totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere debui in medietate villae de Quictunstal cum pert. quietum de me et hered. meis in perp., pro lx acris terrae cum pert. in eadem villa quas Serlo tenuit. Redd. inde annuatim eidem Gvidoni vel hered. suis unam libram cymini ad fest. S. Cuthberti in Sept. et septem denarios ad wardam in die S. Thomae Apli ante Natale, et sequendo molendinum suum de Quictunstal ad xij vas pro omni opere et serv. . . . Hiis test. Will. de Hindeleia, Petro de Gunwarton, Willo de Riddeleia, Nicholao de Heddon, Eha de Stokesfeld, Ranulfo de Fairhil, Alano de Teisedale, Willo de Bromleia, Milone de Ovington, Robto de Sco Germano, Radulfo le Surreis, Robti clerico et aliis. *Misc. Chart.* No. 6927.

. . . Ego Robertus fil. Fabiani de Quictunestal . . . confirm. Alano de Toised' pro serv. suo iij rodas et dim. terrae infra clausum quod Vdo de Araines ei dedit in incrementum alterius tenementi sui in villa de Quictunestal. Tenend. et hab. . . . libere . . . Redd. inde . . . mihi et hered. meis . . . annuatim unum paria cirotecarum vel j obol. die S. Johis Bapt. . . . Et ego Rob. et hered. mei . . . dict. terram et omnes alias datas de me vel antecessorum meorum infra dict. clausum (warranty) . . . Hiis test. Domino Willo de Hindele, Vdone de Araines, Milone fratre ejus, Ranulfo de Fairhil, Helia de Stokesfeld, Ric. de Helf, Simone de Hedl', Radulfo de Alriburne et aliis. *Misc. Chart.* No. 6927 .

whilst Milo held the office of bailiff. It is stated in the charter that it was given him in anticipation of the grant of one carucate of land which he was to hold by the same service as Bernard, son of Osbert, held his land.¹ Milo may have been a relation of Bernard, and the name occurs in a later generation attached to a member of the family in the person of Milo, who is a witness to a deed² together with Ydo de Arainis who is called his brother. Anyhow Milo, Bernard's man, called himself de Arenes, as well as de Quictunstal, and using both on the same deed he quitclaimed to Wido, son of Sir Bernard de Areynes, all the land he held in the vill of Quictunstal, with two parts of his toft, with all its appurtenances and with the service of Thomas, son of Arkil de Neuton, except the land he had previously given to the hospital of St. Mary, Newcastle. For this quit claim Wido had given him in his great need three mares.³

The grant mentioned above was made to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Mary of Westgate in Newcastle, for his soul's health and for that of his lord, no relatives being mentioned. The land consisted of the third part of his toft in the vill of Quictunstal, towards the west, thirteen acres of cultivated land in the fields of the same vill, with the whole of his

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6905^a (A). Bernardus de Arenis omn. amicis suis Francis et Anglicis, clericis et laicis tam futuris quam praesentibus hanc cartam audientibus et videntibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Miloni homini meo et heredibus suis dimidian partem de dominio meo in Quictunstal de terra arabili propter homagium suum et propter servicium suum. Habend. et ten. in feodo et hereditate de me et de hered. meis libere et quiete ab omni consuet. seculari et ab omni servicio. Reddendo annuatim mihi et her. meis ij sol. Et quamdiu fuerit baillivus meus erit quietus de ij sol. Et cum non fuerit baillivus meus tunc reddet ij sol., in expectatione unius carrucatae terrae tenebit eodem servicio sicut Bertram filius Osberti tenet terram suam. Hiis test. Willelmo Bertram, Guidone Bertram, Ricardo Bertram, Roberto Bertram, Roberto de Diuelestuna, Rad' de Sco Petro, Eustachio des hans, Helya capellano, Ricardo capellano, Henrico filio Johannis, Waltero Punchardun, Algaro senescal', Willelmo filio ejus, Ricardo Blundel, Willelmo de Bulesd', Rogero Bene, Hamone clerico. (Seal wanting.)

² See above, p. 182, note 3.

³ *Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6906. Milo de Quictunstal . . . quietam clamasse Widoni fil. Dni Bernardi de Areynes et heredibus suis totam terram meam quam tenui in villa de Quictunstal cum duabus partibus tofti mei versus orientem cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et cum servicio Thomae fil. Arkilli de Neuton, excepta terra illa cum omn. suis pert. quam dedi Deo et Beatae Mariae et magistro et fratribus Hospitalis S. Mariae de Novo Castro, scil., tercia parte tofti mei apud occidentem cum xij acris terrae cultae et excepto prato apud Holmedues et apud Langelandes et apud Standandestan. Pro hac autem donatione, concessione et quieta clamacione dedit mihi praed. Wido tres marcas argenti in mea magna necessitate (warranty). Hiis testibus. Mag. Radulfo capellano, Dno Patricio vicario de Biwelle, Dno Simone de Bruntoft, Roberto de Hindeley, Dno Willo fratre ejus, Willo de Medmesley, Radulfo de Fairhil, Helia de Stokesfeld, Gileb. de Mora, Arkil de Neuton, Rob. de Sco Germano, Gileberto de Risseford, et multis aliis. Round seal of white wax, one and three-quarter inches in diameter. A *fleur-de-lys* ✠ SIGILL MILES DAREINES ✠ . . .

Ibid. No. 6906^b. Thomas fil. Arkil de Neuton . . . Dno Willo de Hindeley, pro serv. suo unum toftum etcroftum et totam terram et pratum quam habui in villa de Quictunstal de dono Milonis, secundum quod continetur in carta dicti Milonis. Tenend . . . Redd. mihi annuatim unum par cirotecarum vel unum obolum de S. Johis Bapt. . . Hiis test. Ydone de Arenes, Radulfo de Fairhil, Radulfo de Atrib', Ric. de Falderl', Willo filio Arkil de Neuton, Willo de Bromeley, Ada forest', Helia de Stokesfeld et aliis. (Seal wanting.)

meadow at Langlandes and Holmedewes and Standandstan (probably an ancient British monolith), and with common pasture of the vill. The cultured land is set out specifically, and comprised two acres at Langelandes, towards the east, at Ebbecestre-lidgate one acre, at the thorn one acre, at Lundene one acre, at Flat one acre and a half towards the east, at Crukes one acre and a half, at West-riding one acre and a half, at Uluhom one acre and a half towards the west, at Westenbrokes one acre and a half, at Heuedland in Lami-riding three roods, at Laddewelle one rood.¹ The hospital retained the land until 1368, when William de Norton, master, and the brethren conveyed it to William de Menville.²

Guy Darrayns³ was dead before 1268, in which year, it is stated, John de Balliol held Newlands by lease from Roger Darrayns for a term of ten years. At that time, Walter of Newland held 46 acres, and paid a free rent of 13s. There were in Newlands fourteen bond tenants, who together held 380 acres and paid £9 4s. 4d., and seven cottars, who held 35 acres and paid 17s. 7d. per annum. The brewhouse produced 13s. 4d., and the mill £7, but the latter was subject to a perpetual rent charge of £5, payable to Robert de Wybyr⁴ and his heirs. The rents of the vill amounted to £18 8s. 3d.⁵

At the same period, John de Baliol held in Wythtonstall 135½ acres of demesne worth, at 6d. an acre, £3 7s. 9d. There were three free tenants,

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6907. . . . Ego Milo de Quinctunstal . . . Deo et B. Mariae et magistro et fratribus Hospitalis Scae Mariae de Westgate in Novo Castro pro salute anime meae et domini mei terciam partem tofti mei in villa de Quinctunstal versus occidentem cum pert. suis et cum xiiij acris terrae cultae cum pert. in campis ejusdem villae et cum toto prato meo apud Langelandes et apud Holmedwes et apud Standandestan et cum communi pastura ejusdem villae, et cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus infra villam et extra villam ad eandem villam pertinentibus, in puram et perp. elemosinam. Partes vero acrarum terrae cultae haec sunt: apud Langelandes ij acrae versus orientem, apud Ebbecestre Lidgate j acra, apud spinam j acra, apud Lundene j acra, apud Flat j acra et dimidia versus orientem, apud Crukes j acra et dim., apud West-riding j acra et dim., apud Uluhom j acra et dim. versus orientem, apud Westenebrokes j acra et dim., apud Heuedland in Lami-riding ij rodas, apud Laddewelle j rodas. Quare volo et concedo quod praed. mag. et fratres habeant et teneant praed. terram cum omn. pert. suis et libertatibus in lib. puram et perp. elemos. sicut aliquae elemosina liberius teneri potest aut concedi (warranty). Hiiis test. Rob. de Neuham, Rob. de Hindeleie, Will. fratre ejus, Patricio vicario de Biwelle, Dno Willo de Percenei decano, Steph. vicario de Thinem, Jordano capell. de Novo Castro, Alano vicario de Ovingham, Hugone vicario de Welpington, Serlone de Herle et multis aliis. (Same seal as to note 1, page 183.)

² *Ibid.* Nos. 6966 a, 6966 b. To each of these deeds the seal of the hospital, in a very imperfect state, is appended. It is pointed oval, 2 inches by 1¼ inches, and has a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with Our Lord on her knees. The legend is effaced.

³ Guy Darrayns granted to Galfred vitraius two acres of a new assart at Holnhurst. Seal oval, 1½ inches by 1¼ inches. Antique gem: male bearded and filleted head ✠ SIGILL WIDONIS DE AREINES. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 5537.

⁴ [No date.] John de Balliol grants to William Wibern and his heirs a rent of 100s. yearly, to be received at Whitsuntide and Martinmas from a farm which Guy of Arraynes and his heirs rented of him in the Newland near Derwent, for service of a twelfth part of a knight's fee. Newlands deeds, No. 1, *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Balliolo, 53 Hen. III. No. 43.

viz.: Elias, son of Gilbert, who held 16 acres and paid 8d. a year; John de Brus, who held 6 acres and paid 6d.; and Gilbert Fabian, who held 1 acre and paid 1d. at Christmas; and there were four farmers, William the grieve, Henry the baker, Elyas the chaplain, and John de Brus, who held together $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres by deed at the yearly rent of 32s. 4d. The brewhouse produced 18s. Seven bondmen held 24 acres each and paid 10s. apiece; William Wygot and widow Tyew held 70 acres and paid 22s.; eleven cottars held $41\frac{1}{2}$ acres and paid 21s. 5d. The sum of the vill was £11 12s. 9d., and, like Newlands, it had been granted for a term of ten years by Roger Darrayns to John de Baliol.¹ In an inquisition taken three years later, it is stated that Roger Darrayns held Whittonstall and Newlands by the service of half a knight's fee, doing suit of court at Bywell.²

One of these early tenants in Whittonstall, a certain William de Morpath, in 1225, being about to set out for the Holy Land with his wife and sons in fulfilment of a vow, leased, on payment of 20s., his toft and croft, with 20 acres in the fields of Qvictonestal, to his father-in-law, Fabian of Qvictonestal, or his assigns, in trust to hold until his return; but if neither he, his wife, nor any of his sons should return within twelve years, the premises, with the appurtenances thereof, were to pass to his [William's] daughter, Ysabellis, who was meanwhile to be maintained by Fabian.³ The pilgrims apparently did not return, and tidings of their deaths must have reached his daughter

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Balliolo, 53 Hen. III. No. 43.

² *Inq. p.m.* Agnes uxor. Hugonis de Balliolo, 55 Hen. III. No. 33.

³ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6926. Haec est conventio facta inter Willelmum de Morpathe et Fabianum de Qvictonestal patrem suum in lege, viz., quod praed. Wills concessit et dimisit praed. Fabiano vel cuiuscumque assignare voluerit xx. acras terrae in campis de Qvictonestal cum tofto et crofto. Tenendas et habendas libere et quiete a festo S. Martini hyemalis usque in duodecim annos sequentes pro xx. sol. quos sibi dedit, ob adimplendum uotum suum et uxoris suae in Terram Sanctam, pro omn. serviciis, salvo forinseco serv. quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in villa de Qvictonestal et salvo hoc quod praed. Fabianus custodiet praedicto Willo quandam filiam suam a praed. festo S. Martini usque ad reditum suum, et si eum ante finem vel ad finem xij annorum redire non contigerit cum uxore sua et pueris suis quos sumet secum in itinere suo, ipsa praed. filia nomine Isabellis post finem xij annorum accipiet omnes fructus terrae praed. usque ad reditum patris sui vel matris suae vel puerorum qui recedent cum patre suo vel matre sua; et ut ista conventio firma et stabilis et inconcussa et sine dolo per xij annos permaneat factum est inter illos cyrographum bipartitum. (Clause of seals mutually appended.) Actum anno Incarnationis Domini, m^o.cc^o vicesimo v^o. Hiis test. Willo de Hyndeley, Alano de Thesedale, Ada Dreng, Rob. fil. Fabiani, Ranulfo de Fairhil, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo de Corwelle et multis aliis. (Seal wanting.)

Ibid. No. 6926.* . . . Ego Fabianus . . . confirmavi Willelmo de Morphache cum Agneta filia mea in liberum maritagium et heredibus ex ipso Willo et Agneta progressis terciam partem tocius terrae meae quam teneo in villa de Cuictunstal, scil., illas xx. acras terrae quas Domina Hawys aliquamdiu tenuit in villa de Cuictunstal. Habendam . . . Reddendo annuatim mihi et hered. meis j libram cymini ad festum S. Cuthberti in Septembri et faciendo forinsecum serv. quantum pertinet ad tant. terram in eadem villa de Cuictunstal. Test. hiis. Willo de Hindelay, Roberto de Maynewelle, Ranulfo de Fayrhil, Gileberto fratre ejus, Alano de Tesedale, Helia de Stocfehl, Millone de Cuictunstal, Gileberto de Heley, Alano de Milneburne et pluribus aliis. (Seal wanting.)

Sibilla before 1245-1246, when, for three marks of silver given to her by Guido de Arenis in her great need, she released to him her rights in her father's lands by the return of a writ *de morte antecessoris*, before the king's justiciar, Sir Roger de Thurkilleby, at Newcastle, 30 Hen. III.¹

The transactions by which Whittonstall and Newlands were transferred from the family of Darrayns to that of Menevill were spread over a series of years. In 1288 Guy Darrayns quit-claimed to Adam de Menevill all right in a rent of 10 mares arising out of Whittonstall.² On Wednesday after Nov. 20th, 1292, Guy Darrayns, lord of Whittonstall, conveyed to Master Roger de Hecham of Newcastle two parts of the manor, certain lands, more specifically described in the deed, his court of the vill of Whittonstall and of Newlands, with all its appurtenances, the coal mines, etc., in return for which there was to be paid for fourteen years one silver obolus at Christmas, and after the termination of the said term of fourteen years, twenty mares of silver by two yearly payments. Sir Robert de Mayneuille, knight, Simon de Dissington, Richard Tyson, John de Normanuille, John de Mayneuille, Gilbert de Fayrhill, Adam de Eltringham, and others, were witnesses to the charter.³ By a deed made at Whittonstall, on Tuesday, January 4th, 1295, in the presence of Sir John Swyneburne and Sir William de Haltone, knights, Robert de Boteland, Richard Tyson, William de Tyndale, William de Biwelle, clerk, and others, Guy Darrayns conveyed certain lands and houses held by Roger the grieve, and others, to John de Vallibus.⁴

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6926.† . . . Sibilla filia quondam Willi de Morpath . . . quietum clamasse . . . Guidoni de Arenis et her. suis totum jus et clamium quod habui . . . in xx. acris terrae cum pert. in Quictunstall, quas petii versus praed. Guidonem per breve Dni Regis de morte antecessoris coram Dno Rogero de Thurkilleby et sociis suis justic. Dni Regis apud Novum Castrum super Tynam itinerant. a^o regni Reg. Henr. fil. regis Johis xxx. pro iij marcis argenti quas praed. Guido mihi dedit in mea magna necessitate. . . . Test. Willo Heyrun, tunc vicecom. Norhumbriae, Hugone de Bolebec, Eustac. de laual, Henr. de laual, Willo de Wybir², Rob de Cressewelle, Ada Barat, Willo de Mesnilhermer, Nicholao de Frankeville, Henr. de B'netone, Nicholao de Whitcestre, Willo de Salecok et aliis. Round seal of green wax, 1³/₈ inches diameter. *Fleur-de-lys.* ✠ Sⁱ SYBILLE FIL WILLI DE MORPA.

² *Ibid.* No. 6915.

³ *Ibid.* No. 6914 b.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 6909.

DARRAYNS OF WHITTONSTALL AND CALLERTON.

The seals attached to the Darrayns charter, preserved in the Treasury at Durham, bear *an orle*, upon which are six small objects which resemble, but are not, escallop shells. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6595.*

BERNARD DE ARENIS had from Hugh de Baliol = [Isabella, daughter of Alden de Hindley; she
a grant of the manor of Whittonstall (a). re-married Sir William de Hindley (r).]

Guy Darrayns, son and heir, in 1240 held Whittonstall, Callerton Darrayns, = Hawys (x). Milo de Whittonstall,
and East Heddon (b); founded a chantry in the church of Bywell St. Peter; and died before 1268 (c). *alias* Milo Darenes.

Roger Darrayns, son and heir; party to = Isolda, liv. at Josceline Darrayns, Ysabela, mar. Hugh Darrayns of Hind-
an agreement with Alexander de Baliol Callerton, to whom Sibilla de Hindley gave William, son ley, whose lands
in 1272 (e); held lands (at Callerton) of the manor of Mitford in 1275 (g); died before 1286 (f), aged 30 years (f). 29th Nov., 1300 (h). lands at Hindley (g). Hunter of Medomsley (t). of William the descended to Guy
Darrayns 'jure hereditario'; liv. 1292 (w).

Guy Darrayns, son and heir, was 3 years of age at his father's death, and = Milo, a witness to a grant
became ward of Eleanor de Genovre, wife of Alexander de Baliol (j); granted lands at Whittonstall, 4th January, 1295/6, to John de Vaux (k). from Robert, son of Fabian de Whittonstall; brother of Ydo de Areines (l).

... = Sir Robert Darrayns, knight, of = 2nd. Aline ... mar. William Dar- Matilda, daughter and Isolda, daughter
Callerton Darrayns, Whitton- at Ponteland, rayns, party to deeds, 1353 and 1357 (n), heiress of Gwyhard and of Guy Dar-
stall and Newlands; sheriff of Wednesd'y, 29th toedee, 1353 and 1357 (n), Isabella de Hebburn of rayns, in 1345
Northumberland, 1334-1339 June, 1344; had acquired Brotherwick before 1349 at Newton to
(m); died, indebted to the assignment of doth of same (o). before 1349 William de granted lands
Crown, 3rd Dec. 1344; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. III. No. 53 (q) (s). year. (o). April, 1353 (u). at Newton to
William de Charlton (p).

Robert Darrayns, son and heir, was 9 years of age at the time of his father's inquisition; died *s.p.* (u). Isabella, sister and heiress (u), mar. William de Kellawe of Great Lumley; living a widow at Midsummer, 1366, when she released her rights in Whittonstall to William de Meneville (v), and, in 1368, when Roger de Widdrington granted her an annual rent of 10s. out of Ellington, which had once belonged to her father (l). William, son of Matilda Darrayns (r). = Isabella (r).
Christian, married Awkland (r).

(a) P.R.O. *Greenwich Hospital Documents*, box 20, bundle 'O,' No. 16.

(b) *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 382, 383, 385.

(c) *Inq. p.m.* Johanna de Balliol, 53 Hen. III., No. 43.

(d) In a grant made by Fabian de Quicunstal before 1225 of 25 acres of land, they are said to be those which Domina Hawys once held; *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6926**.

(e) *Inq. p.m.* Adam de Meneville, 35 Edw. I. No. 125.

(f) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5494*.

(g) *Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6928.

(h) *Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6924.

(i) *Ibid.* 1^{mae} 5^{tae}, *Elemos.* No. 3.

(j) *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 744.

(k) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6914**.

(l) *Ibid.* No. 6927*. 'Hiiis testibus. Domino Willelmo de Hindel', Ydone de Araines. Milone fratre ejus.'

(m) P.R.O. *Lists and Indexes*, No. ix.

(n) *Cf.* vol. ii. of this work, pp. 88, 89.

(o) *Cf.* vol. v. of this work, p. 255.

(p) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 255*.

(q) Robert, William and Symon Darrayns are mentioned in a list of men-at-arms, 7th July, 1323. Hodgson-Hind, *Northumberland*, p. 303.

(r) *Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS.* 1153, fol. 52, and 1448, fol. 13.

(s) *Cf. Northumberland Assize Rolls, 18-22 Edw. III.* Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 386, 423, and 436.

(t) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5161*.

(u) *Cf. Northumberland Assize Rolls, 28-32 Edw. III.* Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 493.

(v) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6920*. Ydo de Arenes grants, 'nomine dotis,' to his mother Isabella and Sir William de Hindeley 20s. out of Hidewin, and half a mare out of Unthanz for the life of Isabella.

(w) *Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6922. Quit-claim from Guydo Darayns to Adam de Meneville of all right in lands which once belonged to Hugo Darayns in Hindeley which descended to Guy 'jure hereditario.' *Ibid.* No. 6931; Hugo de Arrayns grants to Adam de Meneville a messuage and 6 acres of land in the vill of Hindley. At Hyndeley A.D. 1292/3.

QUIKUMSTAL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa honorum Johannis filii Christianae	0	13	1	unde regi	1	2½
.. Nicholai molendinarii	0	11	9	..	1	2
.. Gilberti filii praepositi	0	13	0	..	1	2½
.. Johannis filii Jordani	1	7	6	..	2	6
.. Roberti Mayre	1	0	4	..	1	10¼
.. Rogeri de Heetham (<i>sic</i>)	5	0	4	..	9	1½
.. Patriicii de Bywell	0	14	0	..	1	3
.. Willelmi filii Julianae... ..	1	10	1	..	2	9
.. Ricardi Hying	1	15	6	..	3	2¾
.. Roberti de Craucrok	2	13	7	..	4	10½
.. Waldevi de Quikunstal	1	19	6½	..	3	7¼
.. Eliae filii Ranulphi	1	0	9	..	1	10¾
Summa totalis hujus villae. £18 19s. 5½d. Unde domino regi, 34s. 6½d.						

By a deed executed at Felton, on the 28th of December, 1298, Adam de Menevill obtained a release from Guy Darrayns of all claims on ten marks a year, rent which he had agreed to pay for lands, etc., in Whittonstall,¹ and a similar release was given at Corbridge, on December 6th, 1299, for all the money Adam was owing for lands in Quyctunstal and Neulond.² By an undated deed made before Sir Robert de Balliol, knight, sheriff of Northumberland, and other witnesses, Guy Darrayns conveyed his lands and coal mines in Whittonstall, together with the reversion of the lands there held in dower by his mother Isolda, to John de Vallibus,³ who by a quit-claim dated at Leysingby, on June 9th, 1299, obtained from Isolda, widow of Roger de Areyns, her dower lands at a payment of 40s. a year for her life, with a covenant to satisfy her for ward



¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6915.*

² *Ibid. No. 6595.* Seal round, one inch in diameter. *Orle* charged with six indeterminate bearings: "SIGILLVM: DEI: DARENIS." An enlarged reproduction is given in the text.

³ *Ibid. No. 6918.*

and relief if any of the free tenants should die.¹ By a deed made at Callerton,² on November 29th, 1300, Isolda quit-claimed to John de Vallibus the said rent of 40s. and released the lands from all claim,³ her son Guy, by a deed made at the same place on the same day, confirming the release.⁴

All of these conveyances seem to have been by way of mortgage, for when Robert Darrayns of Callerton died, on the 3rd of December 1344, in debt to the Crown to the amount of £727 18s. 5d., incurred when he was sheriff,⁵ his lands were seised to the king's use by Robert Bertram, the escheator, and his newly married second wife had some difficulty in obtaining possession of her thirds. Several inquisitions were held, which show that Robert Darrayns, at the time of his death, held a capital messuage, a dovecot and demesne lands, with certain messuages and rents in Whittonstall, held of the manor of Bywell by homage and suit of court every third week, and the payment of 3s. 4d. to the castle ward of Newcastle. In Newlands he held a free rent of 8d. payable by John de Newland, a water mill, 13 husbandlands, and 4 cottages, all held of the manor of Bywell, rendering yearly 5½ marks, besides a rent charge payable to [illegible] of £5.⁶

¹ *Ibid.* No. 6923. . . . Esolda de Areyns relicta Rogeri de Areyns . . . quietum clamasse Johi de Vallibus et hered. suis . . . omnes illas terras cum omn. suis pert. quas habeo in villa de Quictonstall cum serviciis liberorum. quas quidem terras et quae serv. [h]abeo in praed. villa nomine dotis. Hab. et tenend. . . . reddendo inde mihi in tota vita mea xl. sol. pro omn. demandis. Et si ita contingit quod aliquis lib. tenencium me vivente in fata decedat, tunc volo quod praed. Johannes de warda et relevio mihi satisfaciatur, si ita sit quod wardam vel relevium debeo habere secundum quantitatem wardae et relevii. In cujus rei test. . . . Hiis test. Dno. Johe de Swyneburne milite, Johe de Haltone, Robt. de Reymes, Robt. de Botelaund, Ric. Tuipyn, Petro de Elande, et aliis. Dat. apud Leysingby die martis prox. post fest. Pent. anno Dni. mcc. nonogesimo nono. (Seal wanting.) About one-half of a seal is left to another deed of Isolda de Arayns (*Misc. Chart. No. 6925*). It is pointed oval, 1¼ inches by 1 inch. A female figure standing, having upon her extended left arm a falcon, while a dog leaps up towards her. Above the falcon is a crescent moon and a star. SIGILLVM: . . .

Another almost similar deed. Witnesses Wydo de Aireynis my son, John de Hedewyne, Robert de Couyngtre, Peter de Eland, Wald' de Qyttonstalle, and others. Dated at Caluerdoun, vigil of S. Andrew, 29 Edw. I. (November 29th, 1300).

² Callerton Darrayns—now Darras-hall.

³ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6923, No. 6924.*

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 6919. Ysolda de Harayns, and Gydo de Harayns, her son, by a deed made in 1299, granted to Roger de Hecham a rent of 30s., arising out of Whittonstal. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6594.*

⁵ A nostre seigneur le Roi et a soun conseil monstre Robert le fitz Robert Darreyns nadgers viscount de Northumber' qe com toutz les terres et tenements qe furent au dit Robert son pier furent seizez en la mayn nostre dit seigneur le Roi par le viscount en dit Counte pur certeynge dette d[illegible] au Roi en la vie le dit Robert le pier apres qi mort certeingez gentz sount abattyz sur la possessioun le Roi et les vns enpledent altres par asset des ditz terres et rentes issuant des meismes les tenementz en prejudice du dit nostre seigneur le Roi et desheritaunce du dit Robert fitz Robert qi vncore est dencz age. Par qe pleise a nostre dit seigneur le Roi ensi ordiner qe lestat nostre dit seigneur le Roi celle partie lui seit sauue et lenfaunt sauue sauncz desheriteson. [Endorsed. 'Nichil fiat.'] P.R.O. *Ancient Petitions*, No. 8235.

⁶ *Inq. p. m.* Robert Darrayns: 19 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 53. Writs dated 12th July, 1344; 14th July, 1344; 19th May, 1345; 4th August, 1345; 10th March, 1345/6. Inquisitions taken [illegible] 1345; 12th August, 1345; 28th July, 1344. Assignment of Dower, 18th August, 1344.

It seems probable that John de Vans was a kinsman of the Menevills. By an undated deed in the possession of the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, John de Vallibus, 'lord of Bewfront,' grants his lands at Whittonstall to Adam de Menevyle to hold at the yearly rent of £9 16s. In case Adam died without children the lands were to remain to John de Menevyle, his brother, and his heirs, with remainder successively to Matilda, sister of Adam and John, and her heirs, to Isabel, his sister, and her heirs, with the ultimate remainder to the heirs of John de Vallibus himself.¹

About the year 1307 Adam de Menevill obtained a grant of free warren in Whittonstall² and at the same time there was a suit respecting the iron mines of Whittonstall and Newlands between him and John of Brittany, then lord of the barony of Bywell,³ whose bailiffs had, without Adam's licence, been digging for ore. A commission was issued on the 27th of March, 1307, to John de Vallibus and Robert de Barton to hold an enquiry, and accordingly an inquisition was taken at Corbridge on the 19th of May following. It was found that 'John de Balliolo, father of Hugh, Alexander, and of John de Balliolo,' then living, had granted to Guy Darreins all his lands and tenements in Whittonstal and the Neuland by boundaries mentioned in the charter; that after Guy Darrayns's death his son Roger leased the said land and all things thereto belonging to the said Alexander de Baliol for a term of twelve years. Roger died, leaving his son Guy, only three years of age, whose wardship was given by the said Alexander de Baliol, to his wife Alianor de Genoure. The inquiry seems to show that no reservation of the mines had been made to the lord of Bywell.⁴

By a deed, dated at York, Nov. 13th, 1318, which Adam de Menevill had from John de Stutevill, the latter quit-claimed lands and tenements in Bywell and Stokesfield, and the pools (stagnis) and fisheries in the water

¹ Whittonstall deeds; *Greenwich Hospital Papers*, No. 5. A charter to the same purport in the Treasury at Durham (Misc. Chart. No. 6945) gives the reserved rent at £10.

² *Cal. Rot. Chart.* 35 Edward I. No. 64. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 394.

³ The boundaries of Adam de Menevill's lands are set out in the following document:—

Vu per ambulacyon fait per enter monsire Johan Nevel seniore de Bywell, et monsire Adam Menavell seniore de Wyttonstall, et monsire Johan Derres, enter lez teres de Bywell, Whyttonstall et Newlandes. En primis a commensere all mydstreme de Derwent ove lez boundes de Northumbrie et lez boundes de Busschoppriche et Whyttonstall departere all pee de Huntborne et illouges assendere all Elldyne myres iesquis all' Apperly parksyde, et issynt all' Skytterlyn hede et illouges iesquis all' Tute thorn de Careborne hede iesquis all' bounder de le neyff Folllys dele Farle evyll sur Farle, et illouges iesquis all Gray mere. En Bakworth leche et illouges per une seme foss iesquis all' Vnthankfelde syde et illouges iesquis all Dede-man lech, et issint per le mydes dell more borne iesquis all Derwent ow yll. commensere devante dyte. *Greenwich Hospital Documents*, Whittonstall, box 20, bundle 'O,' No. 12.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Adam de Menevill, 35 Edw. I. No. 125. Cf. *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 743.

of Tyne ;¹ and, in 1310, he obtained a charter of confirmation from John de Corbrigge of lands in the same place given him by John de Ullesby.² By a deed made in London on the 5th of May, 1316, Robert, son of Walter le Glaswriste del Neweland, grants all his lands in le Newelande to John, son of Adam de Menevill.³ In 1331 Adam's son, John de Menevill, granted a lease of the pool (estaunk) and fishery of Bywell to Adam Uncouth of Ovyntone.⁴ By a deed made at Whittonstall on the 3rd of October, 1325, William de Silkesworthe conveyed the manor of Wittonstal and Newland, with the land of Fairhill, to John, son of Adam de Menenille, and Agnes his wife. If Agnes outlived John she was to pay 40s. yearly to John's heirs ; if she married again she was to pay £4. Power was given to distrain for the payment, and in case, through the default of Agnes or her husband, the land was uncultivated or made waste power was given to enter and possess.⁵

WHITTONSTALL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Hugo Fabyan, 4s. ; Robertus Saddyng, 5s. ; Robertus del Hagg, 2s. 3d. Summa, 11s. 3d.

On the 6th of June, 1336, a commission was appointed pursuant to an ordinance made in the last Parliament to arrest Richard Scot, John de Galeway, John de Houghton, Thomas de Galeway, Thomas Haukyn, Robert Hert, Hugh son of Geoffrey Rabas, Adam de Holynsyde, and Robert de Felton, 'chaundaler,' who had murdered John Lubbald and Roger Lubbald at the West Spitalcroft 'in the barony of Bywell,' and were suspected of other felonies.⁶

John de Menevill in 1341 acquired Horden in the county of Durham,⁷ and apparently made that place his chief residence. He was party to the

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 254.* To the deed a pretty little seal is attached. It is round, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Within a cusped quatrefoil with leaf, sprays in the cuspings, is placed a shield bearing *barry of fifteen, over all a lion rampant.* s¹ IEDAN DE STOVTEVILLE.

² *Ibid.* No. 245.

³ *Ibid.* No. 696.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 248.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 6597. To this deed the seal is attached. *On a shield a lion rampant, standing on the shield, an eagle displayed.*

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls,* 10 Edward III. pt. i. memb. 2. *Cf. Ibid.* 10 Edward III. pt. i. memb. 4 ; and 10 Edward III. pt. ii. memb. 16.

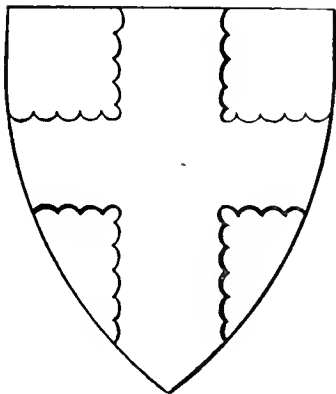
⁷ In 1340 Sir Thomas Holland gave power of attorney to give seisin to Ralph de Neville of two parts of the manor of Horden (*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6263*) ; and in the same year Ralph de Nevill, lord of Raby, granted the manor of Horden to John, son of Adam de Menevill (*Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6264). In 1341 John de Menevill and his wife Agnes had a grant from Robert, son of Robert de Holland, of a third part of the manor of Horden (*Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6265). In 1354, Robert de Holland having granted two parts of the manor of Horden to his brother, Sir Thomas de Holland, for his life, and Thomas having granted the same to John, son of Adam de Menevill and Agnes, his wife, who have in turn granted the same to their son, William de Menevill, Robert de Holland quitclaims the same to William de Menevill (*Ibid.* Misc. Chart. No. 6272).

settlement made, June 11th, 1356, upon the marriage of John, son of Adam de Vaus, with Barnaba, daughter of Roger de Widdrington.¹ Some indefinite interest in Whittonstall was retained by the Vaus family as late as 1385, when a commission was issued on the 21st of August, by Richard II., to enquire into a complaint made by Thomas Menevill that John Vaus, Alan Vaus, and other men of Hexhamshire had raided his lands at Whittonstall and Fairhill, had carried off 30 horses, 20 heifers, 100 oxen, 100 cows, and other goods, had beaten and wounded his men and servants and had done damage to the enormous amount of £1,000.²

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6947. Also Egerton Charters, Brit. Mus. No. 539. Cf. vol. iv. p. 201.*

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6964, No. 6965. Cf. Pat. Rolls, 8 Richard II. pt. i. memb. 8.*

MENEVILL OF WHITTONSTALL AND HORDEN.



ARMS: *A cross engrailed.*

ROBERT DE MENEVILL, as a holder of 20 librates of land, = ... [? sister of 22nd Sept., 1278, gave security to take upon him the order of knighthood (*k*); as Sir Robert de Maynevill, knight, was witness to a Whittonstall charter, 26th Nov., 1292. Robert de Wyberis].*

Adam de Menevill (*a*), in 1286 = ... John de Menevyle = ... Matilda (*a*).
nephew and heir of Robert of Milburn (*a*) (*c*). Isabella (*a*).
de Wybur' (*r*); died *circa* 1306; *Inq. p.m.* 35 Edw. I. No. 125 (*d*).

John de Menevill of Milburn, living 26th March, 1325 (*c*).

John de Menevill (*b*); = Agnes, dau. of William de Silkeworthe (*g*); mar. on in 1343 had a release of Horden, co. Durham (*i*). or before 3rd Oct., 1325 (*b*); party to deed in 1343 (*f*); living a widow in 1361, in possession of Thornley (*m*) (*e*).

Dyonisia, liv. 1366 (*d*); buried at Easington (*n*).

Sir William de Menevill, knight, lord of Horden, purchased St. Mary's Hospital lands at Whittonstall, 9th July, 1368 (*e*); died *circa* 1372; *Inq. p.m.* 28, Hatfield (1372) (*m*); will dated 20th Jan., 1371; to be bur. at Easington (*n*).

Isabella, daughter of Sir Marmaduke de Lumley; she re-married Sir William Fulthorp, knight (*p*), before 1st Oct., 1397; *Inq. p.m.* 12 Skirlaw (1399-1400) (*s*).

John de Menevill, liv. 17th March, 1333 (*m*).
Nicholas de Menevill, liv. 10th Oct. 1354 (*m*).

Thomas de Menevill, of Apperley in 1366 (*m*), upon whom his brother entailed lands in Hawthorn in 1354, and who had a lease of Whittonstall and Newlands in 1372 (*e*); named in his brother's will (*n*); liv. 9th Oct., 1397 (*e*).

Alice liv. 1410, in possession of her dower; Isabella, widow of Sir William Claxton, was her heir (*h*).

1st, William de Laton, lord of Laton, co. Pal., mar. before Aug., 1372 (*m*) (*s*).

Isabella, daughter and sole heiress, was 18 years of age in 1372, had letters of fraternity from the prior and convent of Durham, 12th August, 1416 (*m*); died 2nd February, 1421 (*m*).

2nd, Sir William de Claxton, knight (*s*).

* In a deed, dated 1286, Robert de Wyberis grants to Adam, son of Sir Robert de Menevill, his nephew, a rent in Newlands. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5492.*

(*a*) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6,945*; (*b*) *Ibid.* No. 6,597; (*c*) *Ibid.* No. 6,934; (*d*) *Ibid.* Nos. 6,939, 6,961; (*e*) *Ibid.* No. 6,941; (*f*) *Ibid.* No. 6,949; (*g*) *Ibid.* No. 6,966; (*h*) *Ibid.* 6,967; (*i*) *Ibid.* No. 6,266; (*k*) Palgrave, Parliamentary Writs; Hodgson-Hind, *Northumberland*, p. 296; (*l*) *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 743; (*m*) Surtees *Durham*, vol. i. p. 30; (*n*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, p. 32; (*o*) Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 274; (*p*) *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 162; (*q*) *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 306; (*r*) *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6492*; (*s*) Surtees *Durham*, vol. i. p. 28.

By a deed made at Whittonstall, November 31st, 1344, William de Meneville manumitted William Darraunt whom, with his offspring, goods, chattels, etc., Roger, lord of Eltrincham, had conveyed to him.¹

William de Menevill left an only daughter, Isabella, lady of Whittonstall and Horden, who became wife, first of William de Laton, and secondly of Sir William Claxton, knight; by the first marriage she had issue a daughter, and was succeeded by the eldest son of her second marriage, who bore his father's name of William.

CLAXTON.

ARMS: *Gules, a fess between 3 hedgehogs argent.* Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet or, a hedgehog.*
St. George's Visitation of Durham, 1615.

Joan....., living at = Sir William Claxton, = Isabella, widow of William de Laton, and daughter and heir of William
 Epiphany, 1369 (a), knight, lord of Clax- | de Menevill (a), living a widow 14th January, 1387 (b); had letters of
 1st wife. ton (a); will dated | fraternity from the prior and convent of Durham, 12th August, 1416;
 1380 (a). died 2nd February, 1421 (a).

Sir William Claxton, knight, heir to his mother's estates = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Eure, John Claxton Other
 at Horden, Haswell, Hawthorn and Pespool, all in co. | knight, living a widow 29th May, 9 | of Hulam, issue.
 Pal.; aged 40 in 1421; died 1430; will pr. 31st May, | Hen. VI. (a), to whom Isabella Claxton | co. Pal. (a),
 1430 (a); had seisin of the manor of Whittonstall, | gave a reversionary interest in Fair- | etc., etc.
 and lands at Fayrhill, 2nd May, 1413 (c). hill and Whittonstall (b).

Elizabeth, daughter = Sir Robert Claxton, knt. Anne, daughter of Wm. John Claxton, second son, to whom Elizabeth,
 of Sir William of Horden, Claxton, and Dilston (a); died Richard Claxton, third son, a priest, liv. 1430
 Hilton of Hilton, baron of the 1484; *Inq. p.m.* 4th VI. and 1479 (a). living 1430 (a). Joan, liv.
 bishopric (a). October, 1491 (a). Thomas Claxton, youngest son (a). 1430 (a).

Margaret, daughter and co-heir, married Sir William Elmeden, knight; was 50 years of age 4th October, 1484 (a).
 ↓
 Jane, daughter and co-heir, married John Cartington of Cartington; was 40 years of age 4th October, 1484; living a widow 20th February, 1522 (a); in 1519 'lady of Whittonstall and Newlands' (c); articles before marriage, 19th Dec., 1457 (c).
 ↓
 Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir, married Richard Conyers, second son of Sir John Conyers of Hornby, co. Ebor.; articles before marriage, 10th Nov. 1464 (a); she re-married Robert Pilkington; was 30 years of age 4th October, 1484 (a).
 ↓
 Felice, daughter and co-heir, married Sir Ralph Widdrington of Widdrington, knight; was 26 years of age 4th October, 1484 (a).
 ↓

(a) *Surtrees' Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. pp. 28, 30, 31. (b) *Whittonstall Charters* in Durham Treasury.
 (c) *Whittonstall Deeds, Greenwich Hospital Papers.*

At Sir Robert Claxton's death, about 1484, his large possessions in the county of Durham were divided amongst three of his four daughters, viz.: Margaret, wife of Sir William Elmeden; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Conyers; and Felice, wife of Sir Ralph Widdrington. Whittonstall, Newlands and

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 6598.* The witnesses are John de Birtley, John de Vaus, Adam Bromley, Thomas son of Adam.

Dilston were given to his second daughter, Jane, wife of John Cartington of Cartington, by a settlement dated 19th December, 1457, made on her marriage. She was living, a widow, in 1522, and at her death Whittonstall and Newlands passed to her grandson, Cuthbert Radcliffe of Dilston.

WHITTONSTALL MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

John Ayden, Robert Ayden, Rauff Burk, Wylm Thomson, Robert Wylkinson, John Cowper, Rychard Suyrtes, John Surtes, Robert Selby, John Elyson, John Selby, Andro Barkus, Rauff Barker, Peter Egilstan, Georg Ranaldson, Robert Alanson, Rychard Brown, Rauf Cowper, Wylm Cowper, Raufe Buytlore, Christofer Smethe, Thomas Erryngton, Rauff Surtes; able with horse and harnes. John Barkus, Necholas Tomson, Georg Wylkynson, John Slaytor, Thomas Farbeyk, Robert Brown, Thomas Bertson, John Suyrts, Rauff Selbye, Georg Elyson, Rauff Smythe, George Belly, Thomas Belly, Rychard Belly, John Barker, Rychard Wylly, Rog. Belly; naither with hors nor harnes.¹

In a survey made in 1570 it is stated that Sir George Ratclyf, knight, holds his manor of Newlandes with all lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and other hereditaments to the said manor belonging, freely, by charter, and pays yearly 73s. 4d.; he holds the manor of Whyttonstall by a similar tenure but paying yearly one pound of pepper only.² At the muster of the Middle Marches, taken on the Moot-law on March 26th, 1580, eight of Sir George Ratcliffe's tenants at Whittonstall presented themselves.³ Amongst the Whittonstall and Newlands tenants were bearers of the well-known names of Ridley, Selby, and Surtees.

1587, March. Administration of the goods of Richard Selby of Newlands, in the parish of Whittonstall, granted to Eleanor Hopper, widow, sister of the defunct. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1591, January 24th. Will of John Selbye of Newlands in the parish of Whittingstal, yeoman. To be buried in the church of Whittingstal. To Margaret, my wife, and Edward Selby, my son, my lease of my farmhold; my sons John and Thomas Selby; my daughters Elizabeth and Agnes Selby; to Henrie Stevenson, my daughter's son. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1597, June 5th. Inventory of the goods of Edward Selby, the elder of Newlands in the parish of Whittonstall. *Ibid.*

1597, August 6th. Will of John Ridley of Whittingstawl, county Northumberland, gentleman. To Thomas Ridley, my half brother, five marks; to my father; to my brother, Francis Ridley; my wife's sister, Francis Lasinbie; to George Lasinbie, my father-in-law; to Peter, Thomas and Robert Lasinbie, my brethren-in-law; to my uncle, John Douthwaite, and his wife; my child. Inventory dated December 11th, 1597. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1604, November 8th. Administration of the personal estate of Alexander Ridley of the parish of Whittonstall, granted to Janet Ridley, the widow; Thomas and Francis Ridley, the sons. *Ibid.*

1611, July 28th. Will of John Selbie of Newlands, in the parish of Whittingstal. To my son, Lancelot; my daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Isable; my son, Cuthbert Selbie. *Ibid.*

¹ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 174.

² Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

³ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 22.

In a suit¹ relating to the boundaries of the manor of Whittonstall heard in the court of Exchequer in 1620, Cuthbert Jopling of Newlands, yeoman, aged seventy-seven years, deposed that

'The bounds of Whittonstall are as follows :—round Newlands and Fearle ; from the mid-stream of Darwyn, up Meere burn to the Sandy-ford, thence to Deadman lech to a black dike under Unthank edge, thence to a stone called the Grey-mare lying on the north of Shotley church, thence to Backworth lech, Tutes thorn, Carry-burn, Skitterlyn, Apperley-park-nook, Eldon Myres, down Hunter burn to Darwyn.'²

And Cuthbert Surtees of Ebchester, aged eighty years, deposed that

'The bounds of Whittonstall are from the mid-stream of Darwen westward up Meere burn to the Reedpeth, thence to the stone called Grey-mare,³ the black dike, down the bank to Backworth burn, up again to the Tate thorn called by some Watchhill, down to Carryburn head, still downward to Skitterinlyn, Apperley burn, Eldon Myres, Huntra burn, and so down again to Darwen.'

A tenement in Newlands formerly belonging to the chantry of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Bywell, and lately held by John Dennyng on lease, and then by John Barker, was with other lands sold by the Crown to Benjamin Harris and Robert Morgan, to be held of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty in free and common socage.⁴ Sir Edward Radcliffe's estate having been sequestered by his delinquency, he obtained the discharge of the manor of Whittonstall on the 26th of July, 1653,⁵ and of the manor of Newlands on the 21st of November following.⁶ Ten years afterwards the proprietors in the chapelry of Whittonstall were Sir Edward Radcliffe, who was rated at £240 per annum ; Andrew Jobling of Newlands, who was rated at £4 10s. for the coal pits ;⁷ and Thomas Hopper, who was rated at £4 for the mill.⁸

NEWLANDS SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.⁹

Cuthbert Warde, Widdow Taylor, Cuthbert Selbey, John Selbey, Ralph Stephenson, Lance Selbey, William Cooper, Robert Forster, Joshua Hopper, each one chimney ; Peter Hopwood, Robert Atkinson, Cuthbert Taylor, John Browne, Henry Shorte, John Nicholson, John Selbey, Widdow Comings, John Hill, George Spruse, not payable.

¹ Exchequer Depositions by Commission, 17 Jas. Mich. Term, No. 24. Edward Bee, esq., plaintiff, Francis Radcliffe, esq., defendant. Amongst the deponents were Thomas Woodmusse of Whin-house, yeoman, aged 78 years ; Thomas Readshaw of Birkenside, yeoman, aged 80 years ; William Surtees of Hedley-wood, yeoman, aged 76 years ; Henry Nicholson of Bywell, aged 80 years ; George Fewster of Sherbourne-house, county Durham, aged 72 years ; John Jopling of Ebchester, yeoman, aged 67 years ; Ralph Ellison of Newlands, yeoman, aged 77 years ; and John Mallabar of Hexham, yeoman, aged 70 years ; the latter deposed that in 1575 he was steward of a court held at Whittonstall. Cf. 38th Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec. p. 688.

² This boundary may be compared with that given on p. 178, where a thorn (*spina*) is mentioned.

³ Probably the 'Standandstan' mentioned on p. 183.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, 42 Eliz. pt. 16.

⁵ Cal. Com. for Comp. p. 2590.

⁶ Royalist Composition Papers, series i. vol. 39, No. 683.

⁷ The issues of the colliery at Grey-mare in Newlands are accounted for in 1671 and 1681 in Sir E. Radcliffe's Account Book. Cf. Arch. Acl. vol. i. new series, pp. 113, 129.

⁸ Book of Rates, 1663 ; Hodgson, Northumberland, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 293.

Subsidy Roll, 1663.

There is preserved amongst the records of Quarter Sessions a curious account of a Newlands family quarrel. On the evening of March 5th, 1718/9, Robert Sureties of Newlands, yeoman, in the chapelry of Whittonstall, was going 'to a neighbouring smith to gett some harrow teeth made, and a little way from his own house he mett with Thomas Sureties of Newlands, yeoman, and Elizabeth Fewster of Whittingstall, spinster. After some disagreeing discourse the said Thomas Sureties and Elizabeth Fewster 'fell' upon Robert Sureties, 'Fewster locking her hands' in his hair, Thomas Surtees brought him to the ground 'with a stroke with his foote,' and smote his shoulder 'soe that he was forced to gett a bone setter to putt it in againe.' Elizabeth Fewster also threatened the complainant that they would leave him 'neither ox nor horse before May day next.'¹

With the other Radcliffe estates, Whittonstall and Newlands were granted to the governors of Greenwich Hospital. In the survey of their northern estates, made in 1805,² it is stated that Whittonstall comprised Hoods-close, 224 acres; Lawson's farm, 201 acres; the Hall farm, 114 acres; Sproat's farm, 205 acres; Highfield east and west farms, 333 acres; Fairle hill, 278 acres; and Grey-mare hill colliery, 21 acres. Newlands comprised the Park farm, 128 acres; Town farm, 175 acres; Haugh farm, 86 acres; South farm, 204 acres; the mill, 20 acres; Morrowfield and Fell-close, 267 acres; besides which there were in the two townships 310 acres of woodlands. All these farms were stated to be ancient enclosures, with right of common of pasture upon adjacent commons of considerable extent. Six years later an Act of Parliament was obtained for the enclosure of the common, which by admeasurement was found to comprise 1,364 acres.³

¹ Extracts from the Records of Quarter Sessions in the library of the Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle.

² *Report of Visitation of Greenwich Hospital Estates in 1805.* The manor of Whittonstall paid one pound of pepper, or 2s., to Mr. Fenwick of Bywell: Newlands manor, £3 13s. 4d.; and Fairle, 9s., also to Mr. Fenwick.

³ 51 George III. An Act for inclosing lands in the parish of Bywell St. Peter in the county of Northumberland (Royal Assent, April 4th, 1811). John Fryer was appointed sole commissioner for the purpose of carrying the Act into execution, and was ordered to make provision for certain public quarries and to allot the residue amongst the persons having right of common of pasture, to allot one sixteenth part to the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners for their consent to the enclosure. The minerals were reserved to the lords of the manor. George Silvertop of Minsteracres, as lessee of the dean and chapter of Durham, claimed an allotment in respect of the glebe which, he stated, comprised the vicar's garth, the chapel yard, four days mowing in two parcels in the Upper Town field, four days mowing in one parcel in the Crooks and one cowgate in Newlands park. John Surtees of Biggin, in the county of Durham, claimed for his freehold estate at Kipperlin; the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances, his wife, claimed in respect of a freehold cottage, called Fairle cottage, and an acre and a half of land adjacent. By his award dated May 7th, 1819, the commissioner gave to the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners 50 acres for their consent to the enclosure; and in lieu of common of pasture for Newlands and Whittonstall, 504 acres and 645 acres respectively; to John Surtees, for Kipperlin, 44 acres; and to the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances his wife, 24 acres. The commissioner also gave 28 acres to the dean and chapter of Durham in lieu of the old glebe, which was scattered in many parcels.

Both townships were sold by the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners on 6th August, 1872, to Mr. Joseph Laycock of Low Gosforth, grandfather to Mr. Joseph Frederick Laycock, the present owner. The sum paid for the estate, including timber and minerals, was £92,164 10s.

The homestead of Fairley or Fairle, pronounced Fair-el, is situated on the west side of the township at an elevation of between six and seven hundred feet above sea-level. The holding, which constitutes a single farm of 325 acres, is subject to a special quit rent of 9s. a year to the lord of the barony of Bywell.

The place seems to represent the carucate of land in Fayrhill which about 1268 was held by Elyas de Fayrhill of John de Baliol by the service of 9s. and one pound of pepper. At the same period 24 acres of land at Mora, which has not been identified, were held by Thomas de Mora, who for all services rendered 5s., the sum of Fayrhill and Mora being together 14s. 8d.¹ About the same period Gamel de Mora and Margaret his wife quit-claimed to Ranulf de Fairhil all their rights in Bacwrze.² In 1271 Thomas, son of Gamel, held the More house by charter, and for all services rendered 5s. a year.³ In the following year Elyas de Fayrhill and Thomas de Mora held the township of Fayrhill and paid 14s. 8d. a year.⁴ In 1279 William, the fisher of Caistron, was charged at the Northumberland assizes with having slain Gilbert de Fariley in the field of Fariley. It was stated that he had fled after committing the murder, but, being captured, was imprisoned in Newcastle jail by the sheriff, who had seized his goods (catella) which were valued at 3d.⁵ In 1322, John, son of Gilbert de Fairhill, granted le Est-ridinge, near the road to Hokesty, to Adam de Menuille,⁶ and seven years afterwards Adam de Menuille's son John had a bond from John Carter of Fairhill and others for £10.⁷ On the 3rd October, 1325, William de Silke-worth granted the lands of Fairhill to John de Menevill, and Agnes his wife.⁸

In 1412 Sir Ralph de Eure acquired lands in Fairhill and Whittonstall from Dame Isabel Claxton, daughter and heiress of William Menevill.⁹ On the 2nd of May, 1413, Ralph de Eure, esq., appointed Roger of Wardale, his attorney, to deliver seisin to William Claxton of the manor of Whittonstall and of all the lands of Fayrehill which he lately had by enfeoff-

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 53 Henry III. No. 43.

² *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 411.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 55 Henry III. No. 33.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 7 Edward I. p. 322; Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁶ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 5890. ⁷ *Ibid.* No. 5891. ⁸ *Ibid.* No. 6597. ⁹ *Ibid.* Nos. 6967, 5892, 5893.

ment of Lady Isabel Claxton, and had again granted to the said William ;¹ the place continues to be mentioned in deeds and leases executed by the successive owners of Whittonstall. On the 28th of June, 1609, the messuage in Farle, then in the occupation of Jeffrey Fayrbricke, was demised by Francis Radcliffe, esq., to the said Jeffrey and his heirs for the lives of himself, his wife Elizabeth, and [his son] George Fayrbricke, at the yearly rent of 16s. 6d., suit of court, suit of mill, and the payment of 24 horse loads of coals ; and by leases dated the 14th of November, 1610, and the 28th of March, 1612, Francis Ratchiffe, esq., demised other tenements in Farley, or Farle, to John Cowper and Ralph Greene respectively, on similar conditions.²

In the suit,³ already referred to, brought by Edward Bee against Francis Radcliffe in 1620, evidence was produced to prove that enclosures at Farlemay⁴ had been taken out of the common by warrant of the attainted earl of Westmorland, 'as it is commonly reported by the malice of John Swinburne deceased,' and that a similar enclosure at the same place had been made by the said Francis Radcliffe, but if the latter 'enclosed all the common he claims, the king's tenants [in the barony of Bywell and Bolbec] would have little or none.' A small close, called the New-close *alias* Farle-close, by Farlemay, containing about 3 acres, of the yearly rent of 12d., was granted in 1629 to White, Stevenson and others.⁵ In 1682, Sir Francis Radcliffe in his account book entered a payment to Mr. Robert Fenwick of Bywell of £2 1s. 2d.⁶ for a half-year's fee farm rent due to the Crown at Ladyday for Newlands and Farle, and a similar payment occurs under the date October, 1686.⁷

In 1805, the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners' estate at Fairle-hill was stated to comprise a farm of 278 acres, then let at £110 per annum. It consisted of arable and pasture land of inferior quality ;⁸ and on the enclosure of Newlands and Whittonstall common in 1811, 325 acres were awarded to the Commissioners in lieu of the right of common of pasture enjoyed by the owners and tenant of Fairle. With the rest of Whittonstall, this place now belongs to Mr. J. F. Laycock.

¹ *Greenwich Hospital Papers*, Whittonstall Deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Supra*, p. 195. Exchequer Depositions of Commission, 17 James I. Mich. Term, No. 24.

⁴ The earl of Westmoreland's enclosure at Fairlemay is in the township of Fotherley.

⁵ *Pat. Rolls*, 5 Chas. I. pt. 9.

⁶ *Arch. Ad.* vol. i. new series, p. 107.

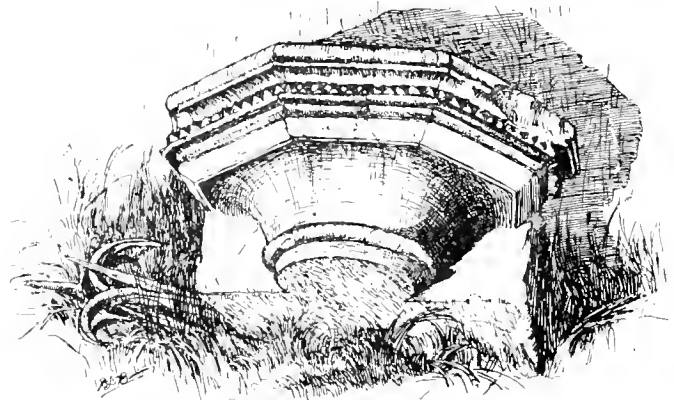
⁷ *Ibid.* vol. ii. new series, p. 161.

⁸ *Report of Visitation of Greenwich Hospital Estates in 1805.*

WHITTONSTALL CHAPEL.

Although the present ecclesiastical parish of Whittonstall comprises a fragment of Broomley and the townships of Apperley, Hedley, Whittonstall and Newlands, the ancient parochial chapelry seems to have been conterminous with the two latter. A chapel dedicated to St. Philip and St. James¹ was probably built very soon after the manor was acquired by Bernard Darrayns; the only fragment of the original structure which remains, an early English corbel of considerable beauty, strengthens this opinion.

In 1289 John, son of Jordan, William, son of Wydo, William, son of the grieve, Hugh de Ellingham, John de Fayrhill and Hugh de Bakwurd, for themselves and their neighbours who were accustomed to hear divine service in the chapel of Wytonstal, endeavoured, in the court held in the Galilee of the cathedral of Durham, to prove that the prior and convent of Durham, who held the rectory of Bywell St. Peter, were bound to find the books, cup, and other ornaments for the use of the chapel. The court held that the inhabitants of Whittonstall chapelry ought to find them at their own charge.²



About the same period Robert, son of Fabian of Whittonstall, granted to Sir William de Hindley three roods in the field of Quictmestall, nearest to the church of the apostles Philip and James, rendering to him yearly a pair of gloves,³ and in the following century William Menevill, the lord of Whittonstall, by his will dated 20th January, 1371, left five marks for the

¹ The late Rev. J. L. Low, incumbent of Whittonstall, in a paper on 'Whittonstall Church,' *Arch. Acl.* vol. xi. p. 180, with pardonable partiality, attempted to show that the ancient chapel was a building of some architectural pretensions. It is possible that the chapel was dedicated to St. Philip, out of compliment to Philip de Poitiers, bishop of Durham, 1197-1208.

² *Dur. Treas.* Cartularium Sacristae, pp. 87, 94.

³ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6927†.

sustentation of the chapel of Whitenstall.¹ This building, having fallen into decay, and being considered unfit for public worship, was taken down in 1830. Little is known of the architectural features, but it is probable that, like some other parochial chapels occupying exposed situations in the county, it consisted of a nave without aisles and a chancel, with a western bell cote. A coped grave cover, having a sword incised down the middle, has recently been unearthed in the churchyard. The present church was erected in 1830 on the site of the ancient structure, and a chancel in the Early English style was added in 1896.



In a book of depositions, connected with the rebellion of 1569, kept by Dr. Robert Swift, vicar general and official principal of the diocese of Durham from 1561 to 1577, Thomas Swalwell, curate of Brancepeth, formerly curate of Medomsley, was accused that he 'in the tyme of the laite rebellion, diddest procure, suffer and maynteyne one Sir John Cowper,² curat of Whitenstall, to churche three women and marye certeyne persones in latton in such rite and forme as was prescribed by the pope, at Medomsley.'³

¹ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, p. 32, Surt. Soc. No. 2.

² A messuage in Whitenstawl, then or late in the occupation of George Cowper, clerk, appointed for the maintenance of a priest in the church of Whitenstawl was granted, June 22nd, 1575, to John Soukye and Percival Gunson, at the request of George Darcy, esq., and in consideration of the payment of a certain sum of money, to hold on free and common socage as of the manor of East Greenwich. *Pat. Rolls*, 17 Eliz. pt. 5.

³ *Depos. and Eccles. Proc.*, Raine, p. 203; Surt. Soc. No. 21.

Thirty years later the churchwardens were presented that 'they want a surplesse and communion table cloth.'¹ After that time little is heard either of the chapel or its ministers until the year 1774, when, a grant having been obtained from Queen Anne's bounty, a district was cut out of the parish of Bywell St. Peter, and constituted into a perpetual curacy. A farm of 74 acres, called Wetbottom, near Crook, purchased as an endowment, subsequently became of considerable value through the mineral rights of coal; a further augmentation was afterwards made by the dean and chapter of Durham, the impropiators of the great tithes.²

The church stands immediately to the west of the old course of Watling Street, which at this point passed through what is now the graveyard.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Hic jacet Georgius Bootflower de Apperley, qui obiit 21 die Februar. An. Dom. Arms: *vert a chevron, and in chief 3 fleurs de lys.*

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Brown, son of the Rev. Simpson Brown, and curate of Sedgefield, who died 19th May, 1815, aged 32 years. John Maugham, son-in-law of the Rev. S. Brown, who died at Calcutta in the East Indies, 18th July, 1818, aged 40 years. Agnes Brown, wife of the Rev. S. Brown, who died at Ebchester Hill, 24th December, 1819, aged 68 years. Hannah Wallis, wife of William Wallis, esq., and daughter of the Rev. S. Brown, died at Shotley Field, 10th August, 1822, aged 30 years. Of the Rev. Simpson Brown, B.A., curate of Sadberge, near Darlington, youngest son of the Rev. Simpson Brown, who died at May 6th, 1828, aged

John Foster of Apperley, died December 22nd, 1767, aged 56.

Thomas Holliday of Beamish Forge, died 1796.

John Hopper of Newlands, died October 18th, 1763, aged 52.

Margaret Humble, wife of Thomas Humble, of Whittonstall, buried February 18th, 1727/8.

In piam memoriam Ricardi Marshall hujus ecclesie vicarii, qui obiit Frid. non. Aug. MDCCCLXXIJ. Necnon Elizabethae uxoris ejus, quae obiit v. non Jul. MDCCCLXXIV.

MISCELLANEA.

The communion plate comprises a cup made in Newcastle in 1744, and a paten made at the same place in 1874.³

The chapel wardens' account books begin in 1743, and the Registers in 1754.⁴

INCUMBENTS OF WHITTONSTALL.⁵

1569. John Cowper, curate of Whittonstall.⁶

1577. George Cowper admitted January 25th, 1577/8,⁷ was excused, on account of illness, from appearing at the chancellor's visitation in 1578.⁸

¹ *Ex Durham Records.* Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 243. ² *Arch. Ael.* vol. xi. p. 18.

³ *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi. p. 261. *Proc. N.C. Soc. of Antiq.* vol. v. p. 48. ⁴ *Proc. N.C. Soc. of Antiq.* vol. v. p. 48.

⁵ The vicars of Bywell St. Peter seem to have been in the habit of holding the benefice of Whittonstall, and to have appointed sub-curates; this will in some measure account for the imperfection of the above list.

⁶ *Depos. and Eccles. Proc.* p. 203. *Surt. Soc.* No. 21.

⁷ Randal, *State of the Churches*, and Rev. John Hodgson's notes from Durham Episcopal Registers.

⁸ *Eccles. Proc.* p. 71.

1580. Thomas Asheton, reader, admitted January 20th, 1580.¹
 1583. Thomas Hedley admitted June 10th, 1583,¹ occurs January 20th, 1584.¹
 1585. Christopher Pinkney appeared July 12th, 1585.¹
 1616. George Wrightson :¹ also incumbent of Ebchester.²
 1617. Edm. Knolles admitted August 28th, 1617.¹
 1774. John (?) Ellison admitted July 20th, 1774¹ (? William Ellison, M.A., incumbent of Ebchester, 1784,² and also curate of Medomsley).
 Michael Maughan, also curate of Shotley and of Beadnell, and librarian at Bamburgh castle, where he was residing in 1828.
circa 1831. J. Messenger.
 (?) 1837. Richard Marshall, originally sub-curate under Maughan and Messenger; died August 9th, 1872. *Monumental Inscription*.
 1872. John Low Low, of University Coll., Durham, Gisborne Scholar; B.A. 1846; M.A., 1849; ordained deacon, 1844, and priest, 1845; died February 8th, 1888, aged 71.
 1888. John S. Hick, of University Coll., Durham; B.A., 1869; M.A., 1872; ordained deacon, 1870, and priest, 1871; incumbent of Netherwitton, 1877-1888. A man of learning and author of several papers and contributions to the publications of the *Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*.³
 1896. John Wagstaff, B.D.; ordained deacon, 1868, and priest, 1869; incumbent of Rookhope, 1877-1883; of Christ Church, Macclesfield, 1883-1896.

FOTHERLEY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Fotherley is an irregularly shaped tract of land, comprising 1657 acres, watered by several small burns, the Newfield burn, the Bowden burn, Fairley-may gill, etc. It is sheltered by several woods and plantations, and contains the homesteads, among others, of High Fotherley, Low Fotherley, Fairley-may, Letch-houses, Lingeyfield, Scales Cross, etc. In 1891 the population was 63.⁴

The earliest notices of the place occur in the enumeration of the members of the barony of Baliol made about the year 1240, set out in the *Testa de Nevill*, where it is called Faldirley,⁵ and in the *Northumberland Assize Rolls* for 1256, where there is a record of a suit brought by Richard Bochard of 'Fakefle' (Fairley), and Sibilla, his wife, formerly widow of Alan son of Wydo, against Elias de Stokesfeld and Emma, his wife, and Alan de Menil and Eva his wife, concerning a tenement and lands in Falderley.⁶

In the Treasury at Durham is contained a series of charters relating to a place called Bacworthe, which was evidently in the immediate

¹ Randal, *State of the Churches*, and Rev. John Hodgson's Notes from Durham Episcopal Registers.

² Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 289, 302.

³ Cf. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xi. pp. 18, 180, 186. *Proceedings of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 57.

⁴ The Census Returns are: 1801, 91; 1811, 90; 1821, 92; 1831, 105; 1841, 106; 1851, 142; 1861, 104; 1871, 95; 1881, 68; 1891, 63. The return for 1901 is included in that of Healey.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 212.

⁶ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 40 Hen. III. Page, p. 6; Surt. Soc. No. 88.

neighbourhood of, but not in, the vill of Whittonstall. This place may be identified with Letch-houses, standing upon the syke, or burn of the smallest kind, which forms the boundary of Fairhill in Whittonstall and the township of Fotherley; it is still called the Backworth Letch.

About the year 1200, Serlo de Bacwrthe, in some of the charters called Serlo son of Edulf de Bacwrthe, granted lands, etc., near the road from Biwell, to Ranulf, son of Aldan de Hindelei, to be held of Serlo,¹ the grant being confirmed by Eustace de Baliol, the lord of the fee.² Serlo also granted to the same Ranulf the whole assart of Dunriding, containing sixteen acres and a rood.³ A few years later Ranulf obtained from Hugh de Baliol a confirmation of the land sgiven him by Serlo⁴ and also a grant or confirmation of twenty acres of laud of the waste near the road of Hokesti.⁵

¹ *Dur Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 5887.

² *Misc. Chart.* No. 5888. Sciant universi tam praesentes quam futuri quod ego Eustachius de Ball concessi et hac mea praesenti carta confirmavi Ranulfo filio Aldani totam terram suam quam de Serlone de Bacwrthe tenet. Habendam et tenendam libere et quiete de illo sicut testatur carta quam inde de praedicto Serlone habet, scilicet, quod praedictus Serlo praedicto Ranulfo dedit et carta sua confirmavit pro homagio et servicio suo in praedicta villa de Bacwrthe totam terram ex occidentali parte viae quae venit de Biwella et vadit versus superiorem Bacwrthe cum toftis et croftis, usque ad divisas superiores Bacwrthe, et de illis divisas versus occidentem ad divisas de Brouncruke, et praeterea versus orientem praedictae viae xij acras terrae, scilicet, ij acras in inferiori essarto et in occidentali parte de Douburne ij acras et dimidium et in Goseriding dimidium acram et in orientali parte de Douburne j acram et in Thurkillesriding ij acras et in Sudriding dimidium acram, et versus superiorem Bacwrthe j acram et j rodam, et contra domos inferioris Bacwrthe j acram et j rodam; et praeterea ij acras versus orientem de Ormesriding, et in cultura mea dimidium acram, et in essarto inferiori dimidium acram. Tenenda et habenda de praedicto Serlone et heredibus suis praedictus Ranulfus et heredes sui libere et quiete et honorifice, in boscis et planis, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus praedictae villae pertinentibus. Reddendo annuatim xvij denarios, scilicet, ix denarios ad Pentecosten et ix denarios ad festum Sci Martini pro omnibus serviciis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus. Et si praedictus Ranulfus vel heredes sui in forisfacto inciderint quieti erunt pro vj denariis. Et praedictus Serlo et heredes sui praedictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis praedicto Ranulfo et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabunt. Hiis testibus. Roberto de Insula, Bernardo de Arenis, Radulfo de Gunwart, Rogero de Egglest, Milone de Quictunstal, Ada de Hindele, Serlone de Quictunstal, Roberto de Hindele, Gileberto fratre ejus, Hugone de Heleia, Willelmo presbitero de Biwella, Willelmo fabro, Ectredo de Eltisham, Galfrido de Acom, Juone clerico, Willelmo de Heding, Radulfo senescaldo, Ada mariscaldo. Seal, Equestrian, of Eustace de Baliol.

³ *Ibid.* No. 5889.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 5885. Hugo de Baliolo . . . Ranulfo filio Aldani de Hindelei totam terram quam Serlo de Bacwrthe illi dedit ad incrementum terrae quam ei primo dedit, scil., totam sartam quae dicitur Dunriding quae fuit patris Serlonis et Serlonis, scil., xvj. acras et i rodam, praeter 3½ acr. quas praed. Serlo praed. Ranulfo primo dedit . . . et praeterea totam terram inter duas clowas sicut clouwa occidentalis se extendit sursum, et ita ab illa clouwa in orientem usque ad aliam clouwam. Redd. Serloni et hered. suis duos denarios per annum. Hiis test. Radulfo de Gunwartun, Otuer de Insula, Siluano de Biwelle, Willo fil. Reginaldi, Rogero de Slauelei, Milone de Quiketunestal, Alard de Matfen, Adam fil. Sproue, Rob. de Hindelei, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo de Ministamesacres, Abraham capellano. Equestrian seal.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 5886. Hugo de Bailloyel . . . Ranulfo de Hindeleya pro hom. et serv. suo xx acras terrae de wasto juxta viam de Hokesti versus occidentem ad edificandas et colendas, sartandas et claudendas fossato et sepe . . . cum communi pastura et cum omn. libertatibus . . . quae aliquis ex liberis hominibus meis habet infra forestam meam de Biwelle. Hiis testibus. Bernardo de Bailloyel, Amfrido de Bailloyel, Roberto de Graunsard, Johe de Erect, Radulfo de Gunwartona, Ricardo de Hedduona, Rob. de Hindele, Willo fratre ejus, Petro de Chirisi, Rob. de Hedduona. Equestrian seal, same as last.

About the year 1268, Falderley was held of John de Baliol as of his manor of Bywell by Simon de Haliwell and Alan de Meyyll, who held their lands freely by charter, doing suit at the court of Bywell, and paying 5s. a year for all services.¹ In Backewrth there were four bond tenants, each of whom held 12 acres and paid 4s. yearly; the brewery produced 4s.²

A few years later the place is incidentally mentioned in the Assize Rolls as Farderleye.³

FALDERLEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Willelmi de Meynyle	0	13	6	unde regi	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Gilberti Walker	0	13	3	"	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Walteri de Falderley	0	19	1	"	1	9
"	Ricardi Child	1	9	9	"	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Johannis Bailhol	2	8	1	"	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Johannis Balkcok	1	13	4	"	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Adae filii Thomae de Helly	1	1	10	"	2	0
"	Gilberti de Helly	1	5	11	"	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa totalis hujus villae, £10 4s. 9d.		Unde domino regi, 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1s. 10d.					

FALDRELEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Johannes Forester, 3s. 9d. probatus. Summa patet.

About the year 1361, Richard Rauland and Gilbert son of Robert de Stokesfeld held lands in Falderlegh, Aydon, and other places;⁴ and in 1414 Alexander Forster held the vill of Faldyrleye and paid a free rent of 5s. per annum.⁵ There is a dearth of notices of the place during the fifteenth century.

FAWDLE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁶

Wyllm Newton, John Newton, Christofer Heryson, Richard Stampe; able with hors and harness.

Towards the close of the sixteenth and at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Fotherley was occupied by a branch of the Derwent-side family of Surtees, some of whose wills are preserved in the Probate Registry at Durham.

1579, December 26th. Will of George Surtisse of Fothererlye, yeoman. I give to my wife Agnes Surtisse, my medow in Slayle; my son Richard Surtisse, my children John, Agnes, and Jenet Surtisse. Proved 1580.

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Bailliolo, 53 Hen. III. No. 43. *Inq. p.m.* 55 Hen. III. No. 33. *Inq. p.m.* 56 Hen. III. No. 26.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 7 Edw. I. Page, p. 344. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁴ *Originalia*, 35 Edw. III. rot. 49; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 328.

⁵ P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys*, Portfolio 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

⁶ *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

1618, January 1st. Will of Robert Suertisse of High Fotherley within the parish of Bywell Peter. To be buried in my parish church of Bywell Peter. I give to my daughter Mary Suertiss, one cowe ; and to my daughter Margaret Suertiss, an almerie ; to William Burdusse, my daughter's sone, a browne ox ; to my son William Suertiss, a bushell of rie ; and to Richard Suertiss, my son's son, 'the fourth part of my mare (*sic*).'¹ Residue to my son George, and to my daughters Mary, Margaret, and Jane Suertiss, equally.

Part of the open field or common at Fairley-may being part of the wastes of the barony of Bywell is stated to have been enclosed before the year 1569 by the earl of Westmorland's orders, made at the 'malice' of his steward John Swinburne.²

The tenants in 1620 paid their rents to the officers of the Crown,³ but soon after that time Fotherley was acquired by the family of Sanderson of Healey. Mr. William Sanderson in 1663 was rated for freehold lands at Fauderlees, Lingfield, and the mill, and at the same period, Myles Usher, Stephen Smith, and Thomas Carr were the owners of Fardle May.⁴ The Newton family also had some parcels of land either in fee simple or by lease.⁵

In 1694, John Sanderson of Healey charged his estates at High and Low Fauderley, Lingeyfield house, etc., with an annuity of £60 per annum, to be paid to his brother William Sanderson, but Fotherley was apparently sold before 1717.

George Weatherley of Crawcrook in 1734, and Nicholas and George Weatherley in 1748, respectively, voted for freehold lands in Low Fotherley at elections of knights of the shire, and in the last named year George Surtees of Ryton voted for High Fotherley. In 1826 Thomas Barker Walker of Benkley voted for Low Fotherley, and in 1832 Anthony Surtees of Hamsterley voted for High Fotherley. Since that period the greater part of the lands in the township have been absorbed in the Minster-acres estate.

The outfield or common of Fairley-may comprised a parcel of land 'bounded on the east by a rivulet called Coal-burn and on the north by

¹ Query *merc*: there is still a patch of marshy ground called Fotherley Moss.

² Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. ³ *Exchequer Def. by Commission*: 17 Jas. 1. Mich. Term, No. 24.

⁴ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 287.

⁵ 1682, April 15th. Will of Gilbert Newton of Faderley, in the parish of Bywell Peter, yeoman. I give to my sister Jane, 40s. ; to George Angus, my sister Alisse' sonne, 10s. ; and to Henry Angus, my sister's sone, 5s. I give the residue of my houses, leases, lands, tenements, and goods to my brother's sonne, John Newton and his heirs. *Durham Probate Registry*.

1682, May 14th. Will of John Newton of High Fawtherley, in the parish of Bywell Peter, yeoman. I give to my eldest son John Newton, and my second son Thomas Newton, £20 apiece ; my wife and my daughters Barbara, Jane, and Alice Newton. The legacies to be paid out of my parcel of ground or land at Low Fawtherley after the mortgage of £100 is paid. Proved 1682. *Durham Probate Registry*.

another rivulet called 'Fotherley-burn,' containing by admeasurement 445 acres; it remained open and unenclosed until 1817, when under the provisions of an 'Act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Ovingham, Bywell St. Peter, and Bywell St. Andrew, 52 George III.' it was given to the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances his wife, lords of the manor of Bywell, for their consent to the division and in satisfaction of their interest in the said common and in that of Apperley, and as compensation for the right of common attached to their farmhold called Fairley-may; the other stint holders were compensated elsewhere.

TOWNSHIP OF ESPERSHIELDS.

The township of Espershields comprises an irregularly shaped tract of land abutting on the river Derwent, and dividing the townships of Shotley High Quarter and Shotley Low Quarter. It has an area of 3,734 acres and, in the main, slopes to the south; at Pit-house fell in the western part it rises to an elevation of 1,032 feet above sea-level. In 1901 the population was 94.¹

Though the enumeration of the members of the Baliol fee in the *Testa de Nevill* makes no mention of Espershields, Minsteracres, Cronkley, or Winnowshill, there is evidence to show that from an early period these places, which are all comprised in the modern township of Espershields, formed part of the Baliol barony.

In the inquisition taken in 1268, after the death of John de Baliol, it is stated that in Esperscheles there were two free tenants, Robert Walkelin, who held 48 acres and paid 10s. 3d., and Alan de Sutton, who held 7 acres and rendered a pound of cummin of the value of three half pence. Robert Walkelin also held of the lord 5 acres and paid 2s. 6d. a year as ferm; there were five husband lands, each of which comprised 57½ acres; they rendered 33s. 9d. for all services, and there were three cottars, each of whom held 8 acres and paid 4s. 9d. The sum of the vill was £2 11s. 4½d.² At Mynstanesacres there were four tenants, viz., Robert de Rue, who held freely and paid 5s. a year; Alan Warin, who held 24 acres and paid 2s.; Maud Grey, who held 16 acres and paid 20d.; and the

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 160; 1811, 185; 1821, 180; 1831, 195; 1841, 198; 1851, 187; 1861, 182; 1871, 172; 1881, 120; 1891, 127; 1901, 94.

² *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Baliol, 53 Hen. III. No. 43; cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 500.

widow, Emma of Crawcrokes, who held Hesilihirst, estimated at 40 acres, and paid 24s. The sum of the vill was 32s. 8d.¹ At Crombeclyve, which was a pertinent of Bywell, there were in demesne 93 acres, each worth 6d. an acre, 46s. 6d.; a mill worth 4 marks; four bondmen who held 67 acres in severalty (*particulariter*) and paid 33s. 9d.; and four cottars who held 12 acres and paid 6s. 9d. The sum of the vill was £7 0s. 4d.²

In the extent made at Bywell, May 2nd, 1271, for the purpose of assigning the dower of Agnes de Valence, widow of Hugh de Baliol, it is stated that in Espersheles, Robert Walkelyn held 40 acres of land and for all services paid a free rent of 10s. 3d.; Alan de Sutton held 6½ acres and rendered one pound of cummin. There were two tenants who held 33 acres of land at the lord's will, for which they paid 16s. 6d. yearly, and two tenants who held 24 acres and paid 12s. a year. William Turpyn held 10 acres and 3 roods at the lord's will, and for all services paid 5s. 11½d. There were also six cottars who held 16 acres in common, besides every man his own cottage, and paid 8s. 6d. a year. The sum of the whole farm of Espersheles was £2 12s. 11½d. Mynstanaker was held by Robert and Alan de Mynstanaker, who for all services paid 8s. 8d. There were 85 acres of demesne and meadow land at Crombeclyve worth 46s. 8d., and a mill worth 53s. 4d.; four husbandmen held 68 acres in common and for all services paid 33s. 10d. a year; five cottars held a cottage and court yard each and paid 7s. 4d. yearly for all services; the sum of the vill of Crombeclyve was £7 1s. 2d.³ Ten months later an inquisition taken at Morpeth on March 8th, 1271/2, makes a similar return, but adds the names of Robert de Rne, Adam Waryn, and the widow Emma of Crawcrook, as tenants of Mynstanacres and Hesilehirst, for which they rendered 32s. 8d.⁴

CRUMCLEF SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Radulphi de Cotum	3	0	4	unde domino regi	5	6
„ Willelmi Alayncheles	1	19	9	„	3	7½
„ Willelmi filii Willelmi de Alancheles	1	15	11	„	3	3¼
„ Roberti Wauclyn	3	3	1½	„	5	9
„ Roberti carpentarii	0	18	8	„	1	8½
„ Gilberti Spurn'	1	9	2	„	2	8
„ Johannis Mahen	1	8	8	„	1	7¼
Summa totalis villae de Crumclef, £13 15s. 7½d.				Unde regi, 25s. 0¼d. (<i>sic</i>).		

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Baliol, 53 Hen. III. No. 43; *cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 500.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Inq. p.m.* 55 Hen. III. No. 33; *cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 531.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Baliol, 56 Hen. III. No. 26; *cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 542.

WODLRENDLES SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

				l.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Roberti de Minstanacres	...	...	1	9	1	unde regi	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
..	Rogeri de Heslibirst	...	...	3	11	8	..	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	Alani de Brumerokes	...	...	1	6	10	..	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	Hugonis de Haysand	...	...	2	3	9	..	4	0
	Summa totalis hujus villae.	£8	11s. 4d.	Unde regi.	15s.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.			

There is no separate return either for Espershields or Ministeracres for the subsidy of 1296 nor for these places nor for Winnowshill in that of 1336.

CROMCLIFE SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus filius Radulphi, 3s. ; Willelmus filius Aliciae, 2s. 6d. ; Johannes Pacoke, 2s. ; Thomas Saddler, 2s. 6d. ; Summa, 10s.

There was at this period a series of small actions relating to Espershields, which is described as a hamlet of Cronkley. On the Friday after April 25th, 1306, John Conyers of Stub-house being seised of a purparty of 'Crounclef,' the vill and mill of Espershields, and of lands at Unthank and 'Hiddewyne juxta Hiddewyne-laws,' demised them to Robert Waunclyne of Espershields, at a certain reserved rent. On the Tuesday after May 3rd, 1342, Robert de Esthydewyne granted a rent charge payable out of Hiddewyne juxta Hiddewyne laws, Unthank and Espershields to Robert, son of the same John Conyers. After Robert de Esthydewyne's death the disputes of Robert Conyers with Robert de Heddon's widow, Agnes, and their son, Robert, led to at least two trials at the Northumberland Assize, but the outcome does not appear.¹

By a deed made at East Heddon, March 7th, 1340, Hngo de Bywell, chaplain, regranted to Robert de Est Hedwyn certain lands and tenements in the villis of Hydewyn Est, Unthank, Espersheels, and Wollowe, to hold for the term of his life, with remainder to Robert, son of the said Robert de Hedwyn Est, and his wife Cecilia, daughter of William de Wylome, burgess of Newcastle, and their issue, with remainder to the right heirs of Robert, senior.² Seven years later Gilbert le Milnestonacres,³ chaplain, is mentioned

¹ *Assize Rolls*, 9 Edward III. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 333. *Assize Rolls*, 28-32 Edward III. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 509, 510.

² *Randal MSS.* vol. iii. p. 58. Ex orig. penes Thomas Gyll arm. Hugo de Bywell capellanus . . . Roberto de Hydewyn Est omnia illa terras . . . ac etiam quoddam molendinum aquaticum cum tota secta pert. et cum toto dominio meo ubique cum suis pert., quae quidem habui de dono et feoff. praed. Roberti in villis de Hydewyn Est, Unthank, Esperscheles et Wollawe in com. Northumbriae. Habenda et ten. praed. Roberto et assignatis suis ad totam vitam ipsius Roberti. Remainder to Robert, son of the aforesaid Robert de Hydewyn Est, and Cecilia, daughter of William de Wylome, burgess of Newcastle, and the heirs of Robert and Cecilia of their body, in default of such heirs, remainder to the right heirs of Robert of Hydewyn Est, the father. His testibus. Dnis Gilberto de Burghdoun, tunc vicecom. Northumbriae, Johanne de Insula de Wodeburn, Roberto Darreyns, militibus, Roberto de Hydewyn Est, Johanne de Rouchester, Willelmo de Hydewyn. At Hydewyn Est, March 7th, 1340.

³ Dominus Gilbertus de Mynstanacre was vicar of Bywell St. Andrew about 1352.

in a licence granted by Edward III. to permit the prior and convent of Hexham to acquire lands in Eachwick, Whitcheater, etc.¹

CRONKLE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

Alexander Eleson, John So'umson, Georg Marshall, Rolland Symson, Symond Parker; able with hors and harnes.²

The family of Elrington was settled at Elrington in the chapelry of Haydon as early as the reign of King John,³ but they do not seem ever to have attained a position of any importance. It is not known when or by what means they acquired Espershields, at which place Robert Elrington, who died February 24th, 1511/2, is stated to have held a messuage, 100 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 600 acres of moss, and also a messuage in Cronkley with 100 acres of land, 100 acres of marsh, 200 acres of pasture, and 600 acres of moss. His son, Thomas Elrington, was thirty-six years of age at his father's death.⁴ There is not sufficient material for the construction of a pedigree, but the following wills, extracted from the Probate Registry at Durham, afford some genealogical details.

1571, 29th August. Will of Simon Ellringham of Espersheles, in the parish of Biwell Peter: I give to my cosens, Thomas and Richard Boithe, two old angells⁵ apeice; and to Robert Boithe two olde angells; to John Swinburne of Wilome and to his wife, two old angells; to Anthony Hall of Durhame and to his wife, two old angells; to Mrs. Booithe, sexe old angells which she hath in her custody; to William Bailey, Thomas Hall, and John Hall's wife, an old angell apiece; to David Carnabie, two old angels, and Anthony Carnabie, a french crowne; to John Watson of Newcastle, two old angells and an old ringe, and to his wife, one old angell; to John Watson, father of the aforesaid John, a gold ring, and the rest of the old angells that is within my chest at Old Durham. All my servants and hinds to have one quarter's wage beside their wages and two yowes each. To Richard Teasdale of Colepotts, all the debts he oweth me. I give to my servant, Lancelot Carr, his father's farmeholde, which is in my hande, at Unthanke for twenty-one years after my death. To my sisters, the wife of John Smith and the wife of Thomas Readshaw, one cove apiece. To Thomas Benson, clerk, parson of Edmundbyers, 6s. 8d. for his pains. I give the residue to my uncle, Roger Booithe, and my cosen, John Watson of Durham, and appoint them executors. Supervisor, Mr. Anthony Ratcliffe and Mr. Cuthbert Ratcliffe, his son. Proved, 1571. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1574, 25th January. Will of Robert Ellrington of Espersheles: To my son, John Ellrington, my lands and commons in the town of Ellrington, and also my lands and houses lying in Hadon-bridge, as specified in a deed of gift, 'made and dated before my death, to my son and his heirs;' to my son, Martyn Ellrington, my farmhold at Unthank; to my son, George Ellrington, a farmhold of the rent of 13s. 4d., being now in the tenor of Janet Ellrington, my stepmother, in the towne of Cronekly, after the death of the said Janet; to my son, William Ellrington, a close of the rent of 36s.; to my daughters, Marrion and Agnes Ellrington, the yearly rent of 10s. out of my farmhold in Unthank. To John Ellrington, my son,

¹ *Rot. Pat.* 21 Edward III. pt. ii. memb. 29; *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 142.

² *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

³ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 371-2.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.*, Rob. Elrington, 24 Eliz. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'K,' p. 626.

⁵ The angel was a gold coin bearing a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon, and was first introduced into England by Edward IV.

being base-born or bastard, 4 sheepe to help him to an occupation. To the children of John Carr, my son-in-law, each a shepe; to Richard Carr, son of the said John Carr, one quye stirke. I appoint my wife, Custons Ellrington, my sons, John, Martyn, George, and William Ellrington, and my daughters, Marriion and Agnes Ellrington, executors. My brother-in-law, John Carr, and Harry Wallace supervisors. Witness, Thomas Benson, clerk, parson of Edmundbyers. Proved, 1574. *Ibid.*

1577, January 31st. Will of John Elrington of the parish of Edmundbiers: I give to my brother, William Elrington, my right, title, etc., to the lordship of Elrington for his life; remainder to my brother, George Elrington; remainder to the heyre of the Elringtons. I give to my uncle, John Carr, my gilt daggar, he to be guardian to my brother William till 18. My mother, Custance Elrington, my brethren, Martin and George Elrington, my sisters, Anne and Mallie Elrington. Sharp, *Test. Dunelm.*

In August, 1603, Margaret Elrington of Espersheles, widow, George Elrington and others, were lying under sentence of excommunication for not paying cessments, and for larestones, to the church of Bywell St. Peter.¹

ESPERSHIELDS, HEALEY, ETC., SUBSIDY ROLL, 1627.²

Mr. Elleringtone, 5s.; Mr. Saundersonne, 5s.; John Swinburne, 12d.; Richard Suirties, 2s.; Robert Teesdaill, 2s.; Izaac Nicholsons, 4d.; Jaime Newton, 4d.; Robert Hunter, 12d.; William Suirties, 6d.; John Usher, 4d.; Thomas March, 6d.; Thomas Andrewe, 4d.; Thomas Snawball, 4d.; Ralphe Carr, 6d.; Christofer Newton, 4d.; John Wilkinsone, 12d. Summe, 20s. 6d.

The name of John Elrington, gentleman, occurs in the list of freeholders in 1628;³ and in 1663 John Elrington, esq., was rated at £137 for lands at Cronkley, Millshields, Unthank, and Espershields, and at £36 for part of Elrington and demesne.⁴

ESPERSHEILES, CRONCKLEY AND WHINNY-HILL HEARTH TAX OR SUBSIDY ROLL, 1665.⁵

Anthony Wilkinson, 1 chimney; Mrs. Elizabeth E[ll]rington, 2 chimneys; Thomas Ord, John Ellison, Alexander Proude, Cuthbert Ridley, John Buckham, Robert Proude, each one chimney; nine chimneys in all.

On October 15th, 1670, George Elrington of Espershields procured a licence to marry Margaret Parkin of St. Margaret's, Durham,⁶ but seems to have had no issue, as he was succeeded by John Elrington, apparently his brother. The latter had issue, a son, William, who, dying at Ebchester, was buried at Shotley, March 5th, 1701/2,⁷ and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabella, who became co-heiresses to their father and brother, and married respectively Christopher Hunter of Medomsley and Gabriel Reed of Trough-end in Redesdale. The Elrington arms are stated to be: *Gules and argent three cinquefoils counter-changed.* . . .⁸

¹ Extract from *Durham Records*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. *U; pp. 270, 271.

² *Arch. Acl.* vol. ii. new series, p. 131.

³ *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. ii. p. 320.

⁴ *Book of Rates*, 1663. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 292, 298, 335.

⁵ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665. ⁶ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 372.

⁷ *Medomsley Register*.

⁸ Craster Tables, made in 1662: cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 372.

In the division of John Elrington's estates between his two daughters, the mansion and the greater part of Espershields fell to the share of Mrs. Hunter. On July 19th, 1738, Christopher Hunter¹ of Durham and Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas Hunter of Durham, their eldest son and heir apparent, with the consent of Charles Hammond of Bolton hall, county York, who held a mortgage on the estate for the sum of £1,205, conveyed Espershields to Ralph Clavering of Causey, county Durham; the consideration being the sum of £1,600 (out of which the mortgage was to be discharged), a deferred payment of £100, and the payment of an annuity of £6 for the life of Thomas Hunter, the son.² By his will, dated January 12th, 1746, Ralph Clavering gave Espershields to his wife, Ann Clavering, for her life, and then to Robert Smith, son of Robert Smith, alderman of Durham, in tail male. Robert Smith survived Mrs. Clavering, but was dead before January 10th, 1758, when his eldest brother, Cuthbert Smith of Snowsgreen, was in possession. He died in 1762,³ and on June 8th, 1762, Espershields and certain other lands were conveyed by John Smith of Snowsgreen, brother and heir at law of the said Cuthbert Smith, to his two younger brothers, Michael Smith, D.D., of Freckenham, Suffolk, clerk in holy orders, and Ralph Smith of Cliffords-fort, to whom, on the enclosure of Bolbec common, an allotment of 506 acres was made in respect of their tenement of Espershields.

Margaret, widow of Robert Smith, was entitled to her dower, which she still enjoyed in 1769 when she is described as 'now wife of Richard Newton of Morpeth.' Michael Smith, who died May 6th, 1773,⁴ gave all his estates, charged with certain legacies, to his brother, Ralph Smith, then residing at the Riding, who by his will, dated March 29th, 1784, gave

¹ In 1734 Christopher Hunter of Durham voted for Espershields. *Poll Book*.

² Ralph Clavering of Causey married in 1717 Anne, daughter of Cuthbert Smith of the Law, Medomsley, sister to Cuthbert Smith, alderman of Newcastle, and also to Robert Smith, alderman of Durham. *Surtees Durham*, vol. ii. p. 228; *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 340.

³ 1762, May 9. Died at Snows-green, Mr. Cuthbert Smith, attorney at law and one of the aldermen of the city of Durham, by a fall from his horse: he fell upon his breech, and being corpulent his whole frame was shaken. This accident happened on the 7th of May. *Diary of Thomas Gyll of Barton*.

⁴ There is a monument to Dr. Smith's memory in the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge (*cf. Brand, Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 103). The will of Michael Smith of Freckenham, Suffolk, D.D., is dated April 10th, 1773, and was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 14th May following. The testator gives £700 to the master and fellows of Emanuel College in trust to pay £16 per annum to some young student of the said college, preference being given to a student from Durham or Newcastle schools; and bequeaths all his real and personal estates, charged with legacies, to his brother Ralph Smith of the Riding in the county of Northumberland, esq.

Espershields to his wife for her life and then to Robert Surtees of Milkwell-burn;¹ in 1810 it was conveyed by Anthony Surtees of the Riding to George Silvertop of Ministeracres.

Mr. Silvertop seems to have retained a portion of the premises when, in 1817, he sold Espershields homestead with 819 acres to his kinsman, Mathias Dunn of Stella, to whose grandnephew, Mr. A. W. Dunn, it now belongs.²

On the partition of John Elrington's estates, Cronkley fell to the share of his daughter Isabella, who, on June 13th, 1711, was married at St. Mary's, in the South Bailey, Durham, to Gabriel Reed of Troughend. Their son, Elrington Reed of Troughend, in 1747, advertised for sale 151 acres of land at Cronkley; 76 acres at Millshields, together with a corn mill, a fulling mill and dye house; 93 acres at East Espershields, and a moiety of Unthank with the colliery there.³ These farms were purchased by George Silvertop of Stella, and conveyed to him on June 5th, 1750. On the 5th of November following, he conveyed the manor and estate of Cronkley, the fulling and corn mills at Millshields, certain closes at Espershields, and a moiety of Unthank to John Stephenson, alderman of Newcastle, by way of mortgage.⁴ On the enclosure of Bolbec common an allotment of 380 acres was made to Mr. Silvertop, in lieu of rights of common of pasture appurtenant to Cronkley and Millshields, and since that period these places have formed part of the Ministeracres estate.

Minsteracres, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was in the tenure of an offshoot of the ancient family of Swinburne (probably of the Chopwell branch), as tenants of the earl of Westmorland.⁵ Of this family Richard Swinburne, who, of the good will of his uncle, William Swinburne, held half a tenement, made his will February 14th, 1584/5.

¹ On Feb. 2nd, 1790, Robert Surtees sold his reversionary interest to Anthony Surtees of Ackworth, county York, who by his will, dated Dec. 20th, 1803, gave all his real estate in the counties of Durham and Northumberland to his 'relation' Anthony Surtees, then of Newcastle but afterwards of the Riding. Mr. A. W. Dunn's Title Deeds.

² The particulars of the dealings with the estate since 1738 are taken from Mr. A. W. Dunn's Title Deeds.

³ *Newcastle Journal*, 25th July, 1747.

⁴ Deeds enrolled at Quarter Sessions, in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace.

⁵ William Swinburne holds one messuage called Mynstracres, with all messuages, lands, meadows, feedings, moors, pastures, commons, houses, buildings and closes whatsoever, with their appurtenances, belonging to the said messuage, for ten years' indenture dated 27th August, 1566; yearly rent £1 13s. 4d. Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

I, Richard Swinburne off Mintstrakers, in the parish off Biwell Peter, seeke in bodie but of whole and perfect remembrance, praysed be God, doe make this my last will. I give my soule to Almighty God, my Maker and Redeemer, and my bodie to be buried within my parishe church aforesaid, paing all such dewyes as is accustomed for the same. I give and bequeath to my base begotten sonne James Swinburne, 2 quyres, 4 yewes, 2 hogge sheepe, and the corne that is growinge upon two lands lying at Denton Gappe; to Anthonie Fouster, one oxen calfe, that suckes upon the beld cow; to Tomison Fouster of Whittingstall, a kennege of ry and a kennege of oattes: to every one of my brethren a lamb at the spaininge tyme; to Roger Swinburne, my sister's sonne, a lamb at the spaininge tyme; to my wife, Margarette Swinburne, all my right and title of the halfe tenement called Mintstrakers, which I have by the goode will of my uncle William Swinburne, duringe hir widoehood: and yf she fortune to mary, I will that my two children, John Swinburne and Alexander Swinburne, shall have the same. The residue of all my goods moveable and unmoveable, my debts, legacies, funeralls, and all other dueys discharged, I give and bequeathe to my wife Margarette Swinburne, and my two children John Swinburne and Alexander Swinburne, whom I make my full executors. And I make John Swinburne, Gawayn Swinburne, and Robert Smithe supervisors hereof.

Inventory taken April 14th, 1585. *Imprimus*: 4 oxen, £7 6s. 8d.; 3 kyne and one stirke, £4 10s.; 2 quyres and one bull, £2; 10 yewes, £2 3s. 4d.; 9 hoggs, £1 4s.; 2 weathers and a toupe, 11s.; ry on the ground, £1; ottes on the ground, 15s.; corne in the stake, 12s.; all the insight geare, £3 6s. 8d. Suma, £23 8s. 8d. Debts owing by deceased, 11s. 9d.¹

Richard Swinburne of Minsteracres; will dated 14th February, 1584; proved 9th March, 1586; to be buried in church of Bywell Peter. Inventory 14th April, 1585.	=	Margaret; excommunicated 30th August, 1603, for not paying cesses, or larestone money, to the parish church; administration of her personal estate granted 27th April, 1624, to her two sons, John and Alexander.
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John Swinburne of Minsteracres, 1584 and 1624; administration of his personal estate granted 30th June, 1630, to Margaret the widow and John the son.	=	Margaret. Alexander Swinburne, 1584 and 1624.
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John Swinburne of Minsteracres, assessed for Minstrakers, in 1663, at £18 per annum.

Margaret Swinburne, probably the widow of Richard, on August 2nd, 1593, obtained a twenty-one years' lease of the 'capital messuage called Minstrakers,' by letters patent under the seal of the Court of the Exchequer, the rent being 33s. 4d. She was still living in 1608 when it was stated that the value of the holding was £6 13s. 4d. per annum over and above the rent.² A 'messuage called Minstracres, and all messuages, houses, and lands thereto belonging, late in the tenure of William Swynborne, now of Margaret Swinborne . . . late belonging to Charles, earl of Westmorland, attainted of high treason,' were included in a lease granted on the 10th April, 1610, to John Eldred, and William Whitmore for the term of sixty years, the reserved rent for the tenement being 33s. 4d.³ In 1663, Mr. John Swinbourne of Minstrakers was rated for an estate there at £18 per annum.⁴

¹ *Durham Probate Registry.*

² *Haggat and Ward's Survey.*

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 8 Jas. 1. pt. 49.

⁴ *Book of Rates. Hodgson, Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 287.

At the election of knights of the shire in 1710, John Cook of Minstrakers voted for lands in this place, and at the election of 1715, William Hindmarsh of Newcastle voted on a similar qualification. Shortly afterwards it was acquired by the family of Silvertop, then of Stella, and on August 30th, 1738, was conveyed by Albert Silvertop of Stella, the younger, to Charles Atkinson of Newcastle, hostman, to secure an annuity of £40 per annum and the repayment of the sum of £400.¹ The estate has been enlarged by successive purchases of contiguous farms, by an allotment of 758 acres made to George Silvertop on the enclosure of Bolbec common, and by the purchase in 1800 from Mr. George Baker of Crook of the manorial rights of the barony of Bolbec.²

The fortunes of the Silvertop³ family seem to have been laid by Albert Silvertop the elder, who, in the early part of the eighteenth century, resided at Stella house⁴ and acted as agent to the titular Lord Widdrington, whose royalty in Stella township he leased and worked. His son, George Silvertop, was one of the lessees in 1752 of the Bishop of Durham for the working of coal in the Grand Lease royalty in the parish of Ryton, in which lease he was associated with Sir Henry Vane, bart., Sir Walter Blackett, bart., Dean Marley, and others, his share being one-seventh. From his co-lessees he took a sub-lease of certain collieries in the neighbourhood of Greenside. In 1761, with Lord Widdrington, he commenced to lead coals from Bush-blades colliery on the Derwent; he was also one of the proprietors of the royalty of Winlaton lordship; when Blaydon Main colliery was commenced in 1779, his share was about a sixteenth. George Silvertop died in 1789, and was succeeded by his son John, who continued to work his father's collieries, and in conjunction with them the royalty of Chopwell, belonging to Earl Cowper.⁵

¹ Deeds enrolled at Quarter Sessions in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace.

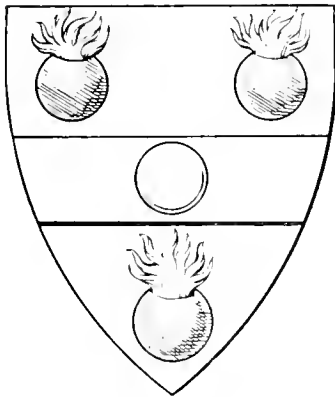
² Minsteracres, 27th August, 1801. John Silvertop, esq., lord of the barony of Bolebeck *alias* Bulbeck, gives public notice of his intention to perambulate the boundaries and limits of the said barony and manor, such perambulation to commence on Monday 28th September next, at Eddisbridge, in the parish of Shotley, from thence to proceed to the river Darwent, and to continue till the whole of the boundaries and limits shall be ridden. Local newspapers, *Bell Collection*.

³ The name is an old Northumberland one. Two Silvertops made a raid on the goods of Gilbert de Umframvill at Birtley in the middle of the fourteenth century in company with William Heron, Roger Widdrington, and William Swinburne. *Cf. Bates' Northumberland*, p. 174

⁴ *Cf. Bourn, Hist. of Par. of Ryton* (1896), p. 81.

⁵ *Ex inf.* 1900, Mr. J. B. Simpson of Bradley hall.

SILVERTOP (WITHAM AND ENGLEFIELD)
OF MINSTERACRES.



ARMS: *Argent on a fess gules between three granadoes sable fired proper a plate.* CREST: *A tiger's head erased argent struck through the neck with a broken lance proper.* Granted to George Silvertop of Minsteracres, 12th May, 1758.

ANNE SILVERTOP of Ryton-town, widow, buried at Ryton, 27th April, 1608 (a).

Margaret Silvertop of Blaydon, buried 31st December, 1678 (a).

Mary Silvertop of Blaydon, buried 16th August, 1680 (a).

William Silvertop of Blaydon in the parish of Ryton, drowned in the Tyne, 27th May, buried 28th May, 1682 (a).

Ann, dau. of ... Galley (c).

Robert Silvertop of Blaydon, bur. 15th April, 1705 (a). =

Mary, baptised 13th July, 1684 (a).
Elizabeth, baptised 4th November, 1688 (a).

Albert Silvertop of Ryton, born Feb., 1667 (a). In a deed dated 29th August, 1738, called 'the elder.' Buried in Ryton chancel, 14th Feb., 1738/9 (a); will dated 21st June, 1736, pr. 27th Feb., 1738/9 (c).

Mary, daughter of Joseph Dunn of Blaydon, mar. 23rd May, 1703 (c); died June, 1756 (j); buried at St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle; will dated 20th Oct., 1750, pr. 11th Oct., 1757 (c); mentions her seven children (m).

William Silvertop of Blyth Link-house; will dated 27th March, 1722, pr. 6th Nov. of same year; executors—my brothers Albert Silvertop and Joseph Dunn' (b) (m). †

[Ann] Dunn of Alice, mar. 15th Oct., 1706, (k); ? [bur. Thomas Maughan 7th April, 1706 (a)]. (a).

Robert Silvertop, eldest son, living 1722; will dated 14th November, 1704, proved 1705 (k).

William, buried 25th December, 1705 (a).
Albert, buried 18th January, 1705/6 (a).
Ann, buried 2nd February, 1705/6 (a).

Isabel, married George Surtees of Gateshead; bond of marriage, 11th April, 1723.

Bridget, dau. of Henry Whittingham of Whittingham, co. Lancaster, living 17th April, 1758 (m).

George Silvertop of Stella, born 22nd Feb., 1705 (c); purchased Minsteracres about 1739; died at Stella, 10th, buried 14th March, 1789 (a), aged 85.

Jane, dau. of Charles Selby of Earle, † and wife, first of William Ormston of Hendersyde, near Kelso, and secondly of Michael Pearson of West Matfen. Her third marriage took place at Ryton, 19th Jan., 1785 (a); died at Wooler, 10th December, 1808, aged 76.

Joseph Silvertop of Gateshead, born 21st May, 1708 (e); apprenticed 25th March, 1724, to William Carr of Gateshead, merchant and tallow chandler, and was admitted free of the Drapers' Company, 3rd June, 1731; buried 16th May, 1758 (d); will dated 17th April, 1758, pr. 14th June, 1758 (m).

Mary, dau. of Henry Whittingham of Whittingham, co. Lancaster. Bond of mar., May 2nd, 1739; died at her house in Pilgrim St., Newcastle, 29th June (f); bur. 1st July, 1767 (d); will pr. by her two daughters, 20th May, 1768 (m).

Albert Silvertop of Stella, § 'the younger,' 29th of August, 1738, afterward of Newcastle, of the University of Leyden, and died 31st Oct., bur. 2nd Nov., 1790 (c), aged 87, unmar.; will dated 31st Jan., 1782, pr. 1790 (m).

Dorothy, mar. James Gibson of Stagshaw close house † (c).
Mary, buried 23rd September, 1777 (c).
Eleanor, died at her house in Rosemary Lane, Newcastle, 30th June (r); bur. 2nd July, 1781 (c).
Anne, died unmar.; buried 27th December, 1764 (c); will dated 19th January, 1764, pr. 1705 (m).
Jane (query a nun), died at Dunkirk (k).

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Albert, buried 17th June 1746 (*d*).

Elizabeth, mar. 15th Jan., 1773, Joseph Dunn of Blaydon (*k*); living 1782 (*m*).

Bridget, died 17th June, bur. 20th June, 1790 (*l*); will dated 19th Apr., 1790, pr. 13th Nov. following (*m*).

Albert Silvertop, buried in Ryton chancel, 6th Feb., 1737 S (*a*).

George Silvertop, buried in Ryton chancel, 19th Feb., 1746/7 (*a*).

Charles Silvertop, buried in Ryton chancel, 23rd Apr., 1750 (*a*).

John Silvertop of Minsteracres, only surviving son and heir; born at Stella 1748. Articles before marriage 12th and 13th June, 1772; sometime of Benwell-house, Newcastle; died 26th Dec., 1801, aged 52 (*a*); seised of estates at Minsteracres, Ponteland and Winlaton, and of the barony of Bolbeck which he had purchased shortly before his death; buried in Ryton chancel, 29th December, 1801 (*a*); will dated 24th January, 1801, proved 14th Jan., 1802 (*m*). ||

Catherine, dau. of Henry Lawson of Brough; mar. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 15th June, 1772 (*k*); succeeded to the estates of Maire of Lartington in 1811 (*e*), and assumed the name of Maire (*k*); bur. 31st Oct., 1832, aged 86 (*a*).

Catherine, bur. in Ryton chancel 25th Sept., 1741 (*a*).
Mary, mar. at Bywell, 1754, to Sir Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, bart., and died at Reading, 14th May, 1773 (*g*).
Winefred, married John Wright of Kelvedon, Essex, and died 12th August, 1780 (*e*).

George Silvertop of Minsteracres, born at Benwell, 6th Jan., 1774 (*e*); educated at Douay and at Old Hall Green, near London; High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1831; died unmar. at Minsteracres, 'after a well-spent life,' 20th Feb., 1849; buried at Ryton, 26th of same month (*a*).

John Silvertop, born 3rd August, 1777 (*e*); died 9th April, 1793 (*a*).

Henry Thomas Silvertop, born 28th May, 1779 (*e*), of Lartington, county York, *jure uxoris*; who in Nov., 1802, by Roy. Lic., assumed the name of Witham, of Cliffe; High Sheriff for Durham, 1844; died 28th Nov., 1844.

Eliza, dau. of Thomas Witham of Headlam, and in 1802 niece and heiress of William Witham of Cliffe, mar. 30th Dec., 1800; died 15th Nov., 1847.

Charles Silvertop, born 16th Jan., 1781 (*e*); apprenticed 4th Jan., 1798, to Alex. Adams of Newcastle, Hoastman; afterwards a Captain, 14th Light Dragoons, and a Colonel in the Spanish service; obtained Roy. Lic. 29th July, 1816, to accept and wear the Supernumerary Cross of the Order of Charles III., which had been bestowed upon him by Ferdinand VII. for distinguished services and at Barrosa and Usagre. Died at Rennes in Brittany 10th June, 1839. ||

Mary, born 31st Mar., 1776 (*e*); bur. 30th Aug., 1786 (*a*).

Henry John Witham of Cliffe, born 17th July, 1802 (*e*); died 20th Aug., 1835.

William Lawrence Witham, born 18th Sept., 1804 (*e*); died *s.p.*, Sept. 20th, 1840.

Anne Maria, dau. of William Salvin of Croxdale.

George Witham of Lartington, born 9th Oct., 1805 (*e*); capt. 68th Light Infantry; died unmarried, 8th September, 1847 (*a*).
Thomas Edward Witham, born 6th Dec., 1806 (*e*); in holy orders in the Church of Rome, afterwards of Lartington, where he died 4th December, 1897.
Charles James, born 9th July, 1810 (*e*); died young (*k*).
Alfred Oswin, died young.

Catherine Witham, born 9th June, 1801 (*e*); married Henry Englefield.

Maria, born 8th September, 1803 (*e*); died young (*k*).
Emma Seraphina Mary, born 24th May, 1809 (*e*); married 24th November, 1841, William Dunn of Hedgefield, co. Durham.
Elizabeth Mary, born 22nd October, 1811 (*e*); a nun.
Winefred Mary Anne, born February 8th, 1813 (*e*); married September 23rd, 1834, Gerard Salvin of Croxdale.

Henry Englefield, died at Rome 22nd December, 1843, aged 41 (*e*). = Catherine Witham, born 9th June, 1801 (*e*); married at Edinburgh July, 1824 (*n*).

Hon. Eliza Stonor, dau. of Thomas, 3rd Lord Camoys; married at Stonor 24th Aug., 1852; died 24th July, 1860.

Henry Charles Englefield, born 12th Oct., 1826, grand-nephew and devisee of George Silvertop of Minsteracres, under the provisions of whose will he assumed the name and arms of Silvertop.

Caroline Philomena, dau. of Edward Joseph Weld of Lulworth; married 21st Aug., 1862.

Charles Englefield, Louis. Joseph. Lawrence. Seraphine. Mary. Agnes, mar. Corrie. Philomena.

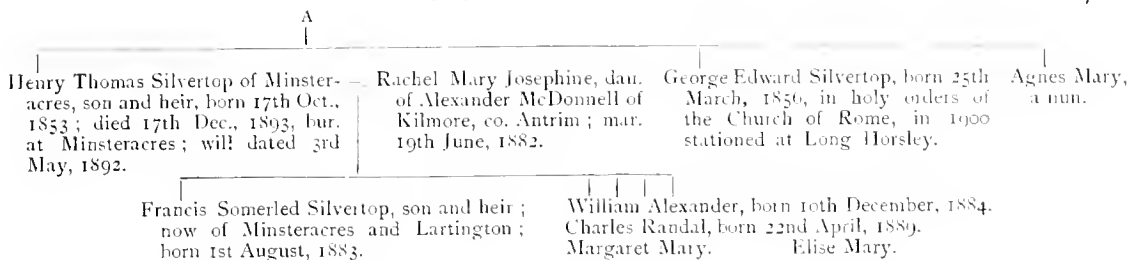
Arthur Edward Silvertop, lieutenant R.N., born 29th Nov., 1877.

Henrietta Mary.

Violet Mary.

Mabel Frances, married at Brompton Oratory 11th July, 1901, Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Heathcote.

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† In 1717 William Silvertop was tenant of Lady Mary Radcliffe's lands at Blyth Nook.—*Register of Roman Catholic Estates.*

‡ This is the third time this lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable on each of her three connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second husband a Protestant of the Established Church, and her third a Roman Catholic. Every husband was twice her age, at sixteen she married a gentleman of thirty-two, at thirty she took one of sixty, and now at forty she is united to a gentleman of eighty-four.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1785. (Her portrait in oils is now (1900) with Mrs. Selby of Eaile, near Wooler.)

§ At Rosemary Lane, Newcastle, aged 87, Mr. Albert Silvertop, uncle to John Silvertop, esq., of Minsteracres. As a young man he studied under the great Boerhaave, and by his direction took an emetic which deprived him of the use of his eyes, which he was never able to recover.—*Newcastle Papers*, November, 1790.

|| 1839, June 10th, at Rennes in Brittany, after a short illness of inflammation of the lungs, Colonel Charles Silvertop, Knight of the Order of Charles the Third, late captain in Her Majesty's regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons; author of *Tracts on the Geology of the South of Spain*; and third and youngest son of the late John Silvertop of Minsteracres, Esq.—*Newcastle Papers*, 22nd June, 1839.

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| (a) <i>Ryton Register.</i> | (f) <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 4th July, 1767. | (k) MS. pedigree by Mr. Surtees. |
| (b) <i>Durham Probate Registry.</i> | (g) <i>Ibid.</i> , 22nd May, 1773. | (l) Bell Collection. |
| (c) <i>Register of St. John, N.C.</i> | (h) <i>Ibid.</i> , 20th June, 1772. | (m) Sharp, <i>Test. Dunelm.</i> |
| (d) <i>Gateshead Register.</i> | (i) <i>Ibid.</i> , 7th July, 1781. | (n) <i>Newcastle Papers</i> , 3rd Aug., 1824. |
| (e) Surtees <i>Durham</i> , vol. i. p. 52. | (j) <i>Ibid.</i> , 5th June, 1756. | (o) <i>Ibid.</i> , 20th January, 1844. |

EVIDENCES TO SILVERTOP PEDIGREE.

1722, March 27th. Will of William Silvertop of [illegible]: I appoint my brothers Albert Silvertop and Joseph Dunn to act as trustees for the bringing up of my childer and further to allow my eldest son a full share in proportion to the rest of my childer. My trustees to dispose of my fums, houses, household goods and chattels, and to take care to discharge every body I owe as far as my effects will realize. Proved 1722. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1750, October 20th. Will of Mary Silvertop of Newcastle, widow: My seven children, George, Joseph, Albert, Dorothy, wife of James Gibson of Stagshaw-house, Mary, Elinor, and Anne. My son Albert sole executor. Proved October 11th, 1757. Sharp, *Test. Dunelm.*

1757, July 16th. Will of John Silvertop of 'Deary' house, Earsdon, yeoman: My two granddaughters. *Ibid.*

1758, April 17th. Will of Joseph Silvertop of Gateshead, merchant: My brother, George Silvertop of Stella, esq.; my wife Mary Silvertop; my daughters, Bridget and Elizabeth; my sisters, Mary, Helen, and Jane; my brother Albert; Bridget, wife of my brother George Silvertop, and their son John; William Clavering and Catherine, his wife. Proved June 14th, 1758. *Ibid.*

1782, January 31st. Will of Albert Silvertop of Newcastle: My nephew George Gibson of Corbridge; my niece, Elizabeth wife of Joseph Dunn, and her sister, Bridget Silvertop; to Mary Ratcliff, £10; to Mrs. Mary Stuart of Edinburgh, £5; my nephew George Dunn. Residue to my nephew John Silvertop of Benwell-house, esq. Proved April 16th, 1790. *Ibid.*

1790, April 19th. Will of Bridget Silvertop of Newcastle, spinster: To the younger children of the late Mr. George Gibson, £200; to Catherine Witham, spinster; Dorothy Selby, spinster; and Mary Wilkinson; my brother Joseph Dunn; my nephew George Dunn; George Silvertop of Minsteracres. Proved November 13th, 1790. *Ibid.*

1801, January 24th. Will of John Silvertop of Minsteracres, esq.: I give my barony, manors, lordships, etc., to Sir John Lawson of Brough, bart., Henry Maire of Lartington, esq., and John Wright of Kelvedon hall, Essex, esq., in trust to pay my wife Catherine Silvertop, £400 per annum. Settlement on George Silvertop my son and heir and his heirs male, remainder to my son Henry in tail male, remainder to my son Charles in tail male, etc. The indenture made June 12th and 13th, 1772, between my father George Silvertop, esq., and me, being the settlement on my marriage. I have already provided for my son Henry on his marriage, December 30th last. I give £6,000 to my son John. *Ibid.*

Being thus extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and having shortly before his death in 1801 purchased the manorial rights of the barony of Bolbec and a large estate at Ponteland, a private Act of Parliament¹ was obtained in 1802 to sell the Ponteland and Winlaton estates for the payment of his debts, which amounted to over £57,000, and to defray the legacies and annuities given by his will. The Minsteracres estate, comprising Unthank, Crooked-oak, Cronkley, Newfield, and Millshields, was stated to contain an area of over two thousand acres with an annual rental of £1,160, besides a hundred acres of woodlands worth £40 per acre.

Of the greatly respected George Silvertop, the son and heir of John Silvertop, and one of the leading men of the district, a true gentleman of a school now extinct, an admirable biographical sketch may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*. Born at Benwell house on 6th January, 1775, he was educated at Donay and at Old Hall Green, near London; he succeeded his father in 1801, but seems to have gradually withdrawn in a large measure from the commercial undertakings of the family. When travelling on the continent in 1814, he visited Napoleon, then interned at Elba. Shortly afterwards, he was selected by Lord Liverpool to be the medium of unofficial communications between Great Britain and the Roman See in matters affecting the condition of Roman Catholics. In the year following the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, he was appointed Sheriff of Northumberland, the first member of his church who had occupied that ancient office since the reign of William and Mary.² He was solicited, but declined, to become a candidate for election as knight of the shire, and died unmarried at Minsteracres after a well-spent life, February 20th, 1849.

The mansion house at Minsteracres was apparently built on a new site by John Silvertop in the second half of the eighteenth century. It is within the 800 feet contour line, is protected by extensive plantations of well grown forest trees and rare ornamental timber, and approached by an

¹ 42 Geo. III. (1801-1802) cap. 68. Act for vesting the settled estates of George Silvertop, esq., in Pont Island and Winlaton in trustees to be sold, and for applying the money to pay the debts and legacies of John Silvertop, esq., deceased; for annexing the rectory and tythes of Bywell St. Peter, held by lease for twenty-one years, to the uses of the will of John Silvertop, and for vesting in the said George Silvertop several shares in the collieries of Stella, Kyofield, Chopwell, and parish of Ryton, heretofore belonging to the said John Silvertop, and for enabling the said George Silvertop to charge the estates with £5,000 and for vesting his estate of Minsteracres in trustees to certain uses.

² Cf. Memoir in the *Gateshead Observer*, 24th February, 1849.

avenue of large and healthy Wellingtonias; there are some very picturesque old oaks scattered to the north of the house. It was enlarged in 1867 and contains many treasures of art in painting, sculpture, carving, and tapestry. In the gardens are three uninscribed Roman altars, brought from Ebchester. Connected with the house by a covered passage or cloister is a chapel of which the foundation stone was laid September 13th, 1852, to replace an oratory. It is dedicated to St. Elizabeth and contains a vault in which are deposited the remains of members of the family who have died since the erection of the chapel.

Two tenements at Wennance-hill, parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne, attainted, were granted to Sir John Forster, knight, on June 17th, 1574, on a twenty-one years' lease; one of them comprised 15 acres and was in the tenure of John Wilkinson, the other comprised 48 acres and was in the tenure of George and John Armstrong. This lease was subsequently surrendered for a new lease granted on June 26th, 1594, for a similar term. It was covenanted that the tenant should serve in the northern parts when need should arise, either by himself or by sufficient able men with horse and warlike apparel; he was also at his own charges to dig and make dikes and quickset hedges round the premises, according to directions to be given him from time to time by the steward of the court (*i.e.*, of Bywell) or other lawful authority.¹ John Wilkinson's tenement at Wennance-hill, containing about 15 acres and of the yearly rent of 20s., was granted with other places to George Salter of the parish of St. Dunstan, and John Williams of the parish of St. Peter le Poore on September 27th, 1610, to be held of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty in free and common socage.²

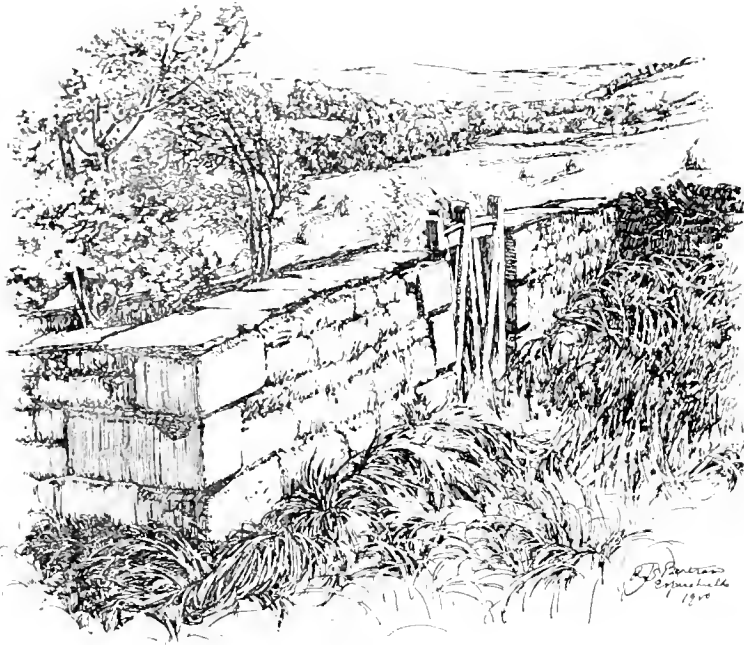
Under the style of Windshill, this place was rated to George Wilkinson in 1663 at £6 per annum; subsequently it was acquired by the Claverings³ of Axwell and Greencroft. Under the provisions of the will of George Claving of Greencroft, dated 1793, and of the will of Sir Thomas Claving of Axwell, dated 1794, Winnowshill and other estates ultimately devolved upon Sir William Aloysius Claving as heir in tail, who in 1854 executed a deed of disentailer. The estate, which comprises over 900 acres, was sold in 1899 by the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Henry Claving, the last

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 36 Elizabeth, pt. 9.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 8 James I. pt. 39.

³ In 1748 Thomas Claving of Newcastle voted in respect of lands at Winnowshill. *Poll Book*.

baronet of his line, and by their representatives to Mrs. Adam Little, then of Mousen, near Belford, whose husband¹ was formerly tenant of the farm.



A plot of ground obtained from the Claverings to provide a burial ground² is one of the few remnants of the Society of Friends on Derwent-side. George Fox travelled through the district in 1653, and notes in his *Journal* that he came from Anthony Pearson's (a justice who had joined the Friends), who lived near West Auckland, by 'Darren water,' and had great meetings on the way

and at Hexham. In the Records of the Society there are reports of the attendance of representatives from the Derwent-side meeting for many years, but during the nineteenth century the meeting at Winnowshill ceased to be held, and Quakerism died out there.³ The care of the graveyard was taken over from the Cumberland Friends by those at Newcastle in 1876,⁴ who pay an annual rent of 10s. for it.

¹ Mr. Adam Little is a son of the late Mr. Robert Little of Harewood-shield, in Hexhamshire, by his wife, the late Jane Davidson Little, who was a daughter of Richard Davidson of Swinnie, near Jedburgh. Richard Little's brother, John Davidson of Hyndlee, an extensive sheep farmer on the Scottish Border, was the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's 'Dandie Dinmont' in *Guy Mannering*. *Ex inf.* Mr. L. C. Lockhart.

² The Register of the Society of Friends shows that fifty-three persons were buried at Winnowshill between the years 1718 and 1877. The list comprises persons named Beck, Blenk, Bewment, Brambles, Crozier, Dickinson, Foster, Hutchinson, Keenlyside, Lee, Makepiece, March, Nixon, Taylor, Watson, Westgarth, and Wilkinson.

³ 1776, 29th, 5th month: 'As Friends of Darwent are now deprived of their usual meeting house, this meeting have petitioned Thomas Clavering for liberty to have some suitable convenience at Winnishill. Anthony Watson and Joseph Watson are here desired to wait upon him in order to treat with him for the same.' 1776, 27th, 6th month: 'Anthony Watson and Joseph Watson reported here that they had waited on Thomas Clavering relating to a place for a meeting house at Winnoshill, and he appeared to be willing to forward Friends with everything in his power,' etc.

Extracted from the minute books of the Society of Friends, and communicated by Mr. David Richardson. The Winnowshill meeting was discontinued in 1823, there being only one member left.

⁴ *Ex inf.* Mr. J. W. Steel.

PARISH OF BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

BARONY OF BOLBEC.

On June 5th, 1061, in the presence of an assembly of bishops and magnates gathered together at Lillebonne, Hugh de Bolbec, Roger Porchet, Walter Fifeland, William Duncins, and Adam de Raphetot, all of them having rights in the place, granted the church of Bolbec, now in the Department of Seine Inférieure, with the tithes of the mills and sheepwalks of Bolbec, to the abbot and convent of Bernay.¹ This place in Normandy was the cradle of the race of the Norman knight upon whom Henry I. conferred one of the baronies which, by the policy of the Crown, were created out of the wide lands that had once belonged to the official earldom of Northumberland. The barony so created, although sometimes designated by its ancient Anglian name of Styford, is more generally known under the description of the barony of Bolbec. It comprised the home manors or villis of Bearl, Broomhaugh (with Riding and Lee), Shotley (with Blanchland and Newbiggin), Slaley, Styford, and a moiety of Bywell; and also the widely separated manors of Heddon-on-the-Wall, East Heddon, West Heddon, Houghton, Whitchester, Eachwick, Benwell, Fenwick, Hawkwell, East Matfen, Angerton, Middleton Morel, South Middleton, Harnham, Shafto, Cambo, Kirk-harle, Hartington, Hawick, Rothley, Wallington, Thornton, Newton grange, and Brunton.² The home manors, villis or townships of Bearl, Blanchland, Broomhaugh, Newbiggin, Riding, Shotley, Styford, and a moiety of Bywell were, for ecclesiastical purposes, grouped in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, which also includes the township of Stocksfield in the barony of Baliol. From ancient times Slaley has formed a parochial chapelry appurtenant to St. Andrew's parish.

¹ Archives of the Department of Eure; *Cal. of Doc. Pres. in France*: J. H. Round, vol. i. p. 137. Mr. Round, in his article on 'The Companions of the Conqueror' (*Monthly Review*, June, 1901, p. 98), writes that the 'Norman home' of Hugh de Bolbec 'was at Bolbec, a village near the mouth of the Seine, from which Hugh's descendants, the earls of Oxford, assumed a peerage title.' For an account of the family of Bolbec of Buckinghamshire, see Dugdale, *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 451.

² *Testa de Nevill*, p. 382.

The Rev. John Hodgson,¹ following Dugdale, states that the christian name of the person upon whom the barony was conferred was Hugh; but in all probability his name was Walter. The evidence is scanty, being confined chiefly to entries in the Durham *Liber Vitae*, extended by notices in a roll which contains the obits of Newminster abbey. In the first of these authorities occur the names of Walter de Bolbec II. and Sibilla his wife; of his father Walter de Bolbec I. and his mother Helwys; of his brother Hugh de Bolbec; and of his sons Walter de Bolbec III. and Hugh de Bolbec.² Walter de Bolbec II. confirmed the grant of Newton grange, made to the abbot and convent of Newminster by James de Bolum,³ and was dead before 1165, when, for his soul and for those of his ancestors, Walter de Bolbec III. founded the abbey of Blanchland; the foundation charter was attested by his mother Sibilla, and his brother Hugh.⁴ It was probably Walter de Bolbec III. who granted to the prior and convent of Brinkburn half a marc per annum, to be paid out of the mill at Harle,⁵ and who granted the hermitage of Merchenley to the abbot and convent of Kelso.⁶ He was living about the year 1166, when he certified Henry II. that he held his barony by the service of four and a half knight's fees of ancient feoffment.⁷

Later in the century Walter de Bolbec III. granted the manors and vills of Mattfen, Fenwick, Thornton, Angerton, Heddon and Brunton to William de Insula (de Lisle), who is described as his 'man.'⁸ Walter died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Hugh de Bolbec I., of

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 239.

² Walterus de Bolebech | Sibilla uxor ejus | Walterus de Bolebech pater ejus | Helwys mater ejus | Hugo de Boleb' frater ejus | Walt' et Hugo fil' ejus. *Liber Vitae Dunelm.*: Stevenson, p. 101. Surt. Soc. No. 13.

³ *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, pp. 300, 301. Surt. Soc. No. 66.

⁴ Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. Caley), vol. vi. p. 886.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 186. Surt. Soc. No. 90.

⁶ *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. pp. 219, 222. Ballatyne Club.

⁷ Liber Niger Scaccarii; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 302. *The Testa de Nevill* (p. 382) says the barony was held by five knight's fees.

⁸ Walterus de Bolebeck . . . omnibus probis hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me reddidisse et concessisse atque hac carta mea confirmasse in feodo et hereditate Willelmo de Insula homini meo et heredibus suis ad tenendam de me et heredibus meis terram illam quam pater meus pro servitio suo donavit ei, scilicet Mattfen, Fenwick, Thorntune, Angerton, Hidenine, Burntune, per rectas divisas in bosco et prato cum saca et soca etc. Praeterea sciunt omnes me postea dedisse huic Willelmo militi servitium Ernaldi filii Adelini, cum Hauewelle et Berehill, etc. Test. Ricardo priore de Hextildesham [died before 1178], Jacobo de Bolum, Gillelmo filio suo, Roberto de Grai, et Roberto filio suo, Roberto de Bilestre et Ada filio suo. Ex cartis Roberti Lyell de Felton arm. *Dodsworth MSS.*, lxxviii. folio 176, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'X,' p. 222.

whom little is known except that he married Margery de Muntfichet, who, ultimately, was co-heiress of the estates of her brother, Richard de Muntfichet.¹ Hugh de Bolbec I. was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter de Bolbec IV., who, dying in his minority, was followed by Hugh de Bolbec II., a man of great power and position on the borders in the earlier half of the thirteenth century.

On May 10th, 1222, the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered to take with him Hugh de Bolbec, the bishop of Durham, Richard de Umframvill, Roger de Merley, and other discreet and loyal knights of the shire as he should see fit, and proceed to 'Witelawe,' on the marches between England and Scotland, to investigate a complaint made by Robert de Ros and the prior of Kirkham of a purpresture or encroachment made upon England.² About the 13th of October following, Hugh de Bolbec wrote to the king that he with others had met the Scottish Commissioners at Revedene-burn (Ridingburn), in order to make a perambulation between Carham and Hawden, but that no agreement had been come to.³ Hugh de Bolbec was sheriff of the county in 1220, in 1236,⁴ and apparently again in 1241.⁵ He was appointed one of the justices for an assize of novel disseisin to be held in Newcastle, at Easter, 1229;⁶ in 1236 he was 'custos' of the king of Scotland's lands in Tyndale,⁷ and in the same year he was one of the northern lords appointed to receive Alexander, king of Scotland, and to accompany him to York, where he was to meet Henry III., to discuss terms of peace.⁸ On March 28th, 1258, he was summoned to meet the king at Chester, not later than a week before Midsummer, to take part in an expedition into Wales.⁹

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Ricardi de Munfichet, 51 Hen. III. No. 46. *Inq. p.m.* Avelinae quae fuit uxor Edmundi fratris regis, 3 Edw. I. No. 31. *Calendarium Genealogicum*, pp. 127, 224.

² *Close Rolls*, 6 Hen. III. pt. i. memb. 11. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i. p. 147.

³ Royal Letters, No. 858; *Royal and other Hist. Letters*, Shirley, vol. i. p. 186, Rolls series.

⁴ P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix. *Lists of Sheriffs, etc.*, p. 97.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 116; Surt. Soc. No. 90.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 13 Hen. III. m. 10 dorso. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 190.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*, 21 Hen. III. rot. i. dorso. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 237.

⁸ *Close Rolls*, 21 Hen. III. memb. 4 dorso. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 245.

⁹ *Close Rolls*, 42 Hen. III. memb. 10, dorso. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 412.

BOLBEC.



ARMS: *Vert a lion rampant argent.*

Hugh de Bolbec of Bolbec in Normandy, living 5th June, 1061.

Walter de Bolbec I., 'pater ejus,' *Liber Vitae* (a); [upon = Helywis, 'mater ejus,' whom Henry I. (1100-1135) conferred the barony of Bolbec]. *Liber Vitae* (a).

Walter de Bolbec II., named in the *Liber Vitae* (a); for whose soul his son Walter gave the church of Heddon to the abbot and convent of Blanchland; he and his son Walter confirmed Newton to the abbot and convent of Newminster (b); he also gave a rent charge to the prior and convent of Brinkburn (k). = Sibilla . . . , 'uxor ejus,' *Liber Vitae* (a); called 'domina mea et matre' in her son's foundation charter of Blanchland; living 1165 (c).

Hugh de Bolbec 'frater ejus,' *Liber Vitae* (a).

Walter de Bolbec III., 'filius ejus,' *Liber Vitae* (a); the founder of Blanchland abbey in 1165 (c).

Hugh de Bolbec I., 'filius ejus,' *Liber Vitae* (a); a witness to his brother's charter to Blanchland.

Margery, dau. of Richard de Munfichet and sister and co-heir of Richard de Munfichet (k).

Walter de Bolbec IV., survived his father and died in his minority (e).

Hugh de Bolbec II., lord of the barony of Bolbec, sheriff of Northumberland, 1221, 1236 (g), and 1241 (h); died *circa* 1262 (e).

Theophania, 'dominus Hugh de Bolbec, Theophania, uxor ejus,' *Obits* of Newminster (a); living at Angerton with her daughter Maud 7th Nov., 1262 (e).

Walter de Bolbec, son and heir, married at Morpeth, 6th February, 1253, and at the church door endowed his wife with lands at Doddington and Nesbit; died *s.p.* before 1256 (d).

Mary, *alias* Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Merley, born about 1236; remarried before 1256 to William de Greystoke.

Hugh de Bolbec, who confirmed to the abbot and convent of Newminster the grant of Rothly (a); died in his father's lifetime.

Philippa, eldest dau. and co-heir; married Roger de Lancaster, and was 23 years of age at the date of her father's inquisition (f); she died about 1294 (f). ↓

Margery, second dau. and co-heir; mar. 1st Nicholas Corbet of Stanton, and was 21 years of age at the taking of her father's inquisition (e); he died before the year 1282, in which year she remar. Ralph fitz William de Greystoke. ↓

Alice, third dau. and co-heir; married Walter de Huntercomb, and was 17 years of age at the taking of her father's inquisition (e); died *s.p.*

Maud, fourth dau. and co-heir; unmarried 7th Nov., 1262, aged 13 years (e); mar. 1st Robert Beumys, and 2nd Hugh De-laval; died *s.p.*

(a) Durham *Liber Vitae*, Stevenson, p. 101; Surt. Soc. No. 13.

(b) *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, p. 301; Surt. Soc. No. 66.

(c) Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. vi, p. 886.

(d) *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 4 Hen. II., Page, pp. 55, 56, 408; Surt. Soc. No. 88.

(e) *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolebek, 46 Hen. III. No. 25. Writ dated 23rd October, 1262; extent of lands taken 7th November of same year.

(f) *Inq. p.m.* Philippae uxoris Rog. de Lancaster, 22 Edw. I. No. 25.

(g) Lists of Sheriffs for England and Wales; P.R.O. *Lists and Indexes*, No. ix.

(h) *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, pp. 116, 186; Surt. Soc. No. 90.

(k) This marriage is proved by *Inq. p.m.* Avelinae quae fuit uxor Edmundi fratris regis, 3 Edw. I. No. 31; by which the four daughters of Hugh de Bolbec were found co-heirs of their second cousin Avelina de Fortibus, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the king's brother.—*Cal. Gen.* vol. i. pp. 127, 224.

Hugh de Bolbec II.¹ had issue two sons and four daughters. His eldest son Walter was married at Morpeth, on February 6th, 1253, to Mary or Margaret, daughter of Roger de Merley,² but died soon afterwards. His young widow was re-married in or before 1256 to William de Grey-stoke, when she released to her father-in-law the lands at Doddington and Nesbit, with which her first husband had endowed her at the church door on the day of their marriage.³ The second son Hugh, who confirmed to the abbot and convent of Newminster the grant of Rothley, made by his father and mother, also died in his father's lifetime.⁴

Hugh de Bolbec II. died in 1262, in which year, on the Tuesday after Martinmas, an inquisition was taken at Styford before the escheator of Northumberland, when it was found that at the time of his death he was seised, with other estates, of the following demesne lands at Styford, viz.: four carucates, each of which comprised 105 acres, worth 6d. an acre; 20 acres of meadow, worth 12d. an acre, or £11 10s. in all; the courtyard (*curtilagium*) and garden were worth 12d.; the pannage in ordinary years, 5s.; profit of charcoal (*appruamentum carbonum*) in the woods of Styford, 6s. 8d.; offerings in the chapel of Styford, in ordinary years, 12d. The mill was worth 10 marks; the perquisites of the court for the whole barony, 40s.; and from the sale of timber felled in Styford woods in ordinary years there accrued 20s.; the sum, £21 17s.⁵ His sons having died in his lifetime, his four daughters, Philippa, wife of Roger de Lancaster, Margery, wife of Nicholas Corbet, Alice, wife of Walter de Huntercomb, and Maud,

¹ Hugh de Bolbec also granted to the master and brethren of Kepier Hospital, near Durham, certain pasture lands within the manor of Styford called Le Tung and Enelishop, which in 1332 were worth five marks a year. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 6 Ed. III. memb. 23, p. 468. In 1358 these lands which were then called Le Tunge and Eveleshop were in the possession of William Legat, the master of the hospital. *Abbr. Rot. Orig.* 32 Edw. III. ro. 10. vol. ii. p. 249; *cf. Memorials of St. Giles', Durham*, Barnby, p. 201. *Surt. Soc. No.* 95.

² *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 4 Hen. III. Page, p. 55; *Surt. Soc. No.* 88.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 56, 408.

⁴ *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, p. 301; *Surt. Soc. No.* 66.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolbek, 46 Hen. III. No. 25. [The particulars recorded in the inquisition concerning the various villis will be given under their respective heads.] The free men who hold in fee by knight's service in the barony of Bolebek: Richard de Gosbek and Thomas de Bekering hold eight villis by service of two and a half knight's fees; Robert de Insula holds one fee and a half, an eighth part of a fee being subtracted, and holds six villis; Henry de la Val holds half the vill of Echewik and a fourth part of the vill of Benwel for half a fee and the fourth part of a fee of one knight; Philip de Crawden holds four villis by service of one knight's fee; William de Riel and Gilbert de Caldestrother hold a moiety of the vill of Biwell and the manor of Stokesfeld in fee by service of one knight; William de Slaveley holds Slaveley, with appurtenances, in fee by service of one knight; Roger Dareyns holds Est Hidwin and Hunthank in fee by service of a fourth part of one knight; Robert de West Hidwin holds Hidwin and Appeltreley in fee by a third part of the service of one knight; the heirs of William de Bollesdon hold Nor' Midelton in fee for a third part of the service of one knight; Richard Kenbel holds a moiety of the vill of Benwel in fee for a moiety of the service of one knight; Domina Joan de Riel holds a fourth part of the said vill by the service of one knight.

then unmarried, were his co-heiresses.¹ On the 6th of March, 1262/3, the escheator was ordered to give seisin of Hugh de Bolbec's lands to Nicholas Corbet, Walter de Huntercombe, Roger de Lancaster, and Robert de Beumys, who, it was stated, had married the four co-heiresses respectively.² Robert de Beumys, who was a 'valet' of Edward, the king's eldest son, must have died very early, for before 1267 Maud became the wife of Hugh Delaval.³ In the enquiry made in 1275 by Edward I. after his return from the Holy Land, to ascertain what crown dues or rights had been alienated or were withheld, it was stated that Roger de Lancaster, Nicholas Corbet, Walter de Huntercomb, and Hugh Delaval held the barony of Stiford of the king by the service of five knight's fees;⁴ and in 1294, Philippa, widow of Roger de Lancaster, was summoned to prove her right to free warren in the manors of Stiford, Birkinside, Shotley, Waskerley, Angerton, and Heddon.⁵

Alice, wife of Walter de Huntercomb, and Maud, wife of Hugh Delaval, died without issue,⁶ and the Bolbec barony and estates ultimately became vested in Robert fitz Ralph, lord of Greystoke, the eldest son of Margery by her second husband, Ralph fitz William, lord of Greystoke,⁷ and Sir John de Lancaster, son of Philippa.

¹ 'De Willelmo Vescey similiter tenuit praedictus Hugo de Bolbek, Dodington, Wetewood, et Nesbyte, per unum feodum militis de veteri feoffamento. Dicto Hugone defuncto, ei quatuor filiae, coheredes ejus, quarum Margeria prima fuit maritata Nicholao Corbet, Waltero de Huntercombe Alicia fuit maritata. Duae aliae sorores, una videlicet est maritata Rogero de Lancastre, et alia Hugoni de la Vale, et tota hereditas supradicta dispersa fuit inter eas. Postmodum Alicia, quae fuit (uxor) Walteri de Huntercombe et uxor Hugonis de la Vale obierunt sine prole, et tunc iterata est particio inter dictos Nicholaum Corbet et Margeriam uxorem ejus, et Rogerum de Lancastre et uxorem ejus.' *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, p. 287. Surt. Soc. No. 66.

² *Fine Roll*: 47 Henry III. m. 9; *Originalia*, 47 Henry III. m. 5; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 458.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 51 Hen. III. No. 46, *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 127.

⁴ *Rot. Hund.* vol. ii. p. 21. It is stated in the same return that Nicholas Corbet had granted to Thomas de Fisseburn 30s. in land in the vill of Spiridon in the barony of Stiford.

⁵ *Placita de quo warranto*, p. 599.

⁶ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 239.

⁷ 1303, July 7th. Licence was given after inquisition *ad quod damnum* for John de Yeland to grant in fee simple to Ralph fitz William a fourth part of the manors of 'Styford, Spyridon, Neuton, Rydding, Merchenleye, Bromhale, Shelford, Thornburgh, Sotle, Blakededleye, Byrkenside, Waskerleye, and Neubigginge, etc., etc.' which were held in chief, and which, after the death of Walter de Huntercombe, who holds the said fourth part by the law of England of the inheritance of his late wife, should revert to the said John by virtue of a fine between him and the said Ralph fitz William and Margery, his wife, lately deceased. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*: 31 Edward I. memb. 19, p. 147.

1313, July 6th. John de Eure the escheator is ordered to deliver to Ralph fitz William a moiety of the fourth part of the manors of Styford, Spiriden, Newton, Riding, Merchenley, Broomhaugh, Shotley, Blackhedley, Birkinside, Waskerley, Newbigging, etc., which had been taken into the king's hands upon the death of Walter de Huntercombe, as it appears that the said Walter held the said manors for his life only, and that after his death they ought to revert to the said Ralph fitz William by virtue of a fine levied by the late king's licence. The lands were to be delivered to the said Ralph only on the condition that he engaged to appear in the king's court to defend an action which had been brought in Chancery by John de Lancaster, who claimed to be kinsman and heir of the said Alice, wife of Walter de Huntercombe. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 6 Edward II. memb. 2, p. 539.

STYFORD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum manerii de Stiford		12	11	0	unde regi	22	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Domini Hugonis de la Vale		5	19	0	„	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Abbatis de Blancheland		1	0	0	„	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa hujus villae, £19 10s. Unde regi, 35s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.							

Sir John de Lancaster's estates in Westmorland devolved upon his brother William's son, another John de Lancaster, but his purparty¹ of the Bolbec estates passed to Sir William de Herle,² knight, 'one of the great lights and worthies of Northumberland,' who was first made a puisne judge in 1320,³ and was raised to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1327. He is said to have married a daughter of the elder John of Lancaster.⁴ Sir William de Herle died March 8th, 1346/7, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert de Herle of Kirkharle.⁵

STIFFORD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Nicholaus de Ruckby, 3s.; Robertus Wodman, 1s. 6d.; Petrus forestarius, 3s.; Robertus de Hidwyn, 3s. 4d.; Stephanus de Apreley, 2s. 6d. Summa, 13s. 4d.

On Sunday, October 15th, 1346, Styford, Neubigging near Blanchland, Bromhalgh, Rydyng, Merchenley, Shildeforde, and Shotteley (of which

¹ The part of each heiress before a partition was made was called a 'purpart' or 'purpartie' of a barony. Madox, *Baronia Anglica*, p. 42.

² 'Ego Johannes de Lancaster dominus de Stanstede dedi Willelmo de Herle med. manerii de Styford cum advocacione abbatiæ de Albalanda et cum omnibus aliis feodis militum quae habeo in comitatu Northumbriae, etc.' Datum apud Stanstede anno 13 Edward. II. s. JOH. DE LANCASTER. *Ex MSS. Collect. Glover, Somerset Herald: Dodsworth MS.* vol. 68, fol. 9; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'X,' p. 220. Seal, *argent two bars gules; on a canton of the second a lion passant guardant or* (borne by John de Lancaster summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299; cf. Burke, *General Armoury*).

1334, June 8th. To the escheator. Order to deliver to William de Herle a moiety of the manor of Stiford together with the hamlets of Ridyng, Bromhalgh, Spirdene, Thornburgh, Sessynghop, Neubiggyng, Birkenside, Shotley, and Slaveley (which John de Lancaster had held for life) to be held of the king in chief by the service of the moiety of a barony and by the service of rendering to the king at the ward of the castle of Newcastle 33s. 4d. yearly, and 16s. for cornage and for fines of court 9s. 6d. at the Exchequer of Newcastle; and the king has taken the homage of William for the moiety of the manor of Stiford together with the hamlets and has rendered them to him. *Cal. Close Rolls; 8 Edward III. memb. 25, p. 226.*

12 Edward III. (1338). 'Annora quae fuit uxor Johannis de Lancaster tenet ad term. vitae suae mediet. manerii de Angerton et Hedon super murum cum pertin., unacum quibusdam terris in Styford, Rydding, Bromhalgh, Spiriden, Thornburgh, Sesyngsop, Newbiggin, Birkensyde, Shottele, et Slaveley, de rege in capite ut de corona per serv. med. baroniae, viz. per serv. unius feodi milit. et dim. etc. remanere inde Willelmo de Herle et heredibus suis spectan.' *Dodsworth MSS.* 82, fol. 74; Rev. John Hodgson Collection, 'X,' p. 195. Cf. *Inq. p.m.* Annora, wife of John de Lancastre, 12 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 29.

³ Foss, *Tabulae Curiales*, p. 17.

⁴ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 239. But Foss (*Judges of England*) states that William de Herle was a native either of Devonshire or Leicestershire, and that he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Polglas, heiress of the manor of Ilfracombe.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Wil. de Herle, 21 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 44.

Robert de Herle was owner of one half) and the vill of Slaveley, 'of which he is sole lord,' were raided by David Bruce, king of Scotland, with a great host of Scots, and totally destroyed, the houses being burned and the tenants plundered of 70 oxen, 83 cows, 142 bullocks and queys, 32 'avers,' 316 sheep, etc.¹

On May 6th, 1355, Robert de Herle gave the king £4 to have a licence to convey to William de Greystoke and Joan his wife a moiety of the manor of Angerton, with lands at Whitchester, Eachwick, East Heddon, Benwell, and Middleton Morel, computed at two and a half knight's fees, in exchange for a moiety of the manor of Styford and the third part of one knight's fee in East Heddon.²

Robert de Herle died without issue July 5th, seised of a moiety of the barony of Bolbec, which comprised Styford with its members, Newbiggin, Cessinghope, and Spiriden, the vills of Broomhaugh and Shotley, lands in Slaley, Newton in Bywell, etc.,³ all of which fell to his sister Margaret, wife of Sir Ralph de Hastings, knight, of Allerston⁴ in the North Riding of Yorkshire;⁵ she very soon after was succeeded by her son, who bore his father's name of Ralph. After the death of the latter in 1397, his son Sir Ralph de Hastings III. joined in the conspiracy to dethrone Henry IV., and, having been taken prisoner, was attainted in 1410 and beheaded.⁶ It has been generally supposed that the Styford moiety of the barony of Bolbec was thereupon granted to the first earl of Westmorland as a reward for his services in crushing the rebellion,⁷ but, for some reason now unknown, the reversion of the manor of Styford, after the death of Sir Ralph de Hastings, had been conveyed many years before to the earl's father, Sir John Nevill of Raby, who died October 17th, 1388.⁸ Ralph, earl of Westmorland, who died October 21st, 1425, was at the time of his death seised of the manor of Styford,

¹ *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 21 Edward III. No. 3; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 274. Cf. Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 337. and Lang, *History of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 256-7. King David was taken prisoner at Nevill's Cross on October 17th.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 29 Edward III. pt. i. memb. 8; cf. *Cal. Rot. Orig.* vol. ii. p. 238; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 240; also *Inq. p.m.* 29 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 25.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti Herle chr. 38 Edward III. first numbers, No. 23.

⁴ The will of Sir Ralph de Hastings is printed *Test. Ebor.* vol. i. pp. 19-20. Surt. Soc. No. 4.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 240.

⁶ Cf. *Test. Ebor.* vol. i. p. 217.

⁷ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 240.

⁸ *Inq. p.m.* John Nevill, 12 Richard II. No. 40.

with divers dependent villas at Broomhaugh, Shotley, Newbiggin, Slaley, a pasture of 200 acres at Sessinghope, Spiriden, Thornbrough, the mill of Broomhaugh, and 1000 acres of common pasture, etc.¹

The story of the Nevills has been sketched in a previous chapter. After the attainder of Charles, earl of Westmorland,² in 1569 it was found that his demesne lands, comprising Styfford, Spyrden and Cyssehope, had been demised on February 8th, 1553/4, to John Swinburne for a term of 15 years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d. The manors of the barony were accounted for under their respective heads and the 'sum of rent of the lordship of Bulbeck' amounted to £42 6s. 11d. Out of the receipts of the baronies of Bolbec and Baliol, which amounted to £139 15s. 1³/₄d., there was allowed as 'the fee of William Wyndbourne, George Hurde, Gerard Hurde, and Blaise Bates, foresters of the forest of Bywell and Bulbeck, for preservation and keeping of stags and other deer within the said forest and for exercise of their office,' 53s. 4d. The salary or fee of John Swinburne the rebel, the earl of Westmorland's late steward, was £5; and £40 per annum was allowed in payment of an annuity granted by the said earl on December 30th, 1566, to Francis, John, Edward, and Edmund Bacon for the term of 99 years if any of them should live so long.³

The barony of Bolbec remained in the Crown until September 25th, 1628,⁴ when it was sold by Charles I. to Edward Ditchfield and others, citizens of London, who, on February 19th, 1630/1, by direction of the city of London, at a Court of Committee held at the Guildhall, conveyed it to John Heath of Gray's Inn, esq., and Roger Fenwick, gentleman.⁵ Heath in 1632 demised it for 1000 years to Sir George Baker, knight,⁶ and on May 1st, 1661, conveyed to him the fee simple of it for ever.⁷

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Henry VI. No. 37. But in 1439 Ralf Greystok, son and heir of John de Greystok, chivaler, acknowledged that the said John on the day of his death held of the king *in capite* the manor of Styford by the service of a third part of the moiety of one barony, to wit, the barony of Bulbeck. *Madox, Bar. Ang.* p. 58.

² Henry, earl of Westmorland, by deed, dated 2nd May, 1562, granted the manor of Bolbec to his daughter, Lady Elynor Nevill, to secure to her the sum of £1000 in one payment by her brother, Charles Nevill (who succeeded his father as earl of Westmorland). She subsequently married William Pelham, esq., to whom £400 was paid by Charles, earl of Westmorland, as part of the said sum of £1000. After the earl's attainder and the seizure of his estates into the queen's hands, Mr. Pelham complained to the Court of Exchequer. Ultimately the premises were assured to the queen by Mr. and Lady Elynor Pelham on the payment to them by the queen of £800 in addition to the £1000 secured to them by the original deed. Mich. Term, 14th Elizabeth. *Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, series i. book iv. p. 227. ³ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. ⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 4 Charles I. pt. i.

⁵ Bywell Papers, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁶ Sir George Baker was recorder of Newcastle. See pedigree, Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 358.

⁷ Bywell Papers, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

The importance of the manorial rights was demonstrated when an Act of Parliament¹ was obtained in 1765 for the division of the extensive common of Bolbec, one sixteenth part of which was given to George Baker of Elemore hall, esq., as the lord of the manor, for his consent to the enclosure. In 1800, the barony, and remaining manorial rights, were sold by Mr. George Baker to Mr. George Silvertop of Minsteracres, whose representative, Mr. Francis Somerled Silvertop, is now lord of the manor and barony of Bolbec.

The preamble of the Act for the division of Bolbec common recites that George Baker of Elemore hall, esq., was lord of the manor, and that the said George Baker, the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, Sir Walter Blackett, bart., Sir John Lambert Middleton, bart., John Andrews, John Hopper, and George Silvertop, esquires, Wilkinson Kirsopp, Michael Smith, D.D., Fewster Teasdale, Robert Vazie, gentlemen, and several other persons who were entitled to right of common, were desirous that the common should be divided. For the purpose of carrying the Act into execution the following were appointed commissioners: Samuel Marriot of Okerland, Thomas Forster of the City of Durham, Ralph Hutchinson of Baxterwood, Thomas Gibson of Stonecroft, and John Brown of Kirkharle. The commissioners made their award February 9th, 1771. After allotting 437 acres or a full sixteenth part to Mr. George Baker as lord of the manor for his consent, and setting out roads, watering places, etc., the residue was divided amongst the several persons having right of common, that is to say,

As to such persons as are intitled to lands only, or to lands and house or houses, usually farmed or occupied therewith as a farm house or farm houses, then in proportion to the whole clear yearly value or rent of every such farm consisting of land only, or land and a farm house thereunto belonging and constituting one farm; and as to such persons as are intitled to a house or houses, or a cottage or cottages, mill or mills only, without any lands thereunto belonging then, in proportion to one half of the clear yearly value or rent of such house or houses, cottage or cottages, mill or mills, respectively; and as to such persons as are entitled both to land and a mill, or to land and an house or houses, cottage or cottages, now farmed, held, or occupied therewith, but such house or houses, cottage or cottages have or hath been heretofore or usually held or occupied separately and distinctly from such lands at separate or distinct rents, or are or is not taken or deemed to be a farm house or farm houses, then in proportion to the whole of the clear yearly rent or value of such land, and in proportion to one half of the clear yearly rent or value of such mill, house or houses, cottage or cottages, respectively, as the same were worth to be let whether the same were in the hands of the owners thereof respectively, or let to a tenant or tenants for the year, beginning 12th May, 1764, such rent or value to be fixed and ascertained by the said commissioners or any of them or more of them.

¹ 5 Geo. III. An Act for dividing and inclosing a certain common, moor, or tract of waste land within the barony or manor of Bulbeck in the county of Northumberland.

The names of the freeholders who received allotments¹ in lieu of rights of common of pasture appurtenant to their tenements will be of interest :—

George Baker, esq., for lands in Slaley, Birkenside, Shilford, Broomhagh, Unthank, and for his mill at Wedge-green, 531 acres ; John Andrews, esq., for Fieldhead, Letches, Shotley Bridge, Burnhouse, and Burnmill, 207 acres ; Misses Margery, Elizabeth and Catherine Andrews, for High and Low Wakerley, 102 acres ; John Bainbridge, for Slaley, 57 acres ; William Bainbridge, esq., for Slaley, 37 acres ; George Blenkinsop, esq., for Allansford Forge, 6 acres ; Sir Walter Blackett, for Crooked Oak, 15 acres ; for Coalpitts, 276 acres ; for Dukesfield, 895 acres ; and for Slaley, 58 acres ; heirs of Ralph Carr, for Marley Coat Walls, 41 acres ; George Carr, for Slaley, 126 acres ; John Carr, for Slaley, 148 acres ; William Carr, for Slaley, 12 acres ; Henry Carr, an infant, for Slaley, 4 acres ; John Clavering, for Eads-bridge, 219 acres, for Emley and Apperley, 360 acres ; Rev. Wm. Dalston, as curate of Shotley, for Shotley church-yard and Unthank, 9 acres ; heirs of George Davison, for Marley Coat Walls and Walls-fieldhead, 96 acres ; William Fenwick, esq., for Eastwood-house and mill, 22 acres ; John Farbridge, for Slaley, 15 acres ; Joseph Farbridge, for Slaley, 63 acres ; Leonard Farbridge, for Slaley, 24 acres ; William Giles, for Pryhouse, 30 acres ; Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, for Wooley, 168 acres ; George Green, for Slaley, 75 acres ; Francis Haswell, for Shotley-field and Fine-house, 81 acres ; John Hopper, esq., of Black Hedley, for Black Hedley, Woodhouse, Black Hedley Port, Little Black Hedley, 371 acres ; John Hopper of Shotley-field, for Shotley-field, 50 acres ; Cuthbert Hopper, for Laings Loaning, 64 acres, and Summerfield-house, 100 acres ; Joseph Hopper, for Shotley-field, 4 acres ; John Hunter, esq., for North Snodds, 89 acres ; John Heron, for Shield-hall, 305 acres ; Rev. Thos. Hudson, as curate of Blanchland, for Blackburn, 49 acres ; Wilkinson Kirsop, Banister Bayles, John Salmon and Teasdale White, for Slaley, Slaley Woodfoot, and East Strothers, 208 acres ; Wilkinson Kirsop, Banister Bayles, Robert Salmon and Teasdale White, for Steel-hall, Redlead mill, and Western Byers, 852 acres ; William Lowes, esq., for Todburn Steel, 194 acres ; Sir William Middleton, bart., for Hole Raw, Orchardfield, Crooked Oak, Wallish Walls, Mosswood and Allans Ford, 576 acres ; Matthew Maudlin, for Slaley, 2 acres ; Catherine Newton, for Shotley-field, 115 acres ; John Robson, for Slaley, 7 acres ; George Ridley, for Strother-dales, 9 acres ; James Roddam, for Slaley, 22 acres ; George Richardson and Thomas Whitfield, for Snods, 96 acres ; John Salmon, for Black Strothers, 26 acres ; John Hall Stephenson and William Farquharson, for Penshield and Shotley-field, 398 acres ; Robert Surtees, for Shotley-field, 5 acres ; George Silvertop, esq., for Crooked Oak, 39 acres ; Cronkley and Mill Shield, 380 acres ; Minsteracres and Newfield, 758 acres ; George Silvertop and George Baker, esqs., for Unthank, 164 acres ; Jane Stobbs, for Penshields, 120 acres ; Michael Smith, D.D., and Ralph Smith, esq., for Espershields, 506 acres ; Thomas Teasdale the elder, for Combhills, 39 acres ; Thomas Teasdale the younger, for Slaley, 122 acres ; Richard Teasdale, for Slaley, 96 acres ; Fewster Teasdale, for Slaley, 151 acres ; Robert Vazie, for Durham-field, 351 acres, and for Bogg hall, 20 acres ; Job Ward, for Gingleshaugh, 52 acres ; the heirs of William Weddell, for the Bush, 18 acres ; Rev. William Wharton, as curate of Slaley, for the churchyard, 3 acres, and for Carr's farm, 27 acres.

¹ Fractions omitted.

TOWNSHIP OF STYFORD.

Styford, although, like Bywell, giving its name for a time to a barony, seems always to have had a smaller and more real existence as a vill and manor. It is singular that the place-name Styford gave way to the family name Bolbec in the one barony, and the family name Baliol gave way to the place-name Bywell in the other barony. On the 8th of February, 1553/4, as has already been stated, the earl of Westmorland granted Styfford, Spyryden, and Cyssehope to his steward, John Swinburne of Chopwell, to hold for the term of fifteen years at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d.,¹ and on the 18th of December, 1583, a lease of the same premises was granted by letters patent to Sir John Forster, knight, for the term of twenty-one years. Subject to the then subsisting lease and to an annuity of £40 per annum granted for certain lives, Stiforde, Spiriden, and Cissenhope, *alias* Cisseyhope, were granted by letters patent on the 4th of April, 1589, to Richard Braithwaite and Roger Bromley, esquires, to hold of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty and in free and common socage, rendering yearly £13 6s. 8d.² Braithwaite and Bromley seem to have transferred it to Thomas Crompton, esq., and Francis Jackson, gent., of London, who on the 20th of November, 1595, conveyed Stiford, Spiriden, and Cissinghope to Sir John Forster of Alwick, knight,³ and Nicholas Forster of Hulne, esq.⁴ By these transactions the township and reputed manor of Styford became severed from the barony of Bolbec.

The township abuts on the river Tyne, and stretches northward for a distance of nearly two miles, rising gradually to an elevation of 341 feet, ordnance datum. It comprises an area of 1,038 acres, containing the two valuable farms of High Barns and Brocksbushes, besides the hall and park of Styford. The population in 1901 was 77.⁵

¹ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 31 Eliz. pt. ii. The annuity charged on the premises was payable to Francis, John, Edward, and Edmund Bacon, or to the longest liver.

³ After the death of Sir John Forster, at Spindleston, in 1602, it was stated that his personal estate at Styford comprised 20 draught oxen, 10 kine, 10 stotts, 10 quies, five score wethers, sixteen score ewes, twelve score threaves of rye, fifteen score threave of otes, together with thirty acres of ground sown with rye. *Cf.* vol. i. of this work, p. 159.

⁴ Original deed with Miss Bacon-Grey: *cf.* Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'D,' 154.

⁵ The Census Returns are: 1801, 111; 1811, 96; 1821, 69; 1831, 65; 1841, 104; 1851, 84; 1861, 90; 1871, 99; 1881, 105; 1891, 84; 1901, 77.

No remains of the prehistoric inhabitants of the district have been found in this township, nor any traces of the demesne house, hall, or tower, which the lords of the fee, in all probability, possessed. A chapel is known to have existed at Styford as early as the year 1262.¹ The present house is a plain building of three storeys, erected or reconstructed towards the end of the eighteenth century. It occupies a sunny sheltered site with a south exposure, where the alluvial haugh begins to rise to the uplands; the grounds are well planted with forest trees, which protect the place on the west, north, and east. The house is surrounded by fine old walled gardens and well laid out pleasure grounds, and contains some interesting family portraits.²

In the comprehensive survey of the barony of Bolbec made in 1608, it is stated that there were at that time no demesne lands within the manor 'other than the capital messuage of Stiford . . . which is passed away in fee-farme;' it was held by Claudius Forster by the payment of a fee farm rent of £13 6s. 8d.³ The latter, by indenture⁴ dated February 13th, 1609/10, for the sum of £520, purchased a certain interest in the place possessed by Thomas, earl of Suffolk.⁵ He was created a baronet in 1620, but, dying without issue, Styford, Blanchland, and other estates were enjoyed during a long widowhood by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Forster, who in 1663 was rated for Styford at the large sum of £160 per annum.

Sir William Forster of Bamburgh, grand-nephew of Sir Claudius Forster, who succeeded Lady Elizabeth Forster, died in 1674, when a moiety, if not the whole, of Styford passed to his second son, John Forster, who died unmarried on November 15th, 1699,⁶ when the estate reverted

¹ *Inq. f.m.* Hugonis de Bolbec, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

² Amongst the pictures are half or three-quarter portraits in oils of Lord Crewe, Lady Crewe, Ferdinando Forster, Dorothy Forster, and two portraits, believed to be those of the rebel general and of his sister Margaret, wife of William Bacon.

³ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

⁴ Miss Bacon-Grey's Deeds.

⁵ By 'An Acte for Confirmation of Grauntes made to the Queene's majestie, and of letters patentes made by her highness to others,' enacted 27th October, 43 Eliz. (1601), it was provided that such patentees as had obtained from the queen by way of exchange, or for any sum of money since 8th February, 1582/3, or at any time until the end of the said session, or within one year, thereafter, letters patent of any lands or tenements which, at the date of the said letters patent, were of greater yearly value than was contained in the letters patent should, within ten years after the end of the said session, pay to the Court of Exchequer the overplus at the rate of 60 years' purchase.

February 12th, 1608/9. Grant to Thomas, earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, of all such sums of money as are or shall be payable to the Court of Exchequer as aforesaid; and order to the treasurer, etc., to give to the said earl such writs and processes he may from time to time require for the levying and recovery of the same. *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Jas. I. pt. 10.

⁶ 1699, 12th November. Will of John Forster of Styford, gent. To my brother, Mr. Ferdinando Forster, all my lands, etc., at Styford, to pay £200 to my sister, Mrs. Dorothy Forster. My late sister, Mrs. Mary Forster. My brother, Mr. Ferdinando Forster, executor. Seal, the Forster crest, STA SAL DO. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.* vol. iv. p. 193.

to his eldest brother William. The latter died without issue, as did also his last surviving brother and successor, Ferdinando Forster, whereupon all the estates, burdened with heavy debts, devolved upon their surviving sister, Lady Crewe, and their nephew, Thomas Forster the younger, of Adderston, as co-heirs.¹ The creditors of William Forster having exhibited their bills in Chancery for the purpose of having the estate sold for payment of the general debts, Lord and Lady Crewe and Thomas Forster on July 30th and 31st, 1708,² sold Styford for £5,500 to John Bacon of Staward. It was conveyed by him, December 4th, 1712,³ to trustees, in pursuance of a settlement made before the marriage of his eldest son, William Bacon, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Forster of Adderston.⁴

The whole township of Styford now belongs to Miss E. C. Bacon-Grey and her sister, Mrs. Guiry.

It has not been found possible to identify Spiryden and Cessinghope⁵ with any existing hamlets or homesteads, but on the farm of Brocksbushes there are two fields which are still called 'Spredden.' In 1262 there were in Spiriden three bondmen, each of whom held 26 acres and who together paid for farms and works 34s. 9d.; another bondman held 40 acres and for farm and works paid 27s. 3d. There were two free tenants, who by charter held 24 acres and paid 12s. yearly. John de Middilton and Richard his brother held six bovates of land in the field of Spiriden and Thornbrough by charter, paying yearly 6d. '*ad wardam.*' In Riding there were 17 cottars holding 26½ acres of land and paying yearly for farms and works 43s. 10½d. Sum of Spiriden 63s. 6d.⁶ At the Northumberland Assizes, held at Newcastle on June 25th, 1269, Nicholas Corbet, and Margery his wife (one of the Bolbec heiresses) claimed a certain Alan of Spyreden as their neif and fugitive.⁷

SPYRIDEN SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Cristiane de Spiriden	2	15	0	unde regi	5	0
„ Thomae de Hetton	2	7	6	„	4	3¼
„ Willelmi de Barouesford	1	11	9	„	2	10¼
Summa hujus villae, £6 14s. 3d.				Unde domino regi,	12s.	2½d.

¹ Cf. *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. vi. p. 333.

² Miss Bacon-Grey's Deeds.

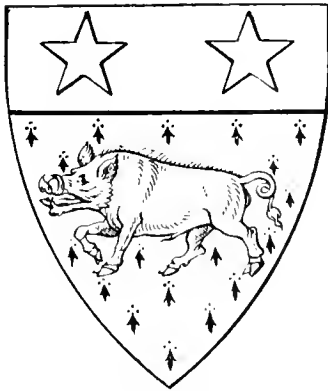
³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Cf. pedigrees of Forster of Bamburgh and Forster of Adderston, vol. i. of this work, pp. 156, 228.

⁵ It is possible that Cessinghope may be represented by the valley running up to Styford.

⁶ *Inq. p.m. Hugonis de Bolebek*, 46 Hen. III. No. 25

⁷ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, pp. 159, 217; Surt. Soc. No. 88; also *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. p. 511.



BACON (NOW BACON-GREY) OF STAWARD,
STYFORD, ETC.

ARMS: *Ermine a wild boar passant azure bristled armed unguled coded and pizzled er, langued gules, on a chief of the third two mullets of the fourth.*

CREST: *A demi-wild boar couped reguissant azure, bristled, armed and unguled er, langued gules holding in his mouth a tilting spear argent strucken at the shoulder and vulned proper.* Granted to John Bacon, F.R.S., 29th June, 1752.

GEORGE BACON, born at Clay-linne, in Derbyshire, = Cecilia, daughter settled in Allendale and resided at Broadwood-hall; of Edw. Robson of Ninebanks. purchased Staward 28th April, 1664 (*l*); died at Grasse Groves, 21st September, and was buried in Allendale chancel 23rd September, 1670 (*a*).

Joseph Bacon of Broadwood-hall, son and heir, bur. in Allendale chancel 15th October, 1674 (*a*).

John Bacon of Staward, High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1693; purchased Bellister 11th Nov., 1697, and Styford 31st July, 1708 (*h*); died at Staward 25th Nov., 1736, aged 81, and was buried at Haydon (*w*); will dated 3rd Sept. 1736; proved 1737 (*t*).

Isabel, only child of William Deacon of Wolsingham, where she was bapt. 5th Feb., 1655 (*l*); [living 11th November, 1700 (*h*)].

Francis Bacon, buried in Allendale chancel 19th Feb., 1696/7 (*a*).

Susanna, mar. 23rd Feb., 1672, Henry Bland of Newcastle, merchant (*a*), and of Hurworth, co. Durham; she was living a widow 31st July, 1699. [another daughter] mar. Morgan [of Miln-houses, Durham].

George Bacon, son and heir, died unmarried, aged 26; buried at Haydon 12th Jan., 1702/3 (*c*) (*w*).

William Bacon of Staward, Styford, and of Newton Cap in the county of Durham; High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1745; died 20th May, 1748 (*d*), at Newton Cap; buried, South Church, Auckland; will dated 14th December, 1743; proved 1748 (*t*).

Margaret, daughter of Thomas Forster of Adderston; bpt. 8th Dec., 1681 (*g*); bond of marriage 5th Feb., 1706; mar. 13th Feb., 1706 (*g*); articles before mar., 30th Nov., 1706 (*h*); post-nuptial settlement, 3rd and 4th Dec., 1712 (*h*); bur. at St. Oswald's, Durham, 4th Nov., 1743.

John Bacon of Newbrough, to whom his father gave Bellister by deed dated 2nd September, 1715; articles before marriage 12th October, 1715; died 15th July, 1736, aged 48 (*d*).

Jane, widow of John Blenkinsop of Dryburnhaugh, and daughter of Thos. Marshall of Walltown; died 12th Feb., 1787, aged 84 (*d*).

Joseph Bacon, settled in the Isle of Man.

Anne, mar. 1st May, 1709, Thomas Ord of Fenham (*d*).

Dorothy, mar. at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 10th Oct., 1732, Taylor Thirkeld, clerk in orders.

Susanna, bpt. 18th Jan., 1681 (*a*); mar. at Haydon, 29th Dec., 1698, William Fenwick of Bywell (*c*).

Elizabeth, bpt. 13th Jan., 1679/80 (*a*); mar. 16th May, 1709, John Blackett of Wylam (*c*); bur. at St. Oswald's, Durham, 17th May, 1724.

Mary, mar. Ralph Bates of Newbottle, and died before 3rd Sept., 1736.

Frances, died unmar. at Durham, 13th April, 1741 (*b*).

Isabella, mar. first 17th Oct., 1731, William Erington (*c*) (*d*) of Walwick, and second, 2nd Sept., 1740, Richard Werge, vicar of Haithburn (*d*).

Cecily, living 1736 (*l*).

Other daughter died in infancy.

Anne, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 4th December, 1729 (*d*); married first, 21st October, 1750, Middleton Teasdale of Slaley (*d*), and second, Henry Wastell, rector of Simond-burn.

Isabella, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 24th June, 1731 (*d*).

Jane, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 2nd January, 1733 (*d*).

Frances, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 22nd August, 1734 (*d*).

John Bacon of Staward, Styford, and Newton Cap, of Hart Hall, Oxon., matric. 2nd April, 1726, aged 17 (*w*); a governor of Bride-well and of Bethlehem hospital; Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries; died 20th June, 1752; buried in Bath Abbey (*g*); will dated 29th April, 1752; proved 1752 (*i*).

Katherine, dau. of Richard Lowther of Kippax; mar. 23rd August, 1732, at St. Bennet's, Paul's Walk, London (*l*).

William Bacon, bapt. 14th July, 1712 (*h*); resided at Newton Cap; mentioned in his grandfather's will; and died *s.p.m.* before 4th April, 1763.

Frances, dau. of ... Pewterer of Bishop Auckland; baptised 14th February, 1711/2 (*b*); mar. 15th Jan., 1747/8 (*g*); [died at Bishop Auckland 6th March, 1782].

Thomas Bacon, baptised 12th Feb., 1714/5 (*b*); was mentioned in his grandfather's will; and died *s.p.m.* before 4th April, 1763.

A

B

John William Bacon of Staward, Styford, = Sarah, daughter of Joseph Charles Bacon, Catherine, born 11th and Newton Cap, son and heir, born 30th June; baptised 6th July, 1733, at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Middlesex; of St. Mary Hall, Oxon.; matric. 4th July, 1750, aged 16 (e); assumed the name of Forster before 21st and 22nd July, 1757, the date of his marriage articles (h); married 30th July, 1757 (i); High Sheriff of Northumberland, 1763; succeeded to Adderston in 1763, and died there 28th April, 1767 (r); buried at Bamburgh (g); will dated 21st April, 1767; proved 1770 (h) (j).

Garth, and sister of Edward Turnour Garth, earl of Winterton, had a marriage portion of £10,000 (h); married, secondly, at St. George's, Hanover Square, 14th August, 1767, Sir Herbert Lloyd, Bart. (l), thirdly, Charles Schutz, esq., and fourthly, Robert Alder of Alwick (l); buried at Alwick 5th July, 1792 (h) (c).

born 30th June; baptised, St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 6th July, 1733 (l); stated to have died in London in 1743, and to have been buried at St. George the Martyr (l); a twin with John William.

born 11th Feb.; bapt. 22nd Feb., 1735, at St. Margaret's, Westminster (l); living unmarried 1811 (l).
Dorothy, born 24th May; bapt. 10th June, 1737 (l); married Lowther Rutter of Ripon; buried at Doncaster in 1809 (l).

George Bacon, baptised 27th July, 1717 (h); was mentioned in his grandfather's will; and died *v.p.m.* before 4th April, 1763.

James Bacon, = Susanna, dau. of William Green of Chelsea; mar. 10th Dec., 1745; she re-mar. Samuel Lunn, and died in 1811 (l).

Ferdinando Bacon, = Catharine, dau. of James Agnew of Bishop Auckland; she is stated to have re-married, Nov., 1756, R. V. B. Johnston of Annandale, afterwards a baronet (l).

Barbara, bp. . . . 1711 (h).
Frances, mar. 15th May, 1735, Henry Wastell, rector of Simond-burn (h), and was bur. at Haydon, 28th Aug., 1747 (d).
Isabel, bp. 25th June, 1711 (h); mar. at St. Oswald's, Durham, Dec., 1740, Sir William Carr of Etal.
Margaret, bapt. 16th April, 1716 (h); mar. William Fenwick of Bywell (h).

Margaret, born 1746, only child, mar. George Hassell, Recorder of Ripon, and died in 1772.

Lady Catherine Turnour, = William Bacon Forster of Staward, Styford, Newton Cap, and Adderston, son and heir; born 17th August (h); bapt. 14th September, 1738 (h); of Trinity College, Oxon.; matric. 2nd March, 1776, aged 17 (e); died intestate 15th April (h); buried 18th April, 1780 (h).

Frances, daughter of Nat. Pewterer of Ferry-hill; articles before marriage, 20th Feb., 1780 (h); married 23rd Feb., 1780; she remarried at St. Clement Danes, 29th August, 1789, William Bentham of Lincoln's Inn, and of Upper Gower Street, St. Pancras (h).

William Bacon Forster of Staward, Styford, and Newton Cap, posthumous and only child; = Anne, niece of Henry Morley of Ely (l); articles before mar. 28th Sept., 1805; died 23rd July, 1813, aged 42 (r).

born 20th November, 1780 (l); of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; admitted to Lincoln's Inn 22nd December, 1800; had Royal License, 1st February, 1802, to discard the name of Forster; died at Sidmouth, 4th April, 1810; buried at Exeter; will dated 19th February, 1810; proved at London (l).

Elizabeth = John Bacon = Sarah Beaver, = Mary Lilliat, Charles Bacon Forster = Dorothy, daughter of Hurst, mar. Forster, second son, some time married July, 1786 (m); Richard Drinkwater of Durham; married 21st June, 1792 (l); mentioned in her husband's will; living a widow, 1813; third wife.

born at Newton Cap; some time of the 2nd Regiment of Foot; was residing at Durham in 1811, then aged about 53 years; succeeded to Staward and Styford under the will of his nephew, William Bacon; discarded the name of Forster; died 15th Sept., 1830, aged 70 (f).

Dorothy, daughter of Marmaduke Grey of Kyloe, and sister and heiress of Marmaduke Grey of the same place; born at Craster; baptised 2nd Dec., 1761; married at Embleton 19th April, 1790; died at Whitburn 7th July, 1836, aged 74 (f).

Elizabeth = John Bacon = Sarah Beaver, = Mary Lilliat, Charles Bacon Forster = Dorothy, daughter of Hurst, mar. Forster, second son, some time married July, 1786 (m); Richard Drinkwater of Durham; married 21st June, 1792 (l); mentioned in her husband's will; living a widow, 1813; third wife.

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John William Bacon Forster, born at Hartlaw; baptised 4th May, 1787 (m); living at Madras in 1813 (l).
Charles Edward Bacon Forster, baptised 17th January, 1789 (l); living at Madras in 1813 (l).
Descendants of one or both of these brothers are believed to be living.

Richard Bacon Forster, born at Newcastle, 13th February; baptised 23rd April, 1794 (h) (l).
George Bacon, born at Newcastle, 11th January, 1795 (l).
Mary Lilliat, born 24th March, 1796 (l).
Catherine Elizabeth, born 7th June, 1797 (l).

John William Bacon, son and heir, born 1st May, 1794 (<i>h</i>); died 8th Jan., 1826 (<i>f</i>).	Charles Bacon of Staward = Emily, daughter of Sir William Louaine of Kirkharle, bt.; marr. at Gosforth, 15th January, 1833 (<i>h</i>); died 6th January, 1878, aged 72 (<i>f</i>).	Thomas Bacon, born 4th Aug., 1799 (<i>l</i>).	Eleanor, born at Adderston, Mar. 11th, 1791 (<i>h</i>); married at Bywell St. Andrew, June 6th, 1820. Francis Johnson of Low Newton (<i>h</i>). Sarah, born 4th May, 1792 (<i>h</i>).	Jane, born 2nd August, 1797 (<i>h</i>); married at Bywell St. Andrew, 21st July, 1821. Thomas Coleman Welch, clerk in orders, of Pattishall, Northampton. ↓ Frances, born 7th, baptised 20th August, 1799 (<i>h</i>) (<i>g</i>); married Christopher Ferguson of Bishopwearmouth, surgeon.	
William Bacon Grey of Staward, Styford and Kyloe; born 7th Nov., baptised 17th December, 1833, at Gosforth; died unmarried, 13th Dec., 1861 (<i>f</i>).	Charles Bacon Grey, born 18th March, bapt. 21st April, 1835; died Jan., 30th, 1845 (<i>f</i>).	Henry Bacon Grey of Staward, Styford, and Kyloe; born 25th July, baptised 29th September, 1837; died unmar., 28th Feb., 1884 (<i>f</i>).	John William Bacon Grey, born August 28th, bapt. 4th October, 1838; died 15th Oct., 1878, unmarried.	Edward Bacon Grey; died at New York, U.S.A. 6th June, 1886, unmarried.	Emily C. Bacon Grey, sister and co-heiress, now of Staward, Styford, and Kyloe. Lucy Bacon Grey, sister and co-heiress; mar. at Hexham, 1890, Michael Grace Guiny of London, barrister-at-law.

(*a*) *Allendale Register*.
 (*b*) *St. Andrew Register*, Auckland.
 (*c*) *Haydon Register*.
 (*d*) *Wården Register*.
 (*e*) *Bywell St. Andrew Register*.
 (*f*) M.I. Bywell St. Andrew.
 (*g*) *Bamburgh Register*.
 (*h*) Miss Bacon Grey's Papers.
 (*i*) Raine, *Test. Ebor*.
 (*j*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm*.
 (*k*) Sharp, *Test. Dunelm*.
 (*l*) Pedigree of Bacon; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 374-376.
 (*m*) *Nicholas Brown's Diary*.
 (*n*) *Shilbottle Register*.
 (*o*) Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.
 (*p*) *Newcastle Courant*, 23rd January, 1748; *Kirkmerrington Register*.
 (*q*) Cf. Biographical notice, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1752.
 (*r*) *Newcastle Courant*, 2nd May, 1767.
 (*s*) *Newcastle Advertiser*, 7th July, 1792.
 (*t*) *Newcastle Courant*, 7th Feb., 1756.
 (*u*) *Newcastle Courant*, 29th Jan., 1780.
 (*v*) Subscribers' List, Waulbuton, *Talium Romanum*, published in 1753.
 (*w*) M.I. Haydon.
 (*x*) M.I. Ely Cathedral.

BACON OF SEAFIELD, ISLE OF MAN.

JOSEPH BACON, 4th son of John Bacon of Staward, born <i>circa</i> 1694, settled in the Isle of Man in 1724, and died there 14th May, 1728; buried at Kirk-Christ-Lezayre (<i>a</i>).	= Elizabeth, daughter of James Christian of Milltown, Isle of Man; mar. 1726 (<i>e</i>).
1st, Jane, daughter of W. Johnston; died 28th Aug., 1781 (<i>e</i>).	= John Joseph Bacon of Douglas, born 8th July, 1728; named in the will of his paternal grandfather; died 22nd April, 1809; bur. at Kirk-Onchan (<i>b</i>).
	= 2nd, Anne, daughter of Joseph Cosnahan of Ballaville (now called Seafield), vicar of Kirk-Braddan; born 27th January 1760 (<i>e</i>); married 1782 (<i>e</i>); died 27th February, 1835; buried Kirk-Onchan (<i>b</i>).
John Errington, born 1760 (<i>e</i>); died <i>s.p.</i> 1780 (<i>e</i>). Joseph, born 1760; died 1765 (<i>e</i>). Joseph, born 1770; died <i>s.p.</i> 1805 (<i>e</i>). James, born 1771; died <i>s.p.</i> 1789 (<i>e</i>). William, born 1774; died <i>s.p.</i> 1805 (<i>e</i>).	Isabella, born 1750; died 1792 (<i>e</i>). Jane, born 1761; died 1800 (<i>e</i>). Elizabeth, born 1762; died 1793 (<i>e</i>). Frances, born 1766 (<i>e</i>). Margaret, born 1768; died 1792 (<i>e</i>). Christian, born 1773; died 1808 (<i>e</i>).
Cæsar, born 1787 (<i>e</i>); died 1790 (<i>e</i>). Julius, died in infancy (<i>e</i>).	Cæsar Bacon of Seafield; captain, 23rd Light Dragoons; born 3rd May, 1791; married 23rd April, 1825 (<i>e</i>); died 29th May, 1876; buried Kirk-Onchan (<i>e</i>).
	= Frances Hale, daughter of Cornelius Smelt, lieutenant-col. North York militia and Lieut.-Governor of Isle of Man (<i>e</i>).
John Joseph Bacon of Seafield, capt. 95th regiment, born 16th Dec., 1837 (<i>e</i>).	= Catherine Isabella, dau. of John Teschemaker of Amesfoort, Demerara, afterwards of Exmouth; married 29th March, 1869 (<i>e</i>).
	Cornelius Cæsar, born 1839; died 1840 (<i>e</i>). Robert Cæsar, born 1841; died <i>s.p.</i> 1882 (<i>e</i>).
	Anne Cornelia, born 1826; died unmarried 1892 (<i>e</i>). Frances Hale, born 1827; married Rev. H. MacDougal (<i>e</i>). Catherine Mary, born 1829; died unmarried 27th March, 1870 (<i>e</i>). Ciceley Mary, born and died 1831 (<i>e</i>). Mary Anne, born 1832; married Rev. J. Veysey (<i>e</i>).
John Cæsar Bacon of Seafield, born 26th February 1870 (<i>e</i>).	

(*a*) M.I. Kirk-Christ-Lezayre. (*b*) M.I. Kirk-Onchan. (*c*) *Ex inf.* Mr. J. C. Bacon, 1900.

Certain lands in Spiridene comprising a toft and thirty acres of land formerly worth 16s. were held of the barony of Bolbec by John de Middleton at the time of his rebellion,¹ and in an extent of lands made in 1322-23, these same lands were stated to be worth 16s. in time of peace, but then were worth nothing.² In 1391 Jacoba, widow of Sir John de Stryvelyn of Belsay, died seised of two husband lands in the vill of Spiriden, held of Ralph de Hastings by the service of 1d., but they were at that time of no value on account of the Scottish raid.³ Five years afterwards, it was stated that the two tenements and thirty acres of land in Speryden, held of the lord of Bolbec in socage by Sir John de Middleton and Christina his wife, were worth 12d. a year.⁴

THE TOWNSHIP OF BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

The township of Bywell St. Andrew represents that moiety of the vill of Bywell which belonged to the barony of Bolbec. It comprises an area of 224 acres abutting on the Tyne, together with six detached portions of 178 acres, 402 acres in all.⁵

About the year 1240,⁶ Roger de Caldecotes and Matilda his wife, and Gilbert de Herle and Mariota his wife, held the moiety of Bywell from Hugh de Bolbec by the service of one knight's fee of the old feoffment.⁷ Owing to the union of the baronies of Bolbec and Bywell in the same lord, the history of the several moieties of the vill of Bywell cannot be clearly traced, but William Lawson of Cramlington, who was seised of lands in Bywell, Birken-side, and Whittonstall, died on the 27th of May, 1480, his sister and heiress being 'domina' Isabel Boynton, widow, then sixty years of age.⁸ Dame Isabel Boynton was succeeded by a cadet branch of the

¹ *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 12 Edw. II. No. 121. Inquiry taken at Newcastle, January 4th, 1318/9.

² *Ibid.* 16 Edw. II. No. 67.

³ *Inq. f.m.* 14 Ric. II. No. 47. Cf. *Inq. f.m.* 2 Ric. II. No. 49. ⁴ *Inq. f.m.* 20 Ric. II. No. 37.

⁵ The township of Bywell St. Andrew was, by an order of the Local Government Board, dated 20th December, 1886, added to the reconstructed township of Bywell and to the townships of Bearl and Newton-hall.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 382.

⁷ The dividing line between the 'old' and the 'new' feoffments was the death of Henry I. in 1135. All fees existing at that date were of the *antiquum feoffamentum*; all fees created subsequently were of the *novum feoffamentum*. Cf. Madox, *Baronia Anglica*, p. 29, and Round, *Commune of London*, p. 59.

⁸ *Inq. f.m.* Will. Lawson, 20 Edw. IV. No. 64; taken at Newcastle, 16th March, 1480/1.

my supervisors of this my last will, and to se that my wif and children be not wronged, as my special trust is in them. And I appoint my eldest sonne John and my wif Barbary Lawson to be governed, ruled and defended by Mr. Rawff, as my special trust is in him. I geve unto my sonne James Lawsonne the land with all the appurtenances in Corbridge.¹

In 1608 John Lawson of Bywell was one of the freeholders who owed suit and service within the baronies: he seems to have also held the lands belonging to his mother's family at Healey, but no freeholder of the name appears upon the Book of Rates in 1663, and from that time this small holding has been merged in the larger estate held successively by the Fenwicks and Beaumonts.

Bywell-hall was built about the middle of the eighteenth century, after designs by Paine, who was also the architect of Belford-hall, Gosforth-house, and other houses in the county. It is built of freestone obtained from a quarry at Acomb. Wallis, writing about 1769, describes it as situated

'in a bounded, low, but delightful situation, beautifully rural, by the banks of the river Tyne, having a grass lawn before it to the south, with a dwarf wall and a high road between it and the river, the south borders of

which are adorned with stately oaks and other forest trees,² and some pieces of statuary, which on a sunny day are finely imaged by the water. To the east it has in view not only a pleasant garden noted for early productions, but also two churches within so small a distance almost as a stone's cast from each other, a salmon weir, two pillars of stone in the river which formerly supported a bridge.'³

To this building additions have recently been made by the present owner. On a spot⁴ near the entrance gates, and on the south side of the drive, the ancient village cross stood until 1852, when it was transferred to its present position to the east of the road leading to St. Peter's church.



BYWELL VILLAGE! CROSS.

¹ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, vol. i. p. 432. Surt. Soc. No. 2.

² For some notices of the trees at Bywell, see *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham*, vol. v. p. 74.

³ Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 57, vol. ii. p. 150. The house replaced an older structure; cf. Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 351.

⁴ Marked on the old six-inch Ordnance maps.



R. J. PALMERSON, LONDON

TOWER AND SOUTH TRANSEPT OF
BYWELL, ST ANDREW

CHURCH OF BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

When Walter de Bolbec founded the abbey of Blanchland, in 1165, he endowed the Norbertian canons there with the church of Bywell, with its chapels of Styford, Shotley, and Apperley.¹ The ordination of St. Andrew's vicarage, which is no longer extant, took place before the year 1291, as is shown by the entries in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, in which the value of the rectory is returned at £27 14s., and that of the vicarage at £6 os. 6d.² In 1315 the bishop of Durham issued a commission, addressed to the archdeacon of Northumberland and others, to enquire as to the right of presentation to the vicarage of Bywell St. Andrew, then vacant



BYWELL ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 1824.

by the cession of William de Norton, who had become abbot of Blanchland.³ Up to the period of the dissolution of the monasteries, the abbot and convent almost invariably presented one of their members to the bishop for institution to the benefice.

Shortly before the dissolution, the abbot and convent of Blanchland had granted the next presentation of the benefice, apparently in connection with a lease of the rectory, to John Swinburne, esq., and Cuthbert Blunt of Newcastle, merchant. About the year 1564, after the death of Henry Spragon, vicar of St. Andrew's, there was a dispute about the nomination of his successor. Barbara, the widow of Cuthbert Blunt, through Thomas Blunt, her son, presented David Taylor, while John Swinburne had presented Thomas Brown, rector of Whitfield, 'a person of good and honest fame.' An inquest, *de jure patronatus*, was held in St. Andrew's church on May 24th,

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley and Ellis, vol. vi. p. 886.

² Pope Nicholas's Taxation. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 350.

³ September, 1315. 'Item dicunt, quod abbas et conventus (de Alba Landa) sunt veri patroni ejusdem, et ultimo praesentarunt ad eandem, et sunt in possessione praesentandi; et dicunt quod valet, tempore pacis, centum solidos, nec est pensionaria alicui, vel litigiosa.' *Bishop Kellawe's Register*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 726.

1564, when Swinburne obtained a declaration in his favour.¹ The lease to Swinburne and Blunt having expired, a new lease, for a term of 21 years, of a moiety of the rectory was granted on the 19th June, 1579, to William Simpson, senior, at the reserved rent of £3 6s. 8d., 'also to keep in good repair the moiety of the chancell.'² The other moiety came into the hands of Anthony Radcliffe and Gilbert Swinburne, against whom John Ward brought a suit in 1586.³

On the 10th October, 1607, the rectory and church of Bywell St. Andrew, 'in consideration of the good, true, faithful and acceptable service of Thomas, viscount Fenton, captain of the Guard,' were granted to George Warde and Robert Morgan, gents., their heirs and assigns, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich, at the reserved rent of £6 13s. 4d.⁴ From the Crown grantees the rectory and advowson, after passing through the hands of John Heath and John Tempest of Old Durham, who, in 1663, were assessed for the same at £120 per annum,⁵ were acquired by the family of Thornton of Netherwitton, and were forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of John Thornton in 1716.

Before his attainder, Mr. Thornton (who, as a Roman Catholic, was disabled from exercising the right of presentation) had conveyed the advowsons of Bywell St. Andrew and Slaley to John Aynsley, a solicitor in Hexham, in trust, subject, however, to a conveyance previously made to Mr. William Fenwick of Bywell.⁶ Although the bulk of the family estates were purchased from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by Mr. Thornton's eldest son, Thomas, the rectory of Bywell St. Andrew

¹ *Hunter MS.* Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. Bywell Guard Book. ² *Pat. Rolls*, 21 Eliz. pt. 2.

³ Exchequer Depositions by Com. 29 Eliz. *38th Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 236.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 5 James I. pt. 27.

⁵ *Book of Rates.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii, vol. i. p. 344.

⁶ Jo. Aynsley to 'John Fenwick, esq., att his house in Bywell.' 2nd December, 1723. 'There was a conveyance made to the late Mr. William Fenwick of those two presentations (Bywell St. Andrew and Slaley); but he, att the same time, both by deed and bond under hand and seal, declared that that conveyance to him was only in trust for Mr. Thornton and his heirs As I am a purchaser for a valuable consideration, I am determined to assert my right; and if I am disturbed in the enjoyment of what I purchased, I must have recourse to Mr. Thornton's covenants in his conveyance to me; by which he is obliged to maintain my title thereto.' From the original in the possession of Mr. Richard Welford.

Mr. Carr, vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, on the 9th February, 1724/5, writes to Mr. John Fenwick, at Bywell. 'I received the account of a living, which I have an interest in, becoming vacant, last Friday night; and take this first opportunity of acquainting you therewith that you may make your claim (with all convenient speed and secrecy) to the patronage of Bywell St. Andrew, which I design to quit at or about May-day. If the circumstance of your affairs should make it necessary to do it sooner, in order to avoid or prevent vexatious opposition of your title, I shall not stick to do it, hoping I shall not suffer with you upon that account.' From the original in the possession of Mr. Richard Welford.

was sold to William Smith of London, between whom and Aynsley and Fenwick disputes arose, which were only settled by Mr. Thornton buying Smith out.¹ Finally, by deed dated 22nd December, 1743,² the advowson of Bywell St. Andrew was conveyed by Mr. James Thornton of Netherwitton to John Fenwick of Bywell, and it has since been possessed by the proprietor of Bywell hall.

The church of St. Andrew has to a large extent been re-constructed in modern times, though the ground plan has been preserved. A number of stones, having architectural details upon them, now lying at the east end of the chancel, show that much good work has disappeared and that there were responds, if not columns, of Early English date in the church. It consists at present of a tower, nave, south transept, modern north transept, and chancel; all the ancient parts, with the exception of the prae-Conquest tower, appear to have been built in the early part of the thirteenth century.

The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, with plain hood moulding on the west side. The inner order springs from moulded corbels, one of which is enriched with the nail-head ornament. The jambs are modern. In the south wall of the chancel at the east end is a small piscina which has a pointed arch without jambs.

The transept has an arch of two chamfered orders, springing from semi-octagonal corbels decorated with the nail-head moulding. At the south end is a window of two lights, the head of which is shouldered, made out of two almost contemporary grave covers, one of a man, the other of a woman. At the south end of the east side is a small piscina within a flat-pointed arch.

The south door of the nave is pointed, with a label and chamfered jambs of one order; it has a chamfered dripstone terminated at each end by a head. The head of the doorway on the inside is a grave cover of a woman, with a plain Latin cross which has a pair of shears on one side of it; the shaft of the cross has a zigzag of two incised lines along it. The edge of the cover is chamfered, and apparently has been ornamented with an incised zigzag.

¹ 18th March, 1723: Bargain and sale from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates to William Smith, esq., of the rectory and tithes of Bywell St. Andrew and Slaley, and of the moiety of the prebend of Chester-le-Street, forfeited on the attainder of John Thornton. *Ex Netherwitton cartis*; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' 209; cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. pp. 318, 328.

² Miss Hedley's Deeds.

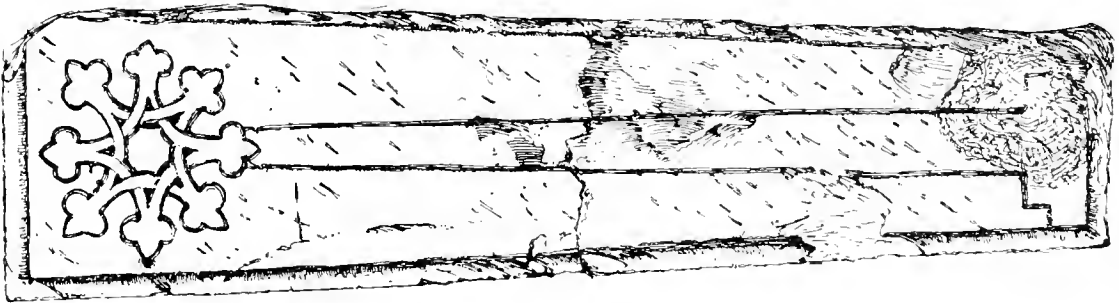
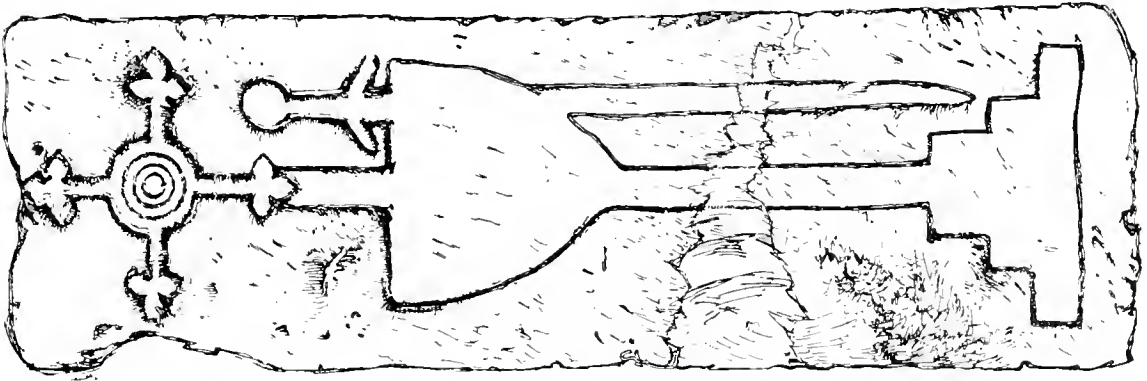
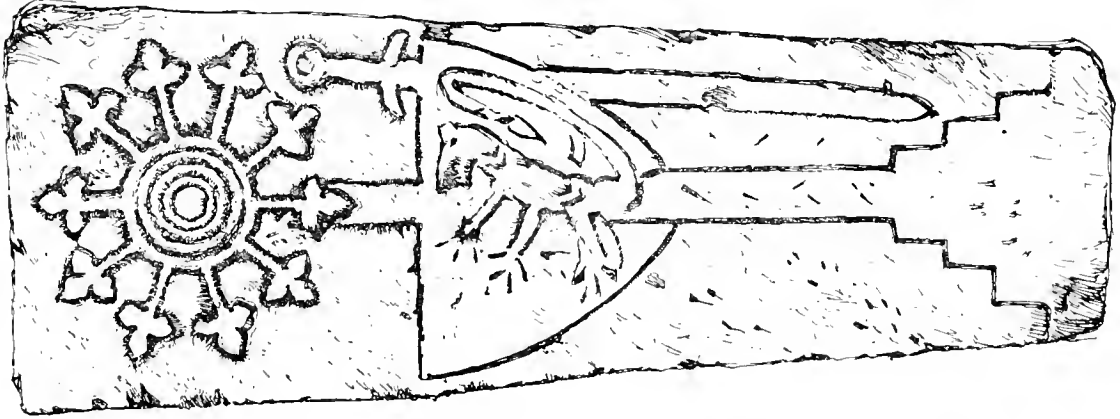
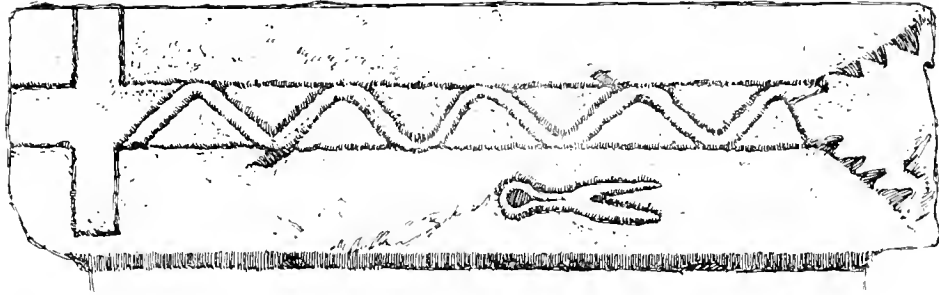
The tower arch seems to be made out of old materials reset; it is of one order, with a chamfered hood mould. The impost, which are chamfered on each face, are returned.

The tower is the part of the church which possesses the highest interest, not only on account of its antiquity, but from the striking feature it forms in the landscape, the effect of which it greatly enhances. Among those of the remarkable class of towers to which it belongs, it may claim to hold the highest place in the county. It stands in close neighbourhood to others of similar date and construction, those of Ovingham and Corbridge belonging to adjoining parishes, that of Warden, not very much higher up the Tyne, and Bolam at no great distance to the north.

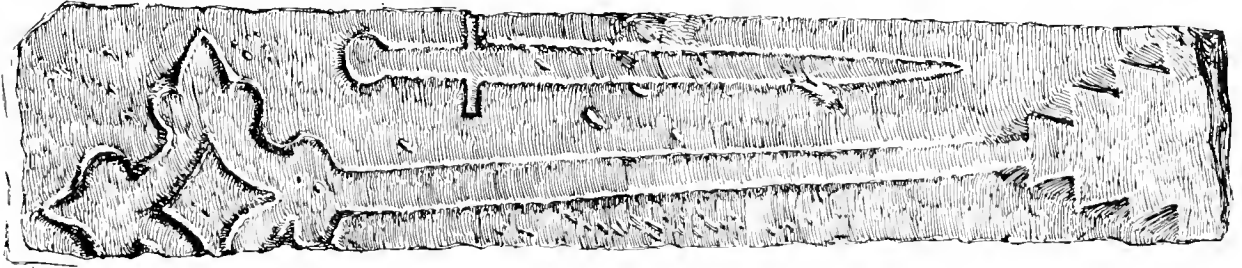
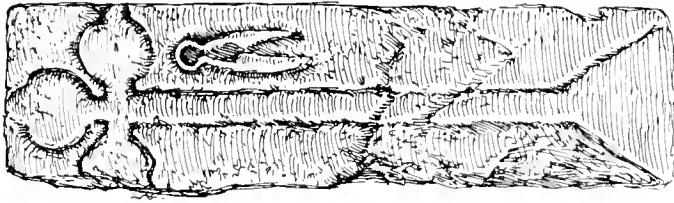
These slender, campanile-like structures, without buttresses and with other well-marked characteristics, into the consideration of which it is not necessary to enter in this place, are found in several parts of the Anglian area, extending from Northumberland to Lincolnshire. They belong, probably, to a period not long before the Norman Conquest, when, after various vicissitudes, the land had become peaceful and prosperous under the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The tower of St. Andrew's church, as has already been remarked, is as fine an example of its class as can be found either in Northumberland or elsewhere. It consists of four stages, and is fifty-five feet high, measuring on the exterior sixteen feet three inches from north to south on the west face, fourteen feet ten and a half inches from east to west on the north face, and fourteen feet nine inches on the south. The interior measurements are: eleven feet three-quarter inches on the west side, eleven feet four inches on the east side, nine feet eight inches on the north, and nine feet eleven and a half inches on the south side. The west wall is two feet seven inches thick, and the east two feet three inches. The tower is not quite square, the angles not being true rectangles. The lowest stage opens into the nave by the re-constructed arch already mentioned; it has an early window on the south face, of the same date as the tower, and a modern one on the west face. The second stage has on the west face a plain opening, the semi-circular head of which is cut out of one stone. In the south jamb of this window on the inside, part of the shaft of a cross is built in.¹ This once stood, there can be no doubt, in the cemetery attached to an earlier church,

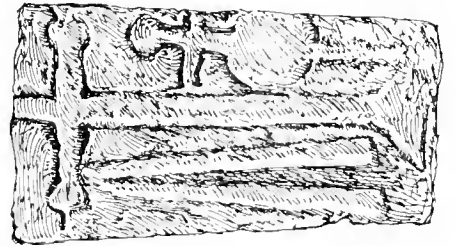
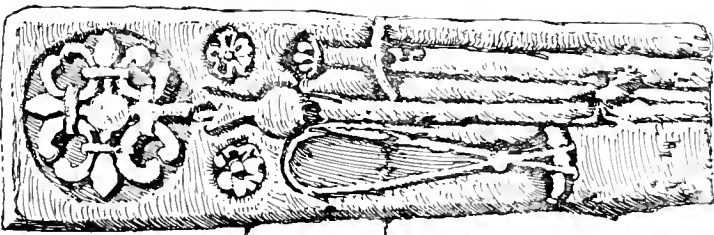
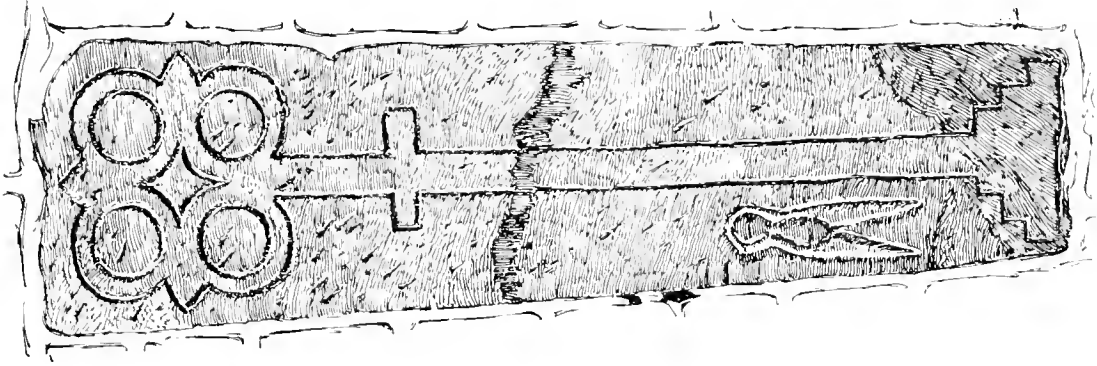
¹ See plate of grave covers.



GRAVE COVERS, BYWELL ST. ANDREW.



12
9
6
3
2 feet



GRAVE COVERS, BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

probably one of wood. The third stage has only one opening on the south face. It consists of a semi-circular headed light, the head being cut out of one stone, and has a strip label above it supported on flat pilasters with bases and capitals similar to those of the stage above it. The fourth and upper stage is separated from that below it by a plain roughly-squared projecting string course, which is carried round all the four faces of the tower. There is on each face a double-light opening with a mid-wall circular shaft having a flat impost, which extends through the wall and projects a little beyond its exterior surface. Similar imposts in the jambs support the arch-formed heads of the lights, which are each cut out of one stone, the outer as well as the inner sides being cut to a semi-circle. The whole is enclosed within semi-circular hood moulds of strip work, which spring from blocks above the impost stones, and are supported by flat pilaster shafts on bases, which project beyond the sills. The tympana within the hood moulds contain circular openings cut out of one stone, and without the hood moulds on either side, at the level of their crowns, are similar circular openings. The introduction of these openings, whatever purpose they may have served, adds greatly to the effect of the upper stage of the tower.

A number of grave covers were found at the re-building, most of which are now built into the walls on the north side of the present church, others, already mentioned, form parts of the ancient work. In all, there are seventeen perfect or nearly so and eleven imperfect or fragmentary. Nine have swords upon them and the same number have shears. One which has a beautiful cross-head is destitute of any symbol. The others which have some object in addition to the cross are, two with a heater-shaped shield, on one of which is a lion rampant, the arms of the family of de Insula (Lisle) of Newton, the other being plain; one with a rude cross has a round buckler placed on the sword and an object which cannot be identified; on another is a hunting horn with its sling; a perfect one has a cross with a head of great beauty, which resembles a flower of eight petals with a vein down the middle of each. There is also a small portion of a cover of the *Domus ultima* type, the tiles of which are pointed.

The following goods belonged to Bywell St. Andrew in 1552:

One selver challes, xl s., iiii vestmentes, iiii alter clothes, iiii tywelles, ii crowettes, ii candellstykes of brase, ii belles in the stepell, one handbell, a saking bell, ii corperaxes.¹

¹ *Inventories of Church Goods*, Page, p. 166. Surt. Soc. No. 97.

The two 'belles in the stepell' are probably the ancient and very interesting bells which still hang in the tower. The church possesses, with some modern plate, a cup inscribed *Bywell St. Andrew, 1642*.¹

At the close of the eighteenth century a fine series of hatchments, or 'achievements,' of the Fenwick family were hung on the walls of the church.²

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Bacon of Styford, esq., who died September 18th, 1830, aged 70 years. Also of Dorothy, his widow, died July 7th, 1836, aged 74 years.

In memory of John William Bacon, esq., eldest son of Charles Bacon of Styford, esq., who died January 8th, 1826, aged 32 years.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Bacon Grey of Styford, esq., who died September 1st, 1855, aged 59 years. And of Emily, his wife, who died January 6th, 1878, aged 72 years.

Charles Bacon Grey, born 18th March, 1835, died 30th January, 1845.

Sacred to the memory of William Bacon Grey of Styford, esq., who died December 13th, 1861, aged 28 years; and of Henry Bacon Grey, also of Styford, esq., who died February 28th, 1884, aged 46 years.

Sacred to the memory of Laura Maria Teresa Beauclerk of Riding-house, wife of Lord Charles Beauclerk, and daughter of Colonel Edward Stopford, who departed this life on the 29th of September, 1858, in the 32nd year of her age.

John Fenwick, esq., M.P., ob. December 19th, 1747, aet. 50.

Margaret, wife of William Fenwick, esq., ob. March 17th, 1769, aet. 53.

William Fenwick, esq., ob. August 27th, 1782, aged 60.

Sacred to the beloved and respected memory of William Fenwick, esq., who died November the 26th, 1802, aged 53; this monument is affectionately and devoutly raised.

In loving memory of George Fenwick, who died January 16th, 1883, aged 71; of Frances Alice Fenwick, who died April 3rd, 1884, aged 62; of Francis Fenwick, who died October 21st, 1884, aged 31; of Hugh Fenwick, who died January 12th, 1893, aged 49.

Insignia D. Christophori Hall, de Newsham, co. Dunelm., armigeri qui unicum filiam et heredem D. Blackiston de Chilton ejusdem com. in uxorem duxit. idibus Junii anno Christi nato 1675 aetatis suae octagesimo quarto fatis concessit; corpusque ejus in hac ecclesia S. Andreae requiescit; cujus aeternam memoriam ejus charissima [filia] D. Catherina Fenwick de Bywell, maerens posuit.

Underneath this tombstone is interred William, son of Mr. Oswald and Mrs. Elizabeth Hind of Stelling, who departed this life October ye 24th, 1758, aged 29. He was greatly esteemed by all his acquaintances, and justly lamented by his friends. A little to the south from this stone lies the body of Mr. Oswald Hind of Stelling, who died the 29th August, 1781, aged 75 years. Also the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Hind, wife of Oswald Hind, who departed this life January 9th, 1797, aged 87 years. Also the body of Mr. John Hind, son of the above, who departed this life Dec. 13th, 1800, aged 53 years.

¹ *Proceedings of Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iii. p. 129.

² *The Duke of Northumberland's MSS.* The series comprised the following hatchments: 1. William Fenwick (died 1679-80), or his wife Catherine, daughter of Christopher Hall of Newsham, co. Durham. Fenwick impaling, *argent, a chevron engrailed azure between three talbots' heads sable; on a chief of the second as many mullets of the first, for Hall.* 2. William Fenwick (died 1719), or his wife, Susanna, daughter of John Bacon of Staward. Fenwick impaling, *gules, on a chief argent two mullets sable, for Bacon (conventional).* 3. John Fenwick (died 1747). Fenwick impaling *argent two bars and in chief three escallops azure, for Errington.* 4. Margaret Fenwick (died 1727). Fenwick with Fenwick on an escutcheon of pretence. 5. Alice Fenwick (died), same as No. 3. 6. William Fenwick (died 1782), quartering (2) *a fess between three bears (? Lyham borne as Strother), and (3) a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Wallington), impaling ermine a boar passant azure on a chief or two mullets gules (Bacon of Staward, granted 1752).* 7. Margaret Fenwick (died 1769), same as No. 6. 8. Christopher Hall (died 1675), quartering *sable three combs argent (Tunstal), and on an escutcheon of pretence argent two bars and in chief three cocks gules (Blakiston); the last hatchment is still preserved in the south transept.*

Sacred to the memory of Margaret Hind of Ovington Lodge, who died the 12th of February, 1835, aged 86 years.

Miss Elizabeth Hind, Ovington Lodge, died August 18th, 1815, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson, wife of the Rev. Henry Johnson, vicar, died May 16th, 1801, aged 50 years. Miss Eleanor Johnson, died March, 1802, aged 27. Miss Mary Johnson, died May 6th, 1809, aged 32 years. Miss Jane Johnson, died March 6th, 1813, aged 33 years. Miss Julia Johnson, died June 20th, 1814, aged 32 years. Walter H. Johnson, died February, 1821, aged 37. The Rev. Henry Johnson, vicar of Bywell, died February 8th, 1828, aged 84 years.

In memory of Edward Loraine, esq., of the Riding, who died February 16th, 1882, aged 78, youngest son of Sir William Loraine, bart., of Kirkharle, Northumberland. Also of his sister, Caroline Loraine, who died September 24th, 1888, aged 86.

Here lieth the body of Robert Robinson of Riding-mill, who departed December ye 18th, 1735. And likewise ye body of Elianor, wife of John Boutflower of Riding-mill, who departed November 13th, 1735. John Boutflower, died September ye 2nd, 1742, aged 55.

In memory of Julia Alice Salvin, who died March 31st, 1880, aged 70 years.

Erected in memory of Hugh Shield of Broomhaugh; he died December 21st, 1840, in the 75th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of John Shield, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Broomhaugh, who departed this life 6th August, 1848, aged 80 years. Isabella Shield, died 14th December, 1851, aged 80 years.

Ralph Smith of Riding, esq., ob^t March 25th, 1786, aet. 64.

VICARS OF BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

- William de Norton, vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, was elected abbot of Blanchland in 1315 (*c*).
1315. Robert de Werkworth, canon of Blanchland, instituted 13th September (*c*).
- 1352 (*circa*). Gilbert de Mynstanacres, perpetual vicar of Bywell, possessed a tenement in Corbridge (*g*) (*d*).
- 1372 (*circa*). Thomas de Ingleby, 'vicar del eglise de Bywell,' occurs 6th May, 1372 (*c*).
- William de Stokton (*d*).
1403. Hugh de Doram per res. Stokton (*d*).
1431. John de Hesilden, after the death of Doram (*d*).
1448. John de Derlington, after the death of Hesilden (*d*).
1469. John de Hertilpole, after the death of Derlington (*d*).
- 1476 (*circa*). John Blakhos, occurs 1st April, 16 Edw. IV. (*h*).
- 1525 (*circa*). John Stamp, canon of Blanchland (*b*) (*d*); he heads the list of Bywell tenants made in 1525 (*f*).
- 1534 (or 1535). Henry Spragen, canon of Blanchland, inst. 11th August after the resignation of Stamp (*b*) (*d*).
1564. Thomas Brown, rector of Whitfield, inst. 8th May, 1564, after the death of Spragen, on the presentation of John Swinburne of Chopwell, and Cuthbert Blunt, merchant, assigns of the abbot and convent of Blanchland (*b*) (*d*).
1571. Edmund Robinson, M.A., inst. 19th July, after the death of Brown, on the presentation of the Queen (*b*) (*d*), also vicar of Warkworth.
1575. William Ashton, inst. 13th November (*a*), after the death of Robinson on the presentation of the Queen (*b*) (*d*). His will, dated 3rd February, 1611, was proved at Durham in 1613. I give the lease of the tenement belonging to the church unto the next vicar, if he let the same come to the next vicar after him; also a cubbord in the hall and two bedsteads, a great chist in the loft, another in the stable, and another I bought, to remain and *ebide* to the next vicar, and he to allow the dilapidation for the same. I give to the poor of the parish 20s., to be given as thought meate and convenient to all the parish, except these, John Lawson, George Lawson, Henri Foster and his son John, John Ridley, nor Peter Driden, and these to have noe sayeing of anything of myne, for they have done what they can to hurt and hinder the church

and me; to Agnes Wetherington, £6 8s. 4d., which is owen unto her, she also to have my household stuff; to Bartholomew Pescod, my iron chimney; to Thomas King, £7, in the hands of John Lawson of Hely, and the other £3 in the hands of the said John Lawson, as his bill will declare, to his sone Robert Lawson. I give a boull of oatts and one salmon unto Mr. Horsley for telling John Lawson and George Lawson how damnable a thing it was to robb a church of the right with false othes; to Clement Fickarwham of Hadon Bridge, 6s.; to Haydon church, 2s.; to the bridge, 2s.; and to Newbrough church, 2s. I give nothing to Bywell Andrew church, because George Lawson, the church robber, hath all the sayinge in the parish; and for Mr. Foster and his wife they will pay no tithc willingly, but I cannot blame them soe much; to Christopher Pinkney, my best capp for a token; to Sir James Hobson, a tippet; to Catherine Ellerington, two sheepe hoggs in the hands of William Horsley; to William Horsley, his sonne, half of the sheepe in keeping for me; to Agnes Manlears and her sister Jannett, each a boull of rye. I appoint Jeffrey Farbricke and Thomas Pescod my executors, to divide my goods among my friends, that is to say, John Cowper, Ralph Cowper, George Farbricke and his sister Agnes, and Thomas Pescod's children, and if they cannot agree themselves, then I will my goods be given to the poor. My books to Bartholomew Pescod and his father; to Mr. Thomas Horsley, for speaking the truth to the Lawsons, a book called 'Ramonde'; to Elinor Pescod, my great pott. Whereas John Lawson and George Lawson sayeth I forgave the £10 unto John Lawson, there never was such a thinge, as I must answer before God. The inventory of the testator's goods amounted to £52 5s. 4d., and his debts to £36 17s. 10d. (*m*).

1611. John Hutton, M.A. (? of Queen's coll., Oxon.), instituted 12th March, gave a tenement in Bywell, called Three Quarter Land, to the benefice (*d*); afterwards vicar of Warden (*i*).
1618. Thomas Carter per res. Hutton (*d*).
1637. Ralph Carr, inst. 26th August, after the death of Carter (*a*) (*d*), on the presentation of the University of Cambridge (*a*); vicar of Warden, 1642, of Alnham and of Edlingham, 1662 (*i*).
1643. Andrew Hall, inst. 28th June, on the presentation of William Radclyffe (*a*); enfranchised the tenement called Three Quarter Land by purchase from Sir John Fenwick of Wallington (*d*).
1667. Robert Simpson of Queen's coll., Oxon., matric. 9th December, 1653; B.A. 1657; inst. 19th February, 1667, after the death of Hall (*d*); vicar of Lazonby and rector of Long Marton, Westmorland, 1661; vicar of Warkworth, 1686; bond of marriage 14th December, 1668, Robert Simpson of Bywell St. Andrew, clerk, and Martha Brown, widow (see vol. v. p. 186).
1668. George Ritschell, the elder (*d*), also curate and lecturer of Hexham, buried in Hexham quire 30th November, 1683 (*n*) (see vol. iii. pp. 169, 172).
- 1684 (?). John Fawcett (? of Queen's coll. Oxon. matric. 10th July, 1635), after the death of Ritschell (*d*).
1690. John Ritschell, after the cession of Fawcett (*d*), son of George Ritschell of Hexham; of Trinity coll., Oxon.; matric. 26th March, 1680, aged 18; B.A. from St. Alban hall, 1683; incorporated at Cambridge 1687, and M.A. from Christ's coll., 1687. Administration of his personal estate was granted at Durham, 15th August, 1705, to his mother, Jane Ritschell; buried in Hexham church June 3rd, 1705 (*n*) (*d*).
1705. John Stewart, after the death of Ritschell (*d*).
1711. William Dunn, on the presentation of William Fenwick, esq. (*d*).
1718. Joseph Carr of Corpus Christi coll., Oxon., matric. 11th November, 1706, as son of Joseph Carr of Newcastle, aged 16; B.A., 1710, instituted 20th March, 1718, on the presentation of William Fenwick, esq. (*a*). He was residing at Newcastle in 1722, when he polled at the election of knights of the shire.
1729. Matthew Robinson, M.A., instituted 18th November, 1729, on the presentation of William Smith, esq. (*a*). He was residing at Bedlington in 1734, when he polled at the election of knights of the shire.
1757. Richard Fleming, B.A., instituted 21st March, after the death of Robinson, on the presentation of William Fenwick, esq. (*a*).

1778. *John Fleming, M.A., of Lincoln coll., Oxon., matric. 1764; B.A. 1767; M.A. 1770; instituted 3rd August, 1778, on the presentation of William Fenwick, esq. (a); died 24th December, 1789, aged 45 (k).
1790. *Henry Johnson, instituted 25th March, on the presentation of William Fenwick, esq. (a); died 8th February, 1828, aged 84 (k).
1828. William Railton. He was residing at the Riding in 1832, when he polled for glebe lands at Bywell.
1841. Joseph Birch, of Pembroke Coll., Oxon., matric. 8th June, 1827; B.A. 1831; M.A. 1837; vicar of West Teignmouth, Devon, from 1862 to his death, 4th May, 1871.
1843. Joseph Jaques, M.A., previously perpetual curate of Allendale, died 8th May, 1866, aged 68 (k).
1866. Henry Slater, scholar of St. Catherine hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1847; M.A. 1857; honorary canon of Newcastle 1889.
1895. George Edward Richmond of University coll., Oxon., matric. 15th October, 1879; B.A. 1881; M.A. 1887.

∴ Also vicar of St. Peter's church.

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| (a) Public Record Office <i>Liber Institutionum</i> . | (g) Deeds in St. Margaret's Vestry, Durham. <i>Arch. Acl.</i> (new series) vol. ii. p. 33. |
| (b) <i>Ex Durham Episcopal Registers</i> . Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'M,' 169, 185, 191, 195, 231. | (h) <i>Ex Hind MSS.</i> <i>Arch. Acl.</i> vol. ii. (new series) p. 127. |
| (c) <i>Lansdowne MS.</i> 326, fol. 103, b. 105. Hodgson, <i>Northumberland</i> , pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 48. | (i) Hodgson, <i>Northumberland</i> , pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 407. |
| (d) Randall, <i>State of the Churches</i> . | (k) M.I. Bywell St. Andrew. |
| (e) <i>Bishop Kellawe's Register</i> (Rolls series), vol. ii. pp. 726, 727. | (l) <i>Bywell St. Andrew Register</i> . |
| | (m) <i>Durham Probate Registry</i> . |
| | (n) <i>Hexham Registers</i> . |
| | (o) <i>Arch. Acl.</i> vol. i. (new series) p. 134. |

In the great flood of Sunday, November 17th, 1771, the whole village of Bywell was under water, which stood eight feet deep in the ground floor rooms of the hall. Ten houses were swept away, and six persons lost their lives. The horses of Mr. Fenwick and others were got into St. Andrew's church, and, it is stated, saved themselves by holding on to the tops of the high pews. One mare mounted the communion table.¹

The ancient vicarage, demolished in 1852, and the glebe called Three Quarter Land were given to Mr. Beaumont, and a new vicarage was built in 1861 at Riding-mill. The parish register, as now existing, begins in 1668. The following are selections from it:

- 1668 [Robertus] filius Gulielmi Fenwick de Bywell armigeri, baptizatus fuit decimo octavo die mensis Aprilis.
- 1668, June 8th. Susanna, daughter of George Fewster of Bearl, baptised.
- 1702, June 25th. John, son of John Green of Styford, baptised.
- 1719, October 20th. Mrs. Catherine Loraine of Morpeth, buried.
- 1723, July 7th. Michael Welden of Bywell-hall, esq., buried.
- 1761, March 11th. John, son of Henry Leighton of Bromley, shot at the riot at Hexham, March 9th.
- 1779, May 11th. Alice, daughter of Mr. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Fewster of Riding-mill, baptised.
- 1715, December 1st. Thomas Forster of Wylam, and Mary Hind, widow, of Bearl, married.

¹ Cf. Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 287.

TOWNSHIP OF BEARL.

The township of Bearl is comprised in one highly productive farm of arable and pasture land of 411 acres, together with a small detached piece of 7 acres locally situated in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, 418 acres in all.¹ From the homestead there is an extensive prospect, and near by is a valuable quarry for millstones and grindstones. In 1901 there was a population of 48.²

Berehill was granted by Walter de Bolbec, who died before 1187,³ to William de Insula of Woodburn, and about 1240, under the form of Berhill', with Thornton, Brunton, Fenwick, East Matfen, Hawkwell, and two carucates of land in Kirkharle, was held by Otuerus (or Otwell) de Insula by the service of one and a quarter knight's fee of ancient feollment.⁴ In 1250 the demesne land at Berill was worth 50s. 5d. per annum,⁵ and under the form of Berilawe the place is mentioned in the Assize Roll of 1256.⁶

The value of Bearl was enhanced by the grant of common of pasture on the moor of Schilyngdon, now Shildon, which was granted to Otwell de Insula by John de Baliol and confirmed to his son Robert de Insula and Emma his wife, by Hugh de Baliol.⁷ In 1293 Robert de Insula claimed to possess the right of gallows at Berehil and other places.⁸

¹ But under the Divided Parishes Acts, and by an order of the Local Government Board made on the 20th of December, 1886, the boundaries of the township have been so adjusted that by the revised ordnance survey of 1895 Bearl comprises 424 acres.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 69; 1811, 62; 1821, 56; 1831, 70; 1841, 36; 1851, 48; 1861, 58; 1871, 50; 1881, 51; 1891, 52; 1901, 48.

³ Walterus de Bolebeck omnibus probis hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me reddidisse et conc. atque hac carta mea confirm. in feodo et hereditate Willelmo de Insula homini meo et heredibus suis ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis terram illam quam pater meus pro servitio suo donavit ei, scilicet Matfen, Fenwick, Thorntune, Angerton, Hidewine, Burntune, per rectas divisas, in bosco et prato cum soca et saca, etc. preterea sciant omnes me postea dedisse hinc Waldeuo militi servitium Ernaldi filii Adelini cum Hauwelle et Berehill, &c. Test. Ricardo priore de Hextildesham, Jacobo de Bolum, Willelmo filio suo, Roberto de Grai et Roberto filio suo, Roberto de Bilestre et Ada filio suo. *Dodsworth MS.* 62, fol. 179. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'X,' p. 222.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 382; cf. *Inq. p.m.* Otwel de Insula, 34 Hen. III. No. 33; also Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii, vol. i, p. 168, where it is stated that these lands were held by one-and-a-half knight's fee.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Otwel de Insula, 34 Hen. III. No. 33.

⁶ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, p. 91. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁷ Johannes de Baillol . . . Otowero de Insula . . . manent. in Berhill communam pasturam in mora de Schilyngdon pro omnibus averiis, etc., manentibus in villa de Berhill et omn. aliis aisiis. quae tenentes mei de Bywell habent, except. le Eleschawe. Test. Hugone de Bolbec, Roberto de Cambio.

Hugo de Bayllol . . . Roberto de Insula et Emmae uxori ejus et omnibus tenentibus eorum in villa de Berhill pasturam in omnibus vastis meis ex parte boreali aquae de Tyne. Test. Gilberto de Umfravyle, Hugone de Bolbec.

Walterus de Bolebec . . . Orin de Hydewyne omnes essartas, toftos et croftos de veteri Schotleia, praeter locum et placeam ubi aula mea fuit et praeter croftum qui vadit versus Bacwyth, scilicet, per rivulum currentem inter Scaldacres et praed. toftos, usque ad Vkkeshued et Vkkeshued contra montem usque ad Ducertun et a Ducertun proximo viae usque ad divisas de Beirallaw . . . cum communi pastura in bosco et plano; habeat sibi et omnibus illic manentibus aisiamenta de bosco meo ad aedificandum et ardendum sine vendicione et donacione.

Endorsed. Pertinent Domino Umfrido Liell militi. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 7077.

⁸ *Placita de quo warranto*, p. 597.

BERHILL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Patricii	1	0	9	unde regi	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Hugonis del Bal ¹	1	2	9	„	2	1
„ Roberti de Sweneburne	1	14	6	„	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Willelmi filii Ben.	2	7	0	„	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Roberti filii Jakobi	1	5	9	„	2	4
„ Walteri de Berbil	1	6	9	„	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa hujus villae, £8 17s. 6d. Unde regi, 16s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (<i>sic</i>).						

Robert de Insula was succeeded at his death, about 1300, by his kinsman John de Insula, who died about four years later in possession of Berel.²

BERHILL SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus Nod, 3s. 4d.; Elyas de Berhill, 3s.; Robertus de Eltryngtham, 2s. 4d. Summa, 8s. 8d.

Manorial rights in Byrle are stated to have remained in the possession of the Lises until the death of Sir Humphry Lisle in 1516,³ but the lands before then had been alienated to the Carnabys. On July 8th, 1513, Sir Reginald Carnaby of Hexham is stated to have granted the manor of Berle and the vill of Newton-hall to his brother, Cuthbert Carnaby, for a term of years.⁴ Sir Reginald died on July 20th, 1547, in possession of a rent of £4 per annum out of these places,⁵ the reversion of one, or of both, of which came to his daughter Catherine, wife of Cuthbert, Lord Ogle. The latter was in possession of, and demised lands in, Barle, June 19th, 1579,⁶ and with his descendants the estate remained for two hundred years.

In 1582, Cuthbert, Lord Ogle of Bothal granted a twenty-one years' lease to William Hynd, yeoman, who covenanted to repair his tenement, timber excepted, according to the custom of the town of Bearle.⁷ It was stated in the survey of the lordship of Bywell, made in 1608, that the tenants of Bearl by ancient custom had common of pasture for their cattle all the year round on the common of Bywell and Acomb, for which privilege they rendered 3s. yearly to the lord of Bywell.⁸

¹ Query 'Hugonis del Val,' or Delaval.

² *Lansdowne MS.* 326, fol. 96, No. 11; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 169.

³ *Harl. MS.* 759, p. 74; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 170.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* of Sir Reginald Carnaby, 20th June, 1545; *Dodsworth MSS.* vol. xlv. fol. 84 a. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'X,' p. 263.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Lansdowne MSS.* No. 326. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'X,' p. 135.

⁷ *Ex Hinde Papers*; cf. *Arch. Ael.* new series, vol. ii. pp. 127-130.

⁸ Haggat and Ward, *Survey of the Baronies of Bywell and Bulbeck*, Land Revenue Office, vol. 42, pp. 43, etc.

ESTREAT OF THE MANOR OF BEARLE¹

Manerium de Bearle. The Extractes as well of the Courte Lete as of the Courte Barrone houlding ther in the right of the Right Honorable Katharine, Lady Cavendish, the xxij day of September, anno domini 1624, before Sir William Carnabey, knight, by Dionis Wilson,² steward for the tyme beinge.

Robert Hunter, for his geise goinge in the cove pasture, contrary [to] ther auntient order, cullect xij^d; William Hunter, the like, xij^d; John Moure, the like, xij^d; John Jennynge, the like, xij^d; George Cowstone, the like, xij^d; William Hunter, pledge for Roger Hymers, for cuttinge of wood in the East Nucke, cullect, ij^s xj^d; John Simpsono of Ovington, for cuttinge and ceryinge wood in the same place, cullect, ij^s xj^d; Robert Hunter, for fall of courte upon one action brought by him against George Cowstone, cullect, xj^d.

The whole some is x^s xj^d; besides what is due for Grene Heugh or common fyne, if any such have bene usually payed.

Amongst the ratepayers who were assessed for the subsidy of 1627 for lands in the Bywell parishes were William Hunter and his brother, George Coustone, Thomas Jennings, and Peter Dridone, who are described as tenants in Bearl.³ Six years later Henry Hynde⁴ is stated to have acted as Lady Cavendish's bailiff for Newton-hall and Bearl.⁵ The estates of William Cavendish, earl of Newcastle, having been sequestered for his delinquency, the manor and lands of Bearle were sold by the Committee for Compounding Cases to William Hinde and George Coulson, who apparently purchased as trustees for the use of the marquess of Newcastle,⁶ who is the proprietor named in the Book of Rates of 1663.

BEARLE SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.⁷

Francis Billington, Thomas Hymers, Widdow Hunter, each one chimney; Henry Hynde, Thomas Jening, William Mow, John Yonger, 'not payable.'

BEARLE TOWN AND STYFORD SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1675.⁸

William Moore, Richard Halrison, Thomas Jennings, Thomas Hymarsh, Thomas Kell, William Gibson, John Ellett, Ann Davison, George Burdus, each one chimney; Christopher Heppwell, two chimneys; George Hepwell, two chimneys.

When Shildon common was enclosed and divided in 1755, forty-seven acres of land were awarded to the countess of Oxford and Mortimer in lieu of the rights of common of pasture granted six hundred years before to her predecessors in title by John de Baliol.

¹ *Arch. Ael.* new series vol. i., p. 139. ² For a pedigree of Wilson, see vol. v. of this work, p. 288.

³ *Arch. Ael.* new series vol. i. p., 139.

⁴ Amongst Mr. T. H. Archer-Hind's Papers are the following documents:

18th May, 1624: Received by me, Francis Carnaby, the day and year above written, from the hands of Henry Hynde, for the use of Lady Ca. Cavendysh, the one halfe year's rent of Bearle, which comes to 56s. 8d.

17th May, 1626: Order from Francis Carnaby to the tenants of Moralee to convey millstones from Bothal to Bearle.

1st July, 1634: Bond for £50 from Henry Hinde, George Coulson, William Moure, and Richard Coulson, all of Bearl, to Sir William Carnaby of Bothal, knight.

⁵ *Ex Hinde Papers: cf. Arch. Ael.* n.s. vol. ii. pp. 127-130.

⁶ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* pp. 1733-1737.

⁷ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

⁸ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1675.

WAILES OF BEARL.

GEORGE WAILES of Cheseburn grange, son of [George or John] =
 Wailes of Heugh, in the parish of Stamfordham.

Thomas Wailes, bapt. 6th Jan., 1726 (a).	George Wailes of Bearl, bapt. 20th Sept., 1729 (a); died 2nd Sept., 1787, aged 58 (d) (a).	= Elizabeth Hender- son (a); mar. 10th July, 1760 (g).	Thomas, bapt. 25th July, 1731 (a). John, bapt. 22nd July, 1733 (a). Anthony, bapt. 22nd Aug., 1734 (a); died at Houghton par., Heddon; bur. 28th Feb., 1805; aged 69 (h).
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John Wailes of Bearl, and at Meldon Park, born 4th May, 1761 (c); died 17th Oct., 1822 (d) (c); will dated 17th Dec., 1821, pr. 1823 (f).	George Wailes of Mel- don Park, born 8th Sept., 1762 (c); died 26th Oct., 1821 (d) (c).	= Sarah died 9th April, 1821 (d).	Thomas, b. 12th June, 1765 (c); died 1767 (c). William, died at Shilbottle, 11th Dec., 1799, aged 24 years (h).	Anthony Wailes of Bearl, born April 1770 (e); died at Villa Place, Newcastle, 11th Aug., 1833, aged 62 (d) (a).	= Ann died 8th Dec., 1804 aged 40 (a).
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George Wailes, sometime of Bearl, died at = Lumley, 25th Nov., 1866, aged 68 (a).	Margaret died at Newcastle, 24th March, 1865, aged 63 (a).	John (f). Anne (f). Elizabeth (f).
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Thomas Wailes of West- gate, Newcastle, one of the receivers of the Greenwich Hospital estates; born 12th Aug., 1772 (c); died 27th Jan., 1838 (b).	Margaret, dau. of Matthew Forster of Horsley High Barns, born 15th Oct., 1778 (c); mar. at Oving- ham, 12th May, 1802 (c); died 27th March, 1858 (h) (d).	William, born 4th May, 1775 (c).	Sarah, born 24th Dec., 1763 (c); mar. John Atkinson of Heworth shore (f); died 31st Dec., 1832, aged 69 (d). Mary, born 21st Oct. 1766, died 1767 (c). Anne, born 25th July, 1768 (c); mar. Rev. Philip Harcastle. Elizabeth, born 20th April, 1788 (c); died 1838 (c).
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Anne, dau. = of Dyer of Edinburgh (c).	George Wailes of New- castle, attorney-at-law, b. 21st Mar., 1803 (c); died at Gateshead, 30th Oct., 1882, s.p. (h).	= Anne, dau. of Henry Nairn, died at Gates- head, 20th Feb., 1893, aged 67.	Jonathan Forster, born 26th Nov., 1804 (c); d. 16th Dec., 1832 (h); bur. Benwell (c).	William Wailes of New- castle, glass-stainer, b. 23rd Nov., 1808 (c); d. at Gateshead, 11th Mar. 1881; bur. Bywell (b).	= Jane Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Carr of Alnwick; mar. at Alnwick, 1st Jan., 1834 (c); d. 28th Sept., 1891.
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Thomas Matthew, born 26th August, 1811 (c); died 12th January, 1835 (c).	Isabel, born 10th September, 1806 (c); died 14th February 1855, (h).
John, born 10th October, 1819 (c); died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 24th April, 1846 (c) (h) (d).	Elizabeth, born 25th August, 1810 (c); died 29th August, 1810 (c).
	Margaret, born 24th June, 1813 (c); died at Newcastle, 17th March, 1893 (h).
	Elizabeth, born 29th May, 1815 (c); died 27th Nov., 1886 (h).
	Sarah, born 16th Aug., 1817 (c); died 1st Dec., 1831 (c); bur. Bywell (d) (h).
	Anne, born 24th December, 1823 (c); died 12th December, 1838 (h).

Harriet, dau. of Charles Frederick Springman of Gates- head.	= William Thomas = Wailes of New- castle, born 23rd Jan., 1838 (c); died 1877; bur. Elswick Cemetery.	Jane, dau. of William Ward of London; liv. 1900.	John Carr, b. 11th Aug., 1839 (c); died 19th Feb., 1840 (c) (h).	Margaret Janet, born 25th Sept., 1834 (c); married Thomas Rankine Strang of Newcastle. Anne, born 23rd April, 1836 (c); mar. Robert Kirwood, clerk in orders, incumbent of Chester-le-Street. Isabella, born 4th May, 1843; died in infancy (h) (c).
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Frances Margaret Wailes, liv. unmar. 1900. Anne, mar. John Thompson of Perth.

(a) *Stamfordham Registers*. (d) Matthew Forster's Obituary. (g) *Bywell St. Andrew Register*.
 (b) M.I. Bywell St. Peter. (e) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 15th May, 1802. (h) *Bywell St. Peter Register*.
 (c) *Family Papers* with Mrs. Kirwood. (f) *Durham Probate Registry*.

Berle, otherwise Bearle, was one of the places included in the fine passed in Easter Term, 13 George I., between Lord Trevor and others, plaintiffs, and Edward, earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and Lady Henrietta

Cavendish Holles, his wife, deforciant.¹ With Bothal and many other estates, Bearl devolved upon William, duke of Portland, who by indentures of lease and release May 11th and 12th, 1792,² sold it for £7,900 to his tenants, William Charlton³ of Bearl and John Wailes then of Shilbottle, afterwards of Meldon Park, whose representatives in 1825 sold it to Mr. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont for the sum of £22,000.⁴

STOCKSFIELD.

The small township of Stocksfield abuts on the river Tyne and comprises 329 acres, of which 101 acres lie in four detached pieces, some of them representing allotments in lieu of common of pasture; it consists largely of fertile haugh-land, and in 1891 had a population of 124.⁶

This township or manor forms the exception to the rule that the townships of the parish of Bywell St. Andrew are members of the barony of Bolbec, for about the year 1240 Stocksfield was held of John de Balliol by Robert de St. Germans by the twelfth part of a knight's fee of ancient feoffment.⁷

By an undated deed, which may be ascribed to the beginning of the thirteenth century, Hugh de Balliol confirmed to Robert de Hindley certain lands in Stoksfeld and Broomley, which had been granted by his ancestor Bernard de Balliol.⁸ In 1262 the manor of Stokesfeld, together with a

¹ Abstract of title with Mr. F. W. Dendy.

² *Ibid.*

³ Will of William Charlton of Bearle, sen., dated 11th February, 1799. Will of William Charlton of Bearle, the son, dated 23rd December, 1803. *Ibid.*

⁴ Parson and White, *Durham and Northumberland* (1828), vol. ii. p. 561.

⁵ By an order of the Local Government Board, dated 20th December, 1886, the township proper of Stocksfield-hall (228 acres) and the detached portions have been united for Poor Law purposes to the adjacent townships of Broomley and Mickley.

⁶ The Census Returns are: 1801, 24; 1811, 26; 1821, 23; 1831, 35; 1841, 29; 1851, 27; 1861, 48; 1871, 39; 1881, 113; 1891, 124. The Census Return for 1901 is included in that of Broomley.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385.

⁸ 'Hugo de Baliol . . . Roberto de Hindeley . . . dominium quod antecessor meus Bernardus de Baliol ei antea dedit, scilicet lx. acras terrae in vasto de Stochisburne, in orientali parte viae, scilicet, inter Stockisfeld et Bromeley, et septies viginti acras terrae in occidentali parte viae similiter in vasto de Stochisburne per has divisas: scilicet sicut Stochisburne ascendit usque ad Aldisbrig Strother usque ad viam de Fulbrig et a via de Fulbrig usque ad sepcm quae est supra Smiliburn, excepta terra de Bromeley, quae prius culta fuit, et sepcis illa usque ad mangnam viam et mangna via usque ad divisas de Stockisfeld, sicut descendunt in Stochisburne. Ten. et hab. . . . Redd. . . . dimid. marcam argenti ad wardam Novi Castri . . . pasturam in foresta mea, et de sicco ad arandum et de viridi ad hospitandum et claustrum ad dictam terram claudendam. Et insuper quietus erit de pannagio porcorum suorum. . . . Hiis test. Henr. de Fontibus, G. fratre ejus, Guidone de Bunnecurt, Hugone de Normanvill, Rogero de Sco Germano, Roberto de Fontibus, Roberto de Helsing, Bernardo pr. de Henkint.' Ex orig. sigill. penes Rob. Johnson de Ebchester Hill. gen., qui ob. Mar. 1, 1757. Durham Cathedral Library *Randal MSS.* vol. iii. p. 191.

moiety of the vill of Bywell, was stated to be held of the lordship of Bolbec by William de Riel and Gilbert de Caldestrother by the service of one knight.¹

In 1268 Gilbert de Stocksfield held a carucate of land in Stocksfield for the twelfth part of the service of one knight's fee, paying 13¼d. for the castle ward of Newcastle and suit of court at Bywell;² three years later John de Stokesfeld held it at 3s. a year, and also a pasture for which he paid 4s., or 7s. in all.³ About the same period the prior and convent of Hexham acquired by grant of William, son of Boso, the homage of John de Normanvill for Stokesfeld and Apperley for the service of 13s. 8d., and they had apparently a similar rent of 13s. 8d. arising in the same vill, but subject to the payment of 7s. a year 'to the custody of the castle' of Newcastle.⁴ From John, son of Helias, they acquired a rent of 3s.⁵

In the Treasury at Durham there are two deeds relating to Bywell, executed by Stocksfield landowners; in the first, Adam, son of Gilbert de Stokesfeld, grants an acre of land in Bywell to Sir Alexander de Baliol (1271-1279),⁶ and in the other, John, son of Elyas de Stokesfeld, who may be identified with the above-named benefactor of Hexham priory, granted to his lord Sir Robert de Estoutevill all his right in an acre of land and in the lock and fishery of Bywell.⁷

STOKESFIELD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

				s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Jacobi carpentarii	...	...	...	11	6	unde regi	1	0
„ Johannis de Stokesfeld	...	...	...	11	9	„	1	1
„ Ricardi carpentarii	...	...	...	15	6		1	5
Summa hujus villae, 38s. 9d.				Unde regi, 3s. 6d.				

Robert de Stutevill and Alianor his wife (who was widow of Alexander de Baliol) held an acre of land in Stoxfeld of John de Normanvill, but the jurors in an inquisition taken in 1310 stated that they knew not by what services it was held.⁸ Their son, John de Stutevill, being at York, at Martinmas 1318, gave all his right in the fisheries of Bywell and in the vill

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolebec, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

² *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Balliolo, 53 Hen. III. No. 13. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. i. pp. 502, 532.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Balliolo, 55 Henry III. No. 33.

⁴ Cf. vol. iii. of this work, p. 141. Inspeximus of 1298, *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. pp. 114, 117.

⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart, No. 251; cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 48.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. 252; *ibid.* p. 49. ⁸ *Inq. p.m.* Alianorae uxoris Roberti Stuteville, 4 Edw. II. No. 7.

of Bywell and Stokesfield to Adam de Meyneville.¹ Henry de Normanvill having rebelled against the king and died in Scotland, an enquiry was made concerning his lands on April 27th, 1351, at Newcastle, when it was ascertained that his lands in Stokesfield were on the west of the Stokesfield burn and that, with other lands in the villis of Stamfordham, Hough, and Ouston, they were held of the countess of Pembroke, as of her fee of Bywell, by suit of court and the payment of 13½d. for castle ward of Newcastle. Although formerly worth £12 per annum, they were at that time, 'on account of lack of farmers and the poverty of the country side,' only worth £4 in all issues.² Thirty-seven years afterwards Sir John Nevill of Raby died seised of Stocksfield, held of the king in chief by the twelfth part of a knight's fee of ancient feoffment and the payment of 13½d. for castle ward; the value was stated to be 10s. a year.³

The lands in Stocksfield which belonged to the prior and convent of Hexham were held by William Ayrike in 1479 by homage and fealty, and the payment of a rent of 13s. 8d., and of 1s. for castle ward.⁴ At the period of the dissolution, John Newton held a tenement at Stocksfield-hall with two acres of meadow, five acres of pasture, common of pasture on Skaley moor, etc.⁵

STOKSFELD MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁶

Edwerd Newton, Lanc. Newton, Edwerd Bell; able with hors and barnes.

In 1608, Gilbert Newton possessed lands in Merresheeles and Healey as well as in Stocksfield, for which he owed suit and service to the baronies of Bywell and Bolbec.⁷ Two years afterwards, Sir John Fenwick acquired from Salter and Williams, who were the Crown grantees, Stoxfield-hall and certain lands in Cleveley moor [? Shildon], formerly in the occupation of John Newton, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d.⁸

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 254; cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 49.

² *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 17.

³ *Inq. p.m.* John de Nevill, 12 Ric. II. No. 40.

⁴ *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 29; Surt. Soc. No. 46. Cf. vol. iii. of this work, p. 158.

⁵ *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 165.

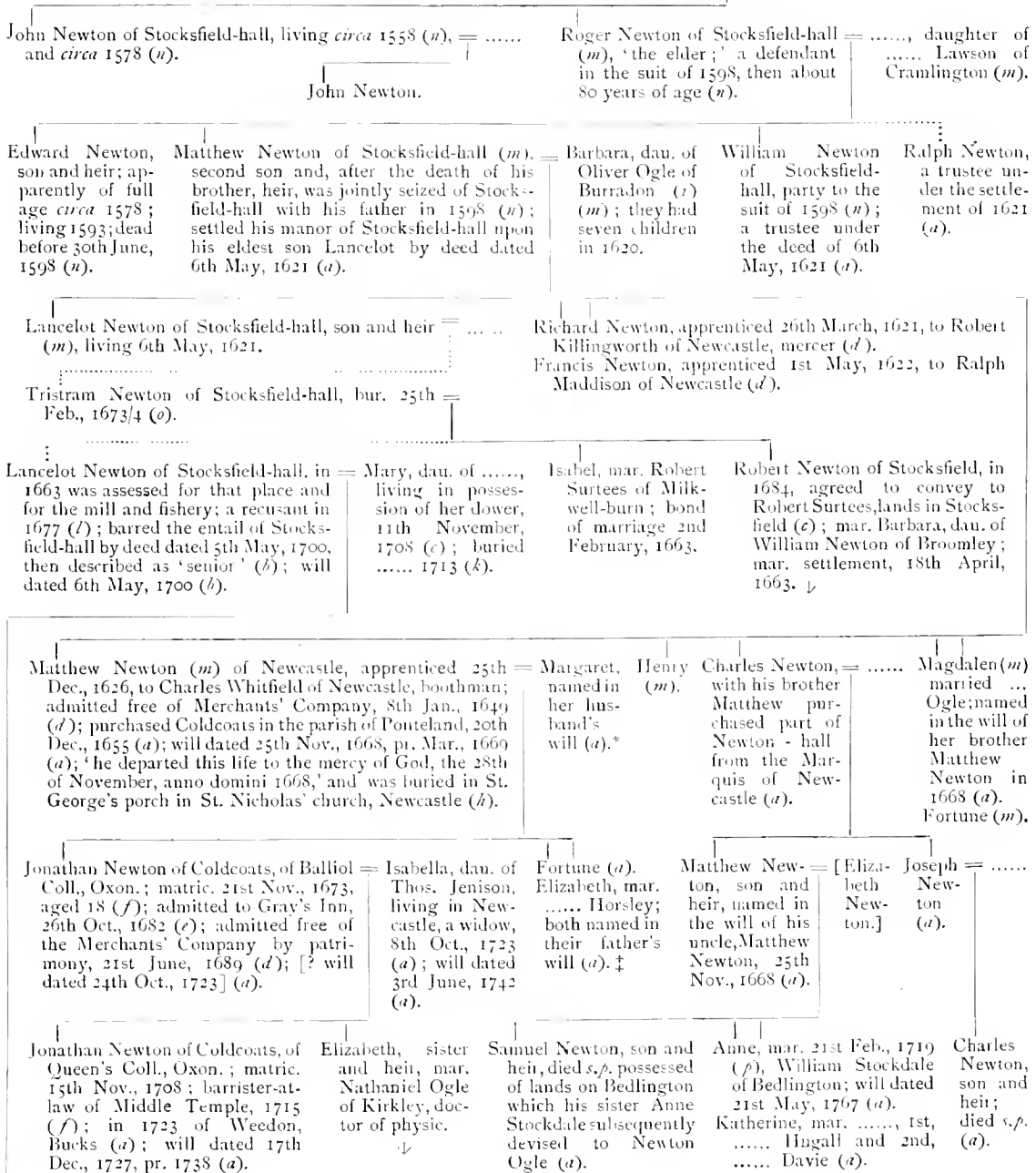
⁶ *Arch. Acl.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

⁷ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

⁸ Greenwich Hospital Papers, 'Thornton, D. No. 2.'

NEWTON OF STOCKSFIELD-HALL.

EDWARD NEWTON heads the Stocksfield Muster Roll in 1538.

John Newton of Stocksfield-hall, living *circa* 1558 (*n*) =

Lancelot Newton of Stocksfield-hall, jun., son and heir; apparently dead before the date of his father's will.	Ann, dau. of Clavering; mar. lie., Nov., 1682; living at Stocksfield-hall, 11th Nov., 1708, tuix to her dau. Anne (c).	William Newton of Newcastle, doctor of physic, second son; party to deed dated 23rd July, 1722; party to deed 24th February, 1732 (b) (c).	Mary party to deed 24th Feb., 1732 (c).
Robert Newton, son of 'Lawrence' (ac) Newton of Stocksfield-hall, deceased; was apprenticed 2nd October 1700, to 'Sir Thomas Clavering' (d); was living 24th September, 1701 (d).	Jane, bapt. 15th Nov., 1683 (k), grand-daughter and co-heiress of Lancelot Newton, sen., in 1708 (bb); also niece and co-heiress of Robert Newton (c); mar. Joseph Ledgard [of Hexham Spital and] of Newcastle, clockmaker (b) (c).	William Newton of Newcastle, senior, party to deed 24th Feb., 1732, by which he sold his father's lands at Stocksfield to George Bowes (bb) (c).	
Robert Newton of Stocksfield-hall, died in 1715, seised jointly with his brother John of lands in Stocksfield-hall (b).	Sarah, bapt. 23rd May, 1664 (o). Katherine. Dorothy. Margaret, mar. Wilson; all named in their father's will.	John Newton of Stocksfield-hall, bapt. = May, 1675 (k); 2nd May, 1713, along with his brother Robert, purchased lands in Stocksfield-hall from their two nieces (b); living 1729 at Hexham (c); as a Roman Catholic registered his estate, 9th April, 1717.	Christiana post-nupt. sett., 1st May, 1713 (c); Wm. Charlton of Hesleyside and Wm. Charlton of Redesmouth, trustees (c); living 1730 (c).
Joseph, bapt. 23rd May, 1664 (o).			
Lancelot Newton, an English Benedictine priest; born at Stocksfield-hall in 1714; professed at Lamspring in 1732; ordained 1737; was prior in 1748; sent on mission to Southern provinces 1750; was at Witham Place, Essex; passed to Northern province; was at Gilling Castle till 1761, Brandsly, Plumpton, Beaufont, 1766-1774; Whitehaven, 1774-1775, and died at Butley, 27th February, 1777 (g).		Mary, bur. 27th Ap., 1711 (k).	....., a daughter, b. at Stocksfield-hall, 2nd Sept., 1711 (k).

* The arms on the tombstone of Matthew and Margaret Newton, are:— . . . two shin bones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter . . . a crescent for difference for Newton; impaling . . . a fesse dancette between 3 eagles displayed . . . —Welford, *St. Nicholas*.

† It is possible that Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Newton and wife of Horsley, may have been mother to John Horsley the antiquary. If so, it would account for the fact of Newton Ogle, dean of Winchester, receiving his early education at John Horsley's school; cf. Hodgson-Hind 'Notes on the Rev. John Horsley,' *Arch. Ael.* vol. vi. p. 177.

(a) Mr. Newton Ogle's deeds.

(b) Stocksfield-hall papers, *Dent MSS.*

(bb) Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's deeds.

(c) Miss Hedley's MSS.

(d) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. Surt. Soc. No. 101.

(e) Foster, *Admissions to Gray's Inn*.

(f) Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

(g) Snow, *Necrology of the English Congregation of the Order of St. Benedict*, 8vo, 1783, p. 120.

(h) M.I. St. Nicholas, cf. Welford, *Monuments in St. Nicholas' Church*.

(i) *St. George's Visitation of Northumberland in 5161*.

(k) *Bywell St. Andrew Register*.

(l) *Depositions from York Castle*, p. 228, Surt. Soc. No. 40.

(m) Brit. Mus., *Harl. MSS.* 1554, folio 29.

(n) *Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, series i. book 25, p. 66, and *Exchequer Depositions by Commission*, Easter Term, 41 Eliz. No. 34.

(o) *Bywell St. Peter Register*.

(p) *Bothal Register*.

EVIDENCES TO NEWTON PEDIGREE.

April 19th, 1717. John Newton of Stocksfield-hall, as a Roman Catholic, registered his estate at Stocksfield-hall and Stocksfield-hall fishery in the Tyne, with lands on lease at £81 per annum; part of Stocksfield-hall farm, let by Robert Newton, deceased, at £15 10s.; a fulling mill, let at £4 per annum; all being in the parishes of Bywell St. Peter and Bywell St. Andrew, and subject to a modus of £2 per annum for each undivided moiety of the said premises in lieu of corn tithe, to a mortgage of £700, to a debt of £850, and also to a sum of 80s. per annum for petty tithes in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew. *Register of Estates of Roman Catholics*.

At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1717, John Newton of Stocksfield-hall, gentleman, was charged with falling upon William Hindmarsh of Ovingham, on Friday, the 6th of September, 1717, whilst he was walking upon the highway, returning home from his work, throwing him to the ground, and taking him by his neckcloth and pulling it in such manner that he had almost choked him therewith. A similar charge was brought against him by George Stokoe of Eltringham. Newton was bound over. *Sessions Records*.

The yeoman family of Newton,¹ long settled at Prudhoe, Whittonstall, Eltringham, and other places in the neighbourhood, possessed Stocksfield-hall for several generations. In the middle of the fifteenth century, Reginald Newton, who held the office of bailiff and forester in the townships of Ovington and Prudhoe under Letters Patent, on the 11th of September, 1464, obtained an order for the payment of £23 from the issues of the county of Northumberland, for arrears of wages due to him in his office, and for his wages as one of the king's soldiers in the town and castle of Durham.² In 1598, there were proceedings in the Court of Exchequer brought by Sir John Forster and others, the queen's farmers, against Roger Newton the elder, Matthew Newton, John Newton the elder, Gilbert, Ralph, and Christopher Newton, Robert and Arthur Lee, Thomas and John Newton, junior, Christopher Surtees, and others, who claimed to possess a moiety of a fishery in the Tyne as pertaining to Stocksfield-hall, Merryshields, and Eltringham.³ In 1608 Gilbert Newton possessed freehold lands in Stocksfield and Merrishields.⁴ The name of Mr. Matthew Newton of Stocksfield-hall appears in lists of freeholders made in 1628 and 1638;⁵ Mr. Lancelot Newton was rated at £60 for Stocksfield-hall, the fishery, and the mill in 1663; two years later his name appears on the Subsidy Roll as liable to pay for three chimneys for the hearth tax,⁶ and in 1677 Lancelot Newton of Stocksfield-hall occurs as a Roman Catholic recusant.⁷ From the depositions taken in 1578, and from other material, the pedigree, which is as full as the materials admit, has been constructed.

The manor and estate of Stocksfield-hall with the walk mill and a fishery in the Tyne were sold in 1729 and 1732⁸ by Joseph Ledgard and Jane his wife, and Anne Newton, which Jane and Anne were granddaughters and co-heirs in law of Lancelot Newton the elder, and by William Newton of Newcastle, a younger son of the said Lancelot Newton, in whom the estate or some part of it was vested, to George Bowes of Gibside,⁹ by whose

¹ The arms of Newton are stated to be: *Two shin bones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, a crescent for difference; crest: an arm embowed habited holding in the hand a shin bone*: Newton tombstone (1668) in St. Nicholas, Newcastle. Cf. Welford, *Monuments in St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle*.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edw. IV. p. 110; *ibid.* 4 Edw. IV. p. 328.

³ Exch. Decrees and Orders, series i., book 25, p. 66. Exch. Depos. Easter Term, 41 Eliz. No. 34. Original Exchequer Decrees, Michaelmas, 42 Eliz. Cf. *38th Report of Dept. Keeper of Public Records*, p. 406.

⁴ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

⁵ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. ii. pp. 320 and 323.

⁶ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1663.

⁷ *Depositions from York Castle*, Raine, p. 228; Surt. Soc. No. 40.

⁸ Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's deeds.

⁹ George Bowes of Gibside voted for freehold lands at Stocksfield-hall in 1734. *Poll Book*.

family the premises had previously been held in mortgage. With the family of Bowes the place remained until 1801, when it was sold by John, earl of Strathmore, to William Fenwick of Bywell.¹ On the enclosure of Apperley common in 1817, 118 acres were awarded to the Rev. Septimus Hodson and Frances his wife (widow of Mr. William Fenwick), in lieu of the right of common of pasture belonging to their farmhold of Stocksfield-hall. It was sold by them, with Bywell, to Mr. T. W. Beaumont and has since then formed part of the Bywell estates.

SURTEES OF STOCKSFIELD.

Robert Surtees of Hindley, in 1684 purchased lands in Stocksfield (*a*) [? a younger = Dorothy Walker; bond of marriage, 4th September, 1682. son of William Surtees of Hedley Wood-head]; buried 8th July, 1707 (*b*).

Walker Surtees of Stocksfield, who, in 1709, purchased from Barth. Kent, cooper, certain lands at Stocksfield called Kent's Close and Drake-pool; will dated 9th September, 1737 (*a*); voted for lands at Stocksfield at the election of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715, 1721 and 1734 (*c*); buried 22nd October, 1737 (*b*). = Elizabeth Watson of Hexham, sp.; bond of marriage 22nd November, 1707; articles before marriage 20th November, 1707 (*a*); married 26th November, 1707 (*b*); to whom her husband gave a house in Hexham; living there a widow 2nd May, 1749 (*a*); died at Hexham 16th June, 1767 (*f*); will dated 17th June, 1751 (*e*); proved 1773 (*e*).

Robert Surtees of Newcastle and of Stocksfield, baptised 6th October, 1714 (*b*); to whom his father gave his lands at Broomley, Broomhaugh, Broad-oak, and certain lands in Hexham (*a*); was residing in Newcastle in 1748, when he voted at the election of knights of the shire (*c*); [? buried 31st January, 1780 (*d*)]. James Surtees, second son, baptised 28th August, 1717 (*b*); to whom his father gave a close at Hexham (*a*); bur. 29 Sept., 1740 (*b*).

Dorothy, baptised 10th November, 1708 (*b*); married 21st June, 1734 (*b*), Cuthbert Surtees of Ebechester, afterwards of Newbiggin, near Hexham (*e*), and died January, 1757, aged 49; [his will dated 1st December, 1759 (*e*)]. ↓
 Mary, baptised 14th June, 1710 (*b*), to whom her father gave £250; living unmarried at Hexham 2nd May, 1749 (*a*); will dated 25th February, 1750/1, proved 1751 (*e*).
 Elizabeth, baptised 28th August, 1712 (*b*).
 Jane, baptised 14th September, 1720 (*b*); married George Gibson of Westwood, near Hexham; living 2nd May, 1749 (*a*). ↓

(*a*) Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's deeds.
 (*b*) *Bywell St. Peter Registers*.
 (*c*) *Poll Book*.

(*d*) *Ovingham Register*.
 (*e*) *Raine, Test. Elbow*.
 (*f*) *Newcastle Courant*, 20th June, 1767.

By articles of agreement made 11th January, 1683/4, Robert Newton of Stocksfield agreed to sell a moiety of Stocksfield to Robert Surtees of Hindley. The agreement was carried into execution under the direction of the Court of Chancery on the 16th April, 1684, by deeds of bargain and sale executed by Thomas Newton of Eachwick and Robert Newton of Broomley.² Robert Surtees of Hindley was, apparently, a son of William Surtees of Hedley Woodhead, in the parish of Ovingham. His grandson,

¹ *Dent MS.* Canon Raine's Papers.

² Miss Hedley's MSS.

Robert Surtees of Newcastle,¹ and his trustees, on 2nd May, 1749,² conveyed the lands in Stocksfield and Broomley³ to William Fenwick of Bywell, and since that time this portion of Stocksfield has remained part of the Bywell estates.

A chapel dedicated to St. Helen is stated to have stood near the south end of the old bridge near the spot where steps used to lead down to the salmon lock. Nothing is known of its history, and the last stoues of the structure were carried away for building purposes some fifty or sixty years ago.⁴

TOWNSHIP OF BROOMHAUGH.

The township of Broomhaugh abuts on the Tyne and comprises an area of 829 acres. It is well timbered by the woodlands known as East-wood, Middle-wood, West-wood, Juniper-hill and Whiteside, and contains the homesteads of High and Low Shilford and the hamlet of Broomhaugh.⁵ Here are situated the parsonage house belonging to Bywell St. Andrew, built in 1868 to replace the ancient vicarage house which adjoined the parish church, and a Baptist chapel, built or rebuilt in 1842. There is an old burial ground adjoining it. In 1901 there was a population of 242.⁶

¹ 1748, 24th June. Robert Surtees of Newcastle, gent., eldest son and heir and also devisee of Walker Surtees of Stocksfield, deceased, and brother and heir of James Surtees of the same place, deceased, conveyed his estates to his brother-in-law, George Gibson of Westwood, gent., in trust, viz.: a farmhold in Broomley, then in mortgage to Mary Surtees, sister of the said Robert; a farmhold called Broad Oak, and a farmhold at Broomhaugh, both in the occupation of the said Robert, and a farmhold at Stocksfield, also in his own occupation but in mortgage to Cuthbert Surtees of Ebchester, gent. *Ex Surtees deeds*, Bell Collection.

² Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's Deeds.

³ To be sold, a freehold estate at Stoxfield, consisting of a capital house for a gentleman's seat, lands, etc., worth £60 a year; a freehold at Bromley of £15 per annum; a freehold at Broomhaugh of £10 per annum; a freehold called Broad Oak of £10 per annum, etc., late the estate of Mr. Robt. Surtees. *Newcastle Courant*, 19th November, 1748.

⁴ Cf. Rev. Anthony Johnson's paper on 'Bywell,' *Arch. Acl.* vol. xiii. p. 95.

⁵ On the 6th of April, 1820, there died at Broomhaugh John Brand Umfrevill, captain R.N., who was buried four days later at Hexham. He was the only surviving son of William Umfrevill, a member of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, afterwards keeper of the poor-house of St. Nicholas' parish, and was baptised at St. John's church, 7th November, 1784, being named after his godfather, John Brand, the historian of Newcastle. His father dying when he was five years of age, he was brought up by Mr. Johnson, a wine merchant in Newcastle, at the charge of the then Duke of Northumberland, who continued his kindness to him throughout his life. Mr. Surtees traces Captain Umfrevill's lineal descent through William Umfrevill, who lived at Isleworth and Farnham Royal at the close of the sixteenth century. Cf. Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 394-6.

⁶ The Census Returns are: 1801, 93; 1811, 105; 1821, 116; 1831, 115; 1841, 100; 1851, 134; 1861, 151; 1871, 153; 1881, 222; 1891, 234; 1901, 242.

The vill of Broomhalgh in ancient times included the hamlets of Riding and Lee and formed part of the barony of Bolbec. Under the form of Brunhalwe it occurs in the *Testa de Nevill*.¹

In 1262 there were in Bromehalu one bond tenant who held 30 acres, and paid 40s. 6d. for ferm and works; six men who held together 24 acres, and paid 24s.; two men who held 28 acres, and paid 16s.; and three men who held together 50 acres, together with the brew-house, paying in all 31s. 6d. Eleven cottars together held 15 acres and 1 rood, and for ferm and works paid 27s. 4d. There were also three potters who paid for their cottages and works 3s. 9d., and for clay and for fuel obtained in Styford woods 16s. A free widow held seven acres of land, and paid 12d. and one pound of cummin. The sum received by the lord was £7 10s. 2d. and one pound of cummin yearly.²

The name of only one tenant is known at this period. At the Northumberland Assizes in 1287-1288, there was an action respecting the custody of the lands of John de Middleton during his minority, which was claimed by Walter de Huntercombe as lord of the manor of Styford. A charter was produced to prove that the said Walter had granted to William de Middleton, father of John, all his lands in Shotley, Black Hedley, 'Allersete,' and Newbigging (near Blanchland), together with the land of Geoffrey the Norman in Sheldeford.³ Walter de Huntercome was the husband of Alice, second daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Bolbec, and survived his wife, whose lands he enjoyed by the courtesy of England, until his death in 1314. The Lady Alice, therefore, cannot be the widow lady of that name mentioned in the subsidy roll of 1296.

BROMHALD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Gilberti filii praepositi	...	...	...	1	16	9 unde regi 3 4
..	Dominæ Aliciæ viduæ	...	...	...	2	11	1 .. 4 7 ³ / ₄
..	Ingrami de molendino	...	...	...	1	17	0 .. 3 4 ¹ / ₂
..	Eliæ Pynkeney	...	...	...	1	6	3 .. 2 4 ³ / ₄
	Summa hujus villæ,	£7	11s.	1d.	Unde regi,	13s.	9d.

Ralph de Greystoke, grandson of Margery, another of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Bolbec, died on the 3rd of July, 1323, seised of two husbandlands in Bromhalgh, each of which comprised a toft, a croft, and

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 382.

² *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolbec, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

³ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 16 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 270.

seven acres of land. In time of peace they were worth 5s. a year each, but at that time were worth nothing, nor was the mill, 'because no suit is had to it;' nor was any rent obtainable for a toft and croft which used to yield 5s. 2d.¹

BROMHALGH SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus filius Thomae, 6s. 8d.; Robertus del Ley, 4s. 4d.; Petrus del Ley, 3s. 4d.; Thomas Iveston, 5s.; Willelmus Wyld, 2s.; Hugo del Ley, 3s. 8d.; Johannes de Neuton, 4s.; Thomas Wysman, 3s.; Willelmus de Hyndley, 4s. 7½d.; Thomas de Neuton, 5s. Summa, 41s. 7½d.

Sir John de Lancaster, knight, son of Hugh de Bolbec's third daughter Philippa, died childless in 1334, and his widow Annora had his purparty of the manor of Styford, including Bromhalgh and Rydding, for her dower.²

Sir John de Lancaster granted to Walter le Keu of Bromhalgh a toft and seven acres of land at that place, but the king's licence not having been obtained to alienate, an inquisition was taken at Corbridge on Whitsun eve, 1342, to ascertain whether it would be to the king's loss if Matilda, daughter and heiress of Walter le Keu of Bromhalgh, were permitted to have them again (*rehabere*).³

On Friday the 13th of October, 1346, the barony of Bolbec was raided by the Scots, who destroyed and wasted Broomhaugh, Shilford, Riding, Merchenley, Slaley, Shotley, Styford, and other places.⁴ Four days afterwards the Scots were defeated at the battle of Nevill's Cross.

Sir Robert Herle, knight, who died in 1364, at the time of his death held the vill of Bromhalgh, which, with its members and the mill, was worth £6 per annum. His heir was Sir Ralph de Hastings, knight, son of his sister Margaret.⁵

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Radulfi de Greystoke, 17 Edw. II. No. 72.

² Annora quae fuit uxor Johannis de Lancaster tenet die qua obiit ad term. vitae suae medietatem manerii de Angerton et Hedon super Murum cum pertinentiis, unacum quibusdam terris in Styford, Rydding, Bromhalgh, Spiriden, Thorneburgh, Sopyngsop, Newbiggin, Birkenside, Shottele et Slauley, de rege in capite ut de corona, per servitium med. baroniae, viz. per servitium j feodi militis et dim. etc. remanere unde Willelmo de Herle et heredibus suis spectante. *Dodsworth MS.* vol. 82, fol. 74.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 16 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 34; *Originalia*, 16 Edw. III. rot. 95; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 317.

⁴ Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod de terris et tenementis domini Willelmi de Craistok' ac tenencium suorum infra comitatum Northumbriae sunt totaliter [dep]redatae et combustae die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Lucie (*sic*) Ewangelistae anno regni regis Edwardi praedictae xx^{mo}, tam de domibus et bladis et aliis bonis immobilibus combustis et destructis quam de bobus, vaccis, affris et aliis cattallis mobilibus captis et depredatis per ultimum accessum Scotorum et inimicorum hostiliter destructis infra baroniam de Bolbec in dicto comitatu villae subscriptae, videlicet villa de Bromhalgh cum membris, videlicet le Ley et le Rydyng, et Neubiggyn in Styford. *Inq. A.Q.D.* 21 Edw. III. No. 32. See also Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 402.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti Herle, 38 Edw. III., first numbers, No. 23.

The lands acquired by William de Middleton about 1280 are represented by the lands at Shildeford, Sperydon, Hole-rawe, and Crokydake, which were held by Sir John de Middleton at his death, on the 9th of August, 1396.¹ His widow, Christina, who was jointly enfeoffed of the same, survived her husband until the 10th of March, 1401/2. In the inquisition taken on her death it was found that she was seised of thirty acres of land and four acres of meadow in Sheldeford, held of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, as of his lordship of Styford; the premises were vested in Alan Hepescote, clerk, Robert de Penreth, burgess of Newcastle, Thomas Catour and William de Kellowe, in trust for the said John and Christina, and 'nowadays on account of the destruction of the Scotch and the barrenness of the countryside' were not worth more than 12d. a year.²

In 1426, the vill of Bromehalgh comprised six messuages, each of which was worth 6d. a year beyond reprises, 200 acres of arable land worth 1d. an acre, 300 acres of waste worth nothing, and 100 acres of wood which brought in nothing because there was no underwood. The water mill was in ruins.³ The township remained in the possession of the Nevills until the attainder of Charles, the last earl of Westmorland.

BROMEHALGH, 1524.¹

Tenant.	Tenement.	Late Tenant.	Rent.
			s. d.
Edward Wilkynson	1	—	21 3½
John Ussher, and John Ussher, junior ...	1	—	14 9½
John Ussher	1	John Wales	6 4
William Horseley	1	—	7 7
Ric. Fyrbek	1	Thomas Short	11 3
Thos. Huddespeth	1	Thomas Hords	11 10
Total			73 1

BROMEHAUGH, 1570.²

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent.
			£ s. d.
Thomas Carnaby ...	1 messuage called Shelford, etc.	By lease dated 4th Jan., 1565/6 ...	1 17 8
Christofer Hudspeth	1 tenement, etc. ... ..	.. 28th Aug., 1566 ...	0 13 2½
Agnes Usber ...	1 messuage, etc. ... ..	.. 20th Aug., 1566 ...	0 7 1
George Horseley ...	1 tenement, etc. ... ..	.. 20th Aug., 1566 ...	0 8 5
Edward Wylkenson	1 messuage, etc. ... ..	.. 20th Sept., 1566 ...	0 19 10

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Middleton, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 354.

² *Inq. p.m.* Christ. de Middleton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Ralf Nevill, 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

⁴ P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 1½.

⁵ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

BROMEHAUGH, 1570 (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent.
			£ s. d.
Thomas Usher ...	1 messuage, etc. ...	By lease dated 20th Aug., 1566 ...	1 2 8½
William Ferebeck ...	1 messuage, etc. ...	„ 20th Aug. (1566) ...	0 12 7½
Andrew Tylour ...	A moiety of a close called ‘Mattheyfeud’ ...	„ 3rd Aug., 1566 ...	0 3 3
James Sharperowe ...	1 enclosure parcel of Wattesfeld	„ 12th Jan., 1566/7... Sum ...	0 2 0 £6 6 9½

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN BROMEHAUGH, 1608.¹

Tenant.	Holding.	Former Tenant.	Tenure.	Value		
				Rent.	Value beyond rent.	
				s. d.	£ s. d.	
William Carnaby ...	1 tenement (called Shilford) ...	Thomas Carnaby ...	By letters patent dated 8th Aug., 1607, for 40 years	53	8	5 0 0
Henry Usher ...	1 tenement ...	Thomas Usher ...	‘By lease almoste expired’ ...	22	8½	4 0 0
William Smith ...	1 „ ...	Edward Wilkinson...	By letters patent dated 8th Aug., 1607, for 40 years	19	10	3 0 0
John Pearson ...	1 „ ...	Cuthbert Pearson ...	„ „	10	0	1 10 0
Thomas Hudspeth ...	1 „ ...	Christofer Hudspeth	‘But sheweth nothing for the same’	12	2½	2 0 0
Thomas Usher ...	1 „ ...	Agnes Usher ...	„ „	7	1	1 0 0
William Horsley ...	1 „ ...	George Horsley ...	„ „	8	5	1 3 4
George Fairbeck ...	1 „ ...	William Fairbeck ...	„ „	12	7½	2 0 0
William Taylor ...	½ „ (called Matherfelde)...	—	By letters patent dated 8th Aug., 1607, for 40 years	3	4	0 10 0
Peter Driden ...	1 tenement and a water corn mill called the Ridinge Mill, late in the tenure of John Sharperooe. Yearly rent to the priory of Blanchland, 13s. 4d., and to this manor, 11s.		By letters patent dated 18th July, 1595, for 21 years	11	0	4 0 0
„ „ ...	An intake called Watsgreene, Hunter-hill, etc., etc.		„ „	12	10	2 5 0
Michael Whalton...	Heley water corn-mill		„ „	10	0	3 6 8
Sum total of the lands in Bromeaugh ...				183	10½	£29 15 0

It will be observed that no free tenants occur in the lists of 1524 or 1570 or in that of 1608.

The earl of Westmorland's confiscated lands remained in the Crown until the reign of Charles I., when by letters patent dated June 2nd, 1625, certain lands ‘in Bromehaugh with Redinge and le Ley’ were granted to George Whitmore and others in part satisfaction of large sums of money

¹ The tenants had common of pasture on ‘Standonfell.’ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

borrowed of them by the late king.¹ Other lands at Bromehaugh of the yearly rent of £6 6s. 9½d., the intacks called Butt-greene, Hunter hill, Bridgholme, and le Heland of the yearly rent of 2s. 6d., the increase on several leases of lands there reserved for provision of the king's household, amounting to 23s. 11d. yearly, which premises in Bromehaugh are of the yearly value of £7 13s. 2½d., were granted September 5th, 1628, to Edward Ditchfield and others, citizens of London,² who in 1630 conveyed the barony of Bolbec, lands at Shilford, and other vills, to Roger Fenwick and John Heath, and two years later John Heath sold lands in Shilford to George Baker. From these grants the present freeholders derive their titles.

In 1663, Christopher Hudspeth, Thomas Usher, John Rowcastle, Henry Ridley, and Sir George Baker of Crook, were rated at £32 for lands in Broomhaugh; and Mr. Thomas Errington of Newcastle was rated at £24 for Shilford.³

BROOMHAUGH SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.⁴

Ralph Angis, two chimneys; Mathew Forster, Thomas Usher, John Usher,⁵ Widdow Ridley, William Smith, Christopher Hudspeth, each one chimney; Thomas Frisell, Widdow Muggin, Elizabeth Usher, and John Rowcastle, not payable.

George Baker of Crook, in 1683, purchased certain lands in Broomhaugh from Alexander Riddell of Hexham, gent., and John Heron, of the same place, tanner; his descendant, of the same name, in 1765, received an allotment on Bolbec common in lieu of the rights of common of pasture appurtenant to his tenements of Broomhaugh and Shilford. In 1776, Mr. Baker sold lands in these places to Thomas Ismay of Crow-hall, in the county of Durham, and Joseph Dunn of Newcastle, who on the 12th of April, 1791, entered into articles of agreement for the division of the estate. In 1797, Thomas Ismay, at that time residing at Briscoe-hall, Cumberland, sold his moiety to George Potts of Netherton, whose will is dated 29th November, 1797. Mr. George Potts was succeeded by his only son, Matthew Potts, by whose daughters, and their representatives, Shilford-house and West Shilford, together comprising 433 acres, were sold in 1849 to Mr. W. B. Beaumont.⁶

¹ *Patent Rolls*, 1 Chas. I. pt. 4.

² *Ibid.* 4 Chas. I. pt. 33.

³ *Book of Rates*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286.

⁴ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

⁵ May 4, 1658. John Usher, son of John Usher of Broomhaugh, yeoman, apprenticed to William Milburn of Newcastle, hoastman. *Newcastle Hoastmen*, Dendy, Surtees Society.

⁶ Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's Deeds.

In 1768, Miss Mary Allgood purchased from John Rutherford of Hexham, glazier, a field in Broomhaugh, which Mr. William Bainbridge, whom she subsequently married, sold in 1815 to Hugh Shield of Newcastle for the sum of £120. This field, with a house erected thereon by Mr. Shield, at his death came to his brother, John Shield,¹ who, after enlarging the house, sold it.² It now belongs to Mr. James Scott.

The freeholders who voted in respect of lands in Broomhaugh at the election of knights of the shire in 1710 were Robert Carr, Christopher Rochester, Thomas Usher, Cuthbert Chicken, and John Ridley; in 1715, Christopher Rochester of Broomley, Robert Carr, John Ridley, and Thomas Usher; in 1721 Thomas Usher, Robert Carr, Cuthbert and John Ridley; in 1722, Christopher Rochester of Broomley, Cuthbert Ridley of Mickley, Thomas Usher of Styford, Robert Carr, John Ridley, John Ridley, senior, and John Angus; in 1734, John Angus of Styford, Thomas Usher of Morpeth, Cuthbert Ridley, John Ridley of West Acomb, Robert Carr, and Thomas Usher; in 1748, John Angus of Styford, Nicholas Byerley of Stocksfield, John Chicken of Cundy-heads, Wilkinson Kirsop of Hexham, William Liddell of Byker, John Ridley of Acomb, Cuthbert Ridley of Styford; in 1774, John Bierley of Ovington, John Ridley of Acomb, Robert Wilson of West Renton and Jonathan Angus of Shilford; in 1826, George Burdis of Newcastle, 'Sir' Thomas Heron of South Shields, Henry Jefferson of Black-hall, Hugh Shield, and Ralph Wake of Windmill Hills.

At the present time, the landowners in Broomhaugh³ are: Miss Bacon Grey,⁴ Broomhaugh and Whiteside; Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, Shilford; Sir Jacob Wilson, Mr. Edward Lowry, and Mr. James Scott, parcels of land at Broomhaugh.

¹ Hugh Shield of Broomhaugh died 21st December, 1840, aged 74; M.I. Bywell St. Peter. John Shield of Newcastle and Broomhaugh died 6th August, 1848, aged 80, and was buried at Bywell St. Andrew. He was author of many local songs, including 'My Lord Size,' 'Poor Tom the Blind Boy,' verses addressed to Greathead, one of the inventors of the lifeboat, etc. Cf. Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. iii. p. 234.

² Bell Collection.

³ A deed granting a schoolhouse at Broomhaugh and a residence for the teacher was enrolled in 1858. *32nd Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, vol. ii. app. 2, p. 140.

⁴ Miss Bacon Grey's lands are held by the same title as her lands at Riding, which will be noticed later.

THE TOWNSHIP OF RIDING.

The township of Riding abuts on the Tyne, and from its north-west angle southward has an extreme length of nearly two miles. Towards the south-west the land rises, at the Hemmels-fell, to a height of 500 feet above sea-level; it is watered by the beautiful Dipton burn, and comprises an area of 1036 acres. In addition to the hamlets of Riding and Riding-mill, which adjoin each other, the township contains the hamlets and homesteads of Riding Lea, Riding-hills, Red Hemmels, White Hemmels, etc. St. James's chapel-of-ease, the schools, the Terrace, some villa residences, etc., and a station on the North-Eastern Railway, are situated at Riding-mill. The population in 1901 was 197.¹

As the vills of Riding and Lee were originally members of Broomhaugh, neither is mentioned in the enumeration of the Bolbec fees given in the *Testa de Nevill*. The earliest mention² of the Riding occurs in an inquisition taken in 1262 on the death of Hugh de Bolbec, where it is stated that the vill comprised seventeen cottage holdings, to which appertained twenty-six and a half acres of land, the value being £2 3s. 10½d. per annum. In the Ley there were six bond-tenants who held six lands, each of which contained 15 acres; they all paid for farms and works 51s. 6d.; a cottar paid 18d. for his cottage and works. The value of the Ley was 53s.³

RYDING SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Eliae Scopyn	2	2	10	unde regi	3	10¾
.. Johannis fabri	0	16	6	..	1	6
.. Willelmi Pul	0	17	0	..	1	6½
.. Eliae filii Wyseman	0	17	3	..	1	7
Summa hujus villae, £4 13s. 7d.				Unde regi, 8s. 6d. (sic).		

LA LEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Johannis Redhod	2	5	7	unde regi	4	1¾
.. Johannis filii Alani	1	4	7	..	2	3
.. Rogeri del la Ley	1	11	2	..	2	10
.. Alani de la Ley	1	2	10	..	2	1
Summa hujus villae, £6 4s. 2d.				Unde regi, 11s. 3¾d.		

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 105; 1811, 139; 1821, 135; 1831, 151; 1841, 132; 1851, 141; 1861, 142; 1871, 206; 1881, 213; 1891, 240; 1901, 197.

² It is possible, however, that this is the place referred to in the Great Roll of the Pipe, for the year 1231, when the sheriff, amongst the amercements by four justices, returned Raven de Riding as owing half a mark for disseisin; his son Roger owed a similar sum for the same cause. Both sums were still owing two years later. *Mag. Rot. Pipae*, 15 Hen. III.; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 164, 167.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolebec, 46 Henry III. No. 25.

Ralph de Greystoke, who died in the year 1323, at the time of his death was seised of a tenement in la Lye, which comprised a toft, a croft, and twelve acres of land, and formerly yielded 12s. per annum; a toft and croft which in time of peace used to be worth 18d. per annum; at the time of the inquisition nothing was received from either holding.¹ At the Riding he was seised of three husbandlands, each of which comprised a toft and five acres which were formerly worth 21s., but at that time only paid 10s. There were six tenants in the Riddinge in the year 1524, viz.: Thomas and John Lomley, each of whom paid a rent of 17s.; Nicholas Anderson, who paid 7s. 2d.; Edward Armstrong, who paid 10s. 8d.; John Pareman, who held seven acres of arable land in addition to his messuage, and paid 11s.; whilst the sixth tenant, John Burn, paid 20s. per annum for the mill. The value of the vill was £4 2s. 10d. There were six tenants in the Lee, viz., John Dobson, William Stobberd, Edward Smyth, John Anderson, Isabel Dobson, and John Forster, who held at rents varying from 5s. 3d. to 15s. The value of the vill was 50s. 6d.² No evidence has been found illustrating the history of these places during the fifteenth century, at which period they formed part of the possessions of the earls of Westmorland; they were forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of the last earl in 1569.

RYDYNG AND LE LYE, 1570. ³						Rent.		
Tenant.	Holding	Tenure.				£	s.	d.
John Sharprowe ...	1 messuage, etc., and a water corn mill in Rydyng, etc. ...	By lease dated 12th Jan., 1566/7...	for 21 years...			0	11	0
John Lundley ...	1 messuage, etc. ...	" " 15th Sept., 1566 ...	for 10 years...			1	1	10
John Taylour ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	17	4
Nicholas Lombeley ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			1	2	6½
Thomas Armstrong ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	17	0
Alexander Foster ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	for 21 years...			0	16	2
Agnes Usher ...	1 " " ...	" " 4th April, 1567 ...	" " ...			0	5	9½
Margaret Foster ...	1 " " ...	held at the lord's will ...	" " ...			0	12	0
George Thompson ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	14	9
Margaret Portus, widow, late wife of William Foster ...	1 " " ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	15	10
Executors of George Robynson ...	1 messuage ...	by lease dated 15th Sept., 1566...	for 21 years...			0	10	0
Cuthbert Peirson ...	1 tenement ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	10	0
John Hearde ...	a water corn mill, etc. ...	" " " " ...	for 10 years...			0	10	0
Thomas Foster ...	a cottage ...	" " " " ...	" " ...			0	2	0
			Sum ...		(sic) £9	6	3	

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Radulfi de Graistok, 17 Edw. II. No. 72.

² P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys*, portfolio 133.

³ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

A moiety, if not the whole, of one of the water corn-mills at Riding belonged to the chantry of St. John at Brancepeth, Durham. A messuage in Bywell, a five-acre close in the parish of Bywell, called Wattesfeld, and the moiety of a water corn-mill called Rydinge mylue, 'all formerly belonging to St. John's chantry in Brauncepeth,' in consideration of a competent sum of money and on the petition of George Darcy, esq., were granted 22nd June, 1575, to John Soukye and Percival Gunson, to hold of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich.¹

A messuage at Rydinge in le Lye, in the tenure of Margaret Foster at the rent of 12s., and a tenement in the same place in the tenure of George Thompson at the rent of 14s. 9d., parcel of the earl of Westmorland's possessions, were granted, with other places, on June 7th, 1576, for a term of years, to William Pattenson, who agreed to serve the queen 'in the north part from time to time when need is, by himself or by sufficient able men with horse or horses and in warlike apparell, when he is commanded or called by the warden or lieutenant, according to the custom of the countryside, and he or sufficient able men shall inhabit the said tenements and shall at their own cost, dig and make dikes, hedges, and 'le quickset' round the possessions,' by the direction of the steward of the court or the queen's commissioners.'²

Nine messuages or tenements in Rydyng and in the Lye, in the occupation respectively of John Lundley, John Taylor, Nicholas Lombley, Thomas Armestronge, Alexander Foster, Agnes Ussher, Margaret Portus, widow, the executors of George Robynson, Cuthbert Pereson; a cottage, in the occupation of Thomas Foster; a messuage and water corn-mill in Rydyng, in the tenure of John Sharperowe; another water corn-mill with suit, soc, watercourse and multure, in the tenure of John Hearde, parcel of the barony of Bolbec, and of the possessions of Charles, earl of Westmorland, were granted 12th November, 1576, to Sir Francis Russel for a term of years, under similar covenant for the provision of able men to serve the queen and for diking and ditching, as is set out in the lease above mentioned to William Pattenson.³

Under similar provisions for diking and ditching and for the provision of men to serve in arms, lands at the Riding and the Lee were granted on the 18th of July, 1595, to John Ward, gent., to hold for a period of twenty-one

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 17 Eliz. pt. 5.

² *Ibid.*, 18 Eliz. pt. 3.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 18 Eliz. pts. 5 and 18.

years.¹ Under this lease, the sub-tenants held their tenements when the new survey was made in 1608, at which time the tenants of Riding had common of pasture on the Marchburn fells, Raw-bush, and Whitelees, while those of the Lee had theirs on Marchburn and Mickley fells.²

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN RIDINGE, 1608.

Tenant.	Tenement.	Former Tenant.		Rent.			Value beyond rent.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Lumbley ...	1	William Lumbley ...	By letters patent dated 18th July, 1595, for 21 years ...	1	1	10	3	0	0
John Ridley ...	1	Nicholas Lumbley ...	"	1	2	7	3	3	4
Robert Tayler ...	1	John Tayler... ..	"	0	17	4	2	0	0
Thomas Bate ...	1	Robert Stockhill ...	"	0	17	0	2	10	0
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£3	18	9	£10	13	4

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN LEIGH, 1608.

Tenant.		Former Tenant.		Rent.			Value beyond rent.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Hedley ...	1 tenement	George Thompson ...	By letters patent dated 18th July, 1595 ...	0	14	9	1	10	0
Cuthbert Foster...	1	Margaret Partus, widow	"	0	15	10	2	0	0
Henry Foster ...	1	Alexander Foster ...	"	0	16	4	2	3	4
George Bate ...	1	Widow Bate	"	0	12	0	1	13	4
Henry Lomley ...	1	Agnes Usher	"	0	5	10	0	13	4
George Harrison	1 cottage	Thomas Fotherley ...	"	0	2	0	0	5	0
All the tenants of the Lee hold among them a parcel of ground called an intacke, containing, by estimation, 5 acres				0	1	8	0	6	8
Sum total of the lands in the Leigh ... (sic)				£3	8	9	£8	11	8

A messuage in Rydinge, with all the lands thereto belonging, the water corn-mill in Rydinge and the Ley, parcel of the barony of Bolbec, late in the tenure of John Shearprowe, of the yearly value of 11s., the water corn-mill in Rydinge and the Ley, parcel of the barony of Bolbec, late in the tenure of John Heard, of the yearly value of 10s., both of which were parcel of the possessions of Charles, late earl of Westmorland, attainted, were granted, 19th May, 1609, to Edward Ferrers of London, mercer, and Francis Philipps of London, gent., to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich.³

Four messuages in Ridinge, then or late in the tenures respectively of William Lombley (late John Lyndley *alias* Lundley), John Tailor, John Ridley (late Nicholas Lombley), Robert Stokell (late Thomas Armstrong);

¹ *Ibid.* 37 Eliz. pts. 5 and 18.² Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.³ *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Jas. 1. pt. 16.

a messuage in the Lye, late in the tenure of Alexander Foster, and at that time in the possession of Henry Foster, parcel of the barony of Bolbec late belonging to Charles, earl of Westmorland, were granted, 10th April, 1610, to Eldred and Whitmore for a term of sixty years.¹

A messuage in the Lye, late in the tenure of Margaret Foster, and in that of George Bate, of the yearly value of 12s., parcel of the barony of Bolbec, and of the possessions of Charles, earl of Westmorland, was granted, 31st August, 1610, to Eldred and Whitmore, for the term of sixty years.²

At the Ecclesiastical Court at Durham, in 1621, proceedings were taken against George Crawford, schoolmaster at lez Leigh, in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, 'for teaching schole there since Easter last without lycence, and for teaching them popishe manuell and other authors not allowed.'³

On the 2nd of June, 1625, the barony of Bolbec and certain lands in Bromehaugh with Redinge, and le Ley, parcel of the said barony, of the yearly rent of £18 17s. 7d., were granted to Edward Allen, Robert Ducie, George Whitmore, and other citizens of London, in part satisfaction for a large sum of money lent by the city of London to the late king James I.⁴ Three years later, on the 5th of September, 1628, at the request of the citizens of London, the king granted to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, and others, lands in Riding and le Lye in several tenures, of £8 5s. 3d. yearly rent, five acres of land in le Lye newly improved from the waste-lands held by the tenants of the vill of le Lye of 20d. yearly rent, an increase of rent of 3s. 0½d.; which premises in Riding and le Lye are together of £8 10s. 0½d. yearly rent.⁵ The two water corn-mills of Riding and le Lye, in the tenure of John Sharperowe and John Heard (Ord)⁶ respectively, having previously been granted in fee farm, were excepted from the grant.⁷ Under these respective grants, the present freeholders claim their titles.

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 8 Jas. I. pt. 49.

² *Ibid.* 8 Jas. I. pt. 15. Leases of other tenements were granted on the 19th of November, 1610, and the 14th of March, 1611, to Eldred and Whitmore, and on the 7th of August, 1618, to Edward Bee, esq. *Cf. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Jas. I. pts. 19 and 57; 16 Jas. I. pt. 13.

³ Canon Raine's extracts from *Durham Records*. ⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Chas. I. pt. 4. ⁵ *Ibid.* 4 Chas. I. pt. 33.

⁶ 2nd January, 1643-4. Inventory of the goods of John Orde of Rydinge millne, yeoman, praised by John Orde of Ayrdeley and others. *Imprimis*. One lease or mortgage of one tenement in Rydinge, one mill-houſe and one water corne millne, with the appurtenances, for a term of years yett in being from Isabella Carnabye, widow, and William Carnaby, with a clause of redemption. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁷ *Pat. Rolls*, 4 Chas. I. pt. 33.

PROPRIETORS IN RIDING, 1663.¹

Riding town : John Dixon, John Lumley, William Ridley, £20 os. od. ; Mr. John Forster of the Lee, £6 os. od. ; Riding mill and land, Mr. Thomas Errington of Newcastle, £20 os. od. ; the Lee, Mr. John Forster of the Lee, and Richard Smith, £33 os. od.

RIDING SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.²

Mr. Thomas Errington, four chimneys ; William Oliver, William Ridley, Michael Linton, Gerard Errington, Henry Forster and John Forster, each one chimney ; John Dodd, Henry Taylor, Michael Ansell, William Wilkinson, Robert Chicken, Richard Smith, Henry Shell, John Newton and John Dixon, not payable.

LEE, RYDON, AND BROOMEHAUGH SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX, 1675.³

Mr. Thomas Errington, five chimneys ; John Forster, John Smith, Michael Linton, John Dixon, Thomas Usher, John Usher, and Christopher Hndspeth, each one chimney ; Ralph August [? Angus], three chimneys ; Henry Forster, Thomas Smart, John Lumley, William Ridley, Matthew Foster, Isabel Ridley, and William Smith, each one chimney.

The lands granted to Ditchfield and others were sold by them on the 19th of February, 1630, to John Heath and Roger Fenwick. By a deed dated 12th December, 1632, George Baker of Newcastle, John Heath of Durham, and Roger Fenwick of Shortflat, sold certain lands at the Lee and at the Riding, together with 'three day works of meadow ground lying in Broomhaugh east fields,' to John Foster of the Lee, who, on the 11th of February, 1661, settled the same upon his son Henry on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Edward Surtees of Broad Oak. Henry Forster sold lands at Riding to Roger Fenwick of Riding-mill and another, who, on the 14th of February, 1693, resold to Thomas Teasdale of Steel-hall in Skaley.³ Thomas Teasdale of Newcastle, grandson of Thomas Teasdale of Steel-hall, by his will, dated 9th July, 1723, gave his lands to his wife for her life and then to his sisters and their issue. Thomas Teasdale's widow, who was Esther, daughter of William Varey of Newcastle, notary public, re-married Lancelot Allgood of Hexham, solicitor.⁴ She possessed other lands at the Riding as heiress to her father, which she transmitted to the two daughters of her second marriage, Esther, wife of William Hunter, and Mary, wife of William Bainbridge. By various purchases, from the reversioners of Thomas Teasdale's estate, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge increased their holding.

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286.

² *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

³ *Ibid.*, 1693.

⁴ All from *Abstract of Title*. Bell Collection, vol. 394. 1761, 2 April. Will of Esther Allgood of the Riding, widow. My cousins Elizabeth Varey, Joseph Varey of Newbegin, near Penrith, Rev. John Varey of Gillan, co. Ebor., Sarah Waterstrum, William Varey of Albemarle Street, Westminster, Teasdale Mowbray of Bishop Wearmouth ; the seven unmarried daughters of my late niece, Margaret Hunter of Fenwick. I give £8 per annum out of my messuage at White Cross, Newcastle, to the school by me built at the Riding. I give £5 to each of the parishes of Corbridge, Bywell St. Andrew, All Saints, Newcastle, for the poor. My estate at Hawkup, Riding, and the Lee, and my lease of a quarter of the tithes of Newburn to my two daughters Esther and Mary. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

VAREY AND ALLGOOD OF THE RIDING.

WILLIAM VAREY of Newcastle, notary public, owner of land at Riding and Lee; Elizabeth, died at the Riding, living 10th December, 1722 (*a*); buried, All Saints', Newcastle, May 22nd, 1724. August, 1751, aged 85; buried, All Saints', Newcastle (*d*).

Thomas Feasdale of Steel-hill in Slaley, and of Newcastle; baptised 28th September, 1698; articles before marriage 18th and 10th December, 1722; will dated 9th July, 1723; proved 1724; died 32; first husband. — Esther Varey, daughter and heiress, owner of lands at Riding, Kirkheaton, Peel-dykes, Hawkup-hill, etc.; died at her house in Newgate St., Newcastle, March, 1762, aged 67; buried All Saints' (*c*); will dated 2nd April, 1761 (*c*); proved 10th Nov., 1763. Lancelot Allgood of Hexham, attorney-at-law, third son of Major Allgood, rector of Simondburn (*a*); baptised at Simondburn 1st May, 1691; bond of marriage 11th February, 1728/9; articles before marriage 12th February, 1728/9; married 13th February, 1728/9 (*b*); purchased lands at Kirkheaton in 1732; will dated 6th Jan., 1734/5; proved 1735 (*c*); second husband.

Esther, daughter and co-heiress, born 13th November, 1729 (*b*); obtained lands at Kirkheaton, Peel-dykes, and Hawkup-hill as her purparty of the estate; articles before marriage 1st and 2nd June, 1764; married at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 4th June, 1764, William Hunter of Hexham, attorney (*d*).

Mary, daughter and co-heiress, born 7th March, 1733/4 (*b*); obtained lands at Riding, Lee, etc., as her purparty of the estate; articles before marriage 26th and 28th Nov., 1768; married at St. Clement Dances, 5th Jan., 1769, William Bainbridge of Slaley, but at that time residing in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square (*a*).

* By deeds dated 29th and 30th May, 1764, Esther and Mary Allgood of the Riding, spinsters, daughters and co-heiresses of Esther Allgood of the Riding, widow, deceased, agreed to a partition of their lands; the farms at Kirkheaton, Peel-dykes, and Hawkup-hill were conveyed to the said Esther, and the estate at the Riding, a rent charge of £30, and a sum of money, were conveyed to the said Mary for their respective shares. Miss Hedley's *Kirkheaton Deeds*.

(*a*) Bell Collection.

(*b*) Mr. William Bainbridge's *Family Bible*.

(*c*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

(*d*) *Newcastle Courant*, 17th August, 1751.

(*e*) *Ibid.*, 1st April, 1762.

BAINBRIDGE OF SLALEY AND THE RIDING.

THOMAS BAINBRIDGE of Slaley, yeoman, died 29th September, 1765, aged 80 years (*a*) (*c*) (*a*). — Mary (*c*) . . . (2 daughter of Thomas Hunter, baptised at Bywell St. Peter, 7th April, 1696 (*b*)).

Thomas, baptised 18th Aug., 1715 (<i>a</i>).	John, baptised 28th Feb., 1717/8 (<i>a</i>).	Joseph Bainbridge of Slaley, baptised 25th April, 1725 (<i>a</i>); buried 28th Jan., 1774 (<i>a</i>); aged 49 (<i>d</i>) (<i>c</i>).	Elizabeth Lawson of the parish of Bywell St. Peter; married <i>circa</i> April, 1756 (<i>a</i>); died 4th May, 1760 (<i>a</i>), aged 24 (<i>c</i>) (<i>d</i>).	Jacob Bainbridge, baptised 8th November, 1731 (<i>a</i>); buried 13th May, 1770 (<i>a</i>), aged 39 (<i>d</i>).
Thomas, baptised 6th November, 1757 (<i>a</i>).		Mary, baptised 30th January, buried 8th March, 1760 (<i>a</i>).		

William Bainbridge of the Riding, <i>jure uxoris</i> , born 27th April, 1736, or, according to the new style, the 8th May' (<i>b</i>); died 5th December, 1826 (<i>f</i>); buried at Bywell; will dated 4th August, 1826; proved at Canterbury 28th June, 1827 (<i>f</i>).	Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Lancelot Allgood of Riding; died Nov. 2nd, 1808 (<i>b</i>) (<i>e</i>) (<i>f</i>).	Isaac, baptised 15th November, 1739 (<i>a</i>); buried 24th February, 1740/1 (<i>a</i>).	Jane, mar., 1758 (<i>a</i>); died 18th Feb., 1815, aged 88 (<i>c</i>).	Thomas Jameson of Slaley, and died 30th Jan., 1807 (<i>c</i>), leaving an only surviving child, Thomas Jameson of Slaley (died 1843), whose eldest daughter, Jane Jameson, married 8th June, 1811, John Blackburn.	Margaret, bap. 31st Aug., 1721 (<i>a</i>); mar. Lord George Beauclerk, 6th son of the first duke of St. Albans, and a lieutenant-general in the army; died <i>s.p.</i>
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George Bainbridge of the Riding, and of Winchfield, Hants; born 23rd March, baptised 8th May, 1771 (<i>b</i>) (<i>g</i>), in 1815 was residing in Mount-street, Berkeley Square; died at Winchfield, 17th August, 1841; will dated 2nd August, 1841 (<i>f</i>).	William Bainbridge, born 30th Jan., 1775 (<i>b</i>); administration of his personal estate 28th July, 1801, granted to his brother George (<i>f</i>).	Lancelot Bainbridge, born 18th Sept., 1776 (<i>b</i>); administration of his personal estate 13th May, 1800, granted to his father (<i>f</i>).	Mary, born 28th October (<i>b</i>); baptised 13th December, 1769 (<i>g</i>); died 29th September, 1820 (<i>f</i>); Esther, born 28th Dec., 1772 (<i>b</i>); baptised 22nd Feb., 1773 (<i>g</i>); died unmarried.
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(*a*) *Slaley Register*.

(*b*) Mr. William Bainbridge's *Family Bible*.

(*c*) Bell Collection.

(*d*) M.I. Slaley.

(*e*) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 19th November, 1808.

(*f*) Mr. William Blackburn's deeds.

(*g*) *Corbruge Register*.

HUNTER OF DUKESFIELD, HEXHAM, AND THE RIDING.

ISAAC HUNTER of Dukesfield-hall (*a*); limited administration of his personal estate 20th April, 1793, = May (*a*); granted to his son John (*f*) (*b*).

William Hunter of Battle-hill, Hexham, attorney, baptised 27th August, 1734 (*a*); married at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 4th June, 1764 (*i*); administration of his personal estate 1st April, 1783, granted to his widow (*b*).

Esther, dau. and co-heir of Lancelot Allgood of Riding; articles before mar. 1st and 2nd June, 1764 (*e*); will dated 20th Oct., 1793 (*e*).

Calverley, bapt. 20th April, 1731, buried 3rd Feb., 1731/2 (*a*). Thomas, bapt. 25th Nov., 1732 (*a*).

Allgood Hunter of Hexham, attorney-at-law; bapt. 12th July, 1765 (*b*); died *s.p.*; bur. 10th April, 1799 (*b*); will dated 12th March, 1799; proved at York 25th June, same year (*b*) (*f*) (*e*).

Thomas, bapt. 7th Oct., 1766 (*b*); died young (*e*). William, bapt. 6th September, 1767 (*b*).

William Hunter of Manchester, cotton manufacturer (*e*); bapt. 28th Jan. 1770 (*b*); died intestate at Manchester 6th Dec., 1816, *s.p.* (*e*).

Isaac Hunter, surgeon, R.N., bapt. 31st Oct., 1771 (*b*); will dated Oct., 1795; died on board the 'Invincible' on his voyage to Antigua, *s.p.* (*b*).

Robert, baptised 8th July, 1773 (*b*); died young (*e*).

Mary Hunter of Hexham, baptised 16th May, 1766 (*b*); died 24th May, 1827. By her will, dated 23rd April, 1825, she devised her lands at Kirkheaton, etc., to her cousin, George Bainbridge, and the residue of her personal estate to her cousin, Isaac Hunter of Hexham (*e*) (*f*).

Isabella, daughter of . . . Surtees of Milkwell-burn, married 3rd October, 1765 (*g*); buried 24th February, 1779 (*a*).

Isaac Hunter of Dukesfield-hall, baptised 14th September, 1737 (*a*); buried 8th Aug., 1796 (*a*); will proved 15th September, 1796 (*b*).

Mary Winship, of the parish of Stanhope; mar. 14th Feb., 1786 (*a*); died *s.p.* (*f*); 2nd wife.

George Hunter, baptised at Whitley chapel, 12th June, 1740 (*b*).

John Hunter, bapt. 29th Sept., 1746 (*a*); liv. Oct., 1795, when he was appointed an executor of the will of his nephew, Isaac Hunter (*e*); died *s.p.*

. . . sister of Michael Bell of Hexham, and of William Bell of High Shield (*f*).

Anne, baptised 21st July, 1736 (*a*); married 18th July, 1765, Robert Surtees (*a*) of Milkwell-burn (*d*). Jane, baptised 29th Sept., 1743 (*a*); [? married William Bell of High Shield, Hexham].

Thomas, baptised 7th November, 1768 (*a*); buried 25th March, 1769 (*a*). Thomas, baptised 25th March, 1769 (*a*); buried 16th November, 1779 (*a*).

Isaac Hunter of Hexham (*a*), sometime of Newbiggin, afterwards of Acomb (*f*); baptised 7th September, 1770 (*a*).

Dorothy Boldon, (*e*).

Robert, baptised 8th July, 1773 (*a*).

Catherine, bapt. 29th Dec., 1766 (*a*); bur. 23rd Sept., 1803 (*a*). Other daughters.

(*a*) *Slaley Register*.

(*b*) *Hexham Register*.

(*c*) *Whitley Chapel Register*.

(*d*) *Newcastle Courant*, 27th July, 1765.

(*e*) Miss Hedley's *Kirkheaton Deeds*.

(*f*) Bell Collection, vol. 394.

(*g*) *Newcastle Courant*, 5th October, 1765.

(*h*) *Rane, Test. Elm*.

(*i*) *Newcastle Courant*, . . . Annè, 1764.

(*k*) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 4th March, 1797.

The lands comprised in the marriage settlement of William Bainbridge and Esther Allgood, at Mr. Bainbridge's death in 1826, were vested in their son George Bainbridge, as the only surviving issue of the marriage, who sold the greater part to the trustees of his father's will. Dying at Winchfield in Hampshire, in 1841, Mr. George Bainbridge devised his real estate at that place and at the Riding to his friend, Lord Charles Beaclerc, who resided at Riding-house until about 1859. After passing through the hands of Mr. John Clerevaux Fenwick, the house and adjacent lands were purchased by Mr. Richard Beal McAllum, who laid out for building sites the ground now occupied by the Terrace, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Hugh Kirk McAllum, the present proprietor.

Under Mr. William Bainbridge's will, dated 4th August, 1826, his real and personal estate were given to trustees to hold to his son for his life, and if he should die without issue (which happened) to the use of William Blackburn, great-grandson of his (the testator's) sister Jane, wife of Thomas Jameson of Slaley. As has been already mentioned, the trustees of the will, out of the trust moneys, purchased the larger part of Mr. George Bainbridge's lands at Riding and Lee, which are now held by Mr. William Blackburn, a descendant of Mrs. Jameson.

The low, long-fronted, two-storeyed house on the north side of the road leading to Hexham, with the adjoining farm, generally called the Riding, was in the possession of the family of Smith of Snows-hill, in Benfieldside, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The last member of the family, Ralph Smith of the Riding,¹ who died in 1786, used frequently to join the hunt with Robert Surtees of Milkwell-burn, to whom he devised his lands here, at Broomhaugh, and at Espershields, 'all for the love of hunting,' for he was no relation. Robert Surtees died intestate in 1811, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Anthony Surtees of Hamsterley, who in 1820 sold his lands at Riding and Broomhaugh to Mr. Charles Bacon of Styford, to whose grand-daughters, Miss Bacon-Grey and Mrs. Guiry, they now belong.

At the present time, the landed proprietors are Miss Bacon-Grey, who holds Riding, 103 acres; Mr. W. Blackburn, Riding-hills, etc., 333 acres; Mr. D. O. Drewitt, 22 acres; Mr. H. K. McAllum, 3 acres; Mr. W. Scott, 21 acres; Mr. H. Straker, Riding Lee, 252 acres; and Sir Jacob Wilson,² 172 acres.

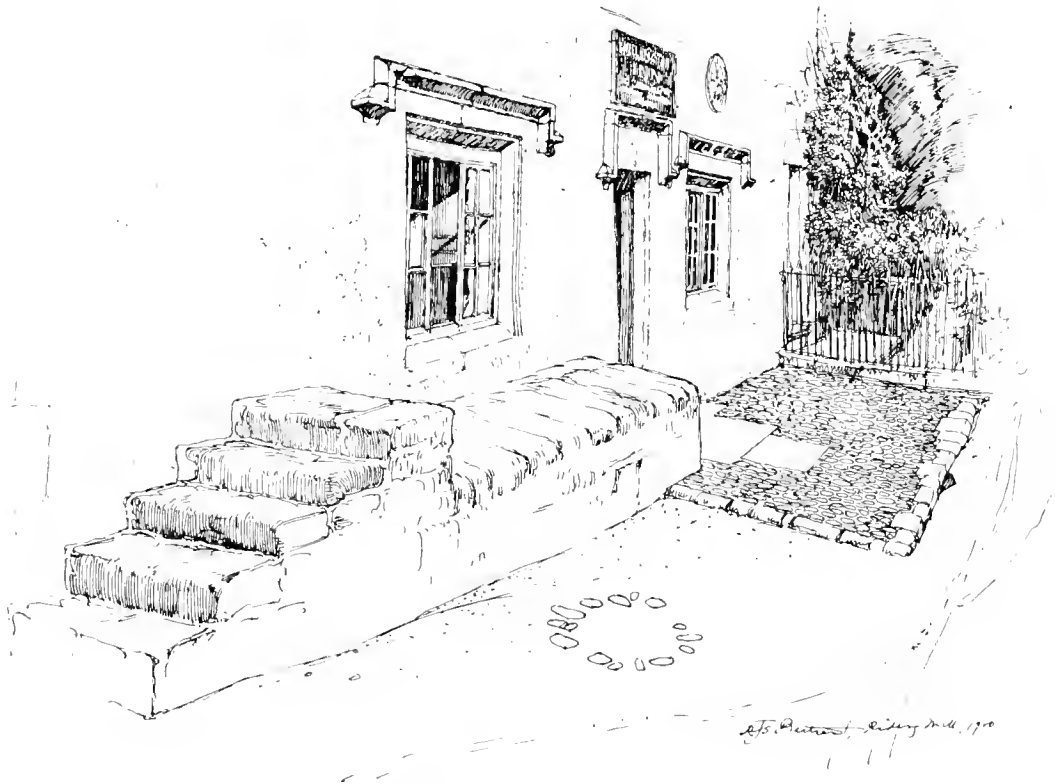
The witches' revels at Riding bridge end have been already mentioned in the account of Birchesnook. The house at Riding mill in which Mr. Thomas Errington resided in 1672, when his servants and horses were vexed by the witches, was, there can be no doubt, the present Duke of Wellington Inn, over the door of which is a panel with the arms of Errington: *Argent, two bars and in chief three escallops azure*, with the inscription, T. B. 1660.³ At the Quarter Sessions held at Morpeth¹ in 1673, Mr. Errington's servant, Robert Johnson, deposed that in the previous August he heard a great noise of horses' feet as though it had been an army of men, and that at Christmas

¹ Ralph Smith of the Riding voted for the Riding in 1774. *Poll Book*.

² Jacob Wilson of Alston and Joseph Wilson of Edenhill, Cumberland, voted for a freehold at Riding-mill in 1832. *Poll Book*.

³ The lettering seems to have been recut: if so, the initials originally T. E. may have been altered to fit the surname of Browell or Boutflower. Edward Browell of Riding-mill voted for lands there at the elections of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715, and 1721; and William Boutflower of Riding-mill voted in 1774. *Poll Books*. ¹ *Depositions from York Castle*; Raine, p. 198. Surt Soc. No. 40.

time, 'being sheeling some oats, about two hours before the sunn-setting, all the geer, viz., hopper and hoops, and all other things but the stones, flew downe and were casten of and he himselfe almost killed with them, they coming against him with such force and violence.'



THE INN AT RIDING-MILL.

ERRINGTON OF RIDING-MILL.

THOMAS ERRINGTON [admitted to the Hostmen's Company 18th June, 1649 (*g*)], postmaster, = Agnes, daughter of Newcastle (*f*), in 1663 held lands at Riding-mill, *jure uxoris*, and at Shilford; buried in the chancel of St. John's church, Newcastle, 23rd May, 1678 (*a*) (*d*). of Lancelot Carnaby (*e*).

Paul Errington of the parish of St. John, Newcastle, and of Riding-mill, admitted free of the Merchants' Company, 19th April, 1671, by patrimony (*b*); died before 1684 (*c*); the administration bond of his personal estate, formerly at Durham in 1681, is now lost.

Dorothy Errington of Bywell, widow; bond of marriage, May, 1670; mar. at Norham, 14th May, 1670.

Margaret Rennisson, sp., bond of mar. 23rd May, 1691; bur. St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 18th January, 1706/7 (*e*).

Nicholas Errington of Newcastle, admitted free of the Merchants' Company 2nd May, 1690, by patrimony (*b*); was about 42 years of age in 1704, when he made a depositus respecting the suit and custom of the mill at Riding (*c*); d. 1727 (*b*).

Lancelot Errington, admitted to the Hostmen's Company, 26th Feb., 1674 (*g*).

Thomas Errington, son and heir, who, with his mother, 26th June, 1694, sold their lands at Riding-mill to Thomas Radcliffe and Ralph Widdrington (*e*).

Prideaux Errington, admitted free of the Merchants' Company 19th Nov., 1711, by patrimony (*b*); died 1742 (*b*).

(*a*) Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 113.

(*b*) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii.

(*c*) *St. Nicholas' Register*, Newcastle.

(*d*) *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

(*e*) *Exchequer Depositions*, 3 Anne, Mich. Term, No. 43.

(*f*) *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, p. 3107.

(*g*) *Newcastle Hostmen's Company*, Dendy.

SHOTLEY LOW QUARTER.

The two detached portions of the parish of Bywell St. Andrew which lie in the valley of the Derwent comprise the three townships of Shotley, Blanchland, and Newbiggin, which, for ecclesiastical purposes, formed the chapelry of Shotley, and were sometimes spoken of as Shotley-shire. The district, which to a large extent has a southern exposure, contains towards the west extensive and trackless moors and fells, with here and there an ancient homestead with its surrounding enclosures. By the side of the river Derwent, the lands, formerly cultivated, are now largely laid away to permanent grass.

The township of Shotley, or Shotley Low Quarter, as it was formerly called, comprises an area of 7,131 acres, and in 1901 had a population of 505.¹ It is almost wholly pastoral, and contains the homesteads and hamlets of Airey-holm, Allens-ford, Bolisher, Bullions, Black Hedley, Birken-side, Durham-field, Eddys-bridge, Hammer-mill, Kilnpit-hill, Moss-wood, Panshield, Redwell, Shotley-field, Snods, Summerfield, Unthank, Wallish-walls and Waskerley. Closely adjoining, in the township of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham, on the other side of the river, is the larger and more important village of Shotley Bridge, placed upon the sloping right bank of the Derwent.

Most of the lands in Shotley before the year 1240 had been granted out to various tenants who held of Hugh de Bolbeck in free socage. Alan Tysum held one carucate and paid 16s. 8d.; Thomas de Blachedley one carucate and paid 14s. 8d.; William son of Simon 20 acres of land and paid 3s. 4d.; Elvered 20 acres and paid 3s. 4d.; Gilbert de Hedley 40 acres and paid 12d.; Henry son of Randolph 56 acres and paid 2s.; and Randolph de Merley 40 acres and paid 6s. 8d.² In an extent taken before the sheriff on the 7th November, 1262, after the death of Hugh de Bolbec, it was stated that

In the vill of Schotley there were eight men, each holding 18 acres, who together paid yearly for farms and works 76s. 2d.; 40 acres of land which a certain chaplain held were worth 13s. 4d. a year; eleven cotters held 8 acres of land in common, worth 25s. 3d. a year; the mill was worth £5 6s. 8d. a year, and the brewhouse 18d. The sum, £11 2s. 11d.

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 434; 1811, 517; 1821, 609; 1831, 590; 1841, 713; 1851, 668; 1861, 637; 1871, 612; 1881, 554; 1891, 589; 1901, 505.

² *Testa de Nevill*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 214.

In the assart in Allerseth there were 598 acres and 1 rood, worth £11 8s. 1d.; in the same waste 194 acres and 1 rood were held by three free tenants who paid in all 37s. 11½d. Sum, £13 6s. 0½d.

In the hamlet of Waskerley a cotter held 3 roods worth yearly 12d.

In Blakedeley three men held 56 acres, which were worth for farms and works 20s. 4d.; a waste containing 20 acres was worth yearly 5s.; three cotters held 5 acres, worth yearly 4s.; four freemen held 332½ acres, and paid yearly in common 40s. 6d. The sum of Blakedeley, 69s. 10d.

In Byrkinside there were in demesne 105 acres, worth yearly 64s.

In Neubiging eleven bondmen held in common 88 acres, worth yearly for farms and works 46s. 9d.; four cotters held in common 1½ acres of land and paid yearly for farms and works 5s.; the brewhouse paid yearly 5s. The sum of Neubiging, 56s. 9d.

The house of Kyppeyer paid yearly to the heirs of Hugh de Bolebech 5 marks. The profit of coal (*appuramentum carbonum*) was worth in ordinary years 6s. 8d.

The abbot of Blanchland paid yearly 2s. 6d.

Thomas de Blanchland paid [blank]; Thomas de Aslaci paid yearly 12d.

The total sum of the various sums of Schotley, £37 17s. 4d.¹

In the inquisition to which the extent is attached it is stated that, besides the cottar who held 3 roods of land in Waskerly for 12d. a year, Thomas de Aslaci held lands there by charter at a similar rent, and that in Birkenside the abbot of Blanchland held 15 acres by charter and paid 2s. 6d.²

SCHOTLEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Eliae filii Gilberti	...	...	1 4 3	unde regi	2	2½
"	Gilberti filii Eliae	...	...	0 18 0	"	1	7½
"	Ranulphi fabri	...	...	1 10 11	"	2	9¾
"	Ricardi de Alliseth	...	...	2 12 9	"	3	9¼
"	Thomae filii Laurentii	...	...	0 11 3	"	1	0¼
"	Uctredi del Kiding	...	...	0 12 3	"	1	1½
"	Johannis filii Hugonis	...	...	2 2 6	"	3	10¼
"	Philippi del Holis	...	...	2 11 11	"	4	8¾
"	Roberti de Hedon	...	...	1 6 3	"	2	4¾
"	Rogeri Franceys	...	...	3 1 3	"	5	7
"	Johannis Audre	...	...	0 15 6	"	1	5
"	Willelmi Smale	...	...	0 17 1	"	1	6
"	Willelmi filii Arkil	...	...	1 9 10	"	2	8½
"	Gilberti fabri	...	...	1 15 5	"	3	2¾
"	Thomae fabri	...	...	0 15 3	"	1	4¾
"	Willelmi de Alliseth	...	...	1 14 5	"	3	1½
Summa totalis hujus villae,				£23 18s. 10d.	Unde regi,	£2 3s. 6¾d.	

About the year 1313, an estate in Sotle, Blake-hedreleye, Birkynside, Waskreleye and Newebigging, described as a moiety of one-fourth part of certain lands which were held by Walter de Huntercomb for the term of his life, although claimed by John de Lancaster as kinsman and heir of Alice, wife of Walter de Huntercomb, descended, or was granted, to

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

² *Inq. p.m.* 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

Ralph fitz William.¹ Ten years later, these lands, which comprised agistment of pasture at Shotley formerly worth 13s. 4d., two tofts with crofts and agistment of pasture in Waskerley formerly worth 8s. 8d., a toft and croft with agistment of pasture in Black Hedley formerly worth 6s. 10½d., agistment of pasture at Birkenside formerly worth 6s. 8d., and two husbandlands at Newbigging which used to pay 10s., were worth nothing.²

In an enquiry held at Newcastle on Thursday, 4th January, 1330, it is stated that it would not be to the king's loss to grant a licence to Robert Parnyng and Isabel his wife to retain a messuage and 230 acres of land in Shotle and Spiryden, which they had acquired without the king's licence from John de Lancaster in the time of Edward II. The said messuage and lands were held of the king in chief by the payment of 1d. for all services, and were worth in all their issues 40s. a year.³

SHOTLEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willemus de Seton, 3s. 4d.; Thomas del Hough, 3s.; Willelmus de Urpeth, 4s.; Adam de Allerset, 4s. 4d.; Thomas Shapyn, 2s. 8d.; Johannes de Misterton, 1s. Summa, 18s. 4d.

Sir John de Stryvelyn, knight, who died 15th August, 1378, was jointly seised with his wife Jacoba of two tenements and 40 acres of land and meadow in Neubigging by Blanchland worth 10s. a year, and of a tenement and 24 acres of land in Shotley then lying waste and of no value.⁴ Dame Jacoba died on the 6th February, 1390/1, seised of 8 tenements and 200 acres of land in the vill of Shotlee, held of Ralph Hastynges by the service of 1 lb. of pepper, and worth 40d. per annum 'and not more on account of the destruction by the Scotch.' Her heirs were John de Middleton and Christina his wife.⁵ Dame Christina de Middleton died on the 10th March, 1421/2, seised jointly with her late husband of one husbandland, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood in Blakehedle, held by socage of Ralph Nevill as of the lordship of Bywell, worth yearly nowadays, on account of the destruction by the Scotch and the barrenness of the countryside (*sterilitatem patriae*), only 12d.⁶ Four

¹ *Originalia*, 7 Edw. II. memb. 6.

² *Inq. p.m.* Radulfi de Graistok, 17 Edw. II. No. 72; inquisition taken at Morpeth 21st July, 1323.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 17. ⁴ *Inq. p.m.* of John de Stryvelyn, 2 Ric. II. No. 49.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* of Jacoba, widow of John de Stryvelyn, 14 Ric. II. No. 47.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* of Christina, widow of John de Middleton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

years afterwards it was stated that Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, had died seised of eight messuages in Shotle, parcel of the manor of Bolbec, each of which was worth 6d. beyond reprises, 100 acres of arable land worth 1d. an acre, 300 acres of waste land and moor, and 60 acres of wood which were worth nothing because there was no underwood.¹

The names of the Shotley contingent at the great muster in 1538 seem to be returned under the head of Unthank.

UNTHANK MUSTER ROLL, 1538.²

Georg Carr, Richard Teysdell, Robert Partus, John Taylor, Necholes Taylor, Willme Smythe, Christofer Swynbury, John Symson, Rolland Symson, Symond Parker, Georg Sheyll, Alexander Eleson, Robert Elrington; able with hors and harnes. Lyell Armstrong, John Parker, Hewe Thomson, Clemet Mawen, John Elryngton; able with hors and harnes. John Pyg, Cristofer Elryngton, Richard Mak Robyn, Willm Carre, Willm Agnuis, Archebald Agnus, Dave Agnus, Dave Armstrong, Alexander Teysdall, Robert Thomson, Lancelot Hord, Edward Carre, Andro Partus, Thomas Care; able with hors and harnes. Willm Thomson, Willm Carre, John Car, John Baynbryk, John Cudbart, Willm Car, Matho Teysdell, Thomas Leydell, Heu Raw, Lyell Hord; able with hors and harnes. John Teysdell, Antone Dood, Antro Car, George Armstrang, Robert Lyddell, John Dynmyng, Willm Dynmyng, Christofer Denmyng; naither hors nor harnes.

BERKVNSYD MUSTER ROLL, 1538.³

Thomas Redshaw, Cuthbert Pacs, John Brown, Cudbart Hopper, Matho Kyrkcows, Nicholles Lawborn, John Andro, Nicholes Hopper, Christofer Redshawe, Antonne Buk, Necholles Andro; able with hors and harnes. Georg Cumyng, Edwerd Ward, Robert Buk, Willm Walker, Cudbart Walker, John Walker, Thomas Elryngton, Willm Hall, Necholles Parker; naither hors nor harnes.

When the manor of Bolbec was surveyed after the attainder of the earl of Westmorland and the consequent confiscation of his estates, it was found that there were in Shotley both free and leasehold tenants. Others were described as tenants at the will of the queen, who apparently occupied lands belonging to the dissolved religious house of Blanchland.

FREE TENANTS IN SHOTLEY, 1570.

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Yearly rent
John Swynburne	... A moiety of a tenement called 'Blackeyad land'	By charter and free socage, suit of court and payment of relief	5s. od.
Percival Hopper	... The other moiety of the said tenement	" " "	5s. od.
Cuthbert Redshawe	... A tenement called 'Snoldes'	By military service and by service of (. . .) part of one knight's fee	Suit of court only.
Edward Lawson	... Certain lands with meadows, etc.	By charter in free socage and suit of court	3s. 4d.

¹ *Inq. p.m.* of Ralf Nevill, earl of Westmorland, 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

² *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 179.

³ *Ibid.*

FREE TENANTS IN SHOTLEY, 1570 (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding	Tenure.	Yearly rent
George Comyn	A tenement called 'Paneshilles'	By charter and free socage, suit of court and relief	3s. od.
Robert Mydleton, esq.	Divers lands and tenements in Shotley called the 'Whole Rowe' and 'Crokedgate'	" " "	36s. od.
John Hall	Lands called 'Waskall' and The 'Haughowse'	" " "	18d.
Stephen Richardson	Lands, etc., called the 'Comon Clink'	" " "	Suit of court only.
Sum, 53s. 10d.			

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN SHOTLEY, 1570.

Tenant.	No. of Message.	Name of Tenement or Message.	Date of Lease.	Yearly rent.
				s. d.
Thomas Redshawe	1	Brekensyde	21 years from 8th Aug., 1566	14 4
Thomas Redshawe, jun.	1	—	" " "	14 4
Agnes and James Hopper	1	(By assignment of Thomas Hopper)	" " "	12 4
Humphrey Hopper	1	Hydesbriges and Durham fields	41 years from 12th Apr., 1566	15 8
Nicholas Laborne	1	—	21 years from 8th Aug., 1566	7 4
Dennis Hopper	1	(and water corn mill, with suit, soc., water course, etc.)	21 years from 15th Sept., 1566	13 4
John Andrewe	1	(By assignment of Thomas Nevill)	21 years from 30th Sept., 1565	37 0
Elizabeth Buck	1	—	21 years from 20th Aug., 1566	8 7
Nicholas Hopper	1	—	" " "	8 7
Izabell Walker	1	—	" " "	8 7
John Walker	1	—	" " "	8 7
Cuthbert Redshawe	1	Cowehole	21 years from 8th Aug., 1566	3 0
Sum, £7 11s. 8d.				

TENANTS AT THE WILL OF THE QUEEN IN SHOTLEY, 1570.

Tenant.	Holding.	Yearly rent.
		s. d.
Edward Lawson	1 piece of land, parcel of 'Laies Loung'	0 2
John Robynson	1 cottage with a croft 'de novo incremento'	1 4
Robert Ward	1 messuage with lands, meadows, etc.	10 0
Lewis Comyn	" " "	32 6
Rowland Dodes	" " "	14 2
Edward Comyn	1 tenement " "	15 0
Anthony Snoweball	tenant of the queen as in right of her former monastery at Blancheland, pays by ancient custom for common of pasture in the common fields of Bulbeck and Bywell	3 2
Sum, 76s. 4d.		

The freehold lands at Black Hedley held by John Swinburne of Chopwell, whose name heads the list of free tenants in 1570, were acquired before 1608 by John Andrew, or Andrews, a member of a family whose name is associated with Shotley down to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

FREE TENANTS IN SHOTLEY, 1608.

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Yearly rent.	
			s.	d.
John Andrew ...	The moiety of a tenement called Blackeyd-land	Socage, service and suit of court	5	0
Nicholas Hopper ...	The other moiety of the said tenement ...	" " "	5	0
Gawine Redshawe ...	A tenement called the Snoldes	" " "	0	2
John Wilkinson ...	Certain lands	Socage	3	4
Thomas Maire ...	A tenement called Paneshills	" " "	3	0
Thomas Middleton ...	Certain lands in Shotley called the 'Whole Rave' and the 'Crooked Gaitte' ...	" " "	36	0
John Hall ...	Certain lands called 'Waskell' and the Loughouse	" " "	1	6
Cuthbert Richardson ...	Certain lands called the Common Crike ...	Socage and suit of court ...	0	1
Sum of free rents in Shottley greaveship, 54s. 1d.				

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN SHOTLEY, 1608.

Tenant.	Tenement or Message.	Tenure.	Rent.		Value beyond rent.	
			s.	d.	£	s. d.
Thomas Redshaw the elder	1 In Breckenside ...	By Letters Patent to him and Thos. Marley, dated 9th Aug., 1606 ...	18	4	3	13 4
Nicholas Andrew...	1 In Breckenside, late in the tenure of John Andrew his father	By Letters Patent to Tho. Redshaw and Thos. Marley, dated 9th Aug., 1607	47	6	8	0 0
John Hopper ...	1 Called Hidebrigge and Durhamfeildes	By Letters Patent to Nic. Andrew and Thos. Redshaw	20	0	4	0 0
Cuthbert Hopper...	1 In Breckenside, late in the tenure of Agnes and James Hopper	" " "	15	10	3	0 0
Robert Redshaw...	1 Late in tenure of Nic. Laborne, called Durhamfeilde	By Letters Patent to Nic. Andrew and Thos. Marley, dated 9th Aug., 1606	9	4	2	0 0
Dionise Hopper ...	1 (with water corn mill)...	By Letters Patent to Nic. Andrew and Tho. Redshaw	13	4	3	6 8
Andrew Bucke ...	1 Late in the tenure of Elizabeth Buck ...	" " "	11	0	2	0 0
Humfrey Hopper	1 Late in the tenure of Nicholas Hopper ...	" " "	11	0	2	0 0
Rowland Walker...	1 Late in the tenure of Isabell Walker ...	" " "	11	0	2	0 0
Humfry Walker ...	1 Late in the tenure of John Walker ...	" " "	11	0	2	0 0
Gawin Redshaw	1 Called the Cowhole ...	" " "	3	10	0	16 8
Sum of Leasehold rents in Shotley, £8 12s. 2d.						

TENANTS AT THE WILL OF THE LORD IN SHOTLEY, 1608.

Tenant.	Holding.	Rent.		Value beyond rent.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
John Wilkinson ...	A parcel of pasture ground late in the tenure of Edw. Lawson	0	2	1	0
Cuthbert Richardson...	A tenement late in the tenure of John Robinson	1	4	3	4
Robert Andrew ...	A tenement late in the tenure of Robert Warde by mean conveyance out of Letters Patent to Nic. Andrews and Thos. Redshaw	12	10	20	0

TENANTS AT THE WILL OF THE LORD IN SHOTLEY, 1608 (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding.	Value beyond	
		Rent.	rent.
		s.	d.
Anthony Commin ...	A tenement called Broomhill, etc., late in the tenure of Edward Commin	15	0
Thomas Woodmosse ...	A tenement called Whinhouse, etc., late in the tenure of Lewes Commin... ..	33	10
Thomas Maier ...	Certain lands called 'Selbye's Close' and 'High Intacke'	14	2
Anthony Snowball ...	Certain common of pasture by ancient custom	3	2

The lands in Shotley forfeited in 1569 by the attainder of the earl of Westmorland remained in the hands of the Crown until 1628, when the barony of Bolbec was granted by Charles I. to Edward Ditchfield and others in part payment for large sums of money owing by the Crown to the citizens of London. By direction of the City of London Court of Committee, Ditchfield, in 1630, conveyed the barony and lands to John Heath and Roger Fenwicke, whose policy seems to have been to encourage the leasehold and customary tenants to enfranchise their holdings. This change must have proceeded rapidly, for, in addition to the eight freehold tenants whose names appear on the list of 1608, there were in 1663 very many others. It is doubtful whether the list of proprietors given in the Book of Rates of 1663 is quite correct, but it is given as it stands.

PROPRIETORS IN SHOTLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY, 1663.¹

Holding.	Tenant.	Rental.	
		£	s. d.
Allenford-mill	John Usher of Allenford	8	0 0
Birkenside	John Hunter	9	0 0
"	Robert Wanlesse	7	0 0
"	George Baker, esq.	—	
Black-hedley	Thomas Swinburn, esq.	10	0 0
"	Humphrey Hopper	14	10 0
Broomhill	William Story	5	0 0
Brunt Sheelhaugh	Earl of Northumberland	—	
Crook[ed]-oak	William Middleton of Belsey, esq., or Thomas Rich[ar]dson	6	0 0
Durhamfield	Robert Readshaw	12	0 0
Edesbridg or Edgebridge	John Iley and Robert Tayler	20	0 0
Emley	Thomas Swinbourne of Barmsto[n], esq.	10	0 0
Ginglehaugh, Gumillshaugh, or Grumilshaugh	Thomas Swinbourne of Barmston, esq.	4	0 0
Haugh-cleugh	Mr. Thomas Mills	3	0 0
Holrow	William Middleton, esq.	(sic) 80 ²	0 0
Lanes-loaneinge	John Wilkinson	8	0 0
Pyne-sheel	Thomas Woodmas of the same	24	0 0

¹ Including portions of Shotley High or West Quarter township, Newbiggen township, and Shotley Low or East Quarter township. Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 292.

² This sum is probably a mistake for £8.

PROPRIETORS IN SHOTLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY, 1663 (*continued*).

Holding.	Tenant.	Rental.		
		£	s.	d.
Shotley-bridg	Mr. Ralph Maddison	32	0	0
Shotley-field	Lady Forster of Blanchland, tyth	30	0	0
"	Alexander Hopper	3	0	0
"	Cuthbert Buck	9	0	0
(Shotley Low Quarter ?)	Anthony Walker	9	0	0
" "	Thomas Hopper	—		
" "	Andrew Jopling	—		
" "	Humphrey Hopper	—		
Snodes	Cnthbert Readshaw	20	0	0
Unthank	John Elrington, esq., for Crookley, Esper-sheels, Mill-sheels, and Unthank	137	0	0
Warscally or Waskerley	Mr. Thomas Mills	29	0	0
Whinney-house	Thomas Woodmas	9	0	0

SHOTLEY SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.¹

John Stainebanke, Cuthbert Maugham, Robertt Wanlisse, Mary Hunter, Humphrey Hopper, Mary Reedshaw, James Pottes, Robert Reedshaw, Thomas Richardson, Elizabeth Reedshaw, Robertt Taylor, John Hopper, Thomas Marshall, James Marshall, Hugh Wilson, Cuthbert Usher, Andrew Raw, Anthony Richardson, William Burrell, Widdow Andrew, John Wilkinson, Raiph Maddeson, Thomas Woodmas, Thomas Selbigg, Cuthbert Buck, Michael Ward, Alexander Hopper, Cuthbert Ward, John Hunter, each one chimney. Thomas Mills, two chimneys. John Usher, Edward Wilson, Barbary Reedshaw, Obediah Parker, Cuthbert Backward, 'not payable.'

It is not known how the lands at Shotley Bridge, which in 1663 belonged to Mr. Ralph Maddison, passed into the hands of the family of Andrews of Field-head. Stories still linger in the district of Mad Maddison,² who is stated to have been executed at Durham for murder in 1694.³ His house stood near the confluence of the Shotley-burn with the Derwent, where the offices of the house called Derwent-dene now stand.⁴

The family of Andrews, as already stated, had long been connected with the chapelry of Shotley. John Andrews was a leasehold tenant in 1570, and was succeeded by his son Nicholas, whose name appears in the survey of 1608. Their descendants continued to hold Field-head, Waskerley, and other lands until the year 1800, when the estate was sold by the daughters and co-heiresses of John Andrews to Arthur Mowbray of the South Bailey, Durham.⁵

¹ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

² The family of Maddison was settled at Hole-house, a place on the Derwent, but in the parish of Lanchester. Towards the end of the eighteenth century it produced two members who rose to eminence in the Diplomatic Service, and whose sister and heiress carried Hole-house by marriage to Mr. Thomas Greenwell of Broomshields. Cf. *Surtees Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 347-348.

³ Cf. Ryan, *History of Shotley Spa*, pp. 40-43, 67.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ To be sold by auction the freehold estate of Shotley and Waskerley, consisting of a mansion house, several farm houses, and 800 acres of land, lately belonging to John Andrews, esq., deceased.—'a large plantation of valuable timber thereon which, having been taken great care of, is in a good and thriving condition.' Newcastle papers, April, 1800.

ANDREWS OF SHOTLEY AND OF DURHAM.

JOHN ANDREW, a leasehold tenant at Shotley in 1570 (c). =

John Andrew, in 1608, held a moiety of Black Hedley (f).	Nicholas Andrew, in 1608 in possession of lands formerly held by his father, and also a moiety of Black Hedley (f); of Shotley Bridge, 'the elder,' when he made his will, 23rd June, 1615 'to be buried at Shotley'; will proved at Durham 21st July, 1615 (d).	= Margaret . . . ; will dated 23rd January, 1637/8 for 1638 (d); to be buried in Shotley church.
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Nicholas Andrew, to whom his father gave the reversion of his tenement at Shotley (d); in 1632 purchased lands at Shotley from Mr. John Heath (c); named in his mother's will (d).	Isabel, married Robert Dodds, living 1615 and 1638 (d). Janet, married . . . Wilkinson, living 1615 and 1638 (d). Margaret, married William Johnson, living 1638 (d).
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John Andrew of Field-head, Shotley; will dated 16th July, 1702; proved same year (d); he desires that he may be buried in Shotley church, and mentions his lands at Shotley Bridge, Waskerley, and Haughleugh (d); died s.p.	= Anne [? Johnson], executrix of her husband's will; was living, a widow, at Ebbchester-hill 24th July, 1705, when she released her dower to John Andrew out of Waskerley and Haughleugh (c).	. . . Andrews =
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John Andrews of Field-head, Shotley, and of Crossgate, Durham, nephew and heir of John Andrews, who died 1702; died 3rd Dec., 1729, aged 50; buried at St. Margaret's, Durham (a); had issue three sons and three daughters (c); administration of his personal estate, 20th Oct. 1733, committed to his widow (c).	= Anne, daughter of John Richardson of Framwellgate, and of Cater-house, Durham, articles before marriage 3rd October, 1704 (c); married at Witton Gilbert, 12th October, 1704; died 12th May, 1756, aged 75; buried at St. Margaret's, Durham (a); will dated 3rd February, 1747 (c).	Anne, to whom her uncle gave a legacy of £200 (d).
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John, baptised 11th August, 1709; died in infancy (a). Francis, baptised October 26th, 1712; buried 14th May, 1713 (a).	John Andrews of Shotley-hall and of Hallgarth, Durham, baptised 10th January, 1713 (a); became a military surgeon, and as such was present at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743 (b); was also physician to the Duke of Cumberland (b); polled at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; died 30th November, 1792 (a); will dated 2nd April, 1792; proved 24th December of same year (c).	= Elizabeth, daughter of John Bright of Durham (a); mar. settlement 10th July, 1770; mar. at Bow church, Durham, 12th July, 1770 (g); was an executrix to her husband's will (c) (said to be second wife) (g).	Margery, baptised 12th February, 1705 (a); died unmarried; buried August 19th, 1780 (a); will dated 11th March, 1778 (c). Elizabeth, baptised 2nd March, 1707 (a); died unmarried; buried 16th February, 1778 (a); will dated 30th October, 1769 (c). Catherine, baptised 1st May, 1716 (a); died unmarried 6th April, 1783 (a); will dated 1st October, 1782 (c).
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Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress, born 22nd July, 1771 (g); married, 23rd March, 1793 (g). William Nesfield, rector of Branspeth, and perpetual curate of Chester-le-Street; died 2nd March, 1808, aged 36; buried at St. Oswald's, Durham. ↓	Anne, daughter and co-heiress, born 4th May, 1773 (g); married 31st July, 1800, Charles Ingoldsby Paulett, 13th Marquess of Winchester. ↓
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Sarah, daughter and co-heiress, born 2nd April, 1774 (g); married James Erskine of the 48th regiment, a colonel in the army. ↓	Frances, daughter and co-heiress, born 27th September, 1775 (g), living in 1828, unmarried.	Margaret, born 3rd Feb., 1781 (g); died in infancy.
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(a) Surtees <i>Durham</i> , vol. iv. p. 145. (b) <i>Ex inf.</i> Miss Sarah Erskine of Weymouth, 4th May, 1900.	(c) Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. (d) <i>Durham Probate Registry</i> . (e) Hall and Humberston's <i>Survey</i> .	(f) Haggat and Ward's <i>Survey</i> . (g) <i>Sharp MSS.</i> Pedigrees, vol. ii. p. 96.
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Mr. Arthur Mowbray was a member of the firm of Mowbray, Hollingsworth & Co., bankers, which fell into difficulties and failed in 1815;¹ whereupon the Shotley-hall estate was sold under an order of the Court of Chancery, and was purchased in 1818 by Mr. Thomas Walker, then residing

¹ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

at Berryhill, in the parish of Mansfield, Notts.¹ Mr. Thomas Walker, by will dated April 13th, 1827, gave his real estate to his three nephews, Samuel, Henry, and Joshua Walker, who in 1830 sold the Shotley-hall estate to Mr. John Wilson of Nent-hall, Cumberland.²

WILSON OF SHOTLEY-HALL AND OF RIDING-MILL.

JOSEPH WILSON rented the farm of Kilhope-burn from Sir William Blackett, and afterwards = that of Carr-shield in Allendale (a).

Jacob Wilson, succeeded his father as tenant of Kilhope-burn (a).	.....	John Wilson of Carr-shield in Allendale a moiety of which he purchased (a)	= Sarah, daughter of ... Walton of Smallburns in West Allendale, born 14th July, 1729 (a); died ... 1815 (a).	Thomas Wilson purchased a moiety of Carr-shield (a).
Joseph (a). John (a). Ralph (a). William (a).	John, died in infancy (a).	John Wilson of Nent-hall, born at Carr-shield 1st October, 1761 (a); married at Allendale 28th October, 1790 (a); purchased Shotley-hall in 1830, and died there 12th August, 1838; buried at Carr-shield (a).	= Mary, daughter of Joseph Bownas of Allenheads, born 13th March, 1759 (a); died at Cullercoats 27th Sept., 1842; buried at Carr-shield (a).	

Joseph Wilson, died unmarried aged 32 (a).	Henry Wilson (a).	Jacob Wilson of Alston, born 10th July, 1770 (a); voted for Riding-mill in 1832; died at Alston 3rd July, 1858 (a).	= Elizabeth, daughter of ... Vipond of Grassfield, mar. at Alston 17th July, 1800 (a); died 25th Dec., 1857 (a).	Mary, mar. John Brown of Black-dean in Wensdale (a). Elizabeth, died unmarried at Munton, near Appleby (a).
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Joseph Wilson of Woodhorn, born 6th June, 1801 (a); voted for Riding-mill in 1832; died at Woodhorn 29th May, 1876 (a).	= Ann, dau. of Joseph Bowstead of Beck Bank, Cumberland, born 23rd Feb., 1808 (a); died at Woodhorn 1st July, 1873 (a).	John Wilson of Newcastle, born 18th July, 1807; died 1st Nov., 1842 (a)	Francis, (a); died 1st 1810 (a).	Thomas Wilson, some-time alderman of Newcastle, afterwards of Riding-mill; born 4th Dec., 1813 (a), at Grassfield; died 16th August, 1899.	= Margaret, dau. of Joseph Bowstead of Beck Bank (a); died 14th April, 1897.
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Sir Jacob Wilson, knight, of Riding-mill, born 16th November, 1836 (a); knighted 1889.	= Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hedley of Newcastle; mar. 1874.	Joseph Bowstead Wilson (a).	Elizabeth Ann, mar. 8th Jan., 1874, Lord Arthur Cecil, 5th son of the 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. Sarah Frances.
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Henry Vipond Wilson, born 23rd October, 1817 (a); admitted free of Merchant Adventurers' Company, 31st Mar., 1842.	Hannah, born 25th June, 1803, died 23rd May, 1822 (a). Elizabeth, born 27th August, 1805 (a), married Thos. Fair of Frenchfield (a). Sarah, born 21st July, 1811 (a); died Feb., 1896; bur. at Riding-mill.
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John, born at Nent-hall 10th August, 1791 (a), and died there 9th Jan., 1792 (a).	John Bownas, born at Nent-hall 27th Oct., 1792 (a), and died there 19th October, 1793 (a).	Joseph, born at Nent-hall 24th Jan., 1799 (a), and died there 12th February, 1799 (a).	Henry, born at Whitley-shield 14th Feb., 1802 (a); died 8th April, 1803 (a); buried at West Allendale low chapel (a).	William Wilson, born at Whitley-shield 9th Aug., 1804 (a); died at Nent-hall 28th Aug., 1841 (a); bur. at Carr-shield (a).
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¹ For sale the Shotley-hall estate and the manor of Waskerley and Haugheleugh, the farms of Shotley-hall, Upper and Lower Waskerley, Laings Loning, Snods, Panshields, Hill-top and Shotley-field, comprising over 2,000 acres, late the estate of Arthur Mowbray, esq. *Newcastle Courant*, July 11th, 1818.

² Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. For a pedigree of Walker, see Hunter, *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, vol. ii. p. 742, Harl. Soc. Pub. No. 38.

Thomas Wilson of Shotley-hall, born at Nent-hall 16th Feb., 1800 (<i>a</i>); mar. at Nun Monkton April 30th, 1808 (<i>a</i>); died 22nd April, 1880; bur. at St. John's church, Shotley.	Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Cunard, bart; died 4th Mar., 1889.	Ann, born at Nent-hall 23rd November, 1796 (<i>a</i>); married at Alston 15th Oct., 1823 (<i>a</i>), to Isaac Crawhall of Allenheads (<i>a</i>). ↓	Grace, daughter of Rev. Rowland Bowstead, rector of Little-dale and Uleby, Lincolnshire; died at Penrith 13th June, 1859 (<i>a</i>); 1st wife.	= George Wilson, = Emily, dau. of Joseph Paul of Alston (<i>a</i>); 2nd wife. born at Whiteley-shield 14th Feb., 1802 (<i>a</i>); died at Nent-hall 1st Jan., 1880; bur. at Carr-shield.
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Maria, born at Nent-hall 11th October, 1792 (*a*); married 9th July, 1821, Thomas Walton (*a*); died 23rd November, 1828 (*a*); buried at St. George's church, Camberwell. Her eldest son, John Wilson Walton, assumed the additional name and arms of Wilson on succeeding to Shotley-hall, in 1880, on the death of his uncle Thomas Wilson.

(*a*) Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's *Family Papers*.

The house built by John Andrews, near the site of the older house of the Maddisons, was occupied by Mr. John Wilson and his son, Mr. Thomas Wilson, until the year 1863, when a new house was built to which the name of Shotley-hall was transferred, the name of Derwent-dene being given to the old house. Both houses are surrounded by plantations of well-grown forest trees. Mr. Thomas Wilson, dying in 1880, was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. J. W. Walton, the present owner, who by his uncle's will was required to assume the name and arms of Wilson in addition to his own.¹

In 1663 Waskerley belonged to Mr. Thomas Mills, who was rated for his lands there at £29 per annum, but on February 16th, 1684, John Hall of Seaton Panns, in the county of Northumberland, conveyed the capital messuage of Waskerley and the farmholds of Haughhouse and Haughclough to William Johnson of Kibblesworth in consideration of the sum of £910.² Fourteen years later William Johnson, for the sum of £1,200, sold Waskerley, Haughhead, and Haughclough to John Andrew of Fieldhead, giving him a warranty against any claim which might be made by Michael Hall, late of the city of Durham.³ John Andrews was succeeded by his nephew of the same name, who, by a settlement made in 1704 on his marriage with Anne Richardson, limited Waskerley to the younger children of the marriage, and it consequently devolved upon his three daughters. These ladies, on the enclosure of Bolbee common, received an allotment of 102 acres in lieu of the right of common of pasture appurtenant to High and Low Waskerley. The last surviving sister, Miss Catherine Andrews, by

¹ The following arms were granted September 10th, 1880, to Mr. J. W. Walton, *Argent 3 pallets each charged with an ermine spot of the first on a chief gules as many pallets ermine* (Walton). And on September 20th, 1880, *Quarterly first and fourth a wolf salient argent holding in the mouth an arrow a bend sinister proper within an orle of 10 mullets of six points* (Wilson).

² Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

³ *Ibid.*

her will dated October 1st, 1782, gave Waskerley to her brother John Andrews of Durham, by whose daughters and co-heiresses it was sold in 1800 to Mr. Arthur Mowbray of Durham. Since that time it has belonged to the same owner as Shotley-hall, and is now the property of Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson.

The lands at the Snods, held by the Redshaw family in 1570 and 1608, were granted May 18th, 1638, by George Baker of Newcastle and John Heath of Durham, to Cuthbert Redshaw of the Snods in fee simple;¹ in 1663 he was rated for the same at £20 per annum. Four years later, by a deed dated February 12th, 1666/7, Cuthbert and John Redshaw conveyed two third parts of the Snods to John Johnson of Ebchester-hill.² The Redshaws afterwards parted with the remainder of the estate, which was divided by the award, dated February 23rd, 1704/5, of John Hunter of Medomsley, who had been chosen to effect a division,³ between the said John Johnson and John Wilkinson of Laings-loning. North Snods fell to Johnson.⁴ In 1728 John Johnson of Laings-loning mortgaged his lands at the Snods to Robert Johnson of Ebchester-hill.⁵ At the election of knights of the shire in 1748 John Johnson voted for the same.⁶ Eleven years later, by deed dated February 27th, 1759, John Johnson and Margaret, his wife, sold their lands at Laings-loning to Cuthbert Smith, an alderman of Newcastle, and the Snods to John Hunter of Medomsley,⁷ who at the enclosure of Bolbee common received allotments comprising 89 acres in lieu of common of pasture appertaining to North Snods. Since 1818 it has formed part of the Shotley-hall estate.

The South Snods, which by the award of 1705 fell to John Wilkinson, was in the possession of Matthew Richardson of Newburn in 1746,⁸ who voted for the same at the election of the knights of the shire in 1748.⁹ On the enclosure of Bolbee common an allotment of 96 acres was made to George Richardson and Thomas Whitfield in lieu of right of common of pasture appurtenant to South Snods. Several mortgages raised on the property ultimately vested in Anne, only child and heiress of Thomas Whitfield of Clargill, who in 1777 became the wife of Thomas Graham of Carlisle, M.D.¹⁰ Having acquired the equity of redemption, Mrs. Graham, by her will dated April 4th, 1796, gave the South Snods and other real

¹ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ John Johnson voted at the election of 1710 and 1722 for lands at the Snods. *Poll Books.*

⁵ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. ⁶ *Poll Books.* ⁷ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. ⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Poll Books.*

¹⁰ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

estates to her kinsman George Mowbray, afterwards of Mortimer, Berks, with remainder to his second son.¹ Mr. George Mowbray died in 1799, and was succeeded in the South Snods by his second son, Thomas Mowbray of Yapton-house, Sussex. The latter is described as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy in the deed by which he conveyed, in 1822, South Snods to Mr. Thomas Walker. It has since formed part of the Shotley-hall estate and now belongs to Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson. A small farm called Orchard-field, partly enclosed by the Snods, has recently been purchased from Sir Arthur Middleton, bart., by Mr. Walton-Wilson.

A small freehold estate called Burn-mill in 1688 belonged to Thomas Hopper of Muggleswick, and was in that year given to his younger son John Hopper. The latter dying without issue, the Burn-mill was sold in 1721 by his nephew and heir, Thomas Hopper (son of Thomas Hopper of Muggleswick, elder brother of the above-named John Hopper), to John Andrews of the city of Durham.² It has since remained part of the Shotley-hall estate.

The small village or hamlet of Shotley-field stands pleasantly on the north side of the Shotley-burn, and is situated about the centre of the township. It is protected by clumps and rows of well-grown forest trees, and upon the banks of the stream there is a picturesque and ancient corn mill. In 1633 freehold messuages and lands at Shotley-field and Bollisher were conveyed by George Baker of Newcastle and John Heath to Thomas Hopper of Black Hedley, whose son and heir of the same name in 1690 conveyed his lands to Anthony Buck of Crook.³ After passing through the families of Harrison of Friarside, Fewster of Ebchester, Newton of Burnhope, Swalwell of Great Whittington, Dobson of Harlow-hill, and Brown of Whickham, Shotley-field was purchased in 1817 by Edward Hall Campbell of Newcastle.⁴ Another farm at Shotley-field with the mill belonged to John Hopper in 1765, and continued in the possession of his descendants until 1816, when it was sold by his grandson, John Hopper, to Edward Hall Campbell.⁵ In 1821 Mr. E. H. Campbell and his mortgagees sold it to Mr. Thomas Walker of Shotley-hall.⁶ Other lands at

¹ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ In 1663 Alexander Hopper and Cuthbert Buck were rated for lands in Shotley-field. In 1710 John Fewster, in 1715 John Hopper, in 1734 Thomas Hopper, and in 1748 Francis Haswell of Edge Knowles and William Newton of Burnhopefield voted at the election of knights of the shire for freehold lands here. In 1774 Francis Haswell of Horsley, co. Durham, Robt. Surtees of Hole-house, John and Joseph Hopper of Shotley-field voted on a similar qualification, as did Thomas Hopper of Dunstan Bank in 1826. *Poll Books.*

Shotley-field which belonged to junior members of the Hopper family have mostly been absorbed in the Shotley-hall estate.

The tenement of Bollisher passed through the same hands, but was retained by Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Whickham until 1823, when it was sold to Mr. Thomas Walker. Other freehold tenements at Bollisher and Aireyholm in 1738 were brought into settlement upon the marriage of Francis Haswell of Ryton, second son of William Haswell of Sherburn-green, deceased, with Eleanor Emmerson of Horsley, in the parish of Stanhope. They were sold by their representatives in 1779 to John Hopper of Shotley-field, whose nephew Thomas Hopper, in 1810, conveyed them to Anthony Richardson of Old Ridley, by whom they were sold, in 1824, to Mr. Thomas Walker of Shotley-hall. All these parcels, purchased by Mr. Thomas Walker, now form part of the Shotley-hall estate of Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson.

The history of Panshields, or Painshields, is confused and somewhat obscure. Under the name of Paneshilles it was held by George Comyn in 1570 in socage, doing suit of court and paying relief. In 1608 it is stated to be held by Thomas Maire, but on May 26th, 1657, Edward Comyn of the Broomhill was enfeoffed of Pansheeles by Mr. George Baker.¹ In the same year, on January 20th, 1657/8, Robert Loraine and his wife granted Pansheeles and other lands in Shotley to Mark Milbank for a term of 21 years.² In 1663, Thomas Woodmas was assessed for Pyne-sheel, but three years later, on March 9th, 1665/6, Robert Loraine of Walker, gent., released lands at Panshields to Christopher Mickleton of the city of Durham.³ Some of these transactions were probably dealings with the estate by way of mortgage, for on May 14th, 1680, Andrew Cumyn, who was at that time living in the Castle-garth at Newcastle, conveyed Panshields to Thomas Hunter of Medomsley,⁴ to whom he had already transferred other lands in the chapelry of Shotley.⁵ Thomas Hunter made his will on December 21st, 1685, and after yielding his 'soule unto ye mercifull armes of my Saviour Jesus Christ' desired that his body should be buried in the chancel of Medomsley chapel. He gave his lands at Medomsley to his son John, his mill and lands at Lintz Green to his son Christopher, and his lands at Painsheilds in the parish of Shotley to his son Thomas.⁶ In 1692 Thomas Hunter obtained Panshields-green from Mr. George Baker.⁷

¹ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.* ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Ibid.* ⁷ *Ibid.*

It afterwards passed through the hands of the families of Hall, Stephenson, and Wharton of Skelton castle, but was always deeply mortgaged. It was the property of John Hall Stephenson in 1771, when he and the mortgagee William Farquharson obtained an allotment on Bolbec common, and was acquired by Arthur Mowbray in 1803. Since that time it has formed part of the Shotley-hall estate, and is now the property of Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson.

The holding called Laings-loning, which in 1570 was held by Edward Lawson, was rated to John Wilkinson in 1663 at £8 per annum.¹ John Wilkinson of Laings-loning was a trustee of the marriage settlement of John Andrews of Field-head in 1704,² and voted at the elections of knights of the shire in 1715 and 1721.³ Soon afterwards it was acquired either by Thomas Hopper of Durham-field and Summer-field, or by his son Cuthbert Hopper.⁴ The latter received an allotment of 64 acres when Bolbec common was enclosed in lieu of common of pasture appurtenant to Laings-loning, and by his will dated July 20th, 1758, he gave his lands, charged with certain payments, to John Hunter of Medomsley.⁵ The devise was disputed by Thomas Haswell of Framwellgate, Durham, the heir-at-law, who brought an action to recover possession at the Northumberland Assizes of 1781. He obtained a verdict, but, on the payment of a sum of money by Hunter, compromised his claim.⁶ In 1802 Laings-loning was sold by John Hunter, then residing at the Hermitage near Hexham, to Arthur Mowbray,⁷ and it has since remained a part of the Shotley-hall estate.

Unthank, during the seventeenth century, belonged to the family of Elrington of Espersields, and on the death of William Elrington, the last male heir of that ancient family, devolved upon his two sisters and co-heiresses Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Hunter, and Isabella, wife of Gabriel Reed of Troughend. Christopher Hunter, a scion of one of the two families of Hunter of Medomsley, a distinguished and eminent antiquary, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, resided chiefly at Durham, but made Unthank an occasional residence, and died there on the 12th of July, 1757.⁸ A sketch of his life and labours by Mr. Surtees

¹ *Book of Rates*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 292. ² Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

³ *Poll Books*. ⁴ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds. ⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Ibid.* ⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ 1757. May 13th. Dr. Hunter, his wife and son left Durham and went to live at Unthank, an estate belonging to Mrs. Hunter; *Gyll's Diary*.

1757. July 12th. Died at Unthank my uncle Dr. Chr. Hunter, in ye 82^d year of his age, in the night between the 12 & 13; and was buried on the 15th in Shotley church, com. Northumb. He left Eliz., his widow, and Thomas, his only surviving child, and a grand-daughter, the only child of his son John, deceased; *ibid.*

may be found in the second volume of the *History of Durham*,¹ and a portion of his MS. collections are deposited in the cathedral library at Durham. Mrs. Hunter's moiety of Unthank was sold by her son Thomas Hunter² to Mr. George Baker of Elemore, and by him was sold in 1773 to William Rudd of Durham in trust for Mr. George Silvertop,³ who had previously, apparently about the year 1750,⁴ purchased Mrs. Reed's moiety of the estate from her son, Elrington Reed. An allotment of 164 acres was made to George Baker and George Silvertop in 1771 on the enclosure of Bolbec common. Both moieties now form part of the Minsteracres estate.

Near the farm-house is the old parsonage of the chapelry of Shotley, but the date and circumstances under which the house and the adjacent ten acres of glebe land were acquired for the benefice are unknown.⁵

The small hamlet of Birken-side is situated within the 800 feet contour line. The Redshaw family held lands there in 1570 and 1608, and Cuthbert Hopper was also a tenant in the latter year. The names of Mr. George Baker of Crook, John Hunter, and Robert Wanless, are entered as proprietors in the book of rates of 1663. Various names appear in the eighteenth century poll books as having voted for lands at Birken-side at elections of knights of the shire, viz., in 1710, William Lawson; in 1715, Ralph Henderson; in 1722, Mr. George Baker and Anthony Smith of Iviston; in 1734, Robert Smith of Loosing-hill, Cuthbert Surtees of Shotley-field, and John Atkinson; in 1748, John Atkinson, Cuthbert Surtees of Shotley-field, and Robert Smith of Sunderland.⁶ At the division of Bolbec common an allotment in lieu of the right of common of pasture belonging to Birken-side was made to Mr. George Baker of Crook, from whose family it was purchased by Mr. Silvertop; it now forms part of the Minsteracres estate. The roadside inn or public house called the 'Manor-house,' also belongs to Mr. Silvertop.

¹ Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 287.

² Thomas Hunter, the eldest son and only surviving child of Christopher Hunter, was born, probably at Stockton, before the year 1712, and was admitted free of the Dyers' Company, Durham, 28th December, 1732. He voted for Unthank at the election of knights of the shire in 1748. After his father's death, he married at Shotley, on the 11th April, 1768, Grace Clementson. Their first-born child was baptized at Shotley 7th July, 1768, and a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, was baptized 26th January, 1770. Thomas Hunter died at Unthank and was buried at Shotley 16th October, 1770.

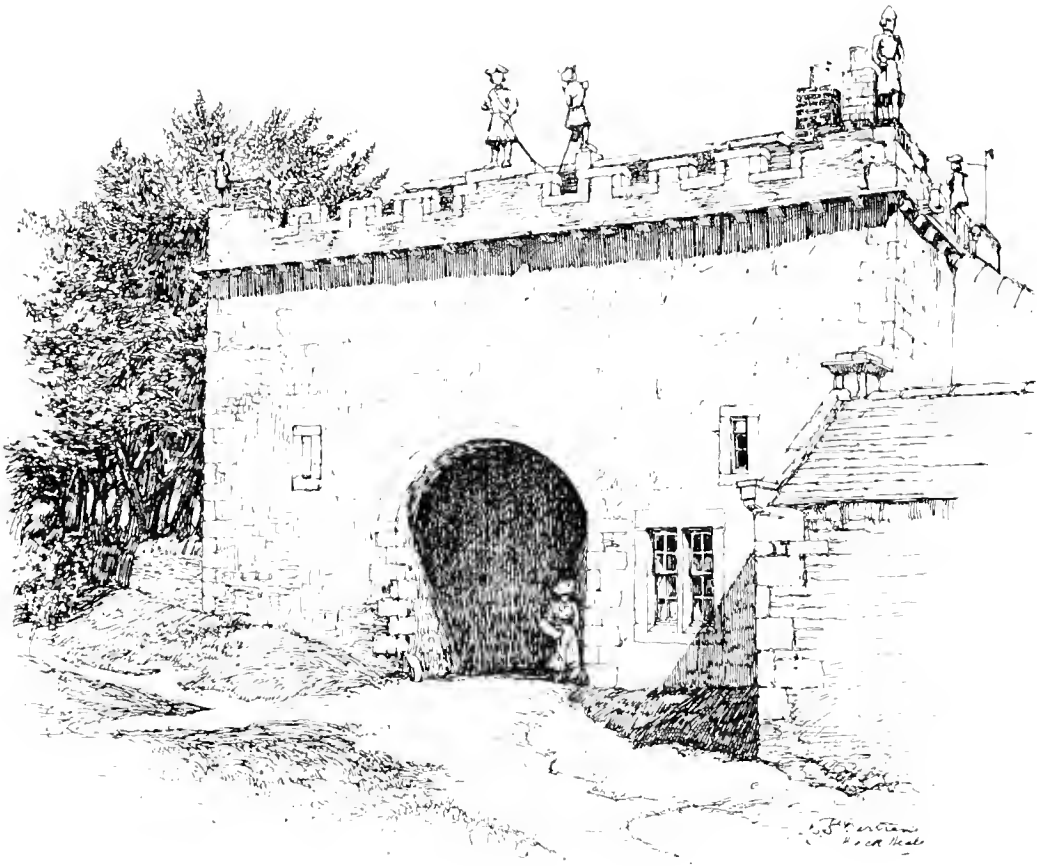
³ Bell Collection.

⁴ See account of Espershields.

⁵ In 1832 the Rev. John Messenger of Unthank voted for a freehold house and glebe land at Unthank; *Poll Book*.

⁶ *Poll Books*.

The ancient vill of Black Hedley is now represented by a single house and homestead. The old mansion of the family of Hopper of Black Hedley, reconstructed and added to about the year 1750 by Humphrey Hopper, and provided with outbuildings fantastically adorned with life size stone figures, is approached by avenues of well-grown forest trees. One of these avenues is entered from the high road at Greenhead by the 'port' or gatehouse similar in style and decoration to the buildings contiguous to the house.



THE PORT.

The hamlet of Black Hedley was one of the places which John de Middleton gave, January 25th, 1317, to his daughter Joan on her marriage with John de Felton.¹ It seems to have reverted to Sir John de Middleton and Christina, his wife, the latter of whom died on the 10th of March,

¹ *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 12 Edw. II. No. 121.

1421/2, seised of one husbandland, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of wood in Black Hedley, held by socage of Ralph Nevill as of his lordship of Bywell, but at that time producing no income by reason of the destruction of the countryside by the Scots.¹

About the year 1570, Black Hedley was held in moieties by John Swinburne and Percival Hopper, by charter in free socage, suit of court, and payment of relief.² In 1608 Swinburne's moiety is stated to be held by John Andrew,³ and the other moiety by Nicholas Hopper, as free tenants;⁴ but the Crown continued to hold a parcel of the attainted earl of Westmorland's lands, for it is stated in the survey that Robert Bowes and George Bowes had felled 'within his majestie's woodes of Black Hedley without any warrant for the same, as much oakewood and birchwood as was worth £40 and upwards.'⁵ A tenement with gardens, orchards, etc., of the yearly value of 46s. 8d., late parcel of the possessions of the earl of Westmorland, was granted January 20th, 1608/9, to Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan; the grant being made in consideration of the true and faithful service of the king's kinsman and councillor, John, earl of Mar.⁶ The name of Swinburne reappears in the book of rates of 1663, at which time Thomas Swinburne was rated for lands at Black Hedley at £10, and Humphrey Hopper at £14 10s. per annum.

Mr. Nicholas Hopper, one of the last survivors of the family, was an agriculturist of note in his day, and his method of husbandry is commended in the *Agricultural Survey of Northumberland*, published in 1813, in the following passage :

Upon Bulbeck common there are lands which, in a state of common, were not worth more than a shilling an acre, a part of which has been in ploughing twenty-five years, and grown three white crops successively, between one fallowing and another; this land is now dear enough at four shillings an acre; while Mr. Hopper's of Black Hedley is worth ten shillings or twelve shillings. His system is, when first broken up from heath to pare and burn, and plough in the autumn; next spring plough across, lime, and sow oats; then fallow and lime, 75 bushells per acre, and sow turnips; after which, oats and grass seeds, four pounds red clover, five pounds white, and one bushel of ray grass, and continue in grass six or seven years; then to plough for oats, turnips, oats, and sow up with grass seeds as before. There are instances, where the increased value is in the ratio of twelve to one or even more.⁷

¹ *Inq. p.m.* of Christina widow of John de Middleton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

² Hall and Humberston's *Survey* of 1570. John Swinburne's estate comprised a tenement with a garden, orchards, and 45 acres of arable meadow and pasture land let to Christopher Andrews at 46s. 8d. per annum.

³ Christopher Andrew of Black Hedley died about the year 1600. Administration of his personal estate was granted 7th March, 1601/2, to his two sons-in-law, viz., Thomas Hopper, the husband of Jane Andrew, and John Wilkinson, husband of Margery Andrew. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁴ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Jas. I. part 32.

⁷ Bailey and Culley, *Agricultural Survey of Northumberland*, 3rd edition (1813), p. 126.

Nicholas Hopper¹ was succeeded by his brother George Hopper, who died an aged man in 1818. Never having been married, he gave his lands to his nephew Nicholas Burnett, son of George Burnett of Ovington; whose trustees with his consent sold Black Hedley in 1858² to Mr. Thomas Wilson of Shotley-hall. It now belongs to Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson.

The following pedigree of the family of Hopper, now extinct in the direct line, but represented by numerous branches, is as full as the imperfect materials will permit.

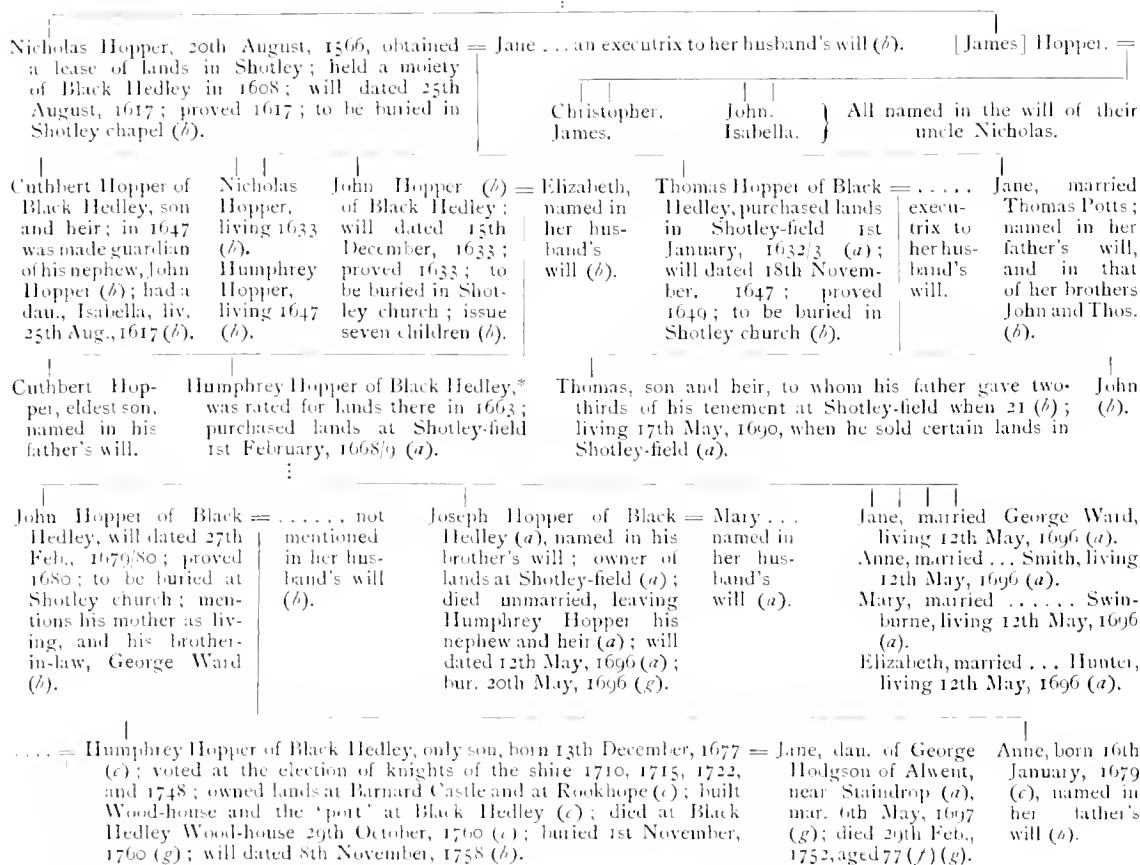
¹ 1807, February 2nd, aged 60, at Black Hedley North, in consequence of a fall from his horse whilst looking over his grounds, Nicholas Hopper, esq., in whose conduct the character of Pope's 'Man of Ross' was completely exemplified; *Gentleman's Magazine*.

² For sale the estate of Black Hedley, comprising 623 acres. Apply to Mr. George Hopper Burnett at Wood-house near Shotley Bridge. Newcastle Papers, September, 1856.

HOPPER OF BLACK HEDLEY.

The arms of Hopper, as shown on the tomb *circa* 1734 in the church of Barnard Castle, are *argent three roses gules*. See *Surtees Durham*, vol. iv. pt. i. p. 83.

PERCIVAL HOPPER had a moiety of Black Hedley in 1570.



A	B		
Thomas, bapt. 21st April, 1694 (g); died in his father's lifetime.	John Hopper of Black Hedley (a), in 1776 called eldest son and heir-at-law (a); baptised 23rd April, 1700 (g); resided chiefly at Raydale-hall, Aysgarth, Yorks. (c); living 9th Jan., 1776 (a); died in London 16th Dec., 1776 (g) (h); buried at Shotley 19th Jan., 1777 (g); will dated 9th August, 1774 (a); died <i>s.p.</i>	George Hopper, bapt. 29th Dec., 1702 (g); died 30th March, 1725, aged 23, and was buried in the church of Barnard Castle, where there is a remarkable monument to his memory (e).	Joseph Hopper, baptised 6th Sept., 1709 (g); tenant of Marwood, near Barnard Castle (c); succeeded to Black Hedley and lands in Allendale, Wolf-cleugh, and Red Barn on the death of his brother John (a); died 18th October, 1795, aged 86 (f) (g); will dated 26th November, 1785, proved 1798 (a). = Mary, daughter of Walton of Tynhead (c); bur. 13th Dec., 1782 (g).
Hodgson Hopper, bapt. 6th Mar., 1717/8 (g); resided at Scartop, in Bishopdale (c); took Raydale and other lands in Yorkshire under the will of his brother John (a); living 1775; buried at Askrigg (c).	Humphrey Hopper, baptised 16th November, 1722 (g); 'a captain in General Leighton's regiment of Grenadiers (c), 32nd Foot; died unmarried at St. Vincent, West Indies, 10th August, 1765, aged 43 (f).	Mary, baptised 6th March, 1697/8 (g); married 30th April, 1718, John Hall of Butsfield (c) (g); named in the will of her brother John (a). Anne, baptised 15th November, 1705 (g); married Cuthbert Hopper of Summerfield (c). Martha, baptised 3rd September, 1713 (g); married John Langhorn, clerk in orders (c); named in the will of her brother John (a).	
Nicholas Hopper of Black Hedley, son and heir, 'an eminent agriculturalist'; died 2nd February, 1807 (f), from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 69, <i>s.p.</i> ; buried 5th February, 1807 (g); will dated 26th October, 1802; proved at Durham 1st August, 1807 (a).	Joseph Hopper, master and mariner, capt. of the ship 'Formosa'; living 30th July, 1816; died unmarried (c); buried 8th July, 1821, aged 79 (a) (g).	George Hopper, succeeded to Black Hedley under the will of his brother Nicholas; died unmar. 24th Jan., 1818, aged 62 (c) (f) (g); will dated 30th July, 1816; proved 7th March, 1818 (a).	Jane, married 30th May, 1758 (g), Robert Ward of Gingleshaugh (c) (g); liv. at Black Hedley a widow in 1816.
Mary, married 11th Feb., 1771, George Burnett of Ovington (c) (g), whose son, Nicholas Burnett, succeeded to Black Hedley at the death of his uncle, George Hopper; buried at Ovingham 30th March, 1836, aged 87 (a); will dated 25th July, 1831 (a).	Anne, married 16th April, 1798, Surtees Jopling of the parish of Shotley (g); living 26th October, 1802 (a). Martha, married 17th December, 1787, John Foister of Bishop Auckland (g), afterwards of Whitehaven; living 26th October, 1802 (a); buried at St. Bees 9th November, 1841, aged 88 (c) (a); will dated 12th July, 1825 (a).		

* In a document, dated 1655, entitled the 'Petition of Humphrey Hopper of Black Hedley,' unfortunately destroyed in a fire in Mr. George Burnett's house, in 1896, this Humphrey Hopper is described as son of John Hopper, nephew of Cuthbert and Humphrey Hopper, and grandson of Nicholas Hopper, all of Black Hedley.

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| (a) Mr. J. Walton-Wilson's deeds. | (e) M.I. Barnard Castle. Surtees <i>Durham</i> , vol. iv, pt. i, p. 83. |
| (b) <i>Durham Probate Registry</i> . | (f) M.I. Shotley. |
| (c) Mr. G. J. M. Burnett's <i>Family Papers</i> . | (g) <i>Shotley Register</i> . |
| (d) <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> , February, 1807. | (h) <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> , 1777, p. 47. |

The small hamlet of Greenhead was the birthplace of the only sculptor of any note which Northumberland has produced. The son of a blacksmith, John Graham Lough was born in January, 1798.¹ Having attracted the notice of Mr. Silvertop of Minsteracres, who encouraged his boyish efforts in modelling clay figures, he was apprenticed to a stone-mason at Shotley-field, and when out of his time worked in the year 1823 at the building of

¹ His father William Lough was a native of Aycliff, county Durham, and his mother Barbara Clementson a native of Dalton in Hexhamshire: he was their third son and was baptised at Shotley 31st December, 1798. Cf. *Shotley Register*.

the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to London, where he exhibited a bas-relief at the Royal Academy in 1826, and in the following year found himself famous. His work is well known in the north of England, and full-sized plaster models of nearly all his works are at Elswick-hall, Newcastle; other examples of his finished work may be seen at the Free Library of that town, and his statue of Lord Collingwood is at Tynemouth. An admirable sketch of his life¹ may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's *Men of Mark*.

At the elections of knights of the shire in 1734, 1748, and 1774, Cuthbert Hopper of Summerfield² voted in respect of lands at that place,³ and he obtained an allotment of 100 acres in respect of his lands there on the enclosure of Bolbec common. He was residing at Summerfield-house in 1758,⁴ when he made the will in favour of John Hunter of Medomsley which was upset at the Northumberland assizes in 1781, by Thomas Haswell, the heir-at-law.⁵ Subsequently Summerfield was conveyed by Haswell to Mr. Hunter⁶ for a competent sum of money, and now belongs to his representative, the Rev. James Allgood of Nunwick, from whom another farm, bearing the singular name of Bullions, has recently been purchased by Mr. John Drummond.

Adjoining Summerfield is the farmhold of Durham-field, which in 1608 was held by Robert Redshaw, whose name appears as owner in 1663, when he was assessed at £12 per annum. In 1710, Cuthbert Redshaw, and in 1748, Cockerell Redshaw, then residing at High Shipley, voted at the elections of knights of the shire for lands at Durham-field.⁷ The place must have been sold very soon after, for on the enclosure of Bolbec common, an allotment of 351 acres was made to Robert Vazie for the right of common of pasture appurtenant to his lands at Durham-field. It now belongs to Messrs. Taylor.

¹ Lough died in London, 8th April, 1876.

² 22 Aug., 1710. Will of Thomas Hopper of Hole Raw, gent. 'I give my freehold estate 'called by the name of Summerfield, now late divided, situate and lying at or nigh Black Hedley,' to my son Cuthbert Hopper, and also the farmholds, etc., called Uplands, Newclose, and Beaves in the township of Great Burdon in the parish of Haughton, held by lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham. My wife Hannah £5 per annum. My nephew Thomas Haswell of Chester-le-street, his brother Ralph, and his sisters Hannah and Elizabeth Haswell. Pr. 1728. *Durham Probate Registry*. ³ *Poll Books*.

⁴ 1780, May, died at Summerfield, Cuthbert Hopper, esq. *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1780, p. 298.

⁵ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Poll Book*.

On the 12th April, 1566, Eddysbridge and Durham-field were granted by Charles, earl of Westmorland, to his tenant Humphrey Hopper on a lease of 41 years.¹ Hopper was then a man between fifty and sixty years of age,² and about 1575 lost his eldest son under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The son, whose name was Thomas, was born at Eddysbridge, but had gone to reside at Medomsley on his marriage with Agnes,³ sister of Humphrey Rainton of Burnhopeside. Soon after his marriage Thomas fell ill, and being 'soore visityd in his siknes,' the neighbours were called in to hear what he 'wold say' concerning his last will. They found him 'lyng sick upon a cowch by the fier-syde,' with a sheet about his head, which, as he kept pulling it off, was replaced by his father, who would say, 'Peise, bully, thinke of the passion of Christ.' His father, addressing him, said, 'My barne, wheras I gave the my lande, wilt not thou gyve the same to me freely again?' and placed 'the deids of the lands' in his hands. Thomas answered, 'Ye, father, I am content,' and did give him the said writings again. The father continued, 'Wilt thou make me and the barne within thi wyfe's sydes thi executors?' and Thomas again answered 'yee.' The testator died that night.⁴

Humphrey Hopper had a younger son Roger, apparently a tanner,⁵ but was succeeded at Eddysbridge and Durham-field by John Hopper, possibly the posthumous son of Thomas, whose untimely death has been related, whose name, with that of Robert Redshaw, appears in the survey of 1608.⁶ In 1663 Robert Redshaw was rated for lands at Durham-field, but Eddysbridge at that time belonged to John Iley and Robert Taylor.⁷ Eddysbridge, after being held by the family of Clavinger of Axwell for some generations, has recently been purchased by Mr. W. Mackay.

A new bridge over the Derwent has recently been erected at Eddysbridge.⁸

Sir Arthnr Middleton's Derwentside estate represents, in part, the lands given to his ancestor William de Middleton about the middle of the

¹ Hall and Homberston's *Survey*.

² *Durham Depositions and Ecclesiastical Proceedings*, Raine, p. 116. Surt. Soc. No. 21.

³ Agnes, widow and administratrix of Thomas Hopper, married Robert Smith of Benfieldside, yeoman, and was living August 3rd, 1579. *Ex Bell MSS. Arch. Acl.* new series, vol. i. p. 35.

⁴ *Durham Depositions and Ecclesiastical Proceedings*, Raine, pp. 265-276. Surt. Soc. No. 21.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Haggat and Ward's *Survey*. ⁷ *Book of Rates*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 292.

⁸ The bridge was opened July 2nd, 1901.

thirteenth century by Walter de Huntercomb. The lands comprised in the grant are described as all the said Walter's lands in Shotley, Black Hedley, Allersete and Bolbec.¹ The lands so granted are more particularly described in an inquisition taken at Newcastle on November 9th, 1318, after the rebellion of Sir John de Middleton, knight, as being at Shotley, Black Hedley, Holes, 'Crukedchake,' Newbiggin and Shilford. They are described as held of John de Lancaster, lord of Styford, by homage and the payment of 6d. per annum. Sir John de Middleton, by a charter mentioned in the inquisition and dated January 25th, 1316/7, gave the above-named hamlets to his daughter Joan on her marriage with Sir John de Felton.² Subsequently they reverted to the Middleton family, and in the inquisition taken at Morpeth on November 8th, 1396, after the death of Sir John de Middleton, knight, it was stated that he died seised of a tenement called Crokydake worth 10s. a year, a tenement in White-leche worth 40d. a year, three tenements called the Hole-rawe worth 13s. 4d. a year, besides lands at Newbiggin, Sperydon, Newton, Shilford, etc.³ His wife Christina, who had a joint interest in the estate, survived her husband until 10th March, 1422.⁴ Some time before her death she granted, by charter, 'two husband lands in Nenbiggyng by Blanchland by name of all her possessions in the villis of Cramlyngton, Croketake, Newbiggyng and else where, near or on the water of Derwent within the parish of Shotley,' to trustees for her son John de Middleton and Isabel his wife, daughter of Roger Thornton of Newcastle.⁵

On September 28th, 1552, Robert Middleton of Belsay granted to Edward, son of Roger Hopper, a farmhold at Cruktake⁶ 'with all the appurtenances, commodities, implements and proffittes unto the said farmold belonging,' to hold for the term of twenty-one years at the yearly rent of 26s. 8d. The lessor covenanted to give the tenant sufficient 'husbnit and hayuebuit.'⁷ A similar lease of the same date was granted by Robert Middleton to Roger Hopper of 'one parcell of ground callyd Wester

¹ Assize Rolls, 16 Edw. I. (Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 270).

² *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 12 Edw. II. No. 121.

³ *Inq. p.m.* of John Middleton, 20 Ric. II. No. 37. Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 354.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Christinae uxoris Johannis de Middelton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

⁵ This marriage is proved by *Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

⁶ The very remarkable formation at Crooked-oak, where the Derwent makes a sharp turn round the high rock, called the Sneap, has already been mentioned on page 2.

⁷ Sir Arthur Middleton's deeds.

Wallege of one marke rent as it lyeth in the said Wester Wallege bundrying of the Cruktake on the west syd and the Ester Wallage on the est portion and Mugglesworthe parke on the southe portion and the erle of Westmorland on the north syde,' with 'husbuit and hauebuit.'¹

In a settlement of his estates made by Robert Middleton of Belsay, dated March 4th, 1582/3, for the 'establishment of the said lands in his name and blood,' the Derwentside lands are described as comprising 'Croked-oke, the two Walliges, the two Mosforthes, the Hole-rawe, Orchard-hyll, a water mylne, a parcel of ground called Yole-lande in Crokede-oke, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 70 acres of wood, and 200 acres of moor and turbary.'²

The Yoleland, named in the settlement of 1583 and mentioned under the form of Yowleslande in an inquisition taken at Morpeth on March 26th, 1591,³ after the death of Robert Middleton, seems to be represented by what is now called Allensford-mill. The places enumerated in a fine passed in Hilary term, 1654, are Crooked-oke, *alias* Crooked-dall, Wallages, Mosford, Little-rawe and Orchard-hill.⁴

On June 30th, 1670, Sir William Middleton took a conveyance⁵ from Roger Blakeston and others of the grange or hamlet called Pansheels, *alias* Paynsheels,⁶ which place is enumerated with Crookt-oake, *alias* Crookdale, Wallis-walls, *alias* Wallages, the Whole-rawe, *alias* the Little-rawe, the Orchard-field, *alias* the Orchard-hill, a messuage and pasture in Shotley, Mossford, Allansford-milne, and the house called Iron-forge, for the making and working of iron, in a deed dated June 9th, 1673.⁷ The rental of Sir John Middleton's Derwentside estate in 1692 was £172 per annum.⁸ The blast furnace and forge were occupied before the year 1691 by a person named Davison, who was succeeded in 1692 by Dennis Hayford⁹ and partners. The rent was £50 per annum.¹⁰ The iron forge called Allensford forge, with two acres of ground called Gills-haugh and a meadow close called Sissehaugh, were conveyed in 1713 to Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle.¹¹ On the enclosure of Bolbec common, Sir John Middleton received an allotment, in two parcels, of 526 acres of land in lieu of common of pasture appurtenant to his farms at Hole-raw, Orchard-

¹ Sir Arthur Middleton's deeds. ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.* ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ Mr. J. W. Walton-Wilson's deeds.

⁶ Sir William Middleton conveyed Panshields to Thomas Hunter of Medomsley; the deed is dated September 13th, 1677. *Ibid.* ⁷ Sir Arthur Middleton's MSS. ⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Mr. Dennis Hayford died about 1732. *Cf. Newcastle Courant*, 27th May, 1732.

¹⁰ Sir Arthur Middleton's MSS.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

field, Crooked-oak, Wallish-walls, and Mosswood. The first allotment of 258 acres was adjacent to the farms; the other allotment of 267 acres forms the farm now called Barlaw, or Barleyhill. The estate also produced a revenue from the sale of timber, the receipts under this head for 1752 and 1753 being £1,458, while from 1807 to 1816 the sum of £1,827 was received.¹ Corf and chisel rods were also sold. Sir Arthur Middleton's estate in 1891 comprised 1,189 acres, and, in addition to the profit of the woods, produced £793 per annum, out of which he paid the tithes.²

The bridge at Allensford, which provides one of the chief passes from this part of the county into the county of Durham, is surrounded by some of the most romantic scenery on the beautiful water of Derwent.³ This place is asserted to be that referred to by Sir Walter Scott in his poem on Rokeby in the lines beginning

And when he taxed thy breach of word
To yon fair Rose of Allensford,
I saw thee crouch like chastened hound,
Whose back the huntsman's lash hath found.⁴

The mill at Allensford is stated to have belonged to John Usher in 1663, who may, however, have been the tenant, for the estate has long been in the possession of the family of the present owner, Sir Arthur Middleton, bart.

Although the Shotley Bridge⁵ sword mill was situated in the township of Benfieldside,⁶ in the county of Durham, a few words may be said about an industry, founded about the time of William and Mary, by the Wopers, Mohls (corrupted into Mole), Oleys, and other refugees from the neighbourhood of Sölingen and Cologne, who found the sequestered vale of Shotley as suitable for the exercise of their craft as the water of the Derwent was for the tempering of their sword blades.⁷

¹ Sir Arthur Middleton's MSS. Corf-rods were hazel rods, from half an inch to one inch in thickness, used for making corves, or baskets, by which coals were lifted from the coal pits. The smaller hazel rods were used by blacksmiths, by whom they were twisted in such a manner as to hold their hot chisels, hence they were called chisel-rods. In 1773, 900 bunches of corf rods were sold, at 5d. a bunch, for £20. In 1829, 1054 bunches of corf-rods were sold, at 9d. a bunch, for £39 16s.

² *Ex inf.* Sir Arthur Middleton. ³ *Cf.* Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 347. ⁴ Scott, *Rokeby*, canto iii. sec. xx.

⁵ Immediately above the bridge there is a ledge of millstone grit over which the river dashes. The holes from which the stone used to be wrought may be seen between the bridge and the paper mills. *Cf.* Nesham, *North Country Sketches*, p. 284. ⁶ *Cf.* Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 294.

⁷ The Oleys were sword makers, and the Mohls sword grinders. *Cf.* Joshua Lax, *Historical Poems*: Durham, 1884, page 19.

To be sold, a sword-grinding mill, with about 8 acres of ground, a very good head of water, situate on Darwent water in the county of Durham; also a very good house, etc., all now in the possession of Mr. William Mohll at Shotley Bridge, who will treat with any about the same. *Newcastle Courant*, 16th May, 1724.

At Christmas, 1703, a Dutch vessel, the *St. Anne*, arrived in the Tyne from Rotterdam, and was boarded by the customs house officers, who found therein some cases of arms, and alleged that other cases had been thrown overboard. The arms seized were found to be forty-five bundles of sword blades and one bundle of hangers, and to be the property of Hermon Mohl, who was arrested and committed to Morpeth gaol in spite of his sworn declaration that the goods were not contraband, but 'were made in Solingan in High Germany, and yt he brought ym hither in order to carry ym to Shotley Bridge to dispose of ym there.' The affair was reported to the Secretary of State, for there were strong suspicions that they were brought over at the 'instigation of some known friends of the Stuart family in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.' Fortunately Mohl was able to produce credible witnesses of his identity and respectability, one of whom, Hendry Wopper of Shotley Bridge, a sword-maker by trade, deposed that for fifteen years past Mohl and he had 'wrought together for the Sword-blade Company att Shotley Bridge,' which works 'about twelve months since being discontinued, the said Harmon Mohll went into Germany, his native country, but the said works being sett on again about Lammas last, this deponent knows that the said Harmon Mohll was writt to, to return from Germany into England by persons concerned in ye said company of sword-blade makers att Shotley Bridge in order to work there as he formerly had done.' The prisoner was released by the court on bail, but the sessions records do not show how the matter was finally disposed of; Mohl ultimately went to and died at Shotley Bridge, being buried December 6th, 1716.¹

Joseph Oley, 'the last of the sword makers,' died at Shotley Bridge in 1896. The registers of Medomsley and Shotley contain numerous entries of a genealogical nature relating to these industrious settlers, and some of the German inscriptions which were cut upon the door heads of their houses have been preserved.²

¹ Dickson, *Extracts from the Sessions Records*.

² DES. HERREN. SEGEN. MACHET. | REICH. OHN. ALLE. SORG. WAN. | DV. ZVGLICH. IN. DEINEM. | STAMP. TREYW. VND. FLEISIG. | BISF. VND. DVEST. WAS. DIR. | BEFOHLEN. | IST. 1691. | DEVSTCHLAND VER | VATTERLAND S ST | DIE STADT GE | HEER BEHVT | VND EINGAN | Cf. Ryan, *Shotley Spa*, pp. 107, 108.

The second inscription, when perfect, may have read: 'Deutschland ist unsuer Vaterland, Solingen ist die stadt geheisst. Der Heer behüte deinen Ausgang und Eingang?' *Psalm cxxi. 8.*

THE CHURCH.

The chapel of St. Andrew¹ of Shotley is situated on the northern boundary of the township of Shotley Low Quarter, about three miles distant from Shotley-bridge. It stands upon the Grey Mare hill, 960 feet above sea-level, ordnance datum, on a bleak, unsheltered spot, with a very extensive prospect in every direction.



SHOTLEY CHURCH, JULY 3RD, 1882.²

As has been already stated, the abbey of Blanchland was endowed in 1165 by its founder, Walter de Bolbec, with the church of Bywell St. Andrew, and its three chapels of Shotley, Styford, and Apperley. Of the structure at that time existing, or of a building erected soon afterwards, there remains a single capital, now preserved at Shotley-hall.³ With the abbot and convent of Blanchland the parishioners of Shotley were not always on amicable terms, for there was a suit between them in 1417 in

¹ Cf. Ecton, *Thesaurus* (ed. 1742), p. 759.

² From a drawing by Mr. Robert Blair.

³ This stone is now placed in Mr. Walton-Wilson's conservatory.

the ecclesiastical court at York.¹ On April 11th, 1549, the chapel of Shotley, with all the lands and buildings thereto belonging, and the tithes of Unthauk, Shotley-field, Waskerley, 'Paunchell,' Shotley-bridge, Snods, Mossford, 'Crokedale,' Durham-field, Black-hedley, Birkenside, Eddysbridge, Acton, Cowbyres, Newbiggin, 'Burshell-haugh,' and Emley, were granted to Sir Thomas Gargrave, knight, of North Emsall, Yorkshire, and to William Adams, junior, on the payment of a competent sum of money.² In 1614, Clandius Forster demised a moiety of the chapel and all the tithes and oblations yearly renewing in Shotley-field, Shotley-bridge, Newbiggin, etc., to George Fenwick for the period of fifty years at the yearly rent of 2d.³ The advowson now belongs to Lord Crewe's trustees, who also possess the great tithes.

The chapel was originally a structure 'in length about sixteen yards, to four or five yards in breadth within the walls, the chancel being one foot or more narrower than the body of the chapell.'⁴

In 1680, the churchwardens stated that their church was

'all out of repair, our bells broken; a font of stone we have, but broken; we have no sentences of scripture; an almes box we want, and a chest with three locks; wee have neither a reading nor letany deske; we have no pulpit-cloth nor cushion; we have no book of cannons nor homilies, nor register for christning, marrying, or burying, nor tables of the degrees of marriage prohibited.'⁵

Two years later some of these defects seem to have been remedied, but other complaints are made:

'we want a Bible, a register booke, a bier, and a black cloth; our churchyard walls are much out of repaire; the house belonging to our parson was burnt down in the late incumbent's days, and as yet unrebuilt.'⁶

About the middle of the eighteenth century 'the increase of the parishioners in number, and the vicinity of some distant parts of adjoining parishes' making 'the concourse of devout persons troublesome to the congregation,' Humphrey Hopper of Black Hedley, a neighbouring land-owner and 'constant inhabitant within the said chapelry,' obtained a grant of £20 from Lord Crewe's trustees to be expended in enlarging the chapel. In building the new porch or north transept, Hopper came into conflict

¹ Canon Raine's notes from the York Records.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edw. VI. pt. i.

³ *Inq. p.m.* of Nicholas Forster, 13 Chas. I. *Greenwich Hospital Papers*.

⁴ Hunter MSS.; cf. Randal, *State of the Churches*.

⁵ The Rev. John Hodgson's Collection; Bywell Guard Book.

with Christopher Hunter, the antiquary, the proprietor of the adjoining estate of Unthank, who writes:

'In promoting this work, the said Mr. Hopper has destroyed no small parts of my tenants' crops of standing corn by his loaded draughts in bringing timber, stones, lime, mortar, and water, whereby my freehold is visibly injured, there being no other passage or road through the same except for necessary repairs of the said chappell and to divine service in the same. All this the said Hopper has arbitrarily acted without any pretence of lawful authority, or the consent of the parishioners legally assembled, despising admonitions offered to make him sensible of his irregular proceedings.'¹

Shotley was visited by Archdeacon Singleton on October 3rd, 1828, who, after admiring

'the rosy-looking children collected at their morning school, which Mr. Marshall, the curate, attends in the vestry,' examined in the graveyard some of the early works of Lough the sculptor which had first attracted the notice of Mr. Silvertop, who in consequence became his patron. His 'first work is a headstone for Chatt, his second for Gibson, and his third for Thompson.'² . . . There is an immense structure in the churchyard, more conspicuous than the church itself—a monument of the Hopper family, built in the year 1752, something in the taste, though far worse, than the gate of Burleigh and one of the gates of Caius College.³ Lord Crewe's trustees are the patrons, and repair the chancel. The church is a small cross, elongated at the north end, with a vestry which is used for a school, the ceiling in the centre of the building is well groined, and has the date of 1769. There is a mural inscription in memory of Christopher Hunter, M.B., of Melomsley, a rare and judicious antiquary and physician; also a poor Latin inscription to a former curate, Mr. Simpson. There is one faculty pew belonging to Shotley-hall. The population is 450, the church sittings 200. There is a service every Sunday in the mornings, except when sacrament is administered at the neighbouring chapel of Whittonstall, which is served by the same minister. The sacrament is administered four times per annum, the parish finding the elements. The clerk is appointed by the minister, and paid by the cess and fees and 'plough-sixpences' from the High Quarter; the sexton is paid by the cess. They sing the authorised versions. The average of funerals is 9, christenings 16, marriages 6. Mr. Maughan is the incumbent, but resides as librarian at Bamburgh castle. He is poor, and I fear his worthy and respectable curate, Mr. Marshall, is poorer, but he faces his poverty with a decent appearance and cheerful countenance, and is not devoid of scientific attainments. The revenues of the benefice are as follows: the land near the parsonage, £12; Easter dues, £4 10s. Land near Rothbury⁴ and a recent grant from the Bounty make up per annum £125. There are thirty Catholics in the parish and many other dissenters, but some of the former and most of the latter come to church. The communion cup has a small pattern running round the protuberance of the stand or leg.⁵

In 1836, the church having partly collapsed owing to pit workings, and being remote from the more populous parts of the parish, a new church dedicated to St. John was built at the Snods. The old chapel or, as it is generally called, St. Andrew's church, continued to be used for burials and occasional services, but having fallen into utter ruin it was rebuilt and

¹ Ex Hunter MSS. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection; Bywell Guard Book.

² These three headstones still remain in the graveyard.

³ By a curious change of taste the gate of Burleigh and the Gate of Honour at Caius College are now held up to admiration.

⁴ This land, which was at Sandilands, near Rothbury, was sold in 1898.

⁵ Archdeacon Singleton's *Minute Book*.

reconstructed on the old lines in 1892 for use as a chapel of ease. It is a low cruciform structure with nave, chancel, and transepts of similar length. On the centre of the intersecting arches is the date 1769, commemorating the building of the porches or transepts. Two stones, upon each of which is a Maltese cross, found in the old wall, have been built into the outer face of the east wall of the church.



THE HOPPER MONUMENT.

The Hopper monument mentioned by Archdeacon Singleton is a very large, elaborate structure, built about the year 1752 by Humphrey Hopper of Black Hedley. It towers above and dwarfs the church, is four-square, and 'has four faces with six statues in niches, the front railed round; and under an arch in the main building lie two figures, male and

female, naked to the waist. Above the cornice on each face are two mourning figures bearing shields,' etc. On the south face are the arms: *Three roses seeded impaling a chevron between three martlets.*¹ Of the two niched mitred statues on this face, one holding a scroll and book is intended to commemorate the martyred bishop Hooper—the names of Hooper and Hopper are often interchanged here—the other figure carries a scroll. On a panel there is the following inscription:

'Erected by Humfrey Hopper of Black Hedley, in memory of his wife Jane Hodgson, who died February 29th, 1752, aged 77. Humfrey Hopper, died [October 29th] 1760, aged 83. John, his son, died December 16th, 1776, aged 76. Joseph, his son, died October 18th, 1795, aged 86. Mary Walton, wife of Joseph Hopper, died [December, 1782]. Humfrey, captain 32nd Regiment Foot, died at St. Vincent, August 10th, 1765, aged 43. Nicholas, son of Joseph Hopper, died February 2nd, 1807. George son of Joseph Hopper, died January 24th, 1818. Joseph Hopper, captain of the ship *Formosa* [. . .]'

On the north face is the following:

'Nicholas Hopper, living at Black Hedley in 1575, had two sons, Cuthbert and John, the latter of which had two sons, Humfrey and John, who was the father of Humfrey who erected this monument.'

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In memory of Nicholas Hopper Burnett, son of Nicholas and Isabella Burnet of Black Hedley, who died at Dundee, February 23rd, 1848, aged 23 years.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hopper of Somerfeald-house, who departed this life January the ninth day, 1727.

Here lyeth the body of John Hopper of Shotley-field, who departed this life December 21st, 1724, aged 92. Humphrey, son of Thomas Hopper [of Shotley-field], deceased December 4th (?), A.D. 1737, aged 2 years. Ann, daughter of Thomas Hopper [of Shotley-field], died January the 9th, 1755, aged 24 years.

In memory of Ann, infant daughter of William and Margaret Hopper of Shotley-field, who died Sept. 19th, 1773; Isabel, daughter of William and Margaret Hopper of Shotley-field, died May 12th, 1775, aged 7 years; John Hopper of Shotley-field, died Dec. 4th, 1782, aged 60 years; William Hopper of Shotley-field, died Sept. 15th, 1802, aged 78 years; George, son of William and Margaret Hopper, died at Bertianda in Spain, Feb. 13th, 1812, aged 24 years.

Here lye the remains of Christopher Hunter, M.B., a learned and judicious antiquary and physician. He was the only child of Thomas Hunter of Meadomsley, gentleman, by Margaret, his second wife. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireses of John Ellington of Aspersields, esq^r, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died 13th of July, An. Dom. 1757, in the 83 year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hunter, died May (?) 3rd, 1739. Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hunter of Birkenside, who died May 21st, 1743, aged 82. Anthony Kirkley was buried March 27th, 1758, aged 70. William Kirkley [of Edisbridge] was buried June 8th, 1771, aged 81. Humphrey Kirkley [of Airey-holme] was buried Nov. 12th, 1777, aged 79. Barbara [late dyer, of Hexham], wife of Humphrey Kirkley, was buried here the 8th day of January, 1799, aged 77.

¹ *Argent three roses gules*, for Hopper, is a Scotch coat.

Here lies the body of John Hunter from Black Hedley Woodhouse, who departed this life April 10th, 1792, aged 86. Also the body of Ann Young, his sister, of the same place, who died April 18th, 1797, aged 76.

My anvil and hammer lies declined,	|	My coals is spent, my iron gone,
My bellows have quite lost their wind,	|	My nails are drove, my work is done;
My fire's extinct, my forge decay'd,	|	My mortal part rests nigh this stone,
My vice is in the dust all laid.	|	My soul to heaven I hope is gone.

In memory of the Rev. John Messenger, incumbent of this parish, born August 2nd, 1794, died December 18th, 1841; of Sarah, his wife, born April 1st, 1785, died Sept. 19th, 1858; and of Isabella Redpath, mother of the above-named and widow of Robert Redpath, surgeon, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, born March 31st, 1765, died 30th Jan., 1839; also Sarah Redpath Messenger, second daughter of the above-named John and Sarah Messenger, born January 5th, 1827, died at South Shields May 13th, 1869.

Hic jacet quod mortale est de Rev^o Dom^o Thoma Simpson qui hujus ecclesiae curam habuit: obiit die Aprilis decimo tertio Anno Dom. MDCCCLIV., aetatis xlv. Spe beatæ resurrectionis.

To the memory of Sophia Emily, daughter of Thomas and Constantia Walker of Shotley-hall, who departed this life Jan. 19th, 1827, aged 5 years.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF WIFE OF WILLIAM [OXLEY], WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE [JULY.] THE .XXX. ANNO DOMINI. 1720.

MINISTERS OF SHOTLEY CHAPL.

- 1577 (*circa*). William Strother,¹ a Scotsman, did not appear at the visitation, 19th Jan., 1578/9;² curate of Medomsley, 1564; 'defunct' before 10th June, 1583.³
- 1579. William Watson, previously curate of Simondburn.⁴
- 1583 (*circa*). John Smith,⁴ appeared at the visitation, 20th Jan., 1584.⁴
- 1611. Christopher Pinkney,⁴ also curate of Whittonstall.
- 1617. Thomas Beattie.^{4, 6}
- 1634. James Haytley.⁴
- 1661. 'Halele Scotus.'⁴
- 1671. Matthias Wrightson,⁴ probably a son or kinsman of Matthias Wrightson who was curate of Ebchester in 1626.
- Reginald Steadman, after the cession of Wrightson;⁴ curate of Ebchester, 1680. Married, 20th July, 1684, Margaret Smith,⁴ and was buried at Ebchester, 10th May, 1703.
- 1703. Christopher Smith, M.A., after the death of Stedman;⁴ polled at the elections of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715; curate of Muggleswick, also rector of Edmundbyers where he is buried.
- 1735. Francis Hunter, M.A., after the death of Smith;⁴ son of John Hunter of Medomsley; of Lincoln Coll., Oxon.; matric. 1721, aged 18; B.A. 1725, M.A. 1727; curate of Muggleswick, also rector of Edmundbyers where he is buried.

¹ Randal, *State of the Churches*.

² *Ecc. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, Raine, p. 93. Surt. Soc. No. 22.

³ *Durham Episcopal Register*. The Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, Raine, p. 123. Surt. Soc. No. 22.

⁵ 1707. Mr. Thomas Jones and Mrs. Margaret Stedman, widow of Mr. Reginald Stedman, minister of Ebchester. *Hexham Register*.

⁶ 1621, August 25th. Thomas Beattie, clerk, curate of Shotley, aged 36 years, deposed: 'One day about Christmas last, this examine being going home from church, where he had been reading prayers, and Robert Taler, parish clerk, being in company with him, related unto examine how he had heretofore borne, and did bear, a good will and affection to Elizabeth Hopper and she to have in marriage, and they had plighted their faith and troth th' one to th' other; and examine asked him whether he had obtained her father's consent or no, and he answered that he had not, but hoped to obtain it. And that upon 20th April last, and after that, Cuthbert Hopper had commenced suit in this court against the said Elizabeth, examine being entreated by Robert Taler to accompany him unto John Hopper's house to

1743. Matthew Whitaker, B.A., after the death of Hunter.¹
 1755. William Dalston, after the death of Whitaker;¹ he was residing at Unthank when he voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; buried 18th May, 1775.² Administration of his personal estate granted 6th October, 1775, to Elizabeth Dalston the widow.⁴
 1775. John Ellison, curate of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.
 1814 (before). Michael Maughan, also curate of Whittonstall and Beadnell, and librarian at Bamburgh Castle.
 1829. John Messenger, died 18th Dec., 1841; he was residing upon his cure in 1832 when he voted for the glebe house and land at Unthank.
 1842. Robert Thompson, B.A., a native of Penrith, some time curate of Stanhope, died 20th June, 1880, aged 80.
 1880. Robert Wetherall Wilson of Hatfield-hall, Durham, B.A., 1870; ordained deacon, 1870; priest, 1871; successively curate of Thornley, St. James's, Gateshead, and St. Andrew, Deptford, all in the county of Durham.⁴

The Registers begin in 1670.

Thomas Richardson and Jane his wife, married November 24th, 1670.

Mary, daughter of Godfrey Steavenson of Crook't Oak, born before Xmas ye third day of December, 16 years since, 1710.

1690, May 4th. Widow Maughan, buried.

1698, Sept. 4th. Mr. John Elrington and Jane Watson, married.

1711, 14th July. John, son of Mr. John Andrew, buried.

1714, April 1st. Mr. Legg and Mary Haswell, married.

1719, June 5th. John Kidley and Mrs. Jane Elrington, married.

1720, 22nd Feb. Gabriel Reed, esq., buried.

Old Thomas Teasdale of Emly buried at Slatley sometime in 1725.

1769, Aug. 27th. Robert Surtees of Ovingham parish and Catharine Angus of this parish, married.

be witness of the proceedings betwixt him, Robert, and Elizabeth; and being come thither the said Robert, and in presence of Mr. John Elrington, Cuthbert Richardson, and examine, entreated John Hopper for his will in way of marriage of the said Elizabeth, his daughter. The said John answered the said Robert and said, 'You are as welcome a man as any man to merit me, but I have given my consent to another man, yet my daughter is not willing to mate with him, and therefore I will not break her of her will.' Whereupon Elizabeth, sitting down upon her knees, said unto her father, 'Good father, I pray you give me leave to make my own choice of my husband, albeit I never get a goat's worth of your goods.' He, the said John, replied and said unto her, 'I am willing thou satisfy your own mind, and name me the man that I may know whom thou makest choice of.' The said Elizabeth immediately answered, 'He is even here, it is Robert Taler that I mean to marry with,' and then the said Robert took her by the hand and said unto her, 'Here I, Robert, take thee, Elizabeth, to my handfast wife, and for thy sake forsake all other women, and thereto I plight thee my troth,' and so loosing their hands. The said Elizabeth, taking him by the hand, said unto him, 'And here I, Elizabeth, do take you, Robert, to my handfast husband, and for your sake do forsake all other men, and thereto I give you my faith and troth;' which done they kissed each other, and Elizabeth signified unto the company that they, Robert and she, had contracted themselves together privately theretofore, viz., upon St. Cuthbert's day last, and in the same form and words. And the said Robert gave her a silver ring, which she did kindly accept, and that John Hopper, the father, did show himself to be well pleased with Robert, and from thenceforth entertained and kept him in house with him until he was inhibited by the judge of this court.³ Durham Consistory Court *ex Carleton Papers*, vol. viii. with Mr. J. J. Howel.

¹ Randal, *State of the Churches*.

² *Shotley Regr. br.*

³ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

⁴ The following have been sub-curates: 1741-54, Thomas Simpson; 1775, George Emerson; 1780, Matthew Holme; 1786, Simpson Brown; 1818, James Green, afterwards of St. John's in Weardale; 1823, John Forster; 1826, T. Dixon; 1826-1829, Richard Marshall; 1841, Robert Maughan; 1873-1880, R. G. Willis. *Ex inf.* Rev. R. W. Wilson.

MISCELLANEA.

Shotley. At a visitation held at Corbridge in 1660; the office was promoted against Christopher Readshawe that he hath bene verie negligent in coming to church, and that he received not the communion at Easter last, and is suspected a recusant: the office against Thomas Hopper of 'les Barnemill' that he refused to paie his sessment to the church.¹

1666, 10th Oct. On the fast day ordered by the king's proclamation, there was a collection in the church of Shotley for the sufferers from the Great Fire of London: 2s. 3d. was received.²

At the Easter Court of Quarter Sessions, 1719, William Bell of Shotley petitioned for parochial relief. He stated that he had been eight years in her majesty Queen Anne's service in Jaimaica, in the ridgement of Colonel Thomas Handyside, and being disbanded in the said island of Jaimaica in 1712, was seized with a fever in which he lost the use of the left side of his body entirely,³ and that he was born in the parish of Shotley. The court granted him a weekly allowance of 8d.⁴

1742. Collected upon briefs at Shotley.⁴

				£	s.	d.
May 23.	For loss by fire at Shap	...	...	0	0	10
June 13.	To repairing Much Wedlock church	...	...	0	0	6
July 11.	To rebuilding Polesworth church	...	...	0	0	4½
Aug. 1.	Towards oyster dredgers	...	...	0	1	11
Sept. 3.	To loss by fire at Marsh Gibbon	...	...	0	0	7
Oct. 10.	To rebuilding Holy Trinity church	...	...	0	0	4

1793, July 8th. The archdeacon ordered, among other things: That the roof of the south entrance into the chapel be repaired and the walls of the chapel adjoining to the south porch be rough cast; that the three sash windows be hung so as to open for the admission of air.⁵

1796, 18th Aug. Ann Young of Black Hedley Wood-house gave £100 to the minister and wardens and others for placing poor children at school.⁶

The communion plate comprises an egg-shaped cup of silver made by T. W., a plated paten and a plated flagon. There is also a pewter bowl-shaped font for baptisms.⁷

As has been already mentioned, a chapel of ease was built at Snods Edge when St. Andrew's church fell into decay. This building, dedicated to St. John, and consecrated on August 30th, 1837,⁸ subsequently became the parish church. Near it have been built a parsonage house, a school house and a teacher's house.

¹ *Ex Durham Records*; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 242.

² *Mick. MSS.* xx. 12.

⁴ Dickson, *Extracts from the Sessions Records.*

⁴ *Shotley Registers.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁶ Report of the Commissioners to enquire concerning Charities, 1819-1837.

Proc. Newcastle Soc. of Antiq. vol. v. p. 8.

⁸ Fordyce, *Local Records*, vol. iii. p. 78.

BLANCHLAND, OR SHOTLEY HIGH QUARTER.

The township of Blanchland,¹ comprising an area of 5,006 acres, and consisting largely of trackless moors called Acton-fell, Birkside-fell, Burntshieldhaugh-fell, and Cowbyers-fell, has a western exposure towards the Devil's Water, which generally forms the western boundary, and a southern exposure towards the Derwent,² by which it is separated from the county of Durham. It is bounded by the township of Newbiggin on the south-west and by the parishes of Slaley and Bywell St. Peter on the north and east.

Besides the church, once that of the abbey, school-house, and parsonage, the village comprises an inn,³ originally part of the conventual buildings, and after the Dissolution the manor house and residence of the Radcliffes and Forsters, and thirty-five houses. The population has dwindled from 518 in 1811 to 232 in 1901.⁴

The name of Blanchland, or Alba Landa, has been derived by some from the priory of Blanche Lande, in the diocese of Coutances, near Cherbourg, founded as a Praemonstratensian house in 1154 by Richard de Haia, constable of Normandy,⁵ but there was also a priory of Blanchland—or Blanca Landa—in Guernsey,⁶ and a very celebrated abbey of Blanchland,⁷ Alba Landa, or as it is more usually called Whitland, in Carmarthenshire.⁸

¹ In 1898 the township of Blanchland was united with that of Newbiggin for Poor Law purposes, and the united township is called Shotley High Quarter.

² The source of the Derwent is about a mile and a half above Blanchland; *cf.* 'Lines to the Derwent,' Joshua Lax, *Poems*, Durham, 1884, p. 41.

³ In September, 1816, Mr. James Raine and Mr. Robert Surtees made an expedition to Hexham by way of Lanchester and Shotley Bridge. The former writes: "At Blanchland, in the old tower of the Forsters, converted into an inn, there was a landlady who peculiarly attracted the attention of my companion. She was tall and stately, dressed in an antiquated style, in a high peaked cap, garnished with ribands, and the cut and pattern of her gown savoured of those in use in the time of her grandmother. In addition to these peculiarities, she was, to our great amusement, fond of "dictionary words;" in fact, a very near relation of Mrs. Malaprop. The trustees of Lord Crewe's Charities, to whom Blanchland belongs, had a while before been riding the boundaries of the estate, and with respect to the health of one of them, Dr. Prosser, a prebendary of Durham, who was far advanced in years, she made particular inquiries. He had evidently made a strong impression upon her mind. "He was an old gentleman," said she, "but he was the most actionable of them all." *Life of Surtees*, Taylor and Raine, p. 52. *Surt. Soc.* No. 24.

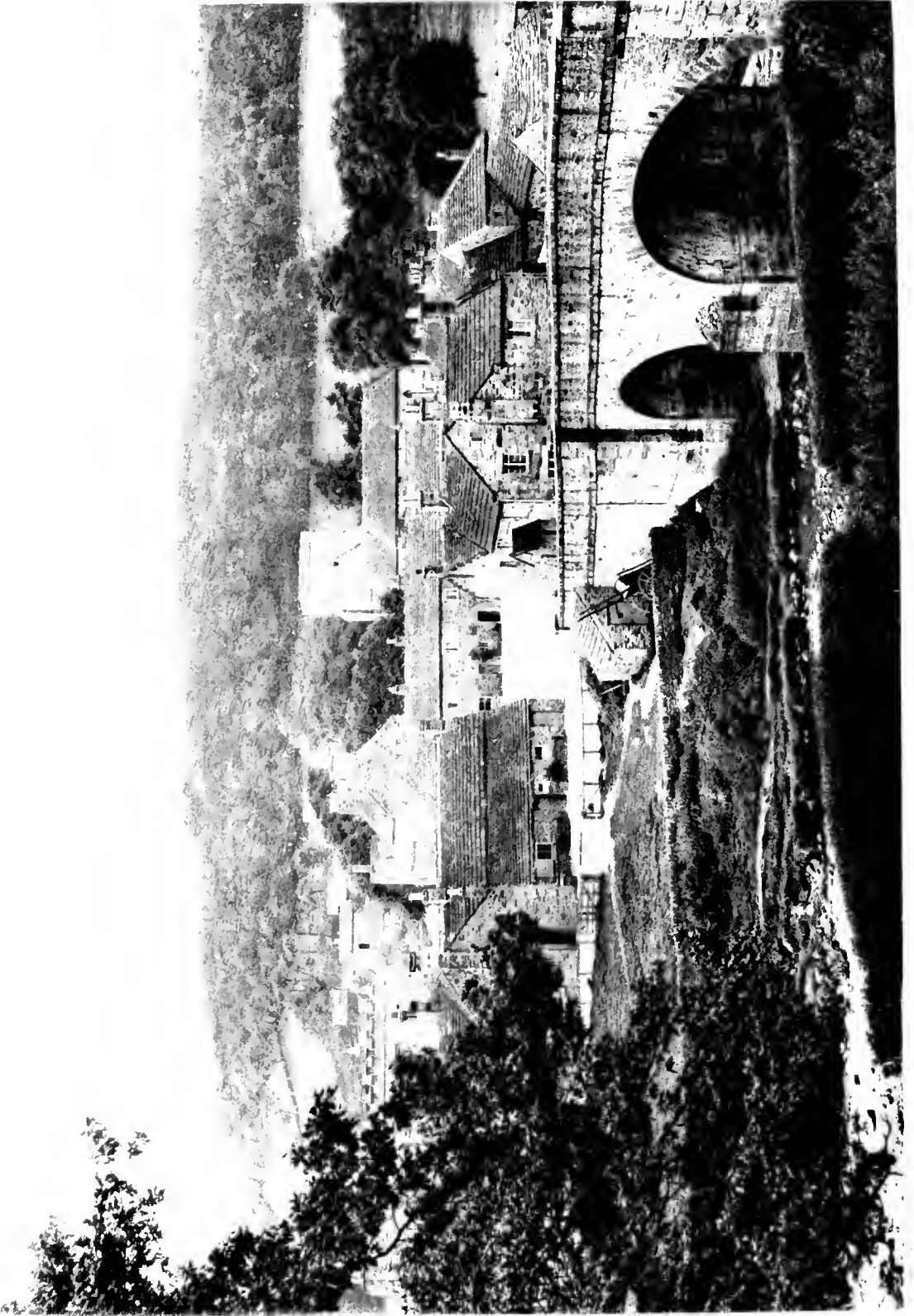
⁴ The Census Returns are: 1801, [366]; 1811, 518; 1821, 412; 1831, 454; 1841, 476; 1851, 491; 1861, 474; 1871, 407; 1881, 293; 1891, 270; 1901, 232.

⁵ *Gallia Christiana*, vol. ii. 944.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Edw. III. p. 492.

⁷ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 3 Edw. II. p. 196; *ibid.* 3 Edw. III. p. 567, etc.

⁸ In the parish of Llangan. Its full name was Tŷ Gwyn ar Dâl, the White House on the Taff. Giraldus, *Itin. Camb.*, vol. i. p. 10, calls it Alba Domus. The first meaning of the word Tŷ is the equivalent of Llant, *i.e.*, an enclosure (*cf.* close, cloister). A 'Blanca Landa' might then mean nothing more than a 'blanche abbey' (see below, p. 317, n. 6), a term that was afterwards specially applicable to Blanchland through the white dress of the Norbertine canons. Whitland became a Cistercian house in the twelfth century.



This last was founded by the celebrated Paulinus, or Pawl Hên, at the beginning of the sixth century.¹ There may be some foundation of truth in the tradition, which seems incredible at first, that 'the Blancheland of the county of Northumberland'² existed from the days of King Arthur;³ though this may be the result of confusion with the Welsh house.

'In 1165 the Praemonstratensian order came to Blanchland.'⁴ It had been founded for regular canons at Premontre, a little to the west of Laon, by St. Norbert in 1120. The first house of the order in England seems to have been New House, in Lincolnshire, founded in 1143. Alnwick Abbey, 'the daughter of Newhouse,' dates from 1147. Their rule to begin with was very severe, including absolute abstinence from flesh, but in the end there was little to distinguish them from Austin canons, like those at Hexham, except that they wore nothing but white, while the latter had black copes.

The convent of Blanchland, dedicated to God and St. Mary the Virgin,⁵ was founded by Walter de Bolbec III., who provided by a charter for the maintenance of twelve canons of the Praemonstratensian order, unless by the advice of the bishop and patron of the place a larger number should be received. His grant comprised all the land north of the Derwent between Akedene-burn on the east, and the road to Corbridge on the west, and was enclosed by a line running from Little Akedene to the head of Widenes, and thence by the Carres and the head of Bradshaugh to Silvedene-burn, which it followed up to the ford where the Corbridge road crossed it.⁶

Besides this, Walter de Bolbec gave them the church of Harle and that of Bywell St. Andrew, with its dependent chapels of Styford, Shotley

¹ Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 187.

² See below, p. 320.

³ See below, p. 317.

⁴ 'A.D. 1165. Ordo Praemonstratensis venit ad Blanchelande.' *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 80, ed. Hay and Pringle, 1835, Bannatyne Club.

⁵ According to one version of Froissart, Blanchland was known as St. Peter's abbey, but see below p. 319.

⁶ 'Omnibus etc. Walterus de Bolebek salutem. Notum vobis facio me concessisse et dedisse, et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et S. Mariae Virgini et conventui xii canonicorum ordinis Praemonstratensis, nisi consilio domini episcopi et advocati ejusdem loci, ultra praedictum numerum aliquis ibidem recipiatur, totam terram inter has divisas; scilicet a Derwenta per burnam de Akedene, contra montem, usque ad parvam Akedene; et inde per parvam Akedene contra montem, usque ad caput Widenes; et inde usque ad Carres; et de Carres, per caput Bradshaugh, usque in Silvedene-burnam; et ex altera parte, per Silvedene-burnam, contra montem, usque ad vadum vias Corbrig; et sic contra vallem, per viam Corbrigiae, usque in Derwentam; et inde per Derwentam, usque ad praedictam Akedene; in silvis, in planis, in pratis, in pascuis, in stagnis, in aquis, in molendinis ad faciendam abbaciam.'

Praeterea dedi eis duas ecclesias; scilicet de Herla et de Bywell, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; scilicet capellam de Stiford, capellam de Shotleya, et capellam de Appeltreleya. Interim vero trado eis molendinum de Shotleya ea conventionem, ut cum recipere ecclesiam de Bywell, reddant mihi molendinum.

and Appletree. They were to hold the mill of Shotley until such time as they should be put in possession of the church of Bywell; they also had a concession of the tithes of the vill of Wulwardhope, and ten fish from the pool of Styford, over and above the tithe due to the church.¹

Before 1214 Hugh de Bolebec granted to God and St. Mary and his abbey of Blanchland and the canons and brethren serving God there, in augmentation of what the abbey had anciently possessed, all the land down the Derwent to where the Wulwardhope-burn falls into Derwent; then from the head of Wulwardhope by Sessinghopelaw to the head of Silvingdene, and so down the Corbridge road to the Derwent again. The canons might plough out as much of this as they liked. They were also to have common pasture for their cattle through the whole width of Bolbec's land from the Derwent to the bounds of Slaley, as far east as the land of Hugh de Baliol, and as far west as Bolbec's land extended in Harewood, Redeleme, and Tunge. Sessinghope was to be excepted, its limits being defined by a boundary running from the head of Langhevede to Standandestane, and thence along the road leading west to Belden. Bolbec also reserved the right of making villis, buildings and cart-sheds in Harewood, Redeleme, and Tunge, of erecting a cow-byre in Haselwode and of enclosing forty acres there, to be ploughed up or mown as he chose. The canons were to have the tithes from any buildings and cart-sheds Bolbec might put up under this reservation, as well as all ecclesiastical rights that did not interfere with those of his own chapel.²

Concessi quoque eis decimas de villa Wilwardhope, et decimos pisces de stagno meo de Stiforde, soluta decima ad ecclesiam pertinente. Omnia haec praenominata dedi eis et concessi, pro salute animae meae et antecessorum meorum in perpetuam elemosinam, ita liberam et quietam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius dari vel teneri potest. T. domino Hugone Dunelmensi episcopo, G. priore et conventu Dunelm., Willelmo archidiacono, Simone camberlano, Ada de S. Egidio, Walkelino decano, Ricardo de Colmham, Willelmo de Hovedone. Cart. 54 Hen. III. m. 13, per Inspex. Vide Cart. 9 Edw. II. n. 54, in Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 886.

¹ *Ibid.*

² 'Omnibus etc. Hugo de Bolebek salutem. Notum habeat universitas vestra, me dedisse, etc. Deo et S. Mariae et abbatae meae de Blancalanda, et canonicis et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram, perpetuam, et liberam elemosinam, totam terram in usus proprios ad libitum suum excolendam, et ad omnia aisiamenta sua quae in eam habere poterunt infra istas divisas; scilicet a Derwenta sicut Wlwardeshope cadit in Derwentam, et sic sursum rivulum usque ad caput de Wulwardhope; et de capite de Wulwardhope usque ad Sessinghopelawe, et de Sessinghopelawe, usque ad caput de Silvingdene; et inde descendendo usque ad viam de Corebrigge, in augmentum terrae praedictae abbatae in proprios usus antiquitus optentae, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius potest dari et quietius possideri. Et praeterea concessi et praesenti carta mea confirmavi praedictis canonicis et fratribus communem pasturam ad usum pecuniae suae a Derwenta usque ad divisas de Slaveleye, in quantum terra mea extenditur in latum; et versus orientem, usque ad terram domini Hugonis de Bayllol; et versus occidentem, in quantum terra mea extenditur; scilicet in Harewode et in Redeleme, et in Tunge, cum pertinentiis, in bosco et in plano et in mora et ubique, excepto Sessinghope; scilicet per has divisas, a

Notices of Blanchland in the records are few and scanty. By an additional grant of the founder, the abbot and convent obtained the church of St. Andrew at Heddon-on-the-Wall. The names of the attesting witnesses to the charter are of exceptional interest, including those of Sibilla, widow of Walter de Bolbec II., whom her son calls 'domina mea et mater,' of her younger son Hugh and of Wielardus, parson of Stiford.¹ In 1234 the abbot and convent obtained a lease, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., of a small estate called Woodyfield from the prior and convent of Durham, who had it by the gift of Robert de Amundeville.² In 1243 the abbot set his seal to a composition between Evesham and Durham.³ The abbot of Alba Landa appears in the Great Roll of the Pipe in 1250,⁴ and three years later the sheriff accounts for a payment made by the abbot of three marks on account of the subsidy granted for the king's expedition to Gascony.⁵ In 1279 the abbot and convent obtained from Henry, son of Henry de Graham, a confirmation of a grant of a rent charge

capite de Langheuede usque ad Standandestane; et de Standandestane, per viam quae ducit versus occidentem usque in Beldene. Et sciendum est quod ego H. et haeredes mei, villas et aedificia et wannagia, ad libitum nostrum in illis terris praenominatis, scilicet in Harewode, et in Redeleme, et in Tunge, cum pertinentiis, faciemus. Et sciendum est quod ego H. et haeredes mei faciemus in Heschwode unam vacariam ad usus nostros proprios, et claudemus xl acras terrae, ad excolendum, vel ad tensandum ad libitum nostrum, ita tamen quod praedicti canonici et fratres habebunt liberum inter [communam] ad usum pecuniae suae, mecum et cum hominibus meis, in sua communi pastura praenominatae terrae, excepto Sessinghope, per praenominatas divisas. Et sciendum est, quod praedicti canonici et fratres de . . . villis in aedificiis et wannagiis, quae ego H. et haeredes mei in illis praenominatis terris fecerimus, decimas et omnia jura ecclesiastica percipiant, salvo jure capellae meae et haeredum meorum. Hiis testibus, Roberto filio Rogeri, Eustachio de Vescy, Ricardo de Umfrevill, Rogero de Merley, Rogero Beiram, Gilberto de la Val, Otewero de Insula, Rob. de la Vale, Johanne de Tirtelingtone, Willielmo filio Reginaldi, Rogero de Slaveleye, Willielmo de Kinchele, et multis aliis.⁷ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 886; Robert fitz Roger, the first witness, died in 1214.

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 886. Cf. *Arch. Acl.* vol. xi. p. 246.

² *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 11^{ma} Spec. No. 13. The land was apparently in Teesdale, near Winston. An agreement between the prior and convent of Durham and the abbot and convent of Alba Landa, by which Durham leases for ever 'ad feudi firmam' to Blanchland, all the land Durham has in the vill of Wodynfeld by grant of Sir Robert de Amundeville, to wit, a toft and forty acres of arable land, at a yearly rent of one marc. Power is given to distrain on cattle (*averia*) within the land in case of non-payment. Dated the Feast of the Nativity, 1234. Seal oval, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Our Lady holding Christ seated *adverse* in a vesica; she carries a sceptre in her right hand; on each side, a crescent enclosing a wavy star; beneath, a figure standing *adverse* holding a crosier in left hand; on each side a semi-circular headed door. ✠ S'ABEATIS ET CONVENT BEAIE MAR D'ALBALAD.

³ *Dur. Treas.* 2^{da} 4^{ta} Ebor. No. 26. Compositio inter Evesham et Dunelm. r Innoc. Papae IV. (1243). Seal pointed oval, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2. A hand issuing from the right side of seal, holding a crosier. ✠ S'ABEATIS : DE ALBA . . . DA.

⁴ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 220.

⁵ *Mag. Rot. Pipae*, 37 Hen. III.; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 229.



of 5s. a year out of the mill of Simondburn made by his grandfather.¹ By a deed dated at Wullore in 1283, Sir Walter de Huntercumbe, knight, granted to Sir Thomas de Diuelstone two bovates of land and one messuage in Angertone, to pay half a mark for ten years to the abbot of Alba Landa.² In 1313 the abbot³ was assessed at 12s. for the subsidy granted by the elergy.⁴ In the following year, the convent being at variance with the bishop of Durham, their churches were sequestered 'on account of the insolence and negligence of him who gave himself out to be abbot of that church.'⁵ On August 31st, 1313, William de Norton, vicar of Bywell St. Andrew and a canon of the house, was elected abbot, and having promised canonical obedience, was admitted to his office by the bishop in the chapel of Bishop Middleham.⁶ In 1320 William, who calls himself 'minister humilis ecclesiae de Alba Landa,' granted an acquittance to Ralph de Warsopp, burgess of Durham, for rents from houses in Durham.⁷ Two years later, the bishop of Durham, being at the time at Naburn, in the diocese of York, requests archbishop Melton's permission to perform the rite of blessing John de Staynton, who had been elected abbot of Blanchland.⁸

About the year 1320 John de Lancaster, who had a purparty of the barony of Bolbec, conveyed his right in the patronage (*in advocacione*) of the abbey to William de Herle,⁹ and subsequently William de Greystoke and Johanna his wife, who had the other purparty, conveyed their rights in the patronage to Robert de Herle, his son.¹⁰

¹ Pleas and Assizes at Wark in Tyndale. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 52.

² *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 14. In the Verus Valor the abbot of Blanchland was assessed at £9.

³ It does not appear that the abbot of Blanchland was ever summoned to parliament; but the abbot of the Cistercian house of Blanca Landa was summoned in the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th years of Edw. I. *Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, vol. iii. app. i. pt. i. pp. 60, 68, 70, 76.

⁴ Bp. Kellawe's *Register*, vol. ii. pp. 939, 960, 962.

⁵ 'Per insolentiam et incuriam illius qui se gerit pro abbate ecclesiae praedictae.' *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 602.

⁶ Bishop Kellawe's *Register*, vol. ii. p. 725.

⁷ *Dur. Treas.* 1^m 17^m Spec. No. 14. XVI. Kal. Nov., 1320. Seal oval, 1½ by 1. Figure standing *adverse*, holding crosier in right hand and a book to breast in left. On each side a very pretty running conventional foliage pattern. SIGILLVM : ABB . . . E : ALBALAN . . .

⁸ York Registers, Melton, 462 a. *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. i. p. lxxiii.

⁹ Harl. MSS. No. 2101, p. 241 b. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'T,' 15.

¹⁰ Dodsworth MSS. vol. lxxxv. fol. 122, etc.



Edward III. was at Blanchland in 1327. A large army of Scottish knights and irregulars had crossed the South Tyne by a ford between Haydon Bridge and Haltwhistle about the middle of July and had commenced ravaging the western part of the bishopric of Durham. By the advice of the English borderers, the young king executed a forced march from Durham to Haydon Bridge, expecting to cut off the retreat of the Scots. Rain fell in torrents, provisions were scarce, and no Scots appeared. After about a week of mire and misery, he proceeded to Haltwhistle, and offered knighthood and lands worth £100 a year¹ to any squire who should bring him certain news of the whereabouts of the Scottish army.² Some fifteen to eighteen knights and squires accordingly set out on this quest. On Tuesday, July 28th,³ the English army with their jaded horses had enough to do to re-cross the river, which was in flood. They spent that night at a small village on the south bank (Beltingham?) that had been burnt by the Scots. The next day (July 29th) they rode over hill and dale till they reached in the afternoon the blackened ruins of some hamlets and farms (Allendale?), but could see neither man nor woman; all had fled through suspicion of them. The third day (July 30th) there was still no news of the Scots; the soldiers began grumbling as they marched no one knew whither; the Scots, they thought, must have either retreated or burrowed into the ground.⁴ The fourth day (Friday, July 31st), as they were advancing down the Derwent at about nine o'clock in the morning,⁵ they approached the burnt buildings of 'a white abbey that had been called from the time of King Arthur the Blance Lande,'⁶ when one of the squires errant, 'Thomelin Housagre'⁷ by name, rode up in hot haste

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edw. III. pt. iii. m. 22. Froissart speaks of 'cent livrées de terre à hiretage à l'estrelin,' but the king restricted it in the sequel to 'for life.' See below, p. 320.

² Cf. Bates, *Northumberland*, p. 166.

³ The date is derived from a comparison of the calendar of Patent Rolls with the accounts in Froissart. The royal clerks often remained a day or two behind in order to write up arrears, so that the places entered on the rolls are not positive evidence of the king's presence there on any particular day.

⁴ *Chroniques de J. Froissart*, publiées pour la Société de l'Histoire de France, éd. Siméon Luce, 1869, vol. i. p. 61; p. 273, *Variantes*, MS. de Rome, fol. 19.

⁵ 'Et le quart jour ossi jusques à heure de tierce.' *Ibid.*

⁶ 'D'encoste une blanche abbeye, qui etait toute arse, que on clamoit dou temps le roi Artus le Blance Lande.' *Ibid.* The actual abbey was not burnt (see below, p. 319); the canons only complained in 1331 that their 'houses' had been burnt (see below, p. 321).

⁷ 'Ung escuier englés, qui s'appelloit Thomelin Housagre.' *Ibid.* *Variantes*, p. 273. MS. B. 6, fol. 33. The squire is called Thomas de Rokesby (possibly Roxby) in the grant of Edward III. at Lincoln, September 28th, 1327. 'Housagre' is not 'Whittaker,' as in Siméon Luce's note, but 'Hwatacre,' or 'Hutaker,' a distinct family with the arms *arg. on a chevron sa. three garbs or.* *Papworth*, p. 486.

and forced his way to the royal presence. 'Sire,' he cried, 'I bring you tidings; the Scots are three leagues from here,¹ encamped on a hill. They have been expecting you for the last week, and know no more of your movements than you do of theirs. I got so close to them that I was taken prisoner and led before their leaders, lord William Douglas and the earl of Murray. I told them the whole story that brought me there. Then Douglas made merry and said, "Certes, good friend, if that be the case, we will set you free, for we should like you to be made a knight and to receive lands worth a hundred a year.² You can tell your king and his lords that if they seek us we seek them; let them come straight here and they shall find us." To-morrow morning, I will, sire, if you wish, lead you to the place and show them to you.' On hearing this, King Edward bade his whole host halt in a corn-field to feed their horses and tighten their saddle girths.³

In the meantime, the arrival of three more squires⁴ with news of the Scots had already brought the vanguard, under Thomas, lord Wake, the marshal of the army, and lord Lucy, to a standstill. Lord Wake conducted them to the king. 'Assuredly, sire,' they protested, 'we have seen the Scots and the place where they are encamped, and there, according to their account, they await your coming. We spoke to one of their heralds, who said he was returning from Durham, whither he had gone to challenge you to fight. We went so far in his company that we saw part of their covenant.⁵ We will lead you thither if you wish.' 'Yea,' said the king, 'we wish for nothing better. And are they far from here?' 'Sire, not at all; about six English leagues.'

¹ 'A trois lieues près de ci.' *Chroniques de J. Froissart*, ed. Luce, *i.e.*, three French miles, or 15,750 yards; 'a sept petites lieues de chy.' *MS. B. b.*, *i.e.*, six little leagues or 14,000 yards; 'environ six lieues englesces.' *MS. de Rome*, *i.e.*, six English leagues or 15,000 yards. The distance from Blanchland to the Scottish position south of the Wear, near Stanhope, is, as the crow flies, about six miles or 14,080 yards.

² 'Dont dist mesirres Gillame de Douglas, qui ot grant joie de ces nouvelles: "Chertes, compains, puisque vous estes venus jusques à chy pour chelle cause, nous vous quiterons votre prison, car nous vollons que vous soies chevalier, et que vous gaigniés cent livres de terre à l'estrelin.'" *Ibid.* *MS. B. 6.*

³ 'Fist toute l'ost là endroit arrester en uns blés pour leur chevaus paistre et recengler.' *Ibid.*

⁴ 'Au quart jour, sus l'eure de tierce, evous revenu trois esquires deviers les marescaus, qui les Escocois avoient trouvés et parlé à euls. Tantos li doi marescal, mesire Thomas Wage et messires Lois Hay fissent cesser l'ost, etc.' *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*. There seems no necessary contradiction between the variant recounting that the news was brought by one squire straight to the king, and the other that it was brought by three squires to the advanced guard; Froissart may have taken notes from two eye-witnesses placed differently at the time, and used the tale of one in one MS. and that of the other in the other.

⁵ 'Nous avons veu une partie de lor convenant.' *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*. The word 'covenant' recalls the Solemn League of 1638 and Leslie's invasion of Northumberland.

The king then took up his quarters in the abbey, 'which was called in the country St. Peter's, and was occupied by white monks.'¹ The monastic buildings themselves had not been burnt, because the abbot was cousin to a Scottish baron, the lord Lindsay, who was one of the leaders of the raid.²

The three squires were now cross-examined as to how it came to pass that the herald whom they said the Scots had sent to Durham had not come on with them to deliver his message to the king. 'We did our best to remonstrate,' was the explanation they offered, 'and wished to bring him with us, but he begged us to deliver his message for him, making out that he was ill, and giving that as his reason for returning to his own lords.'³

It was, it should be remembered, the eve of Lammas, the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st), and this may have originated Froissart's idea that the abbey was dedicated to St. Peter.⁴ The soldiers all went to confession and each applied himself to the best of his power.⁵ The king stayed in the abbey that night, while his host slept all around. It proved to be about four leagues from the Scottish camp.⁶ Edward had a great number of masses said in order that those who were devoutly disposed might communicate. He then assigned in due form the hundred pounds of annual rent he had promised to the first squire and dubbed him knight in the presence of all.⁷ The next morning,⁸ after an interval for rest and breakfast,⁹ the trumpet sounded 'To horse!' Under the guidance of the newly-made knight, followed by the three squires,¹⁰ King Edward and his host marched out of Blanchland in battle array. By about noon they were

¹ 'Et fu li rois logiez en une abbeie que on claimme on pais le clostre Saint Pière, et est de blans monnes.' *Chroniques de J. Froissart*, ed. Luce, *MS. de Rome*.

² 'Et ne l'avoient point ars li Escocois pour tant que l'abbé estoit cousins à un baron d'Escoce, le seigneur de Lindsée, et estoit chils (?) en celle cevauchie. *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*. The actual abbey was not burnt, but the farm buildings appear to have been (see p. 317. n. 6).

³ *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*.

⁴ There seems no other authority for this dedication. St. James is sometimes similarly mentioned as a patron of Alnwick Abbey in addition to St. Mary.

⁵ 'Là endroit, se confessa et adreca cescuns à son loyal pooir.' *Ibid.*

⁶ 'En celle abbeie se loga li rois celle nuit, et toute li hoost là environ; et pooit avoir quatre lieues englesces de là où li Escocois estoient logiet.' *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*, fol. 19.

⁷ 'Et fist là endroit li rois dire grant fuison de messes, pour acumenier chiaus qui devotion en avoient. Et assena tantost bien et souffisamment à l'escuier les cent livrées de terre qui prommis avoit, et le fist chevalier par devant tous.' *Ibid.*

⁸ 'Quant ce vint au matin.' *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*, fol. 19.

⁹ 'Quant on fu un reposé et desjuné, on sonna le trompète; cescuns a la monter.' *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 'Et fist on les banières chevaucier, ensi que cis nouviaux chevaliers les conduisoit.' *Ibid.* Cf. 'Et aloient li troi esquier, qui les nouvelles avoient apporté des Escocois, devant, et menoiert les banières.' *Ibid.*, *MS. de Rome*, fol. 19 *verso*.

in sight of the Scots.¹ The Wear however was as swollen as the Tyne, and after a week's encamping in Stanhope Park face to face with the enemy, the Scots gave them the slip one night. The ineffective campaign was brought to a close by the king's return to Durham on August 8th.

The canons did not fail to present a petition to the king and his council, praying him 'that for God's sake he would show regard for the destruction and damages that his poor chaplains, the abbot and convent of the Blanchelaund, had suffered from the frequent inroads of the enemies of Scotland; especially for their loss of all sorts of provisions and of standing corn, viz., forty acres of wheat and rye, a hundred acres (of oats?), a hundred acres of meadow, and five hundred sheep, nothing of which has been restored, so that for want they are dispersed and are on the road to ruin unless their lord the king come to their aid and succour for the love of God and for the souls of his honourable ancestors.' The petition was returned in order that they might state how and where the king could aid them.² Their request was so far complied with that the king, at Lincoln, September 27th, 1327, ordered John de Carleton to deliver to them victuals in his keeping at Newcastle to the value of twenty marks.³ On the following day he granted a hundred pounds yearly to Thomas de Rokesby, who had led the king within view of his enemies, until he should have the promised grant of £100 in land for life.⁴ On March 23rd, 1328, the abbot and convent had a licence to acquire in mortmain land and rent not held in chief, to the yearly value of ten marks.⁵ This enabled them to acquire lands in Heddon-on-the-Wall and Whitchester by grant of Nicholas de Houghton in 1329.⁶

A year or two later the abbot and convent 'of the Blancheland of the county of Northumberland' sent up a petition to the king couched

¹ 'Il vinrent, entours midi, si priès des Escôs que il les vi erent tout clerement, et li Escot vous ossi.' *Chroniques de J. Froissart* (ed. Luce).

² 'A nostre seigneur le Roi et son conseil prient ses poures chapelleyns l'abbe et le covent de la Blanchelaund qe il voil pur dieu avoir regard de lour destruccions et damages qe il ont eux par les soverenes venuz des enemys Descoce. Et ore drein par les [illegible] terre de totes maneres de purviaunces et des bleez cressantz en terre. C'est asavoir de xl acres de furment et de segle. Cent acres [illegible] [illegible]. Cent acres des pretz et v' herbiz issint qe riens lour est remis dont pur defaute il sont en despercioun et enuoy de perdissioun s'il ne [illegible] aide et socour de nostre seigneur le Roi pur l'amour de dieu et pur les almes de ses honorables auncestres. (Endorsed.) Se avisent de quele chose le Roi les poeit eider et en quel lieu.' P.R.O. *Ancient Petitions*, No. 1,682.

³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1 Edw. III. pt. ii. m. 11, p. 170.

⁴ 'Nos perduxerit ad visum inimicorum nostrorum predictorum in loco duro et sicco.' *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Edw. III. pt. iii. m. 22, p. 168.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 2 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 14, p. 253.

⁶ *Ibid.* 3 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 3, p. 386.

in more concrete terms. They represented that they had been quite undone for thirty years and more by the Scottish war, and also by the host of their lord the king when he was at Stanhope Park; their houses had been burnt in the war and their fields lay untilled, so that they were reduced to beggary. Might it please the king for the souls of his ancestors and as a work of charity to take pity on their poor estate and to grant them remission of the sum of £28 13s. 4d. which they owed for victuals that they took in time of his father at Newcastle through their misfortunes and want of sustenance; the debt was being pressed against them by a summons from the escheator to the sheriff of Northumberland, and they had nothing to pay it with either from their lands or anything else. The council agreed that if the king pleased he might remit the debt as alms; the king did so please,¹ and on October 8th, 1331, granted the desired relief.²

Two years later Gilbert de Halghton, the receiver of the king's victuals at Newcastle, was ordered to deliver to them ten quarters of wheat promised by the king out of his special favour, 'having compassion on them because divers of their granges and corn have been divers times burnt before this time and of late by the Scots, who invaded the kingdom with a great army.'³ In 1355 Robert de Herle obtained the king's licence to grant the church of Bolam to the abbot and convent for the support of certain chantries and other works of piety, for the soul of his father William de Herle, and the souls of all the faithful departed.⁴ In their petition to bishop Hatfield for his confirmation of this grant, the abbot and convent asserted that owing to hostile invasions and innumerable depredations, and also, since the plague, to the emigration of the inhabitants from the lonely

¹ A nostre seigneur le Roi prient ces poures chapelcins l'abbe et covent de la Blancheland del counte de Northumberland qe come il ount este destruitz par xxx anz et plus par la guerre Descoce et aux par loste nostre seigneur le Roi quant il estoit al Park de Stanhope issi qe par la dite guerre leur meisonnes sont ars et destruitz et leur terres gisent frisches par quoi il sont come mendinantes qil pleise au dit nostre seigneur le Roi pur les almes ses ancestres et par oure de charite avoir regard a leur poure estat et les graunter pardoune de xxviii li. xiiis. iiiid. de vitailles qils pristrent en temps son piere a Noef Chastel sur Tyne pur meschief defaute qe adonqes avoient de leur sustenance la quele dette courte sur eux par somons del escheker au viscount de Northumberland issi qils ne pount profist avoir de leur terres ne de rien qil ount. (Endorsed.) Il semble au conseil sil plest au Roi qe aumoigne serroit au Roi pur les grauntz pertes et destruccions qil ount suffert par la guerre Descoce de pardonner la dite somme. Il plest au Roi. P.R.O. *Ancient Petitions*, No. 1,683.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 5 Edw. III. pt. i. p. 266.

³ 'Pluries ante hec tempora jam ultimo per Scotos inimicos nostros qui regnum nostrum in magno exercitu hostiliter invaserunt sint combusta per quod status eorundem abbatio et conventus deprimitur in immensum, velimus eisdem abbati et conventui in auxilium sustentacionis sue in aliquo subvenire nos ad premissa consideracionem habentes et ipsorum statui in hac parte compairentes concessimus eis de gracia nostra speciali decem quarteria frumenti.' *Ibid.* 7 Edw. III. pt. i. memb. 4, p. 70.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 29 Edw. III. pt. ii. memb. 1.

desert in which their monastery was situated to more fertile parts of the country, their falling rents were not sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves and show hospitality.¹ Bishop Hatfield confirmed the appropriation April 12th, 1359, reserving a pension of two marks to himself and his successors.²

By his will, dated September 21st, 1397, Sir Ralph Hastings, knight, gave £10 to the abbey of Blauncheland.³

In a letter in French, dated at Sherif-hoton March 1st [1417], Ralph, earl of Westmorland, requests John Washington, sacrist of Durham, that a suit then pending between the said sacrist and the abbot and convent of Blanchland might be referred to arbitration.⁴ On January 10th, 1418, sentence against the abbot and convent was given. The subject of dispute was the tithe of wool, arising within Fawderleye, Hely-moors, and Baliwode, all within the parish of Bywell Peter.⁵

After the dissolution of the smaller religious houses under the statute passed February 4th, 1535/6, the convent was refounded by Henry VIII. on January 30th, 1536/7, in order 'that the abbot and monks may devoutly attend to divine worship, and exercise hospitality and other works of piety there.' The king granted 'that William Spragen, professed of the order, be abbot of the said monastery, and be reputed and accepted for abbot and chief governor thereof, as he was before February 4th last.' The abbot and convent on their part 'grant by these presents that they will ever well and faithfully keep and observe all rules, ordinances, constitutions and statutes, which shall be provided, assigned, or appointed by the king as supreme head of the English church, or by his ministers concerning or touching the good government of the said monastery.'⁶

¹ *Petitio religiosorum virorum abbatis et conventus monasterii de Alba Landa ordinis premonstratensis nostre diocesis nobis exhibita continebat quod cum bona redditus et proventus ad idem monasterium pertinentia per hostiles invasiones et depredationes innumeras ac etiam ex eo quod possessiones super quibus monasterium suum fundatum fuit pro magna parte in loco quasi solitudinis sterili et minus fructifero in respectu existant que propter carentiam incolarum et inhabitatorum qui a tempore pestilentie loca fertilia pro eorum habitatione et mora elegerunt inculta remanent et quasi deserta reddantur tenues et exiles quod non sufficiunt ad eorum sustentationem congruam hospitalitatem servandam et alia onera eisdem incumbenda supportanda in subsidium premissorum et relevamen monasterii sui predicti et cultus divini augmentum ecclesiam parochialem de Bolam nostre diocesis in qua jus patronatus obtinent ipsis et eorum monasterio concedere donare unire et appropriare canonice dignaremur fructusque redditus et proventus ejusdem ipsorum usibus perpetuo assignare, etc.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 37, and pt. ii. vol. i. p. 338.

² *Ibid.* pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 40; pt. ii. vol. i. p. 339; cf. *Hist. Dun. Scrif. Tres.* p. ccccvii.; Surt. Soc. No. 9.

³ *York Wills*, Raine, vol. i. p. 217; Surt. Soc. No. 4.

⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* No. 1,088.

⁵ *Ibid.* 4th 3rd Sac. No. 3.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 28 Hen. VIII. pt. 5, No. 14.

In 1537 Dr. Legh and Dr. Taylor, the visitors of northern monasteries appointed by Henry VIII., reported that the girdle of blessed Mary was held in veneration at Blanchland, that the earl of Westmorland represented the founder, and that the annual revenue was £40.¹ No charge of laxity was alleged against the house.

The earl of Westmorland, writing from Brancepeth, February 22nd, 1538/9, begs Cromwell to let him have Blanchland, which was being sought after by Sir Reynold Carnaby, either at a quit-rent or to farm for years. He explains that it adjoins his forest land on one side, and a lordship of his on the other.²

On November 8th, 1539, William Grene wrote to Dr. Bellysez, 'I beg you to continue my good master, and to remember that it was my lord's pleasure you should put me in your book for preferment to the abbey of Alnewyk or Blaunchelaud, Northumberland, in case they were appointed by the commission to be dissolved If any commission come into Cumberland, Westmorland, or Northumberland, let me be one, as I am receiver there.'³

Blanchland was dissolved a second time in 1539, the house being surrendered on December 18th. Three days later pensions, based on a not illiberal scale, were granted to the canons; to William Spragen, the abbot, £10 per annum, and to William Clerke, the sub-prior, Thomas Lancastre, John Crosseley, Thomas Brown, Thomas Topping and Thomas Baxter, the brethren, annual payments varying from £2 13s. 4d. to £4 per annum; to the two novices, Robert Colpottes and Thomas Carre, pensions of 20s. a year were given.¹

BLAUNCHELAUND NUPER MONASTERIUM IN COMITATU NORTHUMBRIE.

The Scite of the late house with demanez.

The site of the late house with the edificez and garthinges adjonyng, a close callyd the West-haughe, a close callyd Middell-haughe, a close callyd Este-haugh, a close callyd Cote-feld, a close callyd Este-park, one close callyd Cowbyer-boge, a close called Shilden, a close callyd Graunge-feld, a close callyd Wollrope, and one close callyd Knapshawe, in the

¹ ALBA LANDA, alias BLANCHELAND. Superstitio. Et hic quoque cingulum habent beatae Mariae, ut creditur, in veneratione. Fundator comes Westmorland. Redditus annualis xlii. *Hartshorne*, p. 279 n; cf. *Cal. State Papers Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. x. p. 142.

² *Cal. State Papers Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 133.

The earl had originally solicited the grant in 1536, when he wrote to Cromwell, 'Sir, I beseech you have me in remembrance touching th'abbay of Blaunchelond, and the priory of the nuns of Keldham and my old suit, and I will do therefor as much as any other will.' *Ibid.* vol. x. p. 154.

³ *Cal. State Papers Domestic*, Henry VIII. vol. xiv. pt. ii. p. 172.

¹ *Ibid.* p. 259.

BLANCHILAND SUPER MONASTERIUM IN COMITATU NORTHUMBRIE (<i>continued</i>).		£ s. d.
countie of Northumberland, and one dary-howse with th'appurtenances callyd Allen-shelles, in the bishopricke of Duresham, all whiche groundes be mountane groundes, hethc, and moresse, pastour and course medo. with common of pastour unto the same groundes belonging. upon the more and mountanez within the lordship of Bywell, in the countye of Northumberland. and lyke common upon the morez within the bishopricke of Duresham, extendinge unto the places callyd Dede Frere, Bawdinghop, and Bolteslaw, late in the occupacion of the sade late house. all which be worth by the yere over all charges	...	6 18 8
Kirkharl rectoria. Item, the parsonage ther, with all maner of tythez and oblacions thereunto belonging over and above the vicar's porcons and other charges, late in the handes of the house, and is worth by yere	... ..	3 3 4
Heddon rectoria. Item, the parsonage ther, with all maner of tythez and oblacons thereunto belonging over and above the vicar's porcions and other charges, late in the handes of the house by yere	... ..	5 0 c
Biwell Andrewe rectoria. Item, the parsonage ther, with all maner of tythes and oblacons thereunto belonging over and above the vicar's porcons and other charges, late in the handes of the house, and is worth by yere	... ..	6 13 4
Summa totalis parcellarum praedictarum	... ..	<u>£21 15 4</u>
Examinatur per me Jacobum Rokby, auditorem.		
Fiat dimissio Willelmo Grene, Rycard Rychc. ¹		

LIST OF ABBOTS.

1313. William de Norton.	1327. cousin to the Lord Lindsay.
1322. John de Staynton.	1337. William Spragen.

The gross income of the house was £44 9s. 1½d. according to Speed, or £40 9s. according to Dugdale.²

William Grene's application to Bellasis was not unsuccessful, for on May 1st, 1540, he obtained a lease for the term of 21 years of Blanchland monastery, with its rectories of Kirkharle, Heddon, and Bywell Andrew.³

In consideration of the sum of £2,370 19s. 1d., paid to the Court of Augmentation, certain lands at Nunriding belonging to the dissolved priory of Holystone, with extensive estates elsewhere, the site of Blanchland and the demesne lands there were granted to John Bellow and John Broxholme, July 4th, 1545.⁴

¹ P.R.O. *Augmentation Office, Misc. Books*, No. 399, p. 338; *Monasteries, Paper Surveys*.

² Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. Caley), vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 886; see also in Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1535. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. xliii.

According to a roll, 32 Hen VIII., abstracted by Dugdale (*Monasticon*, vol. vi. pt. ii. p. 887), the possessions of the abbey comprised lands, rents, and tithes of the following yearly value: Blanchland demesne lands, £6 18s. 8d.; Durham city, £4 11s. 2d.; Heddon, £9 17s.; Eachwick, 3s. 4d.; Newbiggin, 1s.; Marley Cote-walls, 13s. 4d.; Birkenside, 8s.; Newcastle, 8s.; Espes, 14s.; Little Staynton, £2 13s. 4d.; Laton, £2 13s. 4d.; Westhaugh, 18s.; Newfield, near Stanhope, £1; Frosterley, 11s.; Whitelhope, 19s. 1d.; Acton, 16s. 8d.; Wolsingham, 20s. 9d.; Redemyre, 19s. 10d.; Langshepocote, 14s. 6d.; Hexham, 13s. 4d.; Haselwell, 8d.; Estrongsides, 10s.; Westwrongside, 12s.; Cowperhagh, 10s. 8d.; Bukkeshott, 13s. 4d.; the rectory of Bolam, £6; the rectory of Kirkharle, £3 3s. 4d.; the rectory of Bywell St. Andrew, £6 13s. 4d.; a pension from Hexham, £1 4s.; the glebe and tithes of Shotley, £1, besides certain lands at Woodside in Redesdale, then lying waste.

⁴ *Cal. State Papers Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. xvi. p. 720; Grene is described as of Heyle, Wilts.

⁵ *Pat. Rolls*, 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 4.

The site of the late monastery of Blanchelond now dissolved, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and the whole circuit and precinct of the said monastery and all vacant land and soil as well without as near to the said site and circuit and parcel of the possessions of the said monastery. Also the closes called Westhaugh, Middelhaugh, Easthaugh, Cotefeld, East-parke, Cowbier Bogg, Shilden, Graungefeld, Wollropp, and Knapshawe in Blanchelond, belonging to the said late monastery; the house and messuage called 'le dayre house,' *alias* Aleynsheles, in the bishopric of Durham, belonging to the said late monastery of Blanchelond; common of pasture on the moors and hills as well within the lordship of Bywell as within the bishopric of Durham, extending to places called Ded Fiere, Bawdynghope and Bolteslawe in the said bishopric, belonging to the said late monastery; all other messuages, mills, dovecots, lands, tenements, and commons in Blanchelond and elsewhere in the county of Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham called 'lez demeanes' of the said late monastery, now or late in the occupation of William Grene. The woods called 'le east parke' in Blanchelond, containing by estimation 45 acres, and Cowbeyar Coppe, in Blancheland, containing by estimation 20 acres; wood containing by estimation 40 acres of land in Bukshotte, Aleynshildes, and Bolton's-borne, co. Northumberland [Durham]. Woods called Claxshall and Byrchensyde, containing by estimation 50 acres, and Shildon Grove, containing by estimation 10 acres; wood in Acedenfeld, containing by estimation 10 acres; all belonging to the said late monastery, and in the hands, cultivation, and occupation of the abbot and convent at the time of dissolution.

The tenement called Espas and land in Espas, in the bishopric of Durham, now or late in the occupation of John Jolye; the tenement called Aceden and land in Aceden, in the bishopric of Durham, now or late in the occupation of Geoffrey Fetherstonchaugh; the tenement and lands in Bucksholte, in the bishopric of Durham, now or late in the several occupations of Stephen Chesebroughe and Richard Whitfeld; all belonging to the said late monastery; and all other messuages and lands in Blanchelond, Aleynsheles, Espas, Aceden, Bukkesholte, and elsewhere in the county of Northumberland [Durham] and the bishopric of Durham, leased or occupied with the premises or in the several occupations of the said William Grene, John Jolye, Geoffrey Fetherstonhaugh, Stephen Chesebroughe, and Richard Whitfeld, or in the hands, cultivation, or occupation of the said last abbot to the use of his household at the time of dissolution.

To hold the site of the said late monastery of Blanchelond and the premises belonging to the said monastery of the king in chief by service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee and paying yearly 18s. 3½d. to the Court of Augmentation in name of a tenth.¹

On July 6th of the same year Bellow and Broxholme took out a license to alienate, and two days later they conveyed the premises comprised in the grant to William Farwell, or Farewell, for the sum of £200 14s. 8½d.²

GENERAL VIEW OF THE LANDS WITHIN THE SURVEY OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATION, 1558.⁴

BLANCHELANDE NUPER MONASTERIUM.

						£	s.	d.
Blanchland scitus de annuali redditu reservato ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	3½ ¹
Echewick ...	} messuagia et terrae {	...	...	...	...	0	3	4
Newbigging ...		...	...	...	...	0	3	4
Marley Cotewall		...	...	...	...	0	13	4
Novum Castrum super Tinam de annuali redditu reservato ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Birkenside ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Westhaugh ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0
Hesilwell et Watefeld <i>alias</i> Wathemanhope de annuali redditu reservato ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	4
Biwell firma molendin. infra dominum ibidem ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
Hersdeane redditus et firma ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	1

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 4.

² Lord Crewe's 'Trustees' Title Deeds.

⁴ P.R.O. *Rentals and Surveys*, 142, p. 369.

The respite granted to the abbot and convent had been used to arrange their worldly affairs. Subsequently they were accused of having given to the Radcliffes and Swinburnes, 'gentlemen of great friendship, kindred, and alliance with most of the honourable and worshipful in Northumberland,' 'sealed blanks,' or grants sealed with the seal of the convent to be filled in as opportunity should arise. The validity of one of these documents was contested in a suit in the Court of Exchequer in 1586, John Ward being plaintiff and Anthony Radcliffe and Gilbert Swinburne defendants. The document purported to be a deferred lease, granted in 1537, for a term of 99 years of the rectory of Bywell St. Andrew at the reserved rent of 30s. granted by the abbot and convent to Cuthbert Blunt and John Swinburne. Swinburne's interest in the one moiety had fallen into the hands of the Crown on his attainder in 1569, and had been granted to Sir John Forster. Blunt's interest in the other moiety had been acquired by Anthony Radcliffe apparently by his marriage with the widow of William Farewell of Blanchland, Blunt's assign or sub-lessee.¹ It was probably a similar case which induced Oswald Mitford to procure Letters Patent on June 10th, 1589, with an exemplification of Henry VIII.'s reFOUNDATION charter of January 30th, 1536/7.²

In a suit heard in the Court of Exchequer in 1590, it is stated that the abbey of Blanchland before the dissolution was a cell of the abbey of Shap in Westmorland,³ but no evidence has been found to support the assertion.

Of William Farewell, the purchaser of Blanchland, little is known except that his widow became the second wife of Anthony Radcliffe,⁴ and that his daughter and co-heiress, Margery Farewell, became the wife of Anthony Radcliffe's son, Cuthbert Radcliffe, who in her right became of Blanchland.

¹ All from *Exchequer Depositions on Commission*, 29 Eliz. Hilary Term, No. 20. *Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, series i. book 7, p. 125; also book 8, p. 1; also book 16, p. 33; also book 17, p. 12.

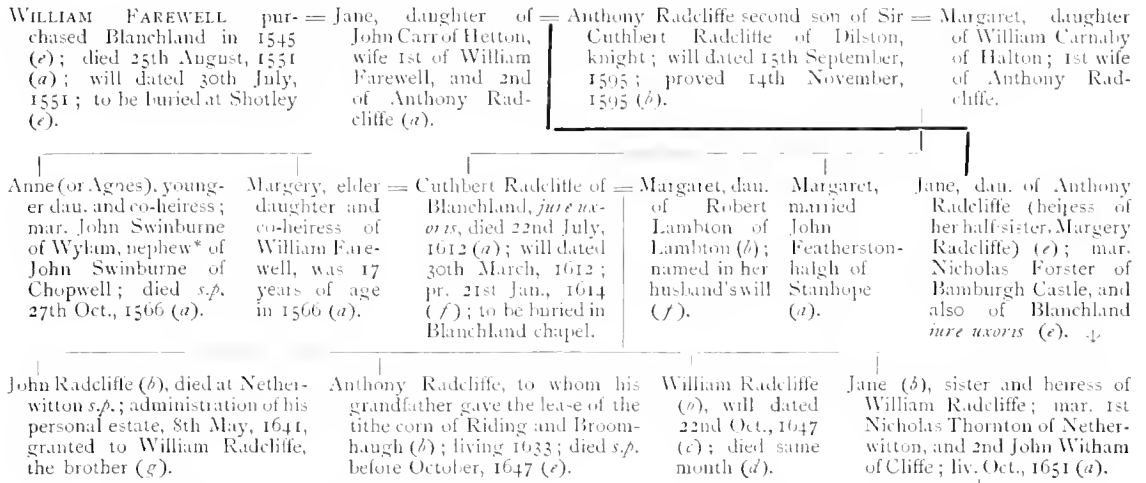
² Printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 87.

³ 'The said abbey of Blanchland was a cell of Shappa Abbey?' *Exchequer Decrees and Orders*, 32 Eliz. series i. book 16, p. 33.

Shap was founded by Thomas, son of Gospatric, in the latter part of the reign of Henry II. Cf. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 868.

⁴ January 12th, 1568.9. Licence to Cuthbert Ratcliffe, son and heir apparent of Anthony Ratcliffe, esq., and Margery, wife of the said Cuthbert, to alienate to John Carnaby and Reginald Carnaby and the heirs of John 'the site of the late monastery of Blanchland and 5 messuages, 1 cottage, 2 tofts, 1 water-mill, 1 fulling-mill, 1 dovecot, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 300 acres of land, 70 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 300 acres of furze and heath, and 500 acres of moor in Blanchland, Bywell, Byrkeside, Cowbyer, and Akden,' with divers lands and tithes in Shotley, etc., held of the queen in chief. *Pat. Rolls*, 11 Eliz. pt. 3.

FAREWELL AND RADCLIFFE OF BLANCHLAND.



* That is, nephew of the half-blood.
 (a) *Suteses Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 32.
 (b) *Durham Wills*, Greenwell, vol. ii. pp. 63, 325.
 (c) Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'S,' pp. 102, 103.
 (d) *Cal. Com. for Comp.* pp. 2591, 3281.
 (e) *Lord Crewe's Trustees' Title Deeds.*
 (f) *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*
 (g) *Raine, Test. Ebor.*

EVIDENCES TO FAREWELL AND RADCLIFFE PEDIGREE.

Blanchland. De Brevi directo Escaetori ad liberandum Cuthberto Radcliffe et uxori, cohaerede Willelmi Farewell, seismam de situ nuper mon. de Alba Landa. Mich. Rec. 8 Eliz. rot. 39 et 43. Dngdale, *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 886.

Cuthbert Radcliffe of Blanchland, esq., married Margaret, daughter of Robert Lambton of Lambton, who by his will, dated 9th March, 1582/3, gives 'to my sonne Radcliffe of his wyffe's dower, £10, and to 'my daughter Radcliffe for a token, one double duckett.' *Durham Wills*, Greenwell, p. 63; Surt. Soc. No. 38.

1595, 15th September. Will of Anthonye Radcliffe of Blanchelande, within the parishe of Shoteley, esquire. To Anthonye, sonne of my sonne Cuthbart Radcliffe, all the interest I have of the tythe corne cominge and growynge of the feildes of the Redinge and Bromehaughe during his life; to Jane, daughter of my sonne Cuthbart aforesaid, c ewes and vj kyne; to John, sonne to my said sonne Cuthbart, £6 13s. 4d.; to William, sonne to my said sonne Cuthbart, £4; to Jane, daughter to my said sonne Cuthbart, two fether-beddes with all necessarie things to them apertayninge; to my man, Christofer Redshaw, 40s.; to Thomas Milne, 20s.; to Margaret Welberye, 20s. The reste of my goodes, etc., to my sonne Cuthbart Radcliffe, whom I make executer. Proved 14th November, 1595. *Ibid.* p. 325.

1612, 30th March. Will of Cuthbert Radclyfe of Blauncheland, esq. To be buried within the chappell of Blauncheland. I give to my wife Margaret and my son John Radclyfe my insight geare, etc.; I give to my son John three gilt gobletts of silver, with a cover; to my son Anthony Radclyfe, £200 dew to me in 1613 at the hands of John Richeson of Durham, publique notarie; to my son William Radclyfe, £200 dew to me by the same; to Anthony Radclyfe, my son, £30 in satisfaction of certaine tearme of yeares of the tyth corne of the tyth of Bromehaughe which I had for his use by the gift of my father, Anthony Radclyfe, deceased; to my son Nicholas Thornton, two angells for a token of remembrance, and the like to my daughter Jane, his wife; to Margaret Thornton, their daughter, one angell, and to Nicholas Thornton, their son, £5. My brother Sir Nicholas Tempest, knight, my nephew Thomas Tempest, esq. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1663, 29th October. Will of John Radcliffe. To my brother Anthony my rectory of Bywell Andrew and the chapel of Slaley; to my brother William my moiety of the corn tithe of Chester[-le-Street]. They executors, Abstract of title of Bywell St. Andrew rectory; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'S,' pp. 102-103.

1647, 22nd October. Will of William Radcliffe. I give the tithe of Slaley and the rectory of Bywell Andrew to my sister, Jane Witham. *Ibid.*

By a settlement dated July 26th, 1568, Cuthbert Radcliffe, son and heir of Anthony Radcliffe, and Margery, wife of the said Cuthbert, convey to John and Reginald Carnaby lands at Nukton, Buckshott, and Allenshields in trust for the said Cuthbert and Margery, and the heirs of the body of the said Margery, remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Margery, remainder to Jane Radcliffe, daughter of the said Anthony.¹ If this be correct, Jane Radcliffe, who eventually succeeded to Blanchland and became wife of Nicholas Forster of Bamburgh, cannot have been daughter of Cuthbert and Margery as represented by Mr. Surtees in his pedigree of Radcliffe;² but she may have been and probably was half-sister to both of them, that is to say, daughter of Jane Carr (mother of Margery Farewell) by her second marriage with Anthony Radcliffe (father of Cuthbert Radcliffe).

Jane, wife of Nicholas Forster, died in 1606, and was succeeded by her son, Sir Claudius Forster. At the death of the latter, about 1623,³ Blanchland passed into the possession of his widow, Dame Elizabeth Forster, as parcel of her dower; in 1651 she was accused of having assisted 'the enemies (of the Commonwealth) in the late wars with money, horse, and entertainment.'⁴ Dame Elizabeth Forster in 1663 was assessed for the demesne lands of Blanchland, comprising Cowbyers, Birkside, Newbegin, Mount Ryall and Acton, and for Brough-house, and Spence-hall, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, Haddrybourne, in Hexhamshire, Budle and Newtown, Belford, Easington, etc.⁵

BLANCHLAND SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.⁶

The Lady Forster, 10 chimneys; William Dinon, Robert Warde, Henry Guest, Thomas Emmerson, George Wilkinson, each 1 chimney; Joseph Makepeace, George Dodd, Thomas Pottes, Richard Ellison, John Whitefield, not payable.

The following is an abstract of an inventory of Dame Elizabeth Forster's goods, preserved in the Probate Registry at Durham:

¹ Lord Crewe's Trustees' Title Deeds.

² Surtees *Durham*, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 32.

³ Sir Claudius Forster seems to have died at Blanchland. His will is printed in vol. i. of this work, p. 162.

⁴ *Cal. of Com. for Advance of Money Cases*, vol. iii. p. 1,330. For the information of Lady Forster's servant, John Elrington of Blanchland, taken in 1664, concerning the plots of the period see *Bp. Cosin's Correspondence*, Ormsby, pp. 314, 315; Surt. Soc. No. 55.

⁵ Book of Rates, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 245, 247, 286, 287, 292, 293, 313, 333, 334.

⁶ P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

An inventory of the goods and chattels of Dame Elizabeth Forster,¹ late of Blanchland, deceased, taken and appraised November 17th, 1665, by Robert Ward, William Denning, Mathew Eggleston, and Richard Ellison. Exhibited at Durham by Elizabeth Fenwick, the administratrix.

At Blanchland: her wearing purse and apparrell, with the furniture of her owne chamber, £30; in the tower chamber, furniture, £20; in the cloyster chambers and parlors, £20; pewter and brass in the kitchen, £10; plowes, wains, and husband furniture, £5; brewing vessell and other wood vessell, £5; swine and geese, £2; hives and bees, £2; hay and come, £50; oxen, £56; kine, £82 5s.; quies, £19 5s.; other young beasts, £80; horses and mairs, £74; weathers, £80; ewes, £51; hoggs, £5. Total, £591 10s.

In Lady Forster's houses in Durham: pewter, £4 1s. 6d.; brass and old iron, £2 18s. 6d.; cubbarts, tables, and wood things, £3 10s. od.; three poor beds, £2 10s. od.; a box of old books, £1. Total, £14.

Further, by way of inventory: in gold and money, £580; in bonds desperate being nineteen, £345 0s. 8d.; in five several bonds supposed to be good, £69 9s. 3d. Total, £1,599 19s. 11d.

Arrearages of rent and accounts not yet known, for which libertie is hoped, to add to this said inventory when requisite.

On Dame Elizabeth Forster's death Blanchland reverted to her husband's grand-nephew, Sir William Forster, knight, of Bamburgh, who died in 1674, and was succeeded by his son William.

AYKTON, COWBYERS, AND BLENCHLAND SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1675.²

Mr. Jo. Eggeston,³ 4 chimneys; Andrew Roe, 2 chimneys; John Marshall, Michael Wilkinson Thomas Emmerson, Robert Wilkinson, John Oarde, James Huchinson, George Willson, John Stamp, Nicholas Blake, George Middleton, Richard Davison, Elizabeth Denon each one chimney.

A court baron of William Forster, esq., was held at Blanchland, November 30th, 1699, being presided over by William Carr, gentleman, as steward.⁴ William Forster died in the following year, and was quickly followed to the grave by his only surviving brother Ferdinando, the last male heir of the Forsters of Bamburgh, who was murdered in 1701 by John Fenwick of Rock.⁵ The estates were deeply involved, and the creditors exhibited bills in chancery against Lady Crewe and Thomas Forster of Adderston, the younger, the heirs general of Sir William Forster. The monastery and manor of Blanchland, with Bamburgh and other estates, were sold by order of the court, and were purchased in 1704 by Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham.

¹ Sir Thomas Swinburne, knight, died at Blanchland 'on Wednesday, the 29th day of April, 1645, at about 6 o'clock, in the presence of Ladie Forster, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, John Applebie (Appleby was Lady Forster's factor; see vol. i. of this work, p. 162), John Teasdale, Thomas Massam, and others.' On the previous Monday, by a nuncupative will, he 'directed that Ladie Forster should receive all he died possessed of, after funeral expenses were paid and the poor discharged.' *Durham Probate Registry*.

Sir Thomas Swinburne was a delinquent, and his goods were sequestered. He fled, and was protected by Lady Forster. *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, pp. 179, 584.

² P.R.O. *Subsidy Roll*, 116^s.

³ The Egglestons were of Hunstanworth; a pedigree may be found in Surtees *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 367.

⁴ Bell Collection.

⁵ See vol. i. of this work, pp. 157, 164.

The history of Lord Crewe's charity has been already told in the first volume of this work, but since that account was written Bamburgh, which had been sold by the trustees to the late Lord Armstrong, has passed into the hands of his successor, Mr. W. A. Watson-Armstrong. Blanchland¹ still belongs to the charity.²

THE CHURCH.

From the dissolution of the religious houses to the year 1752 the abbey church stood unused³ and ruinous, while the district was regarded as parcel of the chapelry of Shotley, which again was ministered to by stipendiary curates appointed by the vicars of Bywell St. Andrew. In that year the township of Blanchland was constituted a sub-chapelry or ecclesiastical district, the church being repaired and fitted up by the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, and re-opened for divine service on December 14th. The governors of Queen Anne's bounty provided £40, and Lord Crewe's trustees £30 a year for the stipend of a curate.⁴ In 1891 the township of Newbiggin, which up to that time had maintained its immediate connection with Shotley chapel, was divided for ecclesiastical purposes, the southern and greater portion being annexed to Blanchland, the northern and detached portion to Whitley chapel.⁵

The church of the abbey, now that of the present parish, presents many difficulties of explanation. It might be expected that, unless there was already a church on the spot, one would have been commenced, if not completed, at the time of the establishment there of the Praemonstratensian house in 1165. Of such a building there is no trace whatever, not a single stone being now visible which can be regarded as earlier than the thirteenth century. As the present remains show, the first church built after the foundation seems to have been one of a little before the

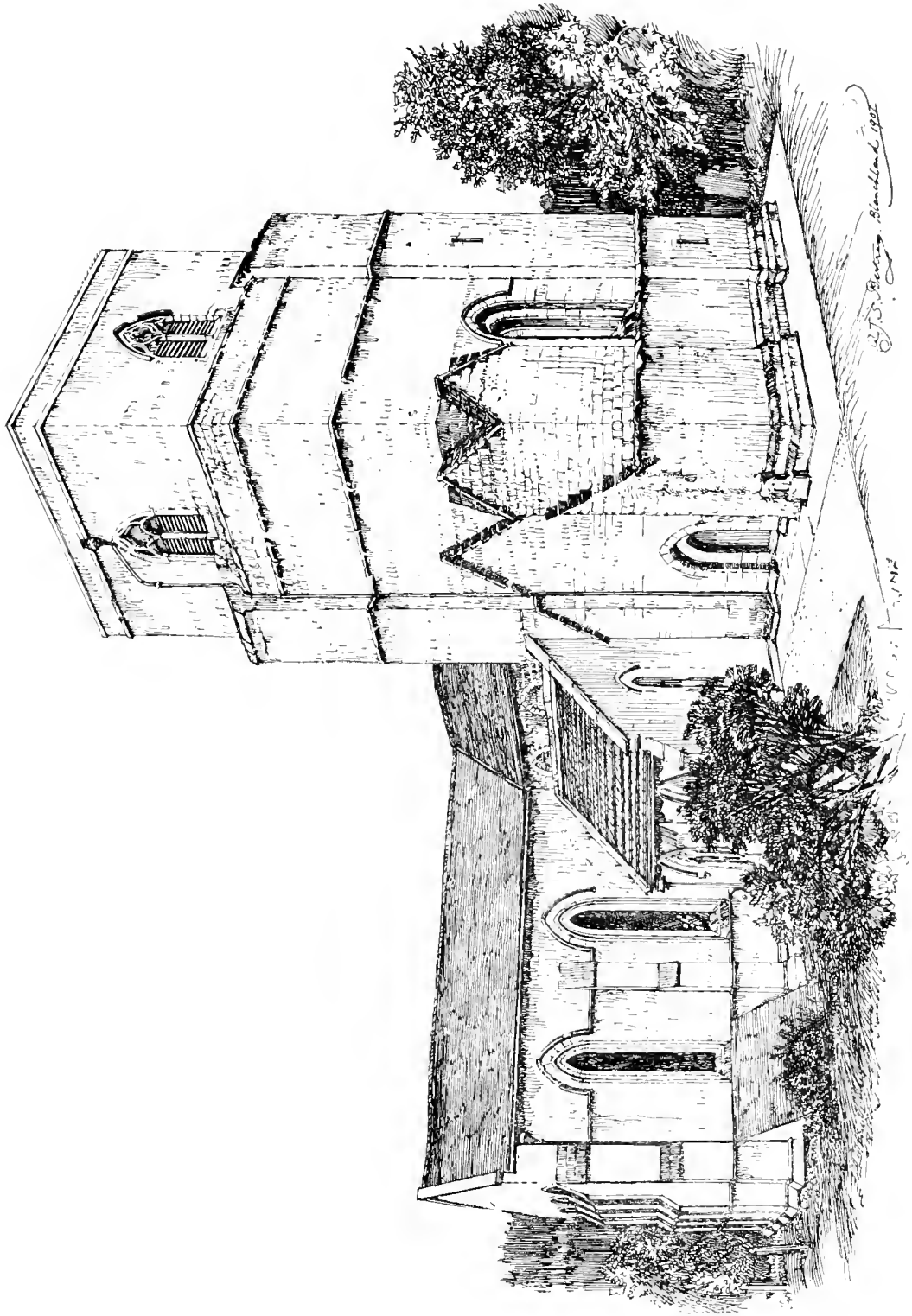
¹ 'Blanchland Races,' a tune for the small pipes, is printed in the *Northumbrian Minstrelsy*.

² At a court held July 6th, 1785, it was 'presented by the jury that there are no stocks within this manor for the confinement and punishment of offenders, and ordered that a pair of stocks shall be forthwith erected on a parcel of ground about six yards distant from the great door or gate leading to the church. It is further presented that the pound fold in the said manor is now out of repair, the walls thereof requiring to be pointed, and the top of the walls therein are falled down, etc.' *Minute Book* in the custody of Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh.

³ John Wesley visited Blanchland on Tuesday, March, 1747, and preached in the churchyard 'upon a large tombstone, round which, while I was at prayers, all the congregation kneeled down on the grass. They were gathered out of the lead mines from all parts; many from Allandale six miles off. A row of little children sat under the opposite wall, all quiet and still.' 'The little town,' at that time, was 'little more than a heap of ruins.' *Wesley's Journal*, March 24th, 1747.

⁴ Randal, *State of the Churches*,

⁵ *London Gazette*, 29th February, 1891.



BLANCHLAND CHURCH FROM THE NORTH EAST.

middle of that century, and it is very unlikely that, if one had been erected towards the end of the preceding century, it would be entirely rebuilt within a hundred years of its construction. An entire rebuilding of the church took place at Durham, when William de St. Carilef replaced the cathedral commenced by bishop Ealdhun in 995 by the present one, the foundations of which were laid in 1093. But at Durham the change in the constitution of the body from the old congregation, of neither monks nor regular canons, to a Benedictine monastery rendered such a proceeding desirable if not absolutely necessary, whereas at Blanchland the position remained practically the same. What the explanation may be it is very difficult to say; the canons must have had not only a church in which to carry on the required services, but domestic buildings of various kinds for their daily life and maintenance. Nor is it probable that the earliest buildings were of wood, for in the locality stone was more readily available than wood, a consideration that may be regarded, irrespective of the fact that at the period in question stone had become the ordinary, indeed the universal, material for churches and other offices of religious communities. The buildings erected for the use of the body on its foundation must have been of a temporary and provisional nature, for the circumstances of the case appear to make it certain that nothing which could be regarded as a fitting architectural structure was constructed during the twelfth century. Whatever the original conditions, the existing remains indicate that the church, and probably the domestic parts of the abbey which served the purposes of the abbot and canons during medieval times, were the work of two or more dates during the thirteenth century.

The church then built, which may be placed about the year 1225, consisted of a choir and nave, without transepts, aisles or tower. All that is left of that church is the north wall of the choir and some portion of the wall on the south side. Later additions did not increase its area to any great extent, which consisted of a north transept with an aisle or chapels, and a tower at its north end.

The buildings were of a simple character and were not extensive. In addition to the church there was a cloister garth on the south side, surrounded by the usual domestic buildings; those on the west side of the garth (now occupied by the inn called 'The Lord Crewe Arms,') comprise several portions of what probably formed the guest-house. The

cottages on the south side, built largely of medieval stones and exhibiting old masonry in the lower courses, no doubt represent the site of the frater, etc. There is, unfortunately, no visible evidence remaining of the eastern range except the returned member of the plinth course at the point D on the plan, which suggests that there was a building there.

The gatehouse to the west of the church is apparently on the site of the ancient one. Like the guest-house and the frater, it has been rebuilt on more than one occasion, and is now tenanted. On the general view the whole of the buildings which now form the village are shewn, and the church can be easily distinguished with the gatehouse, and the inn standing between them.

The earliest and chief member of the group of buildings is the original choir, commenced about 1225, restored 1752, and now used as the parish church. The dark shading on the plan indicates the eastern section of the original choir. In its present form, the choir measures sixty-four feet five inches in length by twenty-seven feet six inches in breadth.

As has already been stated, the ancient masonry of the choir is confined to the north and south walls, the east wall being entirely modern above the level of the plinth course, and the west wall being built when the present parish church was constructed. In the north wall are two lancet windows of two chamfered orders and hood-moulding on both the interior and exterior; the inner order, which is supported by nook shafts, has moulded capitals and bases, and on both sides there is a moulded string at the level of the sill. A similar window remains in the south wall, where also there are sedilia, consisting of three trefoil-headed seats; the heads are carried on shafts with moulded caps and bases. The wall has been thickened at the back of the sedilia on the exterior as indicated by the plinth moulding. The window over the place is not contemporary, and is of uncertain date. To the west of the sedilia is the moulded jamb of a doorway referred to below. The east end is now pierced by three modern lancets between buttresses. Whether the ancient buttresses (the external plinth mouldings are original) finished below the sill level as at Bywell church or resembled those now flanking the east end, it is impossible to say. There is no chancel arch and the extent and arrangement of the original choir are not apparent. It is very difficult to ascertain the size of the original nave, nor does it appear possible to



do that otherwise than by excavation. The north wall certainly proceeded westwards beyond the buttress at A on the plan, and if the arrangement of the buildings were a normal one, the nave would extend the length of the north cloister wall, and would include the fragment of walling at its west end, possibly proceeding to the point B in the north wall of the adjoining building, in which are two openings, one (the west) facing to the exterior and the other opening to the interior. The west wall of the nave of Bayham and Easby abbeys is so placed in relation to the claustral buildings. On the cloister side of the piece of walling just referred to is a short length of plinth moulding, and on the north side there is the outline of a lancet window, and below it a double piscina shown on the accompanying block. If the piscina be *in situ*, it occupies a most unusual position, placed as it is at the west end of an aisleless nave, but it is probably an insertion, and has been removed from the choir, where no trace of a piscina is to be found. It is below the level of the churchyard, and is not easily to be seen.



THE PISCINA, WEST END OF NAVE.

Close to it are two or three stones, slightly recessed, as if to give a bond for a screen or other wall; eastwards again is a half round pilaster, and still further to the east the jamb of a doorway opening into the north wall of the cloister.

The transept, which measures twenty-seven feet in length, has an eastward aisle of two bays. It is an addition to the church, erected not long after the choir was built; the external plinth of the choir is visible on the inside of the aisle. The uneven joints of the jambstones of the arch indicate that it has been broken through an existing wall. The arch opening is very tall, and the section of the jamb is a large filleted shaft, flanked with quarter round and chamfered members and moulded capitals and bases. The arch is of three chamfered orders, with a hood moulding towards the transept. The arches opening into the aisle or

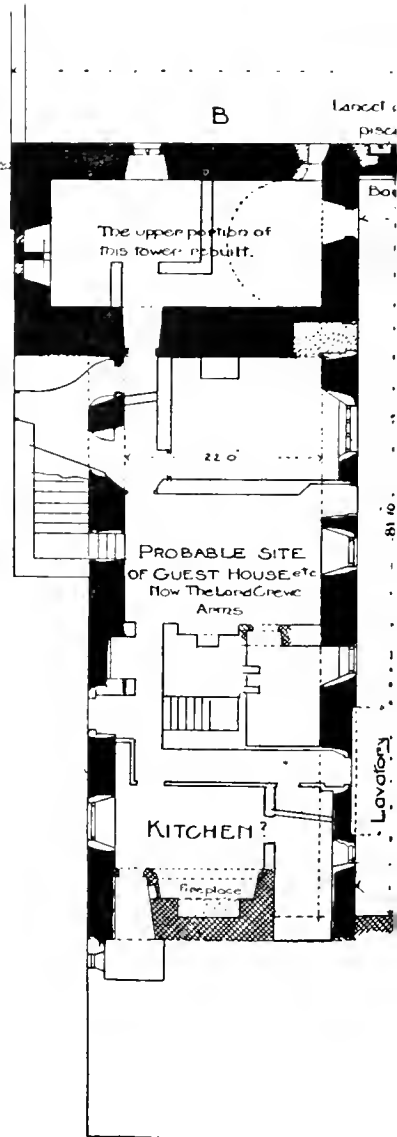
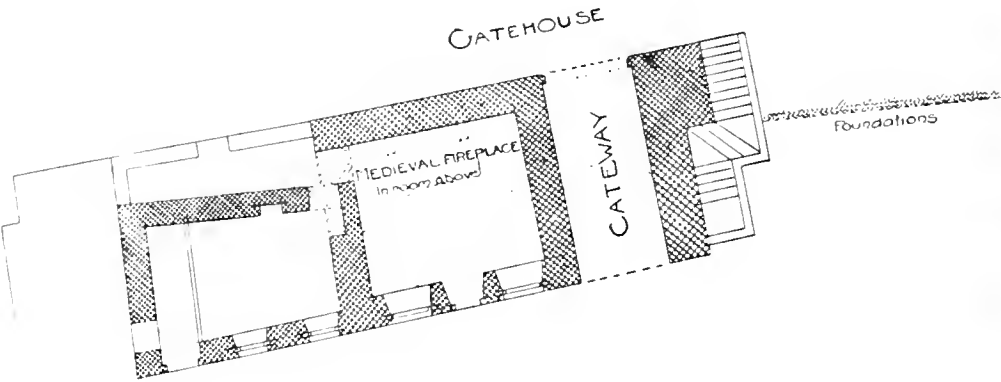
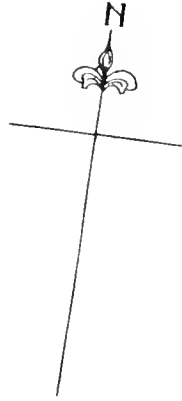
chapels on the east side are of two chamfered orders with hood-moulding, and spring in the middle from a large cylindrical pier and at the sides from moulded octagonal brackets. The transept is lighted on the west side by two windows of two pointed lights under a single head, the exterior order of the latter being supported by a nook shaft with moulded capitals. The windows have a hood moulding continued as a string. On the exterior the double moulded-plinth is stepped down two feet eight inches at the point A, and returned along the buttress on the site of the north nave wall. The buttress between the transept windows is destroyed above the plinth level.

To the north of the transept is a tower of three stages, the two lower stages being built about 1300, the upper one about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is a substantial structure, measuring on the inside fifteen feet two inches, and on the exterior across the buttress, thirty feet five inches. Among other uses it served the purpose of a porch, opening into the transept by a noble arch of three chamfered orders, the jambs being similarly shaped and having moulded capitals and bases. The external door on the west side gives access to the tower, whilst the door on the east side led into a chamber or chambers. The external door is of two moulded orders with hood-moulding, terminating at the apex in a carved finial; on the north side of the doorway is a trefoil-headed recess with rebated jambs. The door was secured by a stout bar, the hole for which is left in the south jamb. The east doorway is of two simple chamfered orders, having above it, on the east side of the tower, the sloping weather-moulding of the roof of a chamber into which the door opened; both doors have pointed segmental rear arches with relieving arch over. There are two windows in the lower stages of the tower, both placed high; they are deeply recessed on the exterior in arches of chamfered orders continued to the sill, with pointed segmental rear arches which have chamfered ribs. A circular staircase in the north-west angle gives access to the upper stages of the tower. On the exterior, moulded strings divide the lower stages, the second one terminating with a deep weathering. Shallow buttresses reach to the height of this weathering at the north-west angle and enclose the staircase. Similar single buttresses occur on the east and west sides. The enclosing buttresses at the north-east angle terminate in gablets at the level of the first stage. The third stage of the tower






THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY BLANCHLAND NORTH

GROUND

CHURCH



REFERENCE TO SHADING

-  C. 1225
-  LATER
-  C. 1300.
-  UNCERTAIN
-  MODERN

SCALE OF FEET



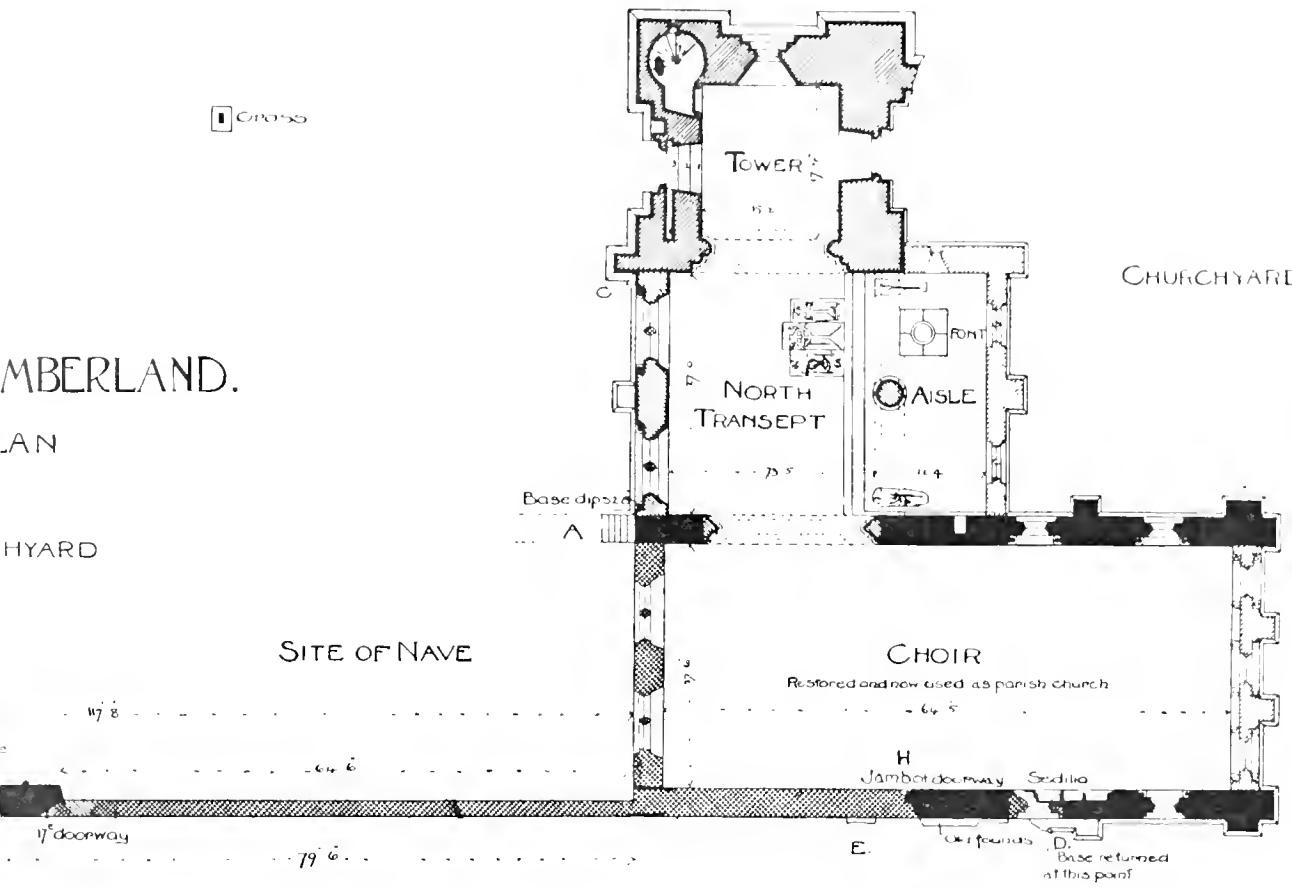
□ Cross

MBERLAND.

LAN

HYARD

CHURCHYARD



SITE OF NAVE

CHOIR

Restored and now used as parish church

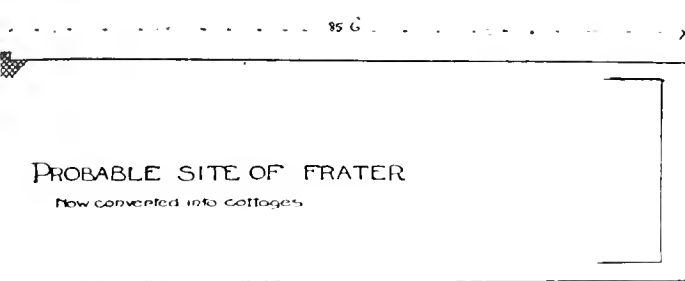
H
Jambor doorway Sedilia

Ukifourus D.
Base returned at this point

Probable site of
Sacristy, Chapter
House, etc.

CLOISTER GARTH

No structural remains visible



W H Knowles F.S.A.
Mens et Del Nov 1901.

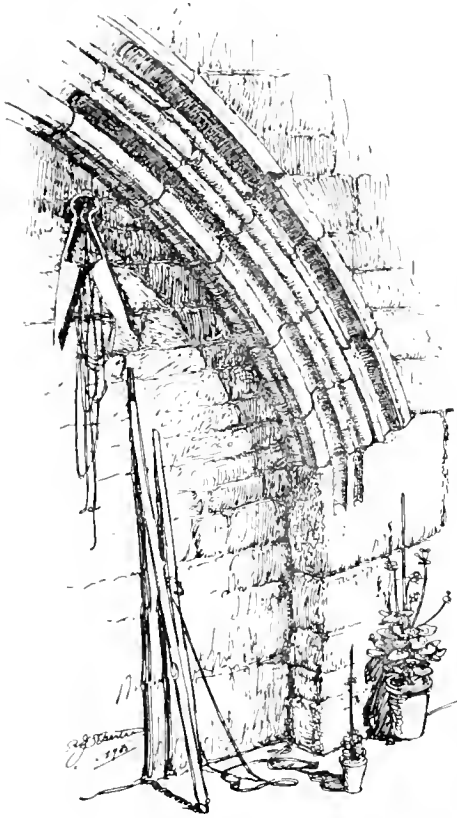
was, as above stated, added about 1350. It is without projection, with a simple moulded parapet and a double-light traceried window on its north, east and west sides. The weather-moulding of the high-pitched transept roof is the only feature on the south side. The plinth of the tower has a greater projection and is much heavier than the other plinths in the building; it is returned on the fragment of a wall projecting from the east side, and the mouldings finish on the west side at the point C on the plan.

It is almost certain that there never was a south transept, the indications of the old foundations on the south side of the choir being against such a supposition. The mouldings of the base course, at the point D on the plan, and some projecting toothings or bonding stones at E, are conclusive evidence that a group of buildings occupied the east side of the cloister garth. Local information as to the foundations existing there support this view, and although the arrangement of the buildings of the Praemonstratensian order was not always the same, it may be assumed that the sacristy, chapter house, etc., were at that place.

The moulded jamb of the doorway, at the point H on the plan, in all probability belonged to a door which led into the choir from the sacristy near the chapter house, and possibly from the dormitory which would occupy the upper floor of this group of buildings.

The range of buildings forming the west side of the cloister-garth has been repeatedly altered by the Radcliffes, the Forsters, and the Crewe trustees, and is now adapted to the purposes of an inn, under the title of the 'Lord Crewe Arms.' The walls of the ground floor are of medieval masonry, and can be easily traced to the extent shown on the plan. The buildings are on the usual site of, and suggest, with great probability, the position of the guest-house. The chamber adjoining the south wall of the nave still exhibits its early structural features. It has a semi-circular vault, and is entered from the cloister by a simple pointed doorway, segmental on the inside; it was originally lighted by two small double-light square-headed windows, one at the west end, and one on the north side, the latter being placed beyond the assumed west end of the nave of the church. The opening at the north-east corner is an inserted one, and opened from the vaulted apartment to the site of what has been assumed to be the nave. The insertion of the opening, as well as that of the piscina near to it, must be taken together and attributed to post-Reformation times. The

doorway on the south side, and that adjoining to it and passing under the modern staircase, have both shouldered heads. Another feature, contemporary with the thirteenth-century work of the church, is a wide segmental arch, at the south end of the east wall of this range (see the plan), with hood-moulding, forming possibly a recess for a lavatory. The large



THE LAVATORY ARCH.

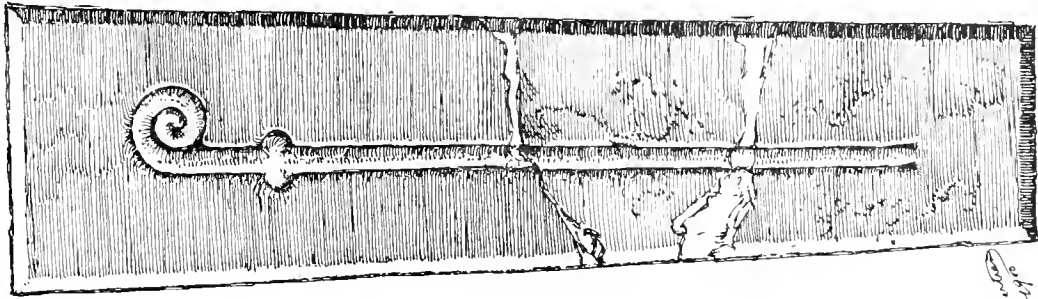
fireplace, occupying the south end of the inn, has a double chamfered flat four-centred arched head and jambs, and the small opening on the west side of it has a single chamfered three-centred arch, as has also another small opening, cross hatched on the plan, alongside of a large modernized fireplace. The first-mentioned fireplace is, no doubt, on the site and lines of a former one, possibly that of the original kitchen.¹ The upper floors of the inn are destitute of medieval work, the windows of the rooms over the vaulted chamber are square-headed, with rude trefoil cusping, and enclosed by square labels, and are possibly of a time after the dissolution of the abbey. The outer walls, surmounted by a battlemented parapet, are all of post-Reformation character. The remainder of the inn is not a century old.

A row of cottages, which contain in their walls and foundations various fragments of earlier masonry, appears to

coincide in position and extent with the refectory or frater, which enclosed the cloisters on its southern side.

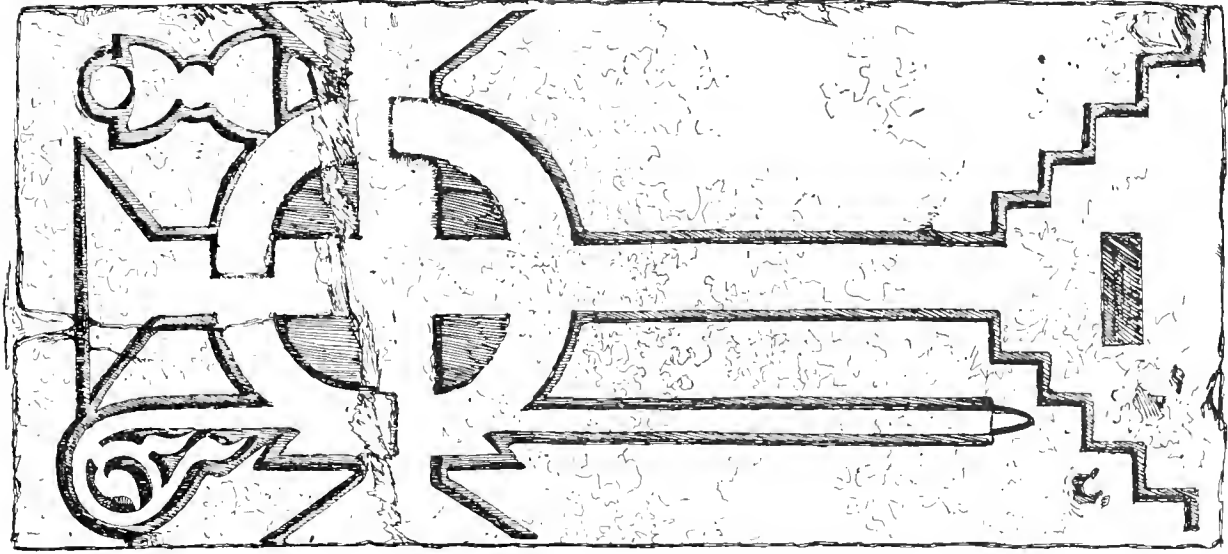
The cloister garth, eighty-one feet ten inches north to south, and about seventy-nine feet six inches east to west, is now a lawn attached to the inn. A little excavation below its surface would possibly reveal something more of the plan of the domestic buildings as to which much has necessarily been left to conjecture.

¹ Until recently this kitchen communicated by a stone staircase with the refectory range on the south side of the cloister.

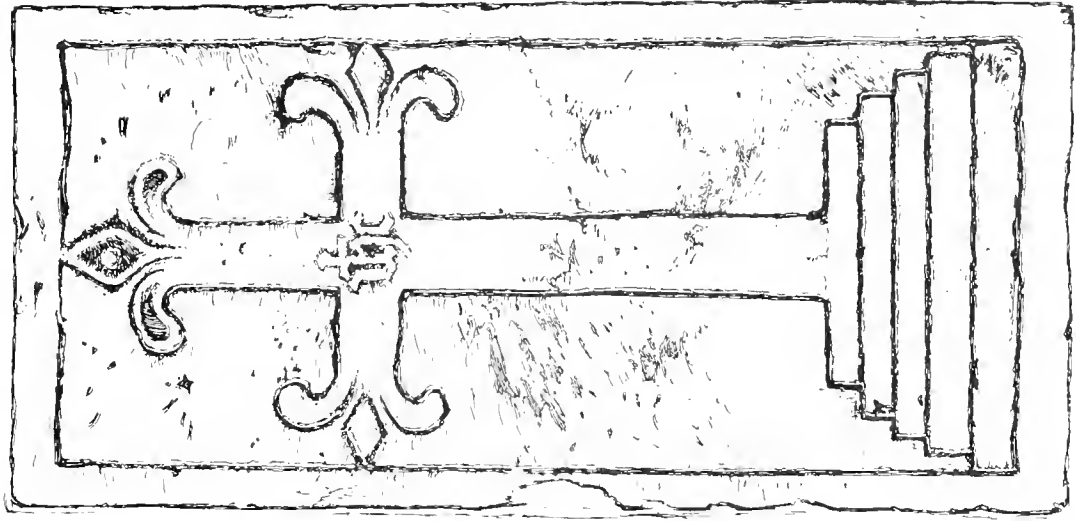


1

Blanchland



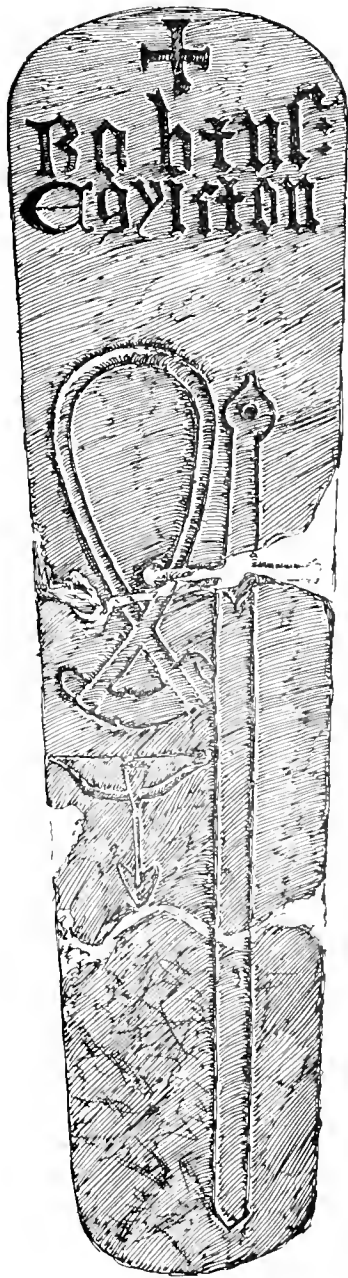
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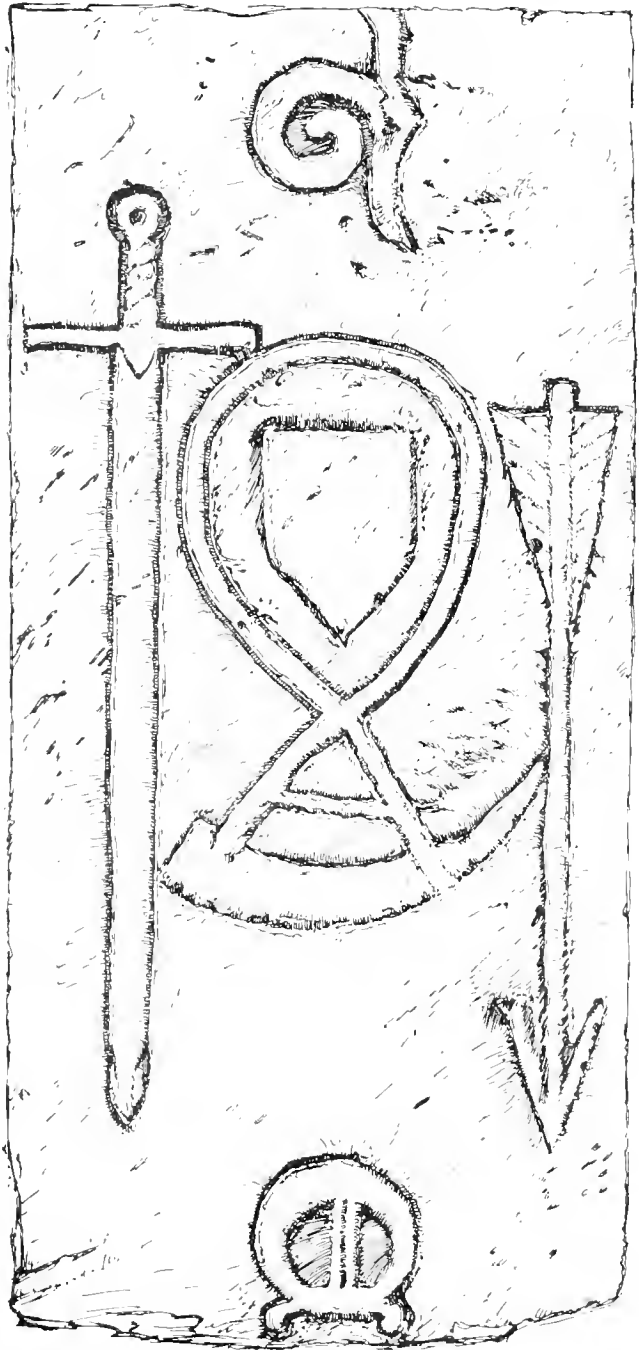
3



1, 2.—GRAVE COVER OF AN ABBOT OF BLANCHLAND.
3.—GRAVE COVER, PROBABLY OF A CANON OF BLANCHLAND.



1



2



1.—GRAVE COVER OF ROBERT EGYLSTON.
 2.—GRAVE COVER OF T[HOMAS] E[GGLSTON]

The weather mouldings of a roof which exist on the east side of the tower, clearly indicate that a building was once placed there. Whether the abbot's lodging was situated there, or whether it stood between the church and the river, south-east of the cloister, it is impossible to say, there being no evidence available.

The gatehouse, once probably the abbey gateway, as has already been stated, like the claustral buildings, has suffered much from rebuilding. The earliest and most interesting feature in it is a fireplace of a date about 1400. It is seven feet six inches in width, with chamfered jambs and oversailing corbel courses, which support the head and projecting hood. The windows in this room are placed in the southern or inner side, and there are fragments still left of earlier windows than those which now fill the openings. The smaller room has a flat roof, and the buttress and a chimney stack at the west end have some features which have a medieval look about them. The roof is enclosed by a battlemented parapet.

The foundations of a wall connecting the east side of the gatehouse with the west of the claustral block can be traced, and are shown on the plan.

The important series of grave-covers shown in the plates comprises two dedicated to the memory of ancient abbots, and another probably to a canon of the house. Two others preserve the memory of William (?) and James Eggleston, who were no doubt foresters of the abbot and convent. Among the fragments of stained glass preserved in one of the windows the white-robed figures of Praemonstratensian canons are to be seen. In the graveyard there is a very good churchyard cross; it is made



CHURCHYARD CROSS.

of millstone grit and is about eight feet high above ground. The church possesses a curious bible, printed at Oxford in 1727; a cup and paten, made in Newcastle in 1752, and a modern flagon, all of silver; also two plated flagons, which are kept in curious old wooden cases covered with embossed leather.¹ The register begins in 1753.

MINISTERS OF BLANCHLAND.

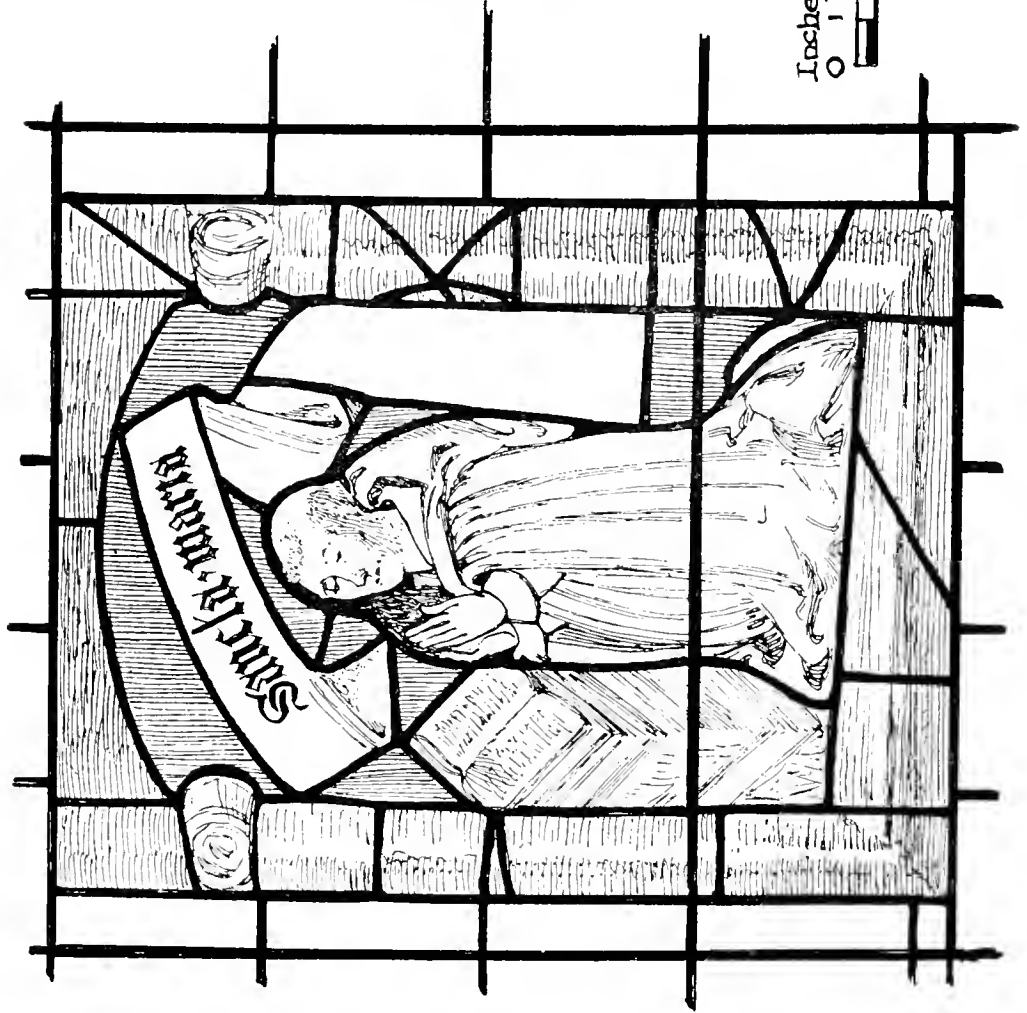
1753. Thomas Hudson, admitted January 25th, 1753 (Randal, *State of the Churches*), master of Hexham school and perpetual curate of Hunstanworth; died April 26th, 1784, aged 75. (M.I. Blanchland.)
1784. Hudson Barnett, nephew and previously sub-curate to his predecessor; also perpetual curate of Hunstanworth; died March 15th, 1811, aged 55. (M.I. Blanchland.)
1811. Richard Wallis, son of the Rev. Richard Wallis, curate of Simond-burn, and nephew of John Wallis, author of a *History of Northumberland*; he matriculated at Queen's Coll., Oxon., December 17th, 1772, at the age of 19; proceeded B.A. 1776; vicar of Seaham and perpetual curate of South Shields, 1783; author of a poetical description of Blanchland, entitled 'The Happy Village,' on the title page of which is an engraving by himself. He was a skilled etcher, and copies of his etchings are to be found in the hands of local collectors. It is said he never resided at Blanchland. He died May 5th, 1827, and was buried at Seaham.
1827. Robert Harrison, educated at Eton, some time lecturer of St. Hilda's, South Shields; died at Lastingham, Yorkshire, 1850, aged 77. (M.I. Blanchland.)
1850. Charles Thorp, son of the Rev. Charles Thorp, D.D., prebendary of Durham, archdeacon of Durham; of University Coll., Oxon.; matriculated November 24th, 1843, aged 18; B.A., 1850; M.A., 1851 (?); appointed vicar of Ellingham, 1855; died February 17th, 1880.
1855. John Gibson, of the University of Durham; B.A., 1837; M.A., 1838; admitted deacon, 1838; ordained priest, 1839; Fellow of the University of Durham; also held the perpetual curacy of Hunstanworth; was perpetual curate of Muggleswick, 1851-1855; died March 30th, 1863, aged 48. (M.I. Blanchland.)
1863. George Marsh Gurley, born at Scarborough April 3rd, 1825, being the youngest son of Mr. William Gurley of the island of St. Vincent, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Marsh the younger, rector of Ford. He was educated at St. Peter's school at York, and at St. Bees College; he served as curate at Cross Canonby and Warkworth successively, and died at Blanchland May 16th, 1887.
1887. John Charles Dunn, of St. John's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1873; ordained deacon 1874, and priest 1877; incumbent of Beadnell, 1878-1887.

MISCELLANEA.

* The church has been a large and handsome fabric, though now nothing more is standing than the chancel and the north cross ile, which have of late years been completely fitted up by Lord Crew's trustees at a great expense, to make a noble church. The echo was so great that by my father's directions a sailcloth partition was drawn across [the] wing, which helps to deaden the sound. The patronage is in Lord Crewe's trustees, who have built a very good house for the minister, and assigned him [blank] acres of land for a glebe. They allow him £30 per annum in lieu of tithes of land. The living has been twice augmented by lot, and once by benefaction from the trustees. The purchase lies in Shotley [Slaley] parish, is a very good one, bringing in £48 a year. The surplice fees *communibus annis* are about £1 10s.' Dr. John Sharp's *Minute Book* [1762-1792].

1792. There are two meadow fields adjoining the (parsonage) house on the east side, containing in the whole near 9½ acres, bordering) upon the high road on the south, there is a wood on the east and north sides, and the west side joins the village. These fields have a right of four stints on the east

¹ *Proc. of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 267. There is also a chair, in the back of which is a carved panel; 'on a shield in the centre are the letters **F. B. S.** and radiating from it are ribands bearing the inscription: **Mater . Dei . Memento . Mei . Ihesus . Maria.**' . . . *cf. Proc. of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. v. pp. 244, 246.



Inches
0 1 2 3 4 5 6



R. J. S. B.
1901.

STAINED GLASS IN WINDOW OF BLANCHLAND CHURCH.

pasture of Blanchland, commonly called the park pasture.¹ There are three gardens. . . . There is a farm called Blackburn, in the parish of Slaley, belonging to the curacy, containing 93 acres. *Terrier*, August 14th, 1792. *Arch. Acl.* vol. xvi. p. 311.

The trustees of Lord Crewe's charity in 1815 repaired the church at the expense of about £450, adding a complete new roof, raised the floor with small stones, flagged and pewed. The school house is in the churchyard, and joined to the north-west corner of the tower. It served as a sort of chapel till the abbey church was repaired, 27 years since. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection ; Bywell Guard Book.

October 2nd, 1828. A horrid road over moors ten times more dreary than Rimside or Harewood, to a very beautiful spot. Blanchland is the very gem and emerald of the mining district. Its old conventual and abbey shaped church, its verdant inclosures, its neat dwelling houses, and its abundant wood are seen to great advantage in contrast with the circumjacent lands. It seems to have been a pet place, a sort of hobby horse of Lord Crewe's trustees, and barring some detestable improvements in the ante-church, their labours and expenditure tell well. The impropriation of Blanchland belongs to this trust, and by it the church was substantially repaired in 1753, the onus however of reparation was, and still is, legally in the parishioners. The patronage belongs to Lord Crewe's trustees. The Rev. Mr. Harrison is minister, an old Etonian, and apparently a frank, open-hearted, and hospitable man. He was lately lecturer of St. Hilda's, in South Shields, and on his departure was presented by his hearers with a very beautiful silver tureen, value £200, which, together with a cup from the Mariners' Association, are exhibited with pride undismembered by his wife, and decently suppressed by Mr. Harrison himself. And why not be proud of them? I wish our profession could show more frequent tokens of their honest and fair popularity. Blanchland is the chosen retirement of Mr. Harrison, for although he has another small living in Yorkshire given him within these late few months by Lord Chancellor Copley, he tells me he shall decidedly continue at Blanchland.² His house and garden and grounds are remarkably neat. He has brought with him from Shields the true maritime affection for paint and whitewash, and although his immediate predecessor suffered everything to deteriorate, a more distant occupant, Mr. Barnet, had planted holly hedges and made such sort of decorations, which time matured and neglect could only deface, till the shears and pruning knife restored their operations.

The population of Blanchland is 410, the church holds 300. It is neatly pewed, and had not a rage for school-houses induced my predecessor to urge his co-trustees to spoil the ante-chapel and to intersect some tall and beautiful arches by a floor for an upstairs school, the entrance would have been very striking. I was at a loss what to do in the matter. It would have been a pity to destroy the schools merely on account of taste, so I contented myself with begging that at least a clear entry might be made to the church, that the schools might be made distinct, and that the children might be kept from all communication with the church. They have alternately service and sermon mornings and evenings throughout the year. Sacraments four times a year, the parish finding the elements. . . . They use the authorised versions of the psalms in singing.

The average of funerals is 12, christenings 12, marriages 4 per annum. The clerk is paid by the church cess. There are two churchwardens, one nominated by the minister and the other by the parishioners ; they have a select vestry of twenty-four who meet on Easter Tuesday. The parish has no endowment in the way of charity, but Lord Crewe's trustees maintain a schoolmaster and mistress, giving to the former £50 per annum and to the latter £20, with house and garden and ground.

The general character of the population is good, they are moral and sober, and neither the registers nor public fame give any credit to the idea that the average of human life is shortened in mining societies. In spite of all that is done for them in the way of church and schools, there are some ranters and more methodists. The inn is large and good, and there is a good picture of Lord Crewe. The vestry is distinct from the church, and is at present occupied by an old woman with a crockery shop ; I desired the churchwardens to look to their rights and secure them. The church cess is gathered by the poor rate, and 1d. per pound produces £3 4s.

¹ These fields have been separated from the stinted land, and have been conveyed to the benefice as glebe ; they comprise 18 acres, and are walled off. *Ex inf.* Rev. J. C. Dunn.

² Mr. Harrison changed his mind and went to Lastingham, where he spent the remainder of his life. *Ex inf.* Rev. J. C. Dunn.

Mr. Harrison stated his official revenue as under: house and garden and 12 acres of good grass land, at £40; a farm in Slaley called Blackburn, let for £70; £1,059 in the Bounty Office produces £35; a voluntary but usual donation from Lord Crewe's trustees, £30; Easter dues, £2; fees, £2 2s. I believe the item for the house includes the four stints in the park pasture. There are no tithes. Archdeacon Singleton's *Minute Book*,

1807. A Wesleyan chapel was built at Baybridge.

The lead mines of the district have been worked for centuries. By Letters Patent, dated March 23rd, 1475, Edward IV. granted the mine of Shyldeyu (Shilden), in Blanchland, and the mine in Alston Moor called Feccheroos,¹ to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, Henry, earl of Northumberland and others, to hold from the following Lady-day for the period of fifteen years, paying yearly one-eighth part of the pure silver to the king, and one-ninth part of 'lees ewrs' to the lords of the soil, and one-tenth part to the curate of the place.² On April 14th following, Walter Barsonhowson was appointed master-finer, purger, and divider of 'les ewres,'³ with such fees as might be agreed upon between him and the patentees.⁴

The Rev. John Hodgson, possibly while living at Lanchester (1804-1806), writes in his note-book:⁵

Shilden is the name of a brook and a narrow valley running north from the hamlet of Blanchland, to the length of about a mile and a half in cultivated ground. . . . It has a birch wood a small way up from the village on its east side, and above that a planted wood principally consisting of Scotch fir planted about thirty-two years since. The veins cross the vale immediately north of these woods, and are four in number, the first called Old Shilden, the second New Shilden, the third the Fell grove, because then wrought in unenclosed ground, the fourth is Stand Alone. The sills or strata which these veins intersect and which have been most productive of lead are, first the Slate Sill, from being worked in quartz-sandstone rock used in these parts as slate; second, Hipple Slate Sill, having its name, as is supposed, from one Hipple, who first worked the Old Shilden vein; the third, the High Ground Sill; the fourth, the Low Ground Sill, which two last are the most productive and contain the lead intermixed with chalcedony, which is not found in any of the other strata.

The veins incline to the north.

The Old Shilden has been much worked on the west side of Shilden burn in ancient times, as appears from the old pits and rubbish heaps which run west to the very top of the hill. These pits may be seen as far as the unimproved ground goes west and in a plantation of larches, and their several heaps and lines of stone overgrown with grass are traceable, one of which is nearly square and has sides about thirty feet long, in the Roman style. Messrs. Hall and Puller have had three engines here, one of seventy-inch cylinder has been lately sold to the owners of Walker Colliery, who are at present employed in removing it The late company, called the Derwent Mining Company, had also a steam engine upon a vein in Beldon, close by the brook, with the intention of working in the great limestone, but the stratum, though buried in Shilden, Ramshaw, and Beldon, has not been found to bear metal. At Ramshaw some metal was got, but not sufficient to bear the expense; very little in the other.

¹ *Query* Flecheroos, or Fletchers.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 15 Edw. IV. pt. i. memb. 22, p. 505.

³ Ore: 'In our patents for the Mines Royal is writ Ewre—but generally in our language we call that which is digg'd from the Bed of any Metal, *Oar*.' Sir John Pettus, *Metallick Words*, 1683, p. 96.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 15 Edw. IV. pt. i. memb. 12, p. 513.

⁵ The Rev. John Hodgson's Collection; Bywell Guard Book, p. 32.

[It is estimated that there were] 600 men employed in the groves in this country at a time. One mine—Old Shilden¹—is traditionally reported to be very ancient, [and] to have been wrought when only four lead mines in England [were] open! The present mine of Shilden is wrought in a vein in the freestone rock, in a coarse, silicious sandstone. The vein is filled up with a coarse chalcedony, intermixed with a dark blue stone of a hard quality, and sometimes beautifully covered with small quartz crystals. There is also fluor spar in the vein, but not plentifully Mr. Fenwick, the agent to Lord Crewe's trustees, has commenced a quarry of limestone in the wood on the north side of the abbey, and works it in the coal-mine manner.

On Bells,² or Bail hill, there is a very ancient heap of lead scoriae, as appears by a dry peat earth about three inches thick and covered with ling which lies upon it. In modern times it has been much reduced in size by people washing it and taking away the parts that contained lead to be smelted. The traces of troughs and gutters for washing are still observable. A large portion of the point of the hill is completely divested of soil in places, I conceive, where the operations have been carried on. In several spots the stones bear strong marks of fire and have coatings of vitrified lead upon them. The point of the hill fronts fully to the west, and has a deep open vale lying east and west before it, and further up Bolts-lawe, a place admirably adapted for a wind furnace.

Between Blanchland abbey and Acton burn, which is the boundary of the abbey estate in the east, there has been a paved road for carriages; it runs along the bottom of the declivity, and in the ground that has not been cultivated is often found in making drains and the ditches of fences. There is a piece of it in the same form immediately below the farm house called Cow Byers. The bailiff of the manor is certain there is no such appearance above the village of Blanchland, but cannot say whether it extends beyond Acton burn eastward. There is an old smelt mill at Acton,³ which till within this last twenty years was in full use. It was used by the Quaker Company, but now ruined by the present company without the leave of the trustees.⁴

¹ 1698, 22nd April. The house of John Ward at Shilden, in the parish of Shotley, set apart and appointed for Protestant dissenters to assemble together for religious worship, was licensed at Quarter Sessions. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection; Bywell Guard Book.

² *N.B.*—'Bell is a common name hereabouts for heaps of scoria.'

³ In 1690 William Forster of Bamburgh, gentleman, leases for a term of 21 years the mine called Jeffrey's grove, in Blanchland, to Thomas Rawlin of the city of Durham, and others, at a rent of the seventh part of the ore wrought. In a subsequent lease the rent was fixed at a tenth, and it was covenanted that the lessees were to work within a compass of 300 yards on either side of the grove. Documents quoted in Neasham, *North Country Sketches*, p. 222.

1744/5, January 1st. Deed of partnership between Thomas Marshall of Baybridge, parish of Shotley, Northumberland, gent., and Isaac Cookson of Newcastle, goldsmith (1), and Thomas Skottowe of Great Ayton, Yorkshire, esq., Jos. Blenkinsop of Newcastle, gent., Wm. Radley of South Shields, gent., and Henry Wilkinson of Gateshead, gent. (2), reciting that the said persons had agreed to undertake the smelting and running of lead ore into lead, the refining of lead and extracting of silver therefrom, and the casting of shot and sheet lead; that Marshall on their behalf, by deed bearing date August 20th, 1742, had agreed with Lord Crewe's trustees for a lease for 21 years of two acres of ground on which to erect buildings, work-houses, etc., on the west side of Acton-burn, a little below Acton mills, and that Isaac Cookson on their behalf had leased from John Hodgson of Elswick, for 14 years from May 1st, 1743, certain refining houses, with gardens and quay adjoining, in the manor of Elswick. Now this indenture witnesseth that the aforesaid agreements were made in trust by Marshall and Cookson for all the partners; that the partnership shall be divided into 32 parts, and that Marshall have two of them, and the other partners five each; that it shall continue for 21 years, and that they shall make up what is already advanced and expended to £3,200, etc. Extracted by Mr. R. Welford from Carr-Ellison deeds.

1764. To be sold, the lease of the smelting mill called Acton New Mill, for the term of 21 years from May-day next; and also the lease of the refinery and shothouse at the Meadow Foot in Elswick, etc. *Newcastle Courant*, February 25th, 1764.

Wallis, writing about 1769, mentions a sanative spring at Acton 'little inferior in medical virtues to the Unthank spring, especially as a pectoral, in removing obstruction and restoring appetite.' Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 17.

⁴ Further notices of the lead mines on Derwent may be found in Mackenzie, *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii. pp. 359-360; Parson and White, *Durham and Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 612, etc.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWBIGGIN.

The township of Newbiggin has an area of 2,444 acres, comprised in two unequal divisions.¹ The larger tract (1,606 acres) is separated from the county of Durham by the Beldon-burn, and is bounded by Harwoodshield-fell in Hexhamshire on the west, by the Devil's Water and Hexhamshire on the north-west, and by the Black-burn, the Reeding-burn, and Birkside-fell in Blanchland on the north-east. With the exception of some enclosures near Newbiggin-house in the eastern nook of the township and other enclosures at Newbiggin Hope to the north, it consists of extensive moors, rising at the Round-hill to an elevation of 1,400 feet above sea-level.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the lead mines were worked, there was a population of 396, but by the year 1821 this had shrunk to 69, and in 1891, when the last separate return was made, the population was 54.²

The first notice of Newbiggin in the barony of Bolbec seems to be in the inquisition taken after the death of Hugh de Bolbec II., in 1262, and apparently the vill at that time comprised a larger area than it does at the present time, for it is stated that there were at the place eleven husbandmen who held 88 acres worth yearly in fanns and works 46s. 9d., four cottars who held one and a half acres, and paid in fanns and works 5s.; the brew-house produced 5s.³ For some generations it remained in the hands of Hugh de Bolbec's descendants.

NEWBIGGIN SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Summa bonorum	Walteri fabri	...	...	...	...	1	2 5	unde regi 2 0½
..	Adae Brun	...	...	...	...	1	3 9	.. 2 2
..	Lucae Mundihod	...	...	...	...	1	2 10	.. 2 1
..	Johannis de Loncaster	...	...	...	...	1	19 2	.. 3 6¾
Summa totalis villae de Newbiging,		£5	8s.	2d.	Unde domino regi,	9s.	10¼d.	

Ralph de Greystoke, who died in 1323, at the time of his death was seised of two husbandlands in Newbigging, which comprised a toft and 16 acres of land then worth nothing, but which in times of peace paid

¹ By order in Council published in the *London Gazette*, February 27th, 1891, the township of Newbiggin was for ecclesiastical purposes severed from the chapelry of Shotley, when the southern part was annexed to Blanchland, and the northern and detached portion of it was annexed to Whitley-chapel.

² The Census Returns are: 1801; 1811, 396; 1821, 69; 1831, 60; 1841, 56; 1851, 68; 1861, 69; 1871, 79; 1881, 77; 1891, 54; [1901, 57].

³ *Inq. f.m.* Hugonis de Bolbec, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

10s. a year.¹ Twenty-three years later Newbiggin was raided and burned by the Scots.² In the settlement made by Sir John Stryvelyn, knight, at Belsay on June 13th, 1361, there were included two tenements and 40 acres of land and meadow at Newbiggin near Blanchland, held of the barony of Styford by the service of 1d. a year; they were worth in all issues 10s. a year.³ These two tenements, with 48 acres of land, were afterwards in the possession of Sir John de Middleton. At his death, August 9th, 1396,⁴ they passed to his widow, Dame Christina de Middleton, who in her lifetime, on the marriage of her son, Sir John de Middleton, with Isabel, daughter of Roger Thornton of Newcastle, settled Newbiggin, with her Derwent-side property, upon them.⁵ It is not known when or under what circumstances the Middleton lands at Newbiggin reverted to the lords of the Bolbec fee, but Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmorland, who died October 21st, 1425, was seised at the time of his death of four messuages in Newbiggin, each of which was worth 4d. a year beyond reprises, 60 acres of land worth 1d. a year, 40 acres of waste land, and 30 acres of wood which produced nothing because there was no underwood. Joan, countess of Westmorland, as parcel of her dower, held the third part of Newbiggin, and at her death, which happened November 13th, 1440, it was stated to comprise 7 messuages and 7 husbandlands, 3 cottages, and 100 acres of common pasture.⁷

Newbiggin is not mentioned in the Survey of the confiscated estates of the attainted earl of Westmorland made by Hall and Humberston in 1570.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN NEWBIGGIN, 1608. ⁸					Rent.		Value beyond rent.				
Tenant.	Tenement.	Former Tenant.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Christopher Denninge	1	Nicholas Ourd	...	By letters patent dated 8th Aug., 1606	—	0	12	8	1	0	0
Thomas Teesedale	...	1	Thomas Teeddale	...	By letters patent dated 13th May, 1595	0	10	9	1	3	4
Thomas Simpson	...	1	Henry Robinson	...	By letters patent dated 18th July, 1595	0	10	0	1	6	8

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Radulfi de Greystock, 17 Edw. II. No. 72.

² *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 21 Edw. III. No. 3. See above, p. 227.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Stryvelyn, 2 Ric. II. No. 49.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Johannis de Middleton, 20 Ric. II. No. 37.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Christianae uxoris Johannis de Middleton, 9 Hen. V. No. 54.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* of Ralf Nevill, earl of Westmorland, 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* of Joan, countess of Westmorland, 19 Hen. VI. No. 42.

⁸ Haggatt and Ward's *Survey*; Land Revenue Record Office *Surveys*, vol. 42.

TENANTS HOLDING BY LEASE IN NEWBIGGIN, 1608 (<i>continued</i>).						Rent.		Value beyond rent.					
Tenant	Tenement	Former Tenant.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Thomas Simpson	...	1 Rowland Stevenson	By letters patent dated	for 40									
			8th Aug., 1606	...	years	0	12	8	1	0	0		
John Pearson	...	1 Cuthbert Pearson	...	By letters patent dated	for 40								
			8th Aug., 1606	...	years	0	13	4	1	6	8		
William Denning	...	1 Thomas Denning	...	"	"	—	1	1	4	2	0	0	
"	"	1 John Pattinson	...	By lease expired	...	—	0	7	0	0	15	0	
Elizabeth Carre, widow	one cotehouse	...	...	By letters patent dated							
			8th Aug., 1606	...	—	0	1	0	0	3	4		
William Frend (?)	...	one house, shop and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre	"	"	—	0	0	4	0	5	0		
George Carre	...	two intakes called Black-burn, taken out of the common				0	7	8	0	13	4		
Michael Walton	...	one close called Blacke Struders, and part of the water com mill called March-burn mill, without any evidence shoven unto us	0	6	0	0	13	4	
Sum total of the rents						£5	2	9	£10	6	8

There was a suit in the Court of Exchequer, in 1623, relating to the estate of John Denning, who had held a lease of certain tenements in Newbiggin under Queen Elizabeth, which lease having expired, was renewed in 1606 by his sons Christopher and William, a younger son Thomas being at that time a minor. The latter, after attaining his majority, felt aggrieved at his exclusion from the benefit of the new lease, and brought his complaint before the courts.¹

Certain lands in Newbigginge, Shotley, Slaley, Bolbec, and Bywell, of the yearly rent of £27 16s. 10d., were included in the comprehensive grant made by Charles I. on June 2nd, 1625, in consideration of large sums of money advanced to the Crown, to Edward Allen, Robert Ducie, George Whitmore, and others, aldermen and citizens of London, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage.²

It is probable that Newbiggin was acquired, together with Blanchland, by the Forsters of Bamburgh through the marriage of Nicholas Forster with Jane, daughter of Anthony Radcliffe.

The proprietors of Newbiggin in 1663 were Dame Elizabeth Forster and William Dining, who were rated for the same at £20 per annum.³ The former, who held the Blanchland estates in dower, died soon afterwards

¹ P.R.O. *Exchequer Depositions*, 21 James I. Easter Term, No. 16. Among those who made depositions in the suit were Robert Egleston of Hunstanworth, yeoman, aged 52, and Alexander Egleston of Newbiggin, yeoman, aged 55.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Chas. I. pt. 4.

³ Book of Rates; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 286.

and was succeeded by her husband's grand-nephew, Sir William Forster of Bamburgh.¹ He apparently sold Newbiggin in 1666, at the same time as he sold Belford, to Francis Forster, fourth son of Thomas Forster of Adderston.² Francis Forster was residing in the South Bailey at Durham when he made his will,³ on July 15th, 1681, and gave the township of Newbiggin, the farm called Mount Royal or Royal Mount, with other estates in trust for his two daughters Elizabeth and Frances, then under age. The latter died unmarried, and the former became wife of the Hon. Charles Montagu, fifth son of Edward, earl of Sandwich, and their only son, James Montagu, sold Newbiggin, Newbiggin Hope, Ridding, and Mount Royal before the year 1720 to John Ord of Newcastle and Fenham.⁴

1720, March 30th. Will of John Ord of Newcastle, gent. I give to my wife Anne £100 per annum out of the manors of South and North Gosford and lands at Gesmond purchased by me of John and Edward Jeffreys, esquires,⁵ and lands in the parish of Hunstanworth. The said lands at Hunstanworth to go to my son Ralph Ord, to whom they are limited. I also give to my wife £100 per annum out of my manor of Fenham and £50 per annum out of my lands, etc., in Leeds and Lofthouse, co. York (she to surrender the said lands to my son Ralph), also my new dwelling-house in Newcastle held by lease under Christopher Young, practiser in physick, and my house at Elswick. I give my lands in the parishes of Morpeth and Mitford to my son Thomas and his lawful heirs, remainder to my son Robert and his lawful heirs, remainder to my son James and his lawful heirs, remainder to my son Henry and his lawful heirs, remainder to the heirs of my body, remainder to John, son of my brother Thomas Ord, deceased, remainder to George, another son of my said brother Thomas, remainder to my brother William Ord, remainder to his son Thomas. I give the manor of Hunstanworth, the advowson of the church and my lands there, my lands at Newbiggin, Newbiggin Hope, Ridding, and Mount Ryal, co. Northumberland, lately purchased of James Montagu, esq., and George Baker, esq., to my son Ralph Ord in tail male. I give the township of Derwent Crook and the mines there and under Deckham's-house farm, *alias* Mitford farm, in the parish of Gateshead, my lands, etc., at Prudhoe, charged with an annuity of £50 to Mrs. Lucretia Stanley, and my house at Elswick to my son Robert Ord in tail male. I give my lands in Dotland, the Hill, Fogget, Smelting Sike, Wagtail, and Fenhouse in the parish of Hexham, lately purchased of John Rowland, senior and junior, and William Dodd, also my messuage without Pandon Gate, and my messuage in the Dogg-bank to my son James in tail male. I give my tenth part of the manor and tythes of Elswick and my lands there, my houses at the foot of the Flesh Market, Newcastle, and in Mannell's Chair, to my son Henry Ord. I give my Dean and Chapter farm at Edmundbyers to my brother William Ord for life, then to his son Thomas. My daughters Ann, Elizabeth, Alice, and Ursula each £3,000 when married. My nephew Thomas Hardwick, gent., to whom I have mortgaged part of my lands, etc., at Leeds, he to have the £200 a year for life. My servant Ralph Fetherstonhalgh, who hath faithfully served me for 30 years, and Eleanor his wife. My son Thomas's wife and children. I give to the Master and Brethren of Jesus Hospital, Newcastle, a rent charge of £1 6s. 8d. per annum out of a messuage in the Bigg Market, also 6s. 8d. out of a messuage in the Side. I confirm the assignment of Magdalen

¹ See pedigree of Forster of Bamburgh, vol. i. of this work, p. 156. ² *Ibid.* p. 229. ³ *Ibid.* p. 392.

⁴ See *Newcastle Hostmen*, Dendy, Surt. Soc. No. 101; and also pedigree of Ord, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 107, 433.

⁵ The rent charge of £100 was purchased by John Ord in 1711 from John and Edward Jeffrey for the sum of £2,000. It was originally granted by Robert Brandling to Henry Hilton, 'baron of Hilton,' who paid £1,000 for it, and in 1650 conveyed it to trustees as a provision for his wife, Alice Hilton. The trustees sold it in 1662 to John Jeffrey. It was purchased in 1758 from Robert Ord, the Chief Baron, by Charles Brandling of Gosforth for the large sum of £4,000. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'M,' p. 156.

Close to the Charity School of St. John's parish by a person yet unknown but to Mr. Robert Thomlinson and myself, and I desire my son Thomas to assist it and recommend it to the worthy and charitable Corporation of Newcastle. I give to my son Ralph £2,000, to my son Robert when 21 £2,000, to my son James when 21 £3,500, to my son Henry when 21 £1,000. My sons Thomas, Ralph, and Robert to be executors. My five daughters. Codicil. I give the King's Meadows and the Meadow foots fishery lately purchased of William Jenison, clerk, to my son Henry. My daughter Alice has married Abraham Dixon, merchant. Proved 1721. Raine, *Test. Ebor.* vii. p. 105.

John Ord had married for his second wife Anne, daughter of Michael Hutchinson of Lofthouse near Leeds, and to Ralph Ord, the eldest surviving son of the marriage, he gave Newbiggin, Hunstanworth, and other estates. Ralph Ord, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, May 18th, 1719,¹ did not long survive his father, but dying at Hampsthwaite² about 1724, was succeeded by his younger brother Robert Ord.³ The latter, who settled in Edinburgh and attained the rank of Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland⁴ and Temporal Chancellor of Durham, was a notable man of his time. His issue male failed in 1814, when Newbiggin passed to Robert Capper,⁵ son of the Chief Baron's eldest daughter Mary, and remained in the hands of his descendants until about 1863, when it was purchased by Edward Joicey, father of Mr. Edward Joicey, the present owner.

The smaller of the two portions into which the township of Newbiggin is divided is triangular in shape, and comprises an area of 838 acres, having a western exposure rising from the Devil's Water, which at this place is its western boundary, to Emley-fell, with an elevation of 1,196 feet on the south-east. It contains the homesteads of Apperley, Emley, Gingleshaugh, and Viewley.

The only early notice of the place, so far as is known, is in a grant from the Crown by letters patent dated May 20th, 1359, to Roger de Widdrington of lands in Elmeley, Apirley, and West Heddon, formerly belonging to Roger de West Heddon, attainted for taking part in Gilbert de Middleton's rebellion against the late king.⁶ Two hundred and ten years later, John Swinburne of Chopwell, also for rebellion, forfeited certain lands

¹ *Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. i. p. 385.

² 1724, May 23rd. Administration of the personal estate of Ralph Ord, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, dying at Hampsthwaite, granted to Robert Ord, the brother. Raine, *Test. Ebor.* iv. 58.

³ Robert Ord was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, June 30th, 1718. *Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. i. p. 581.

⁴ Here I obtained a promise from Lord Chief Baron Orde that he would dine at my house next day [Monday, 16th August, 1773]. . . . This respectable English judge will be long remembered in Scotland, where he built an elegant house and lived in it magnificently. His own ample fortune, with the addition of his salary, enabled him to be splendidly hospitable.⁵ Boswell, *Life of Samuel Johnson*, London, 1835, vol. iv. p. 18. Cf. Welford, *Men of Mark*, sub William Ord.

⁵ Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 229, under Bingfield, where there is a sketch pedigree of Ord and Capper.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edw. II. pt. i. memb. 8.

in Elmeley and Apperley which are described as comprising a tenement with garden and orchards, and 48 acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, of the yearly value of 56s. 8d., in the occupation of George and John Armstrong, also a fulling mill on the Devil's Water of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., let to William Ladley.¹ These tenements in Elmeley and Apperley were granted in 1606 to Sir John Fenwick, knight, for a term of forty years at the reserved rent of 56s. 8d.,² and the fee simple was granted on September 27th, 1610, to George Salter and John Williams, both of London,³ in part satisfaction for a large sum of money.

It is not known how Emley⁴ and Apperley came into the possession of the Claverings of Axwell. When Bolbec common was enclosed in 1771, John Clavinger obtained an allotment of 360 acres in lieu of his right of common of pasture appurtenant to Emley⁵ and Apperley. These places now belong to the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir Henry Clavinger, bart.

At the extreme north of the township there is a small holding with a ruined homestead on a sheltered haugh, near the Devil's Water. It is named Gingleshaugh, and formerly belonged to a Quaker family bearing the appropriate name of Makepeace, one of whom was buried in the little garden attached to his house. John Makepeace of Gingleshaugh was buried at Slaley, September 28th, 1733,⁶ and in the following year Samuel Makepeace voted at the election of knights of the shire.⁷ Soon afterwards the place passed into the possession of the family of Ward. Job Ward, in 1771, received an allotment of 52 acres in lieu of the right of common of pasture upon Bolbec common appurtenant to Gingleshaugh, and in 1774 voted at the election of knights of the shire.⁸ In 1826 and 1832 George Ward voted for Gingleshaugh,⁹ which, together with the small farm of Viewley, now belongs to Mr. T. Taylor of Highclere, Slaley.

¹ Hall and Homberston's *Survey*, Q.R. Misc. Books 37, 38, folio 219 b.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Jas. I. pt. 23. The grant comprised a newly-built tenement called Rydlam Hope, and an enclosed pasture there with grazing for 300 sheep, under the rent of 20s.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 8 Jas. I. pt. 39.

⁴ To be sold to the best bidder at Mr. Smith's at Blanchland, on Wednesday, the first day of August next, eight hundred bings of lead ore, well washed and fit for smelting, and now lying at Emley Fell grove, within the manor of Bulbeck. John Bell of Nuckton will shew the same; the money to be paid at Martimas. *Newcastle Courant*, July, 1705.

⁵ Old Thomas Teasdale of Emley was buried at Slaley some time in 1725.¹ *Shotley Register*, 1738, 24th June. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Emley. My brother Michael Teasdale, my sister Jane Collingwood, and my brother-in-law George Simpson; my tenement called Moor-house; my wife Elizabeth Teasdale. Proved 28th December, 1739. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

Michael Teasdale of Emley was buried 21st December, 1739. *Slaley Register*.

⁶ *Slaley Register*.

⁷ *Poll Book*.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

PARISH OF SLALEY.

The parish of Slaley presents one of the rare instances, in the county, in which the ecclesiastical and civil boundaries are conterminous, comprising, as it does, a single compact township of 7,517 acres. It is bounded on the north by Dipton wood and other parts of the parish of Corbridge, on the east by various townships, members of the two Bywell parishes, on the south by Blanchland, Newbiggin, and Espersields, whilst on the west it is divided by the Devil's Water¹ from Hexhamshire. The southern parts of the parish are largely occupied by the sterile, peaty moors once part of the great common of Bolbec, now called Langish-fell, Dukesfield-fell, and Coalpitts-fell; near the homesteads, however, and in the vicinity of the village of Slaley are some rich old grass pastures. The village,² which from Town-head to Town-foot is a mile in length, stands within the 700 feet contour line; it comprises about 32 stone-built cottages and farm houses (some of which retain their old roofs of grey stone slates or heather thatch), and a church and parsonage.³ There are many small estates and farms, although very little land is now under the plough. The district is well watered by numerous burns and sikes. The population in 1901 was 363.⁴

A member of the barony of Bolbec, Slaley, or Slaveley, was, in early times, held by a family taking its name from the place, several members of which bore the Christian name of Gilbert. Wibertus or Gilbert de Slaveleia, the first of the name on record, is mentioned in the letter addressed to Henry II. by Walter de Bolbec about the year 1168, as holding lands of the barony of Bolbec by the service of one knight's

¹ Amongst the other streams are the March-burn, Heron's-burn, Black-burn, Reaston-burn, Strother-burn, Trygill-burn, Stoney-burn, Kiln-burn, and Esperley-sike.

² About a mile from the village, situated on the road to Hexham, is a wayside inn under the sign of the 'Traveller's Rest.' The following lines are painted on the sign-board:

'When you go by and thirsty be,
The fault's on you and not on me;
Fixed here I stand and hinder none,
Refresh, pay, and travel on.'

³ There is an endowed school (rebuilt in 1873). The Free Methodists have a disused chapel, built in 1857, and also, on another site, a new structure erected in 1900.

⁴ The Census Returns are: 1801, 585; 1811, 558; 1821, 582; 1831, 616; 1841, 547; 1851, 581; 1861, 561; 1871, 468; 1881, 427; 1891, 417; 1901, 363.

fee.¹ The name of Wilbert or Gilbert de Slauele occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1170,² as owing five marks, 'that he enter not into the pleas made in time of war;' he paid this sum into the treasury and received his discharge in the following year.³ Sixty-seven years later another Gilbert de Sclaueley owed five marks for a false claim;⁴ he paid five marks into the treasury in 1239 and had his discharge.⁵ The same Gilbert is stated to have held Slaveley from Hugh de Bolbec as the fee of one knight of ancient feoffment,⁶ and it was probably he who gave the church of Slaley, with a carucate of land for its endowment, and common of pasture for 260 sheep, to the prior and convent of Hexham.⁷ There are several small suits relating to Slaley on the Assize Rolls of this period.

In 1256, Walter son of Roger de Slaueley was charged by Thomas son of Mansell with not doing suit at Slaley mill; and at the same assizes the latter was himself charged with disseising Henry de la Val of his common of pasture at Slavelye. Robert son of Gilbert de Slaley was one of Thomas's bailsmen.⁸ William de Slaueley was in possession of the fee, 14th November, 1262.⁹ In 1279, a certain Adam Melfel of Slaveleye was a prisoner at Newcastle, and his chattels (*catalla*), seized by the sheriff, were sold for 19s. 8d.¹⁰ In July, 1283, Roger de Lancaster and Philippa his wife entered into an agreement with William de Slaueleye and Alice his wife respecting common of pasture in Slaveleye.¹¹ Four or five years afterwards, there were proceedings against Roger de Lancaster and Philippa, his wife, who, with William de Colepottes and others, were alleged to have disseised the prior of Hexham, the above-named William de Slaueley, and other free tenants in Slaley. It was stated that the prior held one-sixteenth part of the vill by the grant of Walter de Bolbec, and that the said William de Slaueley held his lands by the grace of [blank] de Bolbec, ancestor of the said Philippa.¹²

¹ *Liber Niger Scaccarii*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 302.

² *Mag. Rot. Pip.* 16 Hen. II.; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 17.

³ *Ibid.* 17 Hen. II.; *ibid.* p. 19. ⁴ *Ibid.* 22 Hen. III.; *ibid.* p. 188. ⁵ *Ibid.* 23 Hen. III.; *ibid.* p. 190.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill*; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 205.

⁷ *Inspecimus* of 1298 in *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 112. Surt. Soc. No. 46.

⁸ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, pp. 27, 30. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolebek, 46 Hen. III. No. 25. ¹⁰ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 344.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 9-12 Edw. I.; Duke of Northumberland's *Transcript*, p. 180.

¹² *Ibid.* 16 Edw. I.; *ibid.* p. 257.

Several charters¹ of this period belonging to the Rev. William Greenwell refer to the mill and land at Slaley.

¹ Omnibus Willelmus de Sclaueley Noveritis me concessisse Willelmo filio Thomae de Kellawe totam medietatem molendini de Sclaueley cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, scilicet, quicquid prius in eodem molendino habui, sine aliquo retinemento. Habendam et tenendam praed. Willelmo, heredibus vel assignatis suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, cum sectis et operacionibus ad praed. molendinum pertinentibus. Ita libere et quiete in introitibus et exitibus, viis et semitis cum stagno ejusdem molendini, cursu et conductu aquae tam superius quam inferius sicut ego Licebit etiam praed. Willelmo heredibus turbas capere et fodere infra dominium meum de Sclaueley, et licite asportare ad reparacionem et facturam eorundem molendini, stagni et aquae conductus usque praed. molendinum ubi sibi commodius viderint, et molas infra feodum meum de Sclaueley querere et asportare sine contradicione mei et heredum meorum in perpetuum. Concedo etiam pro me et heredibus meis quod non faciemus de cetero nec fieri permittemus aliquod molendinum infra feodum de Sclaueley per quod molendinum praed. Willelmi in aliquo pejoretur seu deterioretur. Reddendo inde michi unam rosam ad Nativitatem Sci Johannis Baptistae Hiis testibus. Hugone de la Vale, Roberto del Eyle de Wodeburne, Roberto de Meneuille, militibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, Roberto de Botelande, Rogero de Toggesden et aliis. Datum apud Hextildesham, die martis prox. post festum Sci Nicholai Episcopi, anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto decimo [1287]. [Sigillum deest.]

Omnibus Willelmus de Sclaueley Noveritis me concessisse Willelmo filio Thomae de Kellawe sexaginta acras terrae cum pertinenciis de vasto meo in Sclaueley. Habendas et tenendas praed. Willelmo et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate et cum communa pasturae ad omnimoda averia sua vel tenencium suorum infra divisas de Sclaueley. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unam rosam ad festum Sci Johannis Baptistae Volo etiam quod praed. Willelmus de Kellawe heredes vel assignati sui possint praed. lx acras terrae includere et ad culturam redigere, edificare et omne commodium suum inde facere, salva michi et heredibus meis et hominibus de Sclaueley communa pasturae tempore aperto Hiis testibus. Dominis Hugone de la Vale, Roberto de Meneuille, Roberto de Insula de Wodeburne, militibus, Willelmo de Tyndale, Alano filio Ricardi, Rogero de Toggesdene et aliis. [Sigillum deest.]

Anno Graciae M. CC. octogesimo octavo ad festum Sci Martini in hyeme facta est haec convencio inter Willelmum de Sclaueley ex una parte et Willelmum filium Thomae de Kellawe ex altera, videlicet, quod praed. Willelmus de Sclaueley concessit et ad firmam dimisit praed. Willelmo de Kellawe duas marcas redditus cum pert. in Sclaueley, annuatim percipiendas, videlicet, de Gilberto Husband, 11s.; de Ricardo Alde, 3s. 6d.; de Ada fullone, 3s.; de Symone molendinario, 3s.; de Thoma de Wellum, 2s.; de Philippo de Merley, 12d.; de Thoma Totty, 15d.; de Rogero filio Agnetis, 8d.; de Bernardo, 15d.; tenentibus meis in Sclaueley, medietatem, scilicet, ad festum Sci Martini in hyeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten. Habendas ad terminum octo annorum pro quadam summa pecuniae quam dictus Willelmus de Kellawe mihi prae manibus pacavit Et bene licebit praed. Willelmo de Kellawe praed. tenentes meos et etiam omnia tenementa sua in Sclaueley, ad quorumcumque manus praed. tenementa devenerint, distringere quousque eis de praed. redditu plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et si contingat quod praed. Willelmus de Kellawe heredes vel assignati sui impediantur, quin possint praed. tenentes meos et tenementa sua distringere vel si rationabilem districtionem non invenerint, quod ex tunc possint distringere omnia tenementa mea in Sclaueley usque ad solucionem praed. redditus plenarie faciendam. Et ad majorem hujus convencionis securitatem dictus Willelmus de Sclaueley dicto Willelmo de Kellawe hos plegios invenit, videlicet, Robertum Waukelyn, Johannem de Alaynscheles, Thomam de Wellum, Willelmum de Merley, Willelmum Frere et Willelmum filium Roberti de le Scheles, quorum quilibet in solidum manucepit pro se et heredibus suis ad praed. convencionem fideliter et sine dolo observandam Hiis testibus. Hugone de la Vale, Thoma de Diuelstone, Roberto de Skyptone, Nicholao de Yetham, Roberto de Botelande, Willelmo de Tyndale et aliis. [Sigillum deest.]

Omnibus Emericus de Kellawe Noveritis me concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse Willelmo de Hewardlawe totam partem meam molendini de Sclaueley cum suis part. Habendam a termino Pentecostes Anno Dni. M. CC. nonagesimo octavo usque terminum sex annorum proxime sequentium plenarie completorum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis viginti solidos bonorum sterlingorum medietatem ad festum Sci Martini in hyeme et aliam medietatem ad festum Pentecostes. Et si ego Emericus vel quis nomine meo ad firmam meam praedicti molendini eaverit recipendam post octavum diem praedicti termini expensam fecerit causa praedictae firmae recipiendae, idem Willelmus de Hewardlawe vel quisumque molendinarius habeat allocacionem de expensa faciet Hiis testibus. Willelmo de Tindale de Corbrygge, Petro le Harpour, Willelmo de Alayne helis, Willelmo frere de Sclaueley, Willelmo Pull, Alano dicto Solet et aliis. [Sigillum deest.]

Anno Dni Millesimo CCC octavo ad festum Pentecostes facta fuit haec convencio inter Emericum de Kellawe ex una parte et Johannem de Alayncheylis ex altera, videlicet, quod idem Emericus concessit

Towards the end of the thirteenth century the local owners of Slaley seem to have been in a declining condition. In 1288 William de Slaueley leased certain rents to William, son of Thomas de Kellawe. About the same time he made a grant to the same William de Kellawe of sixty acres of land out of his waste at Slaley, and, by another deed dated 1287, granted him a moiety of the mill of Slaley. The person who thus became possessed of this property belonged to an ancient stock (which took its name from Kellaw, in the county of Durham), and was a brother of Richard de Kellawe, who became bishop of Durham in 1311. The estate passed, before 1298, into the hands of Emeric de Kellawe, brother of William, who had died without issue, and in that year Emeric leased his portion, a moiety, of the mill of Slaley to William de Hewardlawe, granting again, in 1308, a lease of the same moiety of the mill to John de Alaynscheles. When or how the property passed out of the hands of the family of Kellawe, there is no evidence to show.

Before the close of the thirteenth century, the Knights Hospitallers had obtained lands in Slaley in connection with which the prior of the order in 1293 claimed various privileges.¹

SLAUELEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Adae fullonis	1	4	6	unde domino regi	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Waldeui de Slaueley	1	4	6	„ „	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Ricardi Halte	0	17	0	„ „	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Ricardi bercarii	1	15	2	„ „	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Willelmi Frere	1	16	2	„ „	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Thomae ad fontem	0	18	2	„ „	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Willelmi Page	1	9	8	„ „	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Alani Solette	1	5	3	„ „	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Stephani de Colpottis	5	5	7	„ „	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ domini prioris de Hexilsham ibidem	3	10	0	„ „	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa totalis villae praedictae,	£19	6s.	od.	Unde domino regi,	35s.	1d.

et ad firmam dimisit dicto Johanni totam partem quam habet in molendino de Slaueley cum secta Habendam adeo bene et libere sicut Willelmus de Kellawe [deed damaged] usque ad terminum decem annorum plenarie completorum. Reddendo inde annuatim xxv. solidos sterlingorum Et est sciendum quod idem Johannes dictum molendinum propriis suis sumptibus in omni sustinebit, et dictum molendinum in fine dicti termini adeo bono statu vel meliori sicut illud invenit dimittit. Et si idem Johannes in solutione alicujus termini in toto vel in parte defecerit quod absit, concedit idem Johannes quod liceat dicto Emerico dictum Johannem distringere qualitercumque eis placuerit quosque de arreragiis dictae firmae eis fuerit satisfactum ad plenum. Insuper concedit idem Johannes quod si deficiat in solutione alicujus termini per octo dies post elapsum ejusdem, quod liceat eidem Emerico dictam partem suam molendini intrare si sibi placuerit, et quod scriptum inter eosdem super dictam conventionem confectum ex tunc pro nullo habeatur Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem, ad dictam conventionem, fideliter observandam idem Johannes dicto Emerico tales invenit fide jussores, videlicet, Dominum Thomam de Witewortha, militem, et Willelmum de Auforthe Hiis testibus. Domino Philippo de la Ley, Domino Waltero de Wessingtonne, Johanne de Brettelay, Willelmo de Farnakirs et aliis. [Sigillum deest.]

¹ *Placita de quo warranto*, Edw. I. rot. 2 d; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 130.

On the 15th of July, 1308, the Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer were ordered not to intermeddle further with the lands in Slaveley and Stele which had been taken into the late king's hands on account of the madness (*fatuitas*) of John de Slauley. In consideration that his death had been certified to them and that the lands were not held of the king in chief, the officers were ordered to revoke any sequestration of the lands which they might have made.¹ Four years afterwards, on November 23rd, 1312, Richard de Kellawe, bishop of Durham, granted a forty days' indulgence to those who contributed to the church at Slaveley.²

SLALEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Stephanus Coupper, 5s.; Johannes de Bourdall, 4s.; Willelmus Couper, 3s.; Walterus Laundewe, 6s. 8d.; Willelmus de Helmesleye, 5s. 4d.; Willelmus Redyman, 2s.; Robertus de Stanyburn, 4s. Summa, 30s.

The local family appears to have entirely alienated their estate at Slaley before the end of the fourteenth century, when it, or part of it, was in the hands of the Ogles and others. In 1362, Robert de Ogle died seised of certain lands then stated to be held of Robert de Herle by knight's service,³ and two years afterwards Robert de Herle was found to have died seised of the vill of Slaley and the fulling mill, which were worth 100s. a year; he held of the king in chief as of the barony of Bolbec.⁴ With Bolbec the manor of Slaley passed to the Nevills, and in the inquisition taken on the death of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, in 1425, it was found that he had died seised of four messuages in Slale, parcel of the manor of Stiford, each of which was worth 4d. per annum; six cottages, each of which was worth 3d. per annum; 100 acres of arable land, worth 1d. an acre; 200 acres of waste land and 60 acres of wood, which were worth nothing because there was no underwood. He also possessed the pasture called Sessynghope, containing 200 acres of moor, parcel of the manor of Stiford, worth 3s. 4d. a year.⁵ Joan, countess of Westmorland, who died 13th November, 1440, held as parcel of her dower the third part of the

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edw. II. memb. 22, p. 73.

² *Bp. Kellawe's Register*, vol. i. p. 254.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti de Ogle, 36 Edw. III. pt. ii. first numbers, No. 12.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti Herle, 38 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* of Ralf Nevill, earl of Westmorland, 4 Hen. VI. No. 37.

vill of Slalee, where there were 16 messuages and 16 husbandlands worth yearly beyond reprises 30s., and 6 cottages which were worth not more than 6d. per annum apiece because laid waste.¹

It is stated that in 1479, the tenants of the prior and convent of Hexham at Slaley were John Forister of Corbridge, who held a messuage called Dalton-place, situated at the west end of the town, and paid a free-rent of 12d. ; John Dobyson, who for a term of years held one husbandland and various parcels of land situated at Wade's-crofts, Parson's-law, Foule-well, Thoren-knoll, Cote-garth, Pat-ryding, Chestrez, Hollelech, Hoghton-crofte, Myln-flatte, West-crofte, and Schelde-schaw, at the rent of 10s. a year; William Waller, who for a term of years held a toft and croft called the Prest-place and paid 2s.; Henry Hanson, who for a term of years held a toft and croft called Lumbard-place at the rent of 3s. 4d. a year; and Richard Hunter, who for a term of years held a husbandland with a toft and certain lands situated at Matfennes-acre and at West-croftes at the rent of 3s. The prior and convent and their tenants had the right to dig in the peat mosses, and the turbary on the common and thence to take estovers and all necessaries. The convent possessed a cattle fold at the east end of the vill, with an adjacent garden, which contained an acre, and common of pasture for fifteen score of sheep.² At the period of the dissolution of the monasteries, George Hirde held in Slaley a tenement with two acres of meadow and five acres of arable land at the yearly rent of 5s.³

SLALE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.⁴

Georg Hord, Georg Symson, Rauff Hord, Anton Anguis, Richard Bulman, Rog. Huysson, Matho Hogg, Robert Farbyk, Willm Farbyk, Antone Hord, John Down, James Heron, and Willme Heron; able with hors and harnes.

About the year 1543, Slaley was harried and burnt by the Liddesdale thieves, who carried off some of the inhabitants as prisoners. The duke of Suffolk, writing to the Privy Council on the 12th of June of that year, reports that the Armstrongs, the Routledges, and the Nixons had offered to provide 100 horse and 100 foot men to serve the king, 'so that they may have their frendes nowe beinge prisoners in the castels of Carlisle

¹ *Inq. p.m.* of Joan, countess of Westmorland, 19 Hen. VI. No. 42.

² Black Book of Hexham, *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. i. p. 27. Surt. Soc. No. 46.

³ Survey of estates, *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. i. p. 165. Surt. Soc. No. 46. None of these place-names can be identified.

⁴ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iv. p. 178.

and Aluwik, who were takinge, robbinge, and burninge in England, to be discharged and set at libertie, and also to put at libertie foure prisoners, Engliſſhe men, which they toke at the burninge of Slayley, whan there kynnesmen were taken.¹

After the barony of Bolbec was confiscated to the Crown² on the attainder of the earl of Westmorland, an exhaustive survey was made, and it was found that the manor of Slayley produced £10 18s. 9d. per annum. There was one free tenant, Rowland Comyn, who held his tenement and twenty acres of land by charter, in free socage by service and suit of court, and the free rent of 1d. The lands formerly belonging to the religious houses were in the hands of the queen's tenants, who apparently paid to the lord various rents amounting to 21s. 11d., and there were eighteen tenants who held by leases at various rents amounting to £9 16s. 9d.

SLALEY TENANTS AT WILL OF THE QUEEN, 1570.

Tenant.	Holding	Yearly Rent.
		s. d.
Robert Wytherington, gent.	2 closes in Slayle	8 0
John Horde (18d.) and John Jenny (18d.)	2 closes of land containing 3 acres	3 0
Anthony Carre	1 enclosure of land containing 1 acre	1 0
Andrew Carre ³ (9d.) and Launcelot Carre (18d.)	1 enclosure called West Croft	2 3
Nicholas Carre	1 cottage with appurtenances	1 0
Sir John Foster, knight	1 cottage with certain lands and pastures for feeding his sheep at Syssynhopp	6 8
	Sum, 21s. 11d.	

SLALEY LEASEHOLD TENANTS, 1570.¹

Tenant.	Holding.	Term.	Date of Indenture.	Rent.
				s. d.
George Horde ...	1 messuage with all lands, meadows, feedings and pastures thereto belonging in Slayley	21 years	15th Sept., 1556 ...	23 10
Nicholas Hord ...	1 messuage, with all its appurtenances, called Newbiggyng	21 years	25th Aug., 1556 ...	9 0
Thomas Dening ...	1 tenement with all lands, etc.	21 years	25th Aug., 1556 ...	15 4

¹ *Hamilton Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 543.

² At the same time the following tenements in Slayley belonging to John Swinburne of Chopwell were also confiscated: a tenement in the occupation of Anthony Carr, rent 5s.; a tenement in the occupation of William Angus, rent 6s. 8d.; a tenement in the occupation of George Tesdale, rent 8s.; a tenement in the occupation of Robert Baynebrygg, rent 18s.; a tenement in the occupation of Andrew Carre, rent 13s. 4d. Hall and Homberston's *Survey*.

³ 10th February, 1595. Will of Andrew Carr of Slayle towne. To be buried in the church or churchyard of Slayley. I give my farmhold, which I hold by lease, to Alice, my wife, for her life, and then to my brother, Matthew Carr; to my son-in-law, John Bainbrigg, one gray nag, and to my son-in-law, Cuthbert Bainbrigg, one black cowe. I owe Richard Teasdale of Slayley town, 20s. Pr. 1597. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁴ Hall and Homberston's *Survey*.

SLALEY LEASEHOLD TENANTS, 1570 (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding.	Term.	Date of Indenture.	Rent.	
				s.	d.
Alice Patyson ...	1 messuage with all buildings thereon, gardens, orchards, arable land, meadows, feeds, pastures, commons, and other its appurtenances	certain years	— ...	7	0
Rowland Stephenson	1 messuage with all its appurtenances ...	21 years	20th Feb., 1565/6	9	0
John Hord	1 enclosure called Blacke Struders, and 1 part of a water mill called Marcheborne, with suit, soc, water course, and other appurtenances	10 years	15th Sept., 1566 ...	6	0
Rowland Comyn ...	2 parcels of land, newly enclosed, in the fields of Slaley	21 years	20th Sept., 1566 ...	4	0
Nicholas Dodd ...	1 tenement with all appurtenances ...	15 years	12th March, 1566/7	10	6
William Heron ...	1 tenement with all lands, etc. ...	—	— ...	19	8
Thomas Tesdall ...	1 tenement with all lands, etc. ...	21 years	12th March, 1566/7	10	9
Thomas Cuthbert, alias Blacklide	1 tenement with all appurtenances ...	years	— ...	6	5
John and William Carr	1 tenement with all appurtenances ...	held as above	— ...	17	10
David Agoys ...	1 tenement with all lands	—	— ...	9	0
George Partus ...	1 messuage with all lands... ..	—	— ...	12	3
George Tesdall ...	1 enclosure of arable land containing 12 acres	certain years	— ...	5	0
Rinian Horde ...	1 tenement with all lands, etc.	—	— ...	13	3
Margaret Ledall, widow	1 tenement with all appurtenances ...	—	— ...	11	3
Gerard Horde ...	2 inclosures, pasture containing 8 acres ...	—	— ...	6	8
Sum, £9 16s. 9d.					

At a meeting of the Wardens of the Marches held at Bells-kirk in Liddesdale on April 30th, 1590, Anthony Greenwell, Thomas Heroun and Lancelot Teesdalle complained upon Arche Elliott, son of Martin Elliott, and others, for stealing from Slealie on September 16th, 1588, twelve kye and oxen, with insight gear, worth £6.¹

The details of the survey made in 1570 may be compared with the following abstracts of another survey made thirty years later :

SURVEY OF SLALIE, 1608. LEASEHOLD TENANTS.²

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent.		Value.		
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Wade ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ a tenement, called Steele-hall, comprising a house, barn and garth, 6 acres of arable land, 14 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture in the Lingie heath and common of pasture upon Beldowne-fells without stint, formerly in the tenure of George Ourde	by letters patent granted to him 8th Aug., 1606, for 40 years ...	19	6	3	0	0

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 350.

² Haggat and Warde's *Survey*.

SURVEY OF SLALIE, 1608. LEASEHOLD TENANTS (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent.		Value.		
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Farlam ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ a tenement, called Steele-hall, comprising a house, barn, ox-house and garth, 4 acres of arable land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture in the Lingie heath and common of pasture in the Beldowne-fells without stint, formerly in the tenure of George Ourde ...	by letters patent granted to him 8th Aug., 1606, for 40 years ...	14	0	2	0	0
Richard Teesedale	1 tenement, comprising house, barn and garth, 18 acres of meadow and pasture, and common of pasture in Brownes Law-fell and Crooke-fell without stint, late in the occupation of Robert Banbrigge	by letters patent dated 10th Feb., 1591/2, for 21 years	18	0	3	10	0
Richard Teesedale	1 tenement, comprising house, barn and garth, 12 acres of meadow and pasture, and common of pasture in the fells without stint, late in the occupation of Andrew Carre	„ „ ...	13	4	2	0	0
*Richard Teesedale	1 tenement, comprising 8 acres of meadow and pasture, and common of pasture in Eastcleugh and Todlees without stint, late in the occupation of George Teesedale	„ „ ...	8	0	1	10	0
Raphe Carre ...	1 tenement, comprising house, barn, ox-house and garth, 3 acres of arable land, 4 acres meadow, and common of pasture in Eastcleugh and Todlees without stint, late in the tenure of David Angus... ..	by lease expired	9	0	0	13	4
Nicholas Dodd ...	1 tenement, late in the occupation of Nicholas Dodd, his father	„ „ ...	10	6	0	16	8
William Cudberte	1 cottage	— ...	0	4	0	1	8
Hugh Ridley ...	1 tenement, comprising house, barn and garth, 12 acres of arable land and 3 acres of meadow land, both in the North-field, 3 beastgates in the maine wood, common in Brounslee, Hollin-hill, and Cokslake without stint, late in the occupation of John Ridley	by lease expired	13	3	1	0	0
Robert Liddall ...	1 tenement, comprising a house, barn, and garth, 8 acres of arable land in the North-field, 3 acres of meadow, also in the Northfield, and 3 beastgates in the maine wood, common of pasture in Brownslee, Hollin-hill, and Cokslake without stint, late in the occupation of John Liddall	„ „ ...	11	3	1	0	0
Thomas Cuthbert	1 tenement, comprising a house, barn, and garth, 5 acres of arable land in the North-field, common of pasture in Cokslake and Brownslee, late in the tenure of John Cuthbert ...	by lease expired	6	5	0	10	0
John Foster ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ a tenement, comprising a house and barn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land in South-field, North-field, and West-close, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and common of pasture in Cowe Strother-footes, late in the occupation of John Foster, his father	by letters patent dated 8th Aug., 1606, to Robert Wade, for 40 years	13	0	1	4	0

*In margin 'parcel of Swinborn's landes, attained.'

SURVEY OF SLALIE, 1608. LEASEHOLD TENANTS (*continued*).

Tenant.	Holding.	Tenure.	Rent.		Value.		
			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cuthbert Carr ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ a tenement, comprising a house, barn, and garth, 4 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, common of pasture in Cowe Strotherfoote	— ...	12	2	1	3	4
John Partis ...	1 tenement, comprising house, barn, and garth, 10 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, and common of pasture in Cokslake and Brownes-lone without stint, late in the occupation of George Partis	by letters patent dated 30th May 1595, to John Eions, for 21 years	12	3	1	4	0
Sum of leasehold rents in Slalye, £8 1s.							

SURVEY OF SLALIE, 1608. TENANTS AT WILL.

Tenant.	Holding.	Rent.		Value.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Withrington, gent.	holds 2 closes of land containing, by estimation, 12 acres 'sometimes taken of the common, not having ought to shewe for the same'	8	0	0	16	0
John Horde and John Jennye	hold 2 closes of course pasture, containing 3 acres, without any lease	3	0	0	5	0
Andrew Carre (9d.) and Lancelot Carre (18d.)...	hold 2 closes, called the West-crofte, containing, by estimation, 3 acres, without lease or other evidence shown	2	3	0	4	0
*Claudius Foster, gent. ...	holds 1 cottage and pasture for sheep at a place called Sissenhope	6	8	0	13	4
Gawin Heron	holds part of a tenement, called the Sheele-hall, without lease or other evidence shewn, late in the occupation of William Heron	19	8	5	0	0
George Teasdale... ..	Holds 1 close of arable land, containing, by estimation, 16 acres, by lease not shewn	5	0	0	15	0
() Comyn	holds 2 incroachments, taken out of the fields of Slalye, granted to George Little by letters patent expired	4	0	2	8	5
Sum of rents in Slalye held at will, £2 8s. 5d.						

*In the margin : ' It is pretended this somme is answered in the rent of £13 6s. 8d. for Stiford.'

Several grants of lands at Slaley are found on the Patent Rolls of this period. On February 15th, 1606/7, a forty years' lease was granted to Thomas Mery, the chief clerk of the privy kitchen, of a tenement and lands, then in the tenure of William Heron, at the rent of 19s. 8d., and of a close, in the tenure of George Teasdale, at the rent of 5s., parcels of the possessions of Charles, late earl of Westmorland, attainted.¹ On October 18th, 1607, at the request of William, baron Mounteagle, 'to whom the king is indebted for the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot,' a tenement in the tenure of George Hudd, at the rent of 5s., formerly belonging to the

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 4 James I. part 29.

prior and convent of Hexham, was granted to Thomas Emerson of London, esq.¹ The latter immediately conveyed to George Ward and Justinian Povey, by indenture of bargain of sale, dated January 22nd, 1607/8, who, in the following year, sold the premises to Ralph Fenwick, gent., and Richard Parker, yeoman. In 1621 Fenwick and Parker, by two several deeds, conveyed a tenement and a parcel of ground to John Forster, son of David Forster, deceased, and other lands to Hugh Ridley and Agnes, his wife, daughter of Michael Dixon.² In 1663 John Forster and Henry Ridley were respectively rated at £3, and in 1668 they conveyed their lands in Slaley to Sir William Blackett.³

SLALEY SUBSIDY OR HEARTH TAX ROLL, 1665.¹

Thomas Teasedale, John Teasedale, William Cuthbert, Andrew Thompson, Richard Teasedale, John Forster, Thomas Motland, John Steale, Robert Bainbrigg, Richard Fairebrigg, Widdow Carr, Widdow Fairebrigg, John Motland, John Teasedale, Lance Bainbrigg, Richard Teasedale, William Carr, Mathew Thompson, Henry Carr, Henry Smith, Ralph Carr, Humphrey Hewes, John Hearon, John Forster, Thomas Elliott, Widow Fearlam, Thomas Fearlam, Richard Fearlam, Thomas Teasedale, Widdow Teasedale, Richard Bell, Lewes Fearlam, each one chimney; Widdow Sanderson, Hugh Roadham, Lancelott Fareburne, Edward Wattson, John Bell, Nicholas Ridley, Maudlin Kirkebridge, Widdow Nicholson, Thomas Milburne, 'not payable.'

The proprietors who were assessed for lands in 'Slaley town,' in 1663, were Sir Thomas Widdrington, £3; Mr. W. Sanderson of Healey, £6; Richard Teasdale, £14; widow Farbrigg, £10; Richard Teasdale, junior, £6; John Forster, £3; and Henry Ridley, £3. There were also other proprietors who owned farms or estates, which are mentioned later.

At the election for the knights of the shire in 1710, Jerrard Carr, Henry Carr, John Fairbridge, Jerrard Kell, Cuthbert Marley, George Mowbray, John Salmon, Isaac Teasdale, Richard Teasdale, senior, and Richard Teasdale, junior, voted in respect of their freeholds in Slaley, and Matthew Carr of Marley Coat Walls and Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall, voted for those places respectively. At the election in 1716, to fill the place of Thomas Forster of Adderston, John Bainbridge, Gerard Carr, Henry Carr, William Carr of Slaley Wood-foot, John Farbridge, George Mowbray of Allenheads, William Richardson, John Salmon of Black Strothers, John Teasdale and Richard Teasdale voted for their lands in Slaley; Matthew

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 5 James I. pt 24.

² *Ibid.*

³ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'a,' pp. 63-67.

⁴ P.R.S. *Subsidy Roll*, 1665.

and Ralph Carr of Marley Coat Walls, John Heslop of Todburn Steel, Andrew and Lancelot Jobling of Blackburn, and Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall voted for those respective places.¹

Up to 1765 the freeholders² and tenants of Slaley possessed very extensive grazing rights and common of pasture upon Bolbec common, which they enjoyed in intercommon with many other townships within the ancient parish of Bywell St. Andrew. The following persons, as already stated,³ received allotments in respect of their lands within the parish of Slaley. Fractions of an acre are omitted, and also the qualifying tenements in Slaley unless otherwise stated :

John Bainbridge, 57 acres; William Bainbridge, esq., 37 acres; Sir Walter Blackett, 58 acres; George Carr, 126 acres; Henry Carr, infant heir-at-law of Matthew Carr, 4 acres; John Carr, 148 acres; William Carr, 12 acres; John Farbridge, 15 acres; Joseph Farbridge, 63 acres; Leonard Farbridge, 24 acres; George Green, 75 acres; Matthew Maudlen, 2 acres; James Roddam, 22 acres; John Robson, 7 acres; Thomas Teasdale the younger, 122 acres; Fewster Teasdale, 151 acres; Richard Teasdale, 96 acres; Sir Walter Blackett, for Colpitts, 276 acres, for Dukesfield, East, West, and Middle Dukesfield, Dukesfield smelt and corn mills, 895 acres; William Carr, for the Strothers, 11 acres; heirs of Ralph Carr

¹ The following freeholders voted in 1723: John Bainbridge, Gerard Carr, Henry Carr, John Fairbridge, George Green of Shortmoor, Gerrard Kell, John Mawdland, William Richardson, John Salmon of Black Strothers, John Teasdale, Nicholas Teasdale of Allenshields, Richard Teasdale of Ebchester, and Richard Teasdale all voted for lands in Slaley; William Carr of Slaley Wood-foot voted for that place; Matthew and Ralph Carr of Marley Coat Walls, Lancelot Jobling of Blackburn, and Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall respectively voted for those places; Cuthbert Heron of Birtley voted for Shield-hall; and Thomas Teasdale of Combe-hills voted for that place.

The following freeholders voted in 1734: Henry Carr, Henry Carr of Hill-head, Matthew Carr of Hexham, William Carr of Slaley Wood-foot, John Farbridge, Henry Gibb, George Green of Capheaton Whitehouse, Thomas Roddam, John Teasdale, Nicholas Teasdale of Allen-shields, and Richard Teasdale, sen., respectively for lands at Slaley; Ralph Carr of Marley Coat Walls, John Heslop of Todburn Steel, and Thomas Teasdale of Comb-hill, voted in respect of these places respectively; William Giles of Slaley for Pryhouse; John Salmon of Slaley for Comb-hill; and John Shackelton of Gateshead for Steel-hall.

At the election of 1748 Henry Carr, jun., John Bainbridge, Henry Carr, Joseph Farbridge, William Giles, Matthew Maudlen, James Roddam, John and Richard Teasdale all voted for Slaley; John Salmon of Black Strothers, Thomas Teasdale of Comb-hill, William Wallis of Pryhead, John Carr of Slaley Wood-foot, Ralph Carr of Marley Coat Walls voted for those places respectively; Nicholas Teasdale of Allenshields, Fewster Teasdale of Hexham, Edward Kirsop of Wall, George Carr of Newcastle, Henry Giles of Winlaton, and George Green of Ryal voted for lands in Slaley; John Heron of Wall voted for Shield-hall; Ch. Rocket of Newcastle, John Shackelton of Newcastle, and Teasdale White of Hums-haugh, voted for Steel-hall.

² The following freeholders voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774, in respect of freeholds in Slaley: John Bainbridge, William Carr, Henry Carr, Joseph Farbridge, Leonard Farbridge, Edward Kirsop, Matthew Maudlin, George Proud, Thomas Robson, James Roddam, John Robson, George Stephenson, Richard Teasdale and Thomas Teasdale, all of whom resided at Slaley; Thomas Bell of Comb-hill voted for Comb-hill; Banister Bailes of Newcastle voted for Steel-hall, Matthew Carr of Hexham for Slaley; John Carr of Slaley Wood-foot for Slaley Wood-foot; Edward Elliot of Strothers for Strothers; George Green of Thockington for Slaley; Henry Giles of Pryhouse for Pryhouse; Jos. Watson of Slaley, schoolmaster, for Slaley; John Heron of Lee-hall for Shield-hall; George Lowes, of the Lee, for Shield-hall; John Newton of Ryton for the Bush; George Ridley of Strothers for the Strothers; John Salmon of Black Strothers for Black Strothers; Fewster Teasdale of Axwell Park for Slaley; Thomas Wallis of Pryhead for Pryhead; John Ward of Brunshelhaugh for Slaley; and John Farbridge of Playwell for Playwell.

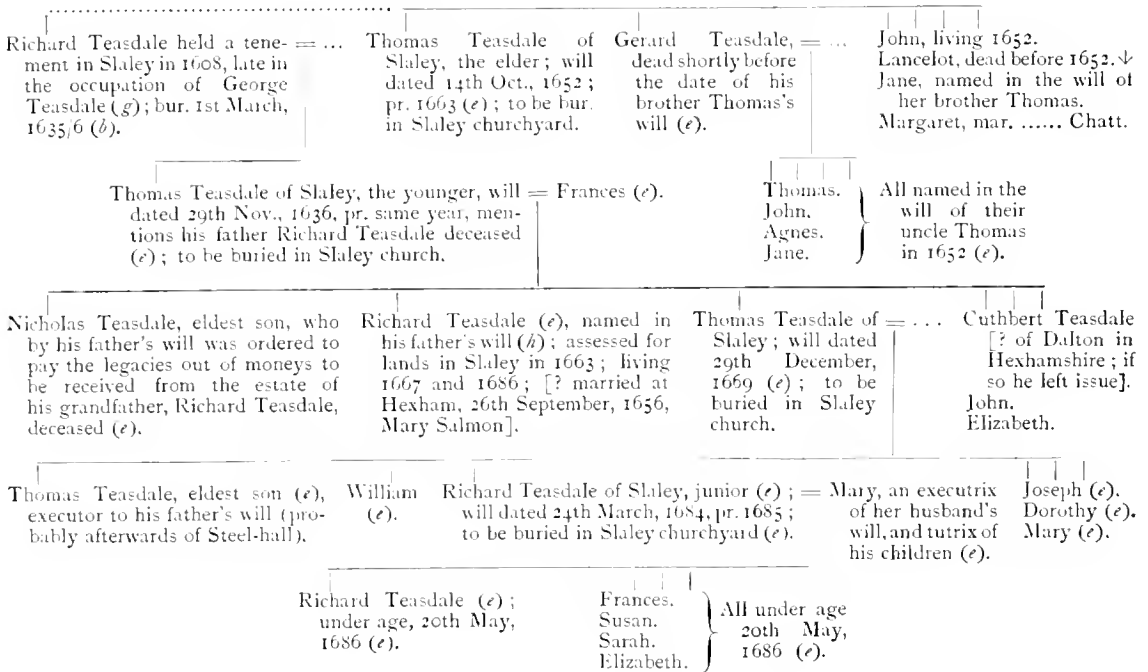
³ *Supra*, p. 231.

of Marley Coat Walls, 41 acres; heirs of George Davison, for Marley Coat Walls and Wall Field-head, 96 acres; William Fenwick, esq., for Eastwood-house and mill, 22 acres; William Giles, for the Pryhouse, 30 acres; the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners, for Wooley, 168 acres; John Heron, for Shield-hall, 305 acres; the Rev. Thomas Hudson, curate incumbent of Blanchland, for Blackburn, 49 acres; Wilkinson Kirsop, Banister Bayles, John Salmon and Teasdale White, jointly, for lands in Slaley, Slaley Woodfoot, and East Strothers, 208 acres, and the same for Steel-hall, Red-lead mill and Western Byres, 852 acres; William Lowes, esq., for Todburn Steel, 194 acres; Geo. Ridley, for Strother-dales, 9 acres; John Salmon, for Black Strothers, 26 acres; Thomas Teasdale the elder, for Combhills, 39 acres; Robert Vazie, for Boghall, 20 acres; the heirs of William Weddell, for the Bush, 18 acres; the Rev. William Wharton, curate incumbent of Slaley, for the churchyard, 3 acres, and the same for Carr's estate, 27 acres.¹

¹ Award in the custody of the clerk of the peace, see *supra*, p. 231.

TEASDALE OF SLALEY.

GEORGE TEASDALE, a leasehold tenant in Slaley in 1570 (*f*).



(*a*) *Slaley Register*.

(*b*) M.I. Slaley.

(*c*) Miss Sillick's Papers.

(*d*) *Alnwick Register* and M.I.

(*e*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*f*) Hall and Homberston's *Survey*.

(*g*) Haggat and Ward's *Survey*.

(*h*) Documents with Mr. L. C. Lockhart.

Thomas Teasdale of Combhill, Slaley, died 7th December, 1771, aged 88 (*b*). = Thomason died 6th March, 1733/4, aged 37 (*a*) (*b*).

Thomas, bapt. 18th July, 1723 (<i>a</i>); died in infancy.	Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, bapt. 26th Dec., 1726 (<i>a</i>); bur. 14th May, 1820, aged 94 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>); will dated 11th May, 1820; proved 23rd April, 1821 (<i>b</i>).	= Mary Carr, mar. 24th May, 1759 (<i>a</i>); died 20th Jan., 1824, aged 84 (<i>b</i>).	Richard Teasdale of Slaley, bapt. 8th Feb., 1733/4 (<i>a</i>); party to deed 2nd April, 1760 (<i>c</i>); 2nd May, 1816, mortgaged his lands to Thomas Taylor of Blanchland (<i>c</i>); and by will dated 14th May, 1821, gave his real estate to his sons Thomas and Richard as tenants in common (<i>a</i>); died 26th, buried 28th March 1822, aged 88 (<i>a</i>).	= Margaret [? Lee] of the parish of Edmondbyres, banns pub. Apr. 1768 (<i>a</i>); died 21st Feluy, 1819, aged 69 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas, baptised 18th July, 1723 (<i>a</i>).
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Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, bapt. 19th March, 1769 (<i>a</i>); party to deed dated 1st Nov., 1833 (<i>c</i>). By deed dated 23rd April, 1842, he settled his moiety of his father's lands on his nephew George Teasdale of Alnwick (<i>c</i>); died 13th Dec., 1842, aged 72 (<i>a</i>).	Fewster, twin with John, bp. 3rd Apr., 1773 (<i>a</i>).	John Teasdale, twin with Fewster, bapt. 3rd Apr., 1773 (<i>a</i>); mentioned in the wills of his father and his brother Richard (<i>c</i>); died 12th Jan., 1842 (<i>a</i>).	Richard Teasdale, bapt. 3rd Dec., 1775 (<i>a</i>); party to deed dated 1st Nov., 1823 (<i>c</i>); died 22nd Aug., 1837, aged 62 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); will dated 18th August, 1837 (<i>c</i>).	Joseph, bapt. 26th Apr., 1778 (<i>a</i>); [bur. 24th Oct., 1819, aged 41 (<i>a</i>)].
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Mary, dau. of Edw. Henderson of Newton-by-the-Sea, d. 12th Dec., 1813, aged 23 (<i>d</i>).	= William Teasdale of Alnwick, bapt. 11th May, 1783 (<i>a</i>); d. 1st Decem-ber, 1831, aged 48 (<i>d</i>).	= Hannah, dau. of Rev. George (?) Dixon, curate of Norham, buried 7th Feb., 1871, aged 86 (<i>d</i>).	Elizabeth, bapt. 28th Dec., 1770 (<i>a</i>); mar. 28th Oct., 1792, John Bell of Slaley, smelter (<i>a</i>); living a widow 1821 (<i>c</i>). Thomason, bapt. 22nd Oct., 1780 (<i>a</i>); mar. 30th June, 1804, John Chatt of Dotland (<i>a</i>), afterwards of Eddysbridge (<i>a</i>); dead before 1821 (<i>c</i>). Margaret, bapt. 3rd Sept., 1786 (<i>a</i>); bur. 24th March, 1787 (<i>a</i>). Margaret, bapt. 27th April, 1788 (<i>a</i>); mar. 9th Nov., 1811, George Vicars of Stanhope (<i>a</i>); living 1821 (<i>c</i>).
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William Teasdale, died 20th Jan., 1832 aged 20 (<i>d</i>). Mary, died March 8th, 1816, aged 3 years (<i>d</i>). Sarah, died 9th Nov., 1826, aged 14 years (<i>d</i>).	George Teasdale of Alnwick, nephew and devisee of Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, party to deeds dated 23rd April, 1842 and 21st April, 1843 (<i>c</i>); sold his lands 24th Jan., 1852, to James Sillick (<i>c</i>).	Richard, died in infancy, 25th Jan., 1819 (<i>d</i>). Richard Teasdale of Upper Thames St., London, as owner in reversion of lands in Slaley under the will of his uncle, Richard Teasdale, sold the same 24th January, 1852, to James Sillick of Newcastle (<i>c</i>). He left issue Percy, Richard, and other children. William Teasdale of Edinburgh, left issue three daughters.	Elizabeth, mar. Edward Thew of Shortridge. Margaret, mar. Mark Smith of Alnwick. Hannah, mar. George Wilson of Alnwick and of London, solicitor. Jane, mar. Edward T. Turnbull of Alnwick.
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John Teasdale of Slaley, baptised 23rd March, 1765 (<i>a</i>); died 24th July, 1834, aged 69 (<i>b</i>); will dated 10th January, 1828; proved 22nd July, 1837 (<i>b</i>).	= Elizabeth, dau. of John Martindale, born at Crosby hall, Westmorland; mar. 10th May, 1792 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas Teasdale, bapt. 24th March, 1768 (<i>a</i>); d. 18th, buried 21st June, 1841, aged 73 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).	William, bapt. 11th April, 1771 (<i>a</i>); died 31st Aug., buried 3rd September, 1841, aged 70 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).	Thomason, baptised 26th June, 1761 (<i>a</i>); buried 11th May, 1763 (<i>a</i>). Susanna, baptised 28th Dec., 1763 (<i>a</i>); buried 11th May, 1764 (<i>a</i>). Mary, baptised 21st Nov., 1773 (<i>a</i>); mar. 5th Sept., 1793, Richard Close, clerk, sub-curate of Slaley (<i>a</i>), and vicar of Hunstanworth. Susanna, baptised 8th Dec., 1776 (<i>a</i>); died 23rd Oct., 1851, aged 75 (<i>b</i>).
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Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, bapt. 23rd Sept., 1792 (<i>a</i>); died 23rd March, 1879, aged 86 (<i>a</i>).	= Sarah Carr, dau. of ... Carr of Newcastle, auctioneer, died 21st April, 1897, aged 91 (<i>a</i>).	John Teasdale of Slaley, bapt. 5th May, 1796 (<i>a</i>); died 11th July, 1883, aged 87 (<i>a</i>); he and his wife Anne were parties to a deed 4th May, 1841 (<i>b</i>).	William, bapt. 29th April, 1799 (<i>a</i>); d. 10th June, 1839, aged 39 (<i>a</i>), unmar. (<i>b</i>)	Richard Teasdale, bapt. 27th Feb., 1805 (<i>a</i>); died <i>s.p.</i> and intestate, 2nd Aug., 1839, aged 34 (<i>a</i>).	= Agnes ... died at Crosby Garret 8th June, 1868, aged 61 (<i>b</i>).
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John Carr Teasdale of Slaley, baptised 6th January, 1828; now owner of the house opposite Slaley church, built by his great-grandfather in 1769.	Elizabeth Sarah, mar. John Shield of Eastgate, Hexham, and died <i>s.p.</i>	Sarah, baptised 2nd March 1794 (<i>a</i>); married Robert James; died 29th June, 1824, aged 20 (<i>b</i>).	Thomason, baptised 6th June, 1801 (<i>a</i>); died 7th, buried 10th, June, 1825, aged 24 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).
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EVIDENCES TO TEASDALE PEDIGREE.

1636, 29th November. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, the younger. To be buried within the church of Slaley: to my sons Richard and Thomas 20 marks apiece, to my son Cuthbert £40, to my son John 12 shepe; to my daughter Elizabeth Teasdale 20 marks; to Robert Ward and Frances his wife 20s.; to Agnes Olliver 40 shepe going with Ralph Carr at Low Fawderley; to John and Ellinor Oliver my sister's children 19 shepe going with Anthony Forster; to Robert Teasdale one mare and one foale, and to Mabell Teasdale, his daughter, one black quye; to the poor of the parish of Slaley, 10s. yearly for seven years next coming. I will that the above legacies shall be paid by my eldest son Nicholas Teasdale at such time as he shall receive in such sums of money as are made unto him by my father, Richard Teasdale of Slaley, now deceased. Residue to my wife Frances Teasdale, whom I make executor, along with my son Thomas. Proved 1636. Amount of Inventory £56 5s. 8d. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1652, 14th October. Will of Thomas Teasdell of Slaley, the elder, yeoman. To be buried within the churchyard of Slaley; to my brother, John Teasdell, my title and tenement of Coale-pit, &c.; to John, Agnes, and Janie Teasdell, children of my brother Gerard Teasdell, deceased, and to Jane Teasdell, daughter of my brother Lancelot Teasdell, deceased, seven kine, six calves, fifty sheepe, and all my insight goods (except some parcells hereafter mentioned) equally amongst them; to Margaret Chatt (?) my sister, one bowle of rye; to Matthew Wilson, late minister of Slaley, one bushell of rye; to Jane Teasdell, my sister, my almery being at Slaley; to Agnes Teasdell aforesaid, my great cupboard; to Jane Teasdell, my brother Lancelot's daughter aforesaid, one almery and one cawell, being at Colepitts, after the death of my brother John Teasdell; to John Teasdell my brother, John Teasdell my nephew, Alice Brown, Agnes Teasdell, Jane Teasdell and Thomas Teasdell, one stack of rye and one stack of oates, to be equally between them. Residue to Thomas Teasdell, son of my brother Gerard Teasdell deceased, he executor. Proven 29th September, 1663. Amount of Inventory £106 3s. 4d. *Ibid.*

1669, 29th December. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, yeoman; to be buried in the parish church of Slaley; to my eldest son Thomas Teasdale all my tenements and houses; to my second son William, my third son Richard, and my youngest son Joseph Teasdale, £30 apiece when 21; to my daughters Dorothy and Mary Teasdale, £30 apiece when 21. Residue to my eldest son Thomas Teasdale, he executor. Inventory amounting to £123, appraised by Richard Teasdale of Slaley, gent, Robert Newton of Stocksfield, William Brown of Whitton-stall, and Thomas Newton of Bromley, yeomen. *Ibid.*

1684/5, 24th March. Will of Richard Teasdale, jun., of the town of Slaley. To be buried in the churchyard of Slaley. To my son Richard, all my houses and land when he arrives at full age. Residue to my wife and children. Wife and son Richard executors. Proved 1685. *Ibid.*

1685/6, 9th January. Inventory of Richard Teasdale, jun., appraised to £73 12s. by Richard Teasdale of Slaley, senior, Cuthbert Teasdale of Dalton, Isaac Teasdale of K . . . and John Johnson of Hamburn-ball. *Ibid.*

1686, 20th May. Tutition of Richard, Frances, Susan, Sarah and Elizabeth Teasdale, children of Richard Teasdale, late of Slaley, were committed to Mary Teasdale of Slaley, widow. Surety to bond, Richard Teasdale of Slealey, yeoman. *Ibid.*

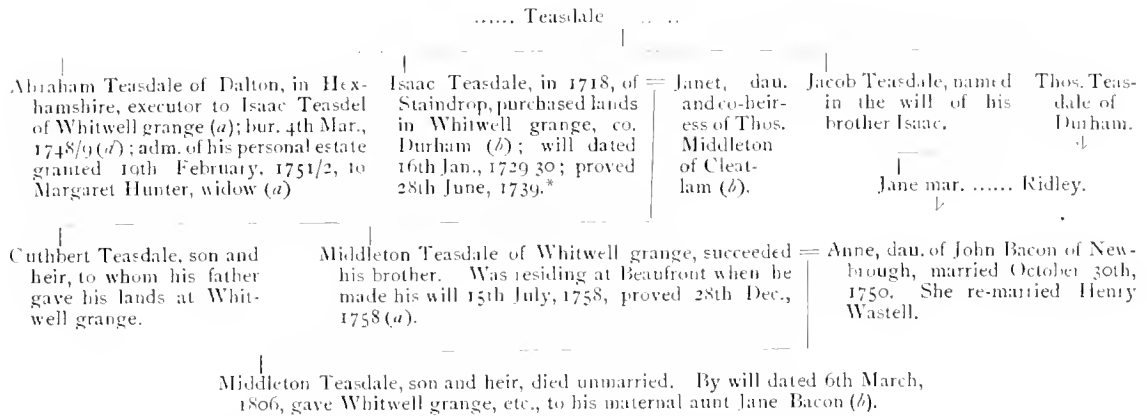
1787, 27th November. Will of Fewster Teasdale of Axwell Park. My lands in Slaley, etc., to my wife, Mary Teasdale, for her life, then to Richard Teasdale, son of Cuthbert Teasdale of Hexham, gentleman, in tail male. Miss Baynes' *Deeds.*

Fewster Teasdale's widow re-married William Thompson of Ferry-bridge, innkeeper, and died August, 1814, when Richard Teasdale, the reversioner, then residing in London, succeeded. He died at Toulouse, in France, on the 22nd April, 1841, having survived his only son, Richard Burrow Teasdale, a lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, who died at Stafford Place, Pimlico, on the 10th August, 1828. Richard Teasdale had also a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Teasdale, who was living unmarried in 1842, when she sold the Peel-flat and Playwell farms in Slaley. *Ibid.*

1820, 11th May. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Slaley. To my sons Thomas and William, £200 apiece; to my daughter Mary Close, £200; to my daughter Susanna, £200 and household furniture; to my grandson Jon" Blackburn, £20; residue to my son John, he executor. Proved at Durham 23rd April, 1821. *Ex inf.* Mr. L. C. Lockhart.

1828, 10th January. Will of John Teasdale of Slaley. I give my real estate to my four sons Thomas, John, William and Richard, as tenants in common in equal shares. Proved by John alone, 22nd July, 1837, at Durham. *Ibid.*

The following pedigree is that of a junior line of the family which settled in the parish of Staindrop apparently in connection with lead mining :



* 1729/30, 16th January. Will of Isaac Teasdale of Whitwell grange, co. Durham, gent. My lands, coal mines, &c., at Whitwell, to my eldest son Cuthbert Teasdale and his heirs, remainder to my son Middleton Teasdale and his heirs, remainder to Thomas and John, sons of Thomas Teasdale of Durham, and John and Isaac, sons of my sister Jane Ridley. My brother Jacob Teasdale, Mr. Thomas Teasdale of Durham, Mr. Abraham Teasdale of Dalton in Hexhamshire, and Mr. Richard Teasdale of Slaley, jun., etc. Proved 28th June, 1739. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

(a) Raine, *Test. Ebor.* (b) *Surtees Durham*, vol. i. p. 82. (c) *Gyll's Diary.* (d) *Hexham Register.*

Besides the homesteads and hamlets which have been more particularly mentioned there are others bearing the names of Ryal or Rye-hill, Pry, Flothers, Peel-flat, Comb-hills, Swangs, Cocklake, Palmstrothers, Black Strothers, Trygill, Dockendale, Ridley-hall, etc. At the present time the landed proprietors in the parish of Slaley are :

Mr. W. Warde-Aldam, who owns Cleugh, Branchend, Flothers, Pry, and Milways; Miss Catherine Baynes, Low House, Rye-hill and Shield-hall, Peel-flats, East-woodfoot, Palm Strothers, Marley Coat Walls; Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont, Dukesfield, Steel-hall, and Wooley; Mr. Robert Bell, the Building; Mr. Thomas Burdus, Cornerfield; Hon. F. Bowes-Lyon, Todburn Steel; Mr. W. Blackburn, Dipton-foot; Mr. Henry Carr, Strothers and Scotland; Rev. W. Cockin, as incumbent of Medomsley, lands in Slaley; Mr. W. Dixon, White-house; Rev. J. C. Dunn, as incumbent of Blanchland, Blackburn; Mr. George Hornsby, Quarry-house; the executors of T. Green, Moor Gair; Mr. John James, Lead-way-field; Mr. Teasdale James, Burnside; Mr. William James, lands in Slaley and High-field; Mr. John W. Jameson, Lawn-house; Rev. P. C. Jones, as vicar of Hunstanworth, Blue Gables; Mr. George Lamb, Comb-hill and lands in Slaley; Mr. W. C. Martin, Burnside; Messrs. J. and W. R. Maughan, lands in Slaley; Mr. Christopher Nixon, Middle Strothers; Mr. Wm. Porter, Springhouse; Mr. George Ridley, lands in Slaley; Mr. William Ridley, the Square and Garden-house; Messrs. George and John Robson, Cocklake; Mr. John Robson, lands in Slaley; Mr. Joseph Sanderson, Holly-hill; Rev. William Sisson, as incumbent of Slaley, Quarry house, etc.; Miss Sillick of Newcastle, Boghall, Slaley North Side, Slaley South Side; Mr. Thos. Taylor, Highclear, Townhead, and Clark's Moss; Mr. John Carr Teasdale, lands in Slaley; Mr. Thornton R. Trevelyan, lands in Slaley; Mr. Christopher Watson, Ridley-hall; Mr. William Wear, Colpits, Reaston, and Trygill; Mr. John Willy, Holly-hill; the Witham Trustees, tithe rent charge.

MOWBRAY OF SLALEY, AND OF MORTIMER, BERKSHIRE.

ARMS: *Gules, a lion rampant ermine tre. flanches or, each charged with three billets in pale azure.*

CREST: *An oak tree or, therefrom pendant an esccheon gules charged with a lion's head erased argent.*

JOHN MOWBRAY purchased lands at the Steel, in Hexhamshire, in 1669 from Thomas Sanderson of = June
Healey (*h*); will dated 15th June, 1687; died 17th June, 1687; buried in Hexham church 19th
June, 'hic una cum Josepho, filio tertio suo, sepulcius jacet in spe beatæ resurrectionis' (*g*).

John Mowbray, son and heir, in 1687 admitted to lands in East Allendale (<i>h</i>); party to the sale of the Steel in 1689 (<i>h</i>); [? died at Allenheads; bur. January, 1719 20 (<i>i</i>)].	Richard Mowbray, of the parish of Slakey in 1668, afterwards of Allenheads, steward of Sir William Blackett's lead mines in East Allendale; buried in Allendale church 2nd Sept. 1693 (<i>a</i>); will proved at York 9th November, 1693 (<i>b</i>).	= Margaret Harrison of Allenheads, mar. 21st May, 1668 (<i>a</i>); proved her husband's will 9th Nov., 1693 (<i>b</i>).	George, liv. 1689 (<i>h</i>). Joseph, died 17th June, 1687 (<i>d</i>) (<i>g</i>). Thomas, bapt. 26th June, 1670 (<i>e</i>). Richard.	Mary, eldest dau., mar. John Swinburne of Blackhall, and died in child-bed Nov. 21st 1690 (<i>g</i>).
		Sarah.	Jane [? mar. 9th May, 1695, William Sanderson of Penrith, solicitor (<i>d</i>)].	Hannah.

George Mowbray of Allenheads, succeeded his father as steward of the lead mines of East Allendale; afterwards of Wolsingham, where he died 16th April, 1750, aged 60 (<i>f</i>); will dated 13th April, 1750; proved 7th May, 1752 (<i>e</i>).	= Mary, dau. of Thomas Teasdale of the Steel, mentioned in her father's will.	Joseph, bapt. 26th June, 1679 (<i>a</i>); apprenticed 1st Aug., 1696, to Joseph Atkin-on, Newcastle; liv. 1701 (<i>e</i>). Robert, apprenticed 1st December, 1703, to John Allgood of Newcastle, boothman; living 1704 (<i>e</i>). Jonathan, bapt. June, 1692 (<i>a</i>).	Hannah, baptised March 5th, 1668 9 (<i>a</i>). Mary, baptised February 12th 1676 7 (<i>a</i>). Mary, baptised January 26th, 1681 2 (<i>a</i>).
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Thomas, baptised 21st May, 1700 (<i>a</i>), buried 27th July, 1706 (<i>a</i>). John, bapt. 29th March, 1705 (<i>a</i>), buried 3rd July, 1705 (<i>a</i>).	Teasdale Mowbray of Wolsingham, afterwards of Bishop Wearmouth, baptised 24th November, 1706 (<i>a</i>); of Queen's Coll., Oxon.; matric. 30th June, 1727, aged 20; in 1750 purchased the New-hall farm at Ford, co. Durham (<i>c</i>); died aged 82 (<i>c</i>).	= Anne, dau. and heir of Thomas Reed of Bishop Wearmouth; married at Bishop Wearmouth 25th May, 1738 (<i>e</i>); will dated September 2nd, 1758 (<i>e</i>).	Mary, baptised 24th February, 1703 4 (<i>a</i>). Jane, buried 3rd July, 1706 (<i>a</i>). Eleanor, baptised 23rd August, 1709 (<i>a</i>); buried 23rd January, 1709 10 (<i>a</i>).
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George Mowbray of Ford, baptised at Bishop Wearmouth 25th Sept., 1739 (<i>e</i>); of Queen's Coll., Oxon.; matric. 24th April, 1758, aged 18; died 1st August, 1791; buried at Bishop Wearmouth (<i>e</i>).	= Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Wilkinson of Crossgate; she re-mar. John Goodchild of Pallion, and was living 1814 (<i>c</i>).	Anne, baptised 9th August, 1702 (<i>a</i>); [? wife of Thomas Whitfield, the 'earl' of Clargill in Alston-moor; had issue Anne Whitfield, 'countess' of Clargill, who married Thomas Graham of Carlisle, M.D., and dying <i>s.p.</i> left Clargill to George Mowbray (<i>c</i>)].
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George Mowbray of Ford, co. Durham, and of Mortimer, Berks., born 20th December, 1769, only surviving issue; of Queen's Coll., Oxon.; matric. 19th April, 1788, aged 19; will dated 13th June, 1799; proved at York 15th November, 1799 (<i>b</i>).	= Jane, daughter and heir of Oliver Coghill of Coghill-hall, co. Ebor. (<i>e</i>); she re-mar. John White, captain R.N. (<i>c</i>).	Thomas, born 1772, died 1773 (<i>c</i>). Deborah, born 1771, died young (<i>c</i>).
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George Isaac Mowbray of Bishop Wearmouth and of Mortimer; died 25th June, 1823; buried in the Nine Altars in the cathedral at Durham, 2nd July, 1823, aged 31.	= Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Gray, D.D., rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and afterwards bishop of Bristol; mar. Nov., 1821; died at Durham, and was buried in the Nine Altars in the cathedral there 18th Feb., 1823, aged 24.	Thomas Mowbray, captain R.N., of Yapton-house, Sussex, born 28th August, 1793; sold his lands in Shotley in 1822.
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Elizabeth Gray Mowbray, daughter and heiress, married 10th August, 1817, John Robert Cornish of Exeter, who, by Royal License 26th July, 1847, assumed the name of Mowbray; M.P. for Durham 1853 to 1868; afterwards M.P. for Oxford University; created a baronet 3rd May, 1880; died 1890

(*a*) *Allendale Registers*. (*b*) *Raine, Test. Ebor.* (*c*) *Surtees Durham*, vol. i, pt. ii, p. 242. (*d*) *Hexham Register*.
(*e*) *Gyll's Diary*. (*f*) M.I. formerly at Hexham; *cf. Proc. of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.*, vol. viii, pp. 147-148.
(*h*) Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's deeds. (*i*) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii, Surt. Soc. No. 101.

EVIDENCES TO MOWBRAY PEDIGREE.

1687, June 15th. Will of John Mowbray of the Steel, Northumberland, gent. I give to my wife, Jane, £200, and to my son George £100, they executors; to my sons Joseph and Thomas, and my daughter Mary, £100 each; to my daughter Sarah, £80; to my daughters Jane and Hannah, and to my son Richard, £50 apiece; I give to my executors my mortgage of my lands I live on, called Easter and Wester Steeles, in Hexhamshire, and my lands in Slaley, and my message and lands at Wolsingham, to be sold to pay debts and legacies. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1767, February 24th. A little before this time George Mowbray, only child of Teasdale Mowbray, esq., and his sweetheart, Miss Coles of Sedgfield, broke off their intended marriage after the marriage settlements had been prepared according to agreement and ready to be executed. Her uncle Waight was blamed for this interruption. *Gyll's Diary.*

The following abstracts, taken from wills remaining in the Probate Registries at Durham and York, refer to some of the numerous families of Carr which have been settled for, at least, three centuries at or near Hexham.

1612, May 8th. Will of George Car of the parish of Slaley. To be buried in my parish church yarde. To my wife, Anne Car, one branded ox; to my son, Richard Car, one black branded ox; to my daughter, Blanch Car, one stott and three hogges: residue to my wife and children, they executors. Proved 12th October, 1612. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1627, April 17th. Will of Ralph Carr of Slaley.¹ To be buried in the church yard of Slaley. To my daughter, Isabell Homble, 40s., or else a whye and one swarme of bees; to my son, William Car of Hexham, 10s.; to my son, Matthew Carr, 20s.; to Richard, Thomas, Jane, and Lucy Carr, children of the said Matthew Carr, 10 grots apiece; to Raf, sone of the said Matthew Carr, 5s.; to William,¹ son of Richard Carr of Hexham, a gimmer lamb; to Ralph Carr of the Eastwoode, 2s.; to Matthew Carr, son of John Carr, 2s.; to Ralph, the son of Thomas Carr, one gimmer lamb; to Lancelot, son of Cathron Bainbridge, 2s., etc., residue to wife Alice, she executrix. Proved 10th October, 1629. Inventory, £42 17s. 4d. *Ibid.*

1644/5, January 12th. Will of Richard Carr of Slaley, yeoman. To be buried within the churchyard of Slaley. To my wife, Margaret Carr, four kine and one gray mare; to my daughters, Mary and Alice Carr, one cove apiece; to my brother, Ralph Carr, one white nagg; and to my sister, Agnes Carr, 5s.; residue to wife, she executrix. Proved 1647. Inventory, £27 6s. 8d. *Ibid.*

1752, February 25th. Will of Henry Carr, the younger, of Slealey, yeoman. My funeral to be managed by Eleanor, my wife. To my nephews, Matthew and William Carr, sons of my late brother, William Carr, deceased, my two pieces of land called the Strother Dales at Slealey; to my nephew, John Carr, son of my late brother William, my houses and lands at Slealey and the residue, he executor; my wife to have my dwelling-house at Slealey during her widowhood for her thirds, and £40, etc., etc.; to my niece, Mary Bainbridge, £40; to my nephews, Henry and Samuel Carr, sons of my late brother William, £40 each; to my nephew, Matthew Carr, surgeon, son of my late brother, Matthew Carr of Newcastle, deceased, £120. Proved 26th September, 1753. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1756, January 27th. Will of Matthew Carr of Hexham, gent. I give my lands in Hexham East Common, etc., to my son-in-law, Christopher Bell of Hexham, tanner, and my daughter Dorothy, his wife, for life, and then to their children; I give to my son, John Carr, £15 per annum out of my estate at Slealey, which I purchased of Joseph and Leonard Farbridge, during the joint lives of the said John and Matthew Carr, my son; also £15 to my son Matthew Carr; to my brother John Carr, £3 per annum out of Slealey; to the Rev. Benjamin Pile, £1 10s. per annum whilst he is minister of the congregation of Protestant dissenters in Gillgate, in Hexham; to my eldest son, George Carr, my estate at Slealey and Hexham, my farm called Acomb West Barns; he executor. Proved January 23rd, 1758. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1767, March 19th. Will of Eleanor Carr of Slaley, widow. To be decently buried in the churchyard of Slaley, near my late husband, Henry Carr. My nephew, Cuthbert Bainbridge, sole executor. My nephews, Thomas Bainbridge, John Bainbridge of Roughside-in-Deiwent, and John Bainbridge of Slaley; my niece Anne wife of Joseph Makepeace of Cowbiers. Proved April 7th, 1769. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

An estor of the family of Carr of Dunston-hill; cf. *History of the Family of Carr* (privately printed, 1893), vol. i. p. 230.

Woolley is situated at the north-west extremity of the parish, and abuts on the Devil's Water. In the thirteenth century it was of sufficient importance to have, along with Shield-hall, a separate assessment for the subsidy of 1296.

WULLAWE AND SCHELIS SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

				£	s.	d.			s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Julianae del Schelis	...	...	1	11	6	unde domino regi	2	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	Ricardi Wyntay	...	...	1	16	6	"	3	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
"	Ricardi filii Tyok	...	...	1	15	6	"	3	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
"	Henrici de Woullawe	...	...	1	18	10	"	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	Ricardi filii Adae	...	...	2	2	11	"	3	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
Summa totalis villae de Wullawe et Schelis,				£9	5s.	3d.	Unde regi,	10s.	10	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.

There remains, in the Treasury at Durham, a charter, dated at Wllawe, 'die Jovis prox. post festum S. Mathiae Apli., 1325' (February 2nd, 1325/6), by which Thomas de Wllawe grants to William, son of Richard de Retford of Eggesline, and Johanna, his wife, all his messuage, lands, woods, etc., in Wllawe, juxta Slaueley; witnesses, William, son of Thomas de Tyndale, John Forster of Corbrigge, Robert de Hydewyne, Walter de la Lauden, Robert de Stanyburne.¹ In the same repository, there is another charter, granted at Slaueley on Monday, November 23rd, 1327, by which Matillis, daughter of William de Slaueley, quit-claimed to William, son of Richard de Retford of Eggisclif, all her right in Wollaw juxta Slaueley. Amongst the witnesses are Sir William de Tyndale, knight, Waldeve del Colepotts, and Hugh del Mynstanaere.² In another charter Robert, son of Richard, son of Adam Arkewyrth of Wllaw, quit-claims to Thomas, son of Henry de Wllaw, all his right, etc., in Wllaw and le Cheleys, with their appurtenances, to be held of the chief lord of the fee. The witnesses are Robert Delaval (de le Wale) knight, Robert Wakelyne, John de Alayncheleys, William, his brother, and William de Wellum.³ By a deed executed at Wllaw on Sunday, November 5th, 1335, Hugh de Routhside, chaplain, grants to William de Eggesclif, and Johanna his wife, all the lands in Wllawe which he held by grant of the same William. In case of William and Johanna dying without heirs of their body begotten, then the lands are to go to John, son of Sir William Tyndale, and the heirs of his body begotten, with remainder to his brothers Bartholomew, Robert, and William in succession,

¹ *Dur. Treas.*, Misc. Chart. No. 6600.² *Ibid.* No. 6601.³ *Ibid.* No. 6606.

and ultimately to their brother Thomas, his heirs and assigns for ever. The witnesses are Sir John de Insula of Wodeburn, Sir John de Haultone, Sir William de Tyndale, knights, Adam, son of Allan de Corbrige, Hugo de Minstaneacres, Walter de Colpottes, and Walter de Staniburne.¹

In 1569 Woolley was in the possession of John Swinburne of Chopwell. There were two tenements, one of which, with 30 acres, was held by John Hurde at the rent of 33s. 4d., and the other, with 20 acres, by John Jennings at the rent of 13s. 4d.²

1579, August 6th. Will of John Hourd of Wollye, in the parish of Slaye. To be buried at Lanchester. My son, Edward Hourd, to Mr. Cuthbert Ratcliffé till he be 21, and his lands, *i.e.* the lease of Wolly; my wife Blanch; to my wife and George Forster my two younger children till they be of age; my son George to my brother Gerard till he be of age; to my son, George Hourd, one silver crose and the morgashe of Hackworth; my sister, Margaret Hourd. Executors, my sons George, Michael, and John Oourd; supervisors, Davye Carnabye and Mr. Cuthbert Ratcliffé. Proved November 21st, 1579, and administration granted to Gerard Hourd, George Forster, and Blanch Ourd, guardians of John Hourd, a minor.³

On August 2nd, 1658, John Sanderson of Healey, and William Sanderson, his son and heir, entered into an agreement with Sir Edward Radcliffe for the sale of Wooley for the sum of £46. John Sanderson dying shortly afterwards, the premises were conveyed by William Sanderson on March 15th, 1659.⁴ In 1663 it belonged to Sir Edward Radcliffe, who for the mill and for it was rated at £24 per annum. At the enclosure of Bolbec common, in 1771, 168 acres were awarded to the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners in lieu of their right of common of pasture appertaining to Wooley. This estate, in 1805, is described as comprising a farm of 272 acres, under lease to William Cook, at the rent of £105 10s. per annum, with a dwelling-house and farm buildings in tenantable repair; the land, though not of good quality, was of a useful kind and in a proper state of husbandry. There were also 35 acres of woodland, of which the great wood of 24 acres was natural wood, chiefly oak, in thriving condition, but the remainder of the woodland which had recently been planted with oak, ash, beech, and other forest trees was not in a promising state, owing probably to the trees having been injured by the smoke issuing from the neighbouring lead mills at Dukesfield. The timber on the estate was valued

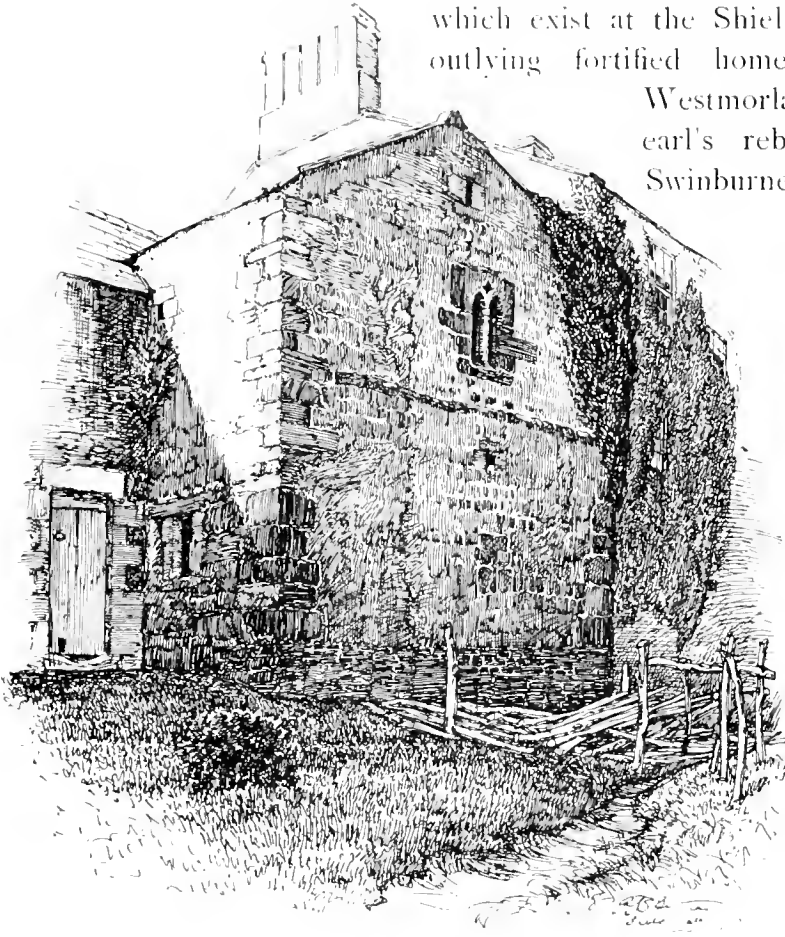
¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 6603.

² Hall and Humberston's *Survey*, 38, fol. 218 b.

³ Raime, *Test. Dunelm.* vol. vii. p. 183.

⁴ *Greenwich Hospital Papers* 'Wooley, B.'

at £945, and the estate is stated to be held by a fee farm rent of £2 6s. 8d., payable to the Colston almshouses at Bristol.¹ The estate² was sold by the Commissioners in 1876, and now belongs to Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont.



SHIELDHALL TOWER.

The small tower or peel, the remains of which exist at the Shield-hall, was probably an outlying fortified homestead of the earl of Westmorland. At the time of the earl's rebellion in 1569, John Swinburne of Chopwell, the earl of Westmorland's commissioner, with other tenements in Slayey and elsewhere, held 'at the lord's will' a tenement called Sheld-hall, with gardens, orchards, and twenty-eight acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture in the common fields of Slayey.³ It was granted February 27th, 1606/7, on a 50 years' lease to Edward Ferrers of London, merchant,⁴ under the description of a tenement called the Shield-hall, alias Shele-hall,

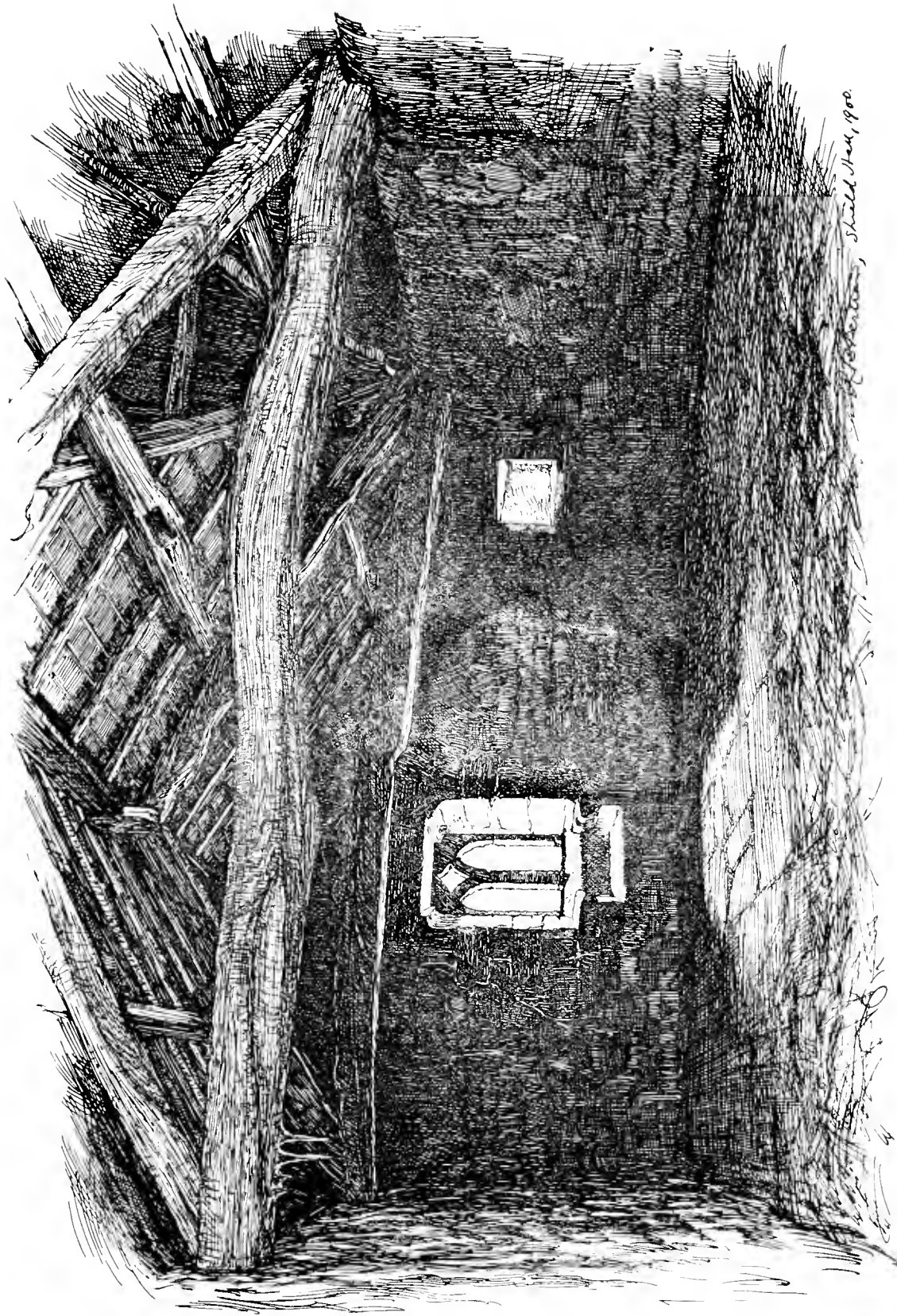
with garden and orchard and 28 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land in the common fields of Slayey. It is described as being late in the occupation of William Hirne, alias Heron, of the yearly value of 30s., parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne of high treason attainted.

¹ *Report of the Greenwich Hospital Estates*, 1805, p. 115.

² Wooley was the birthplace of Anthony Cook, master of the Trinity-house school, Newcastle, who died July 17th, 1824, aged 30 years.

³ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. Q.R. *Misc. Books*, 37-38, folio 218 b.

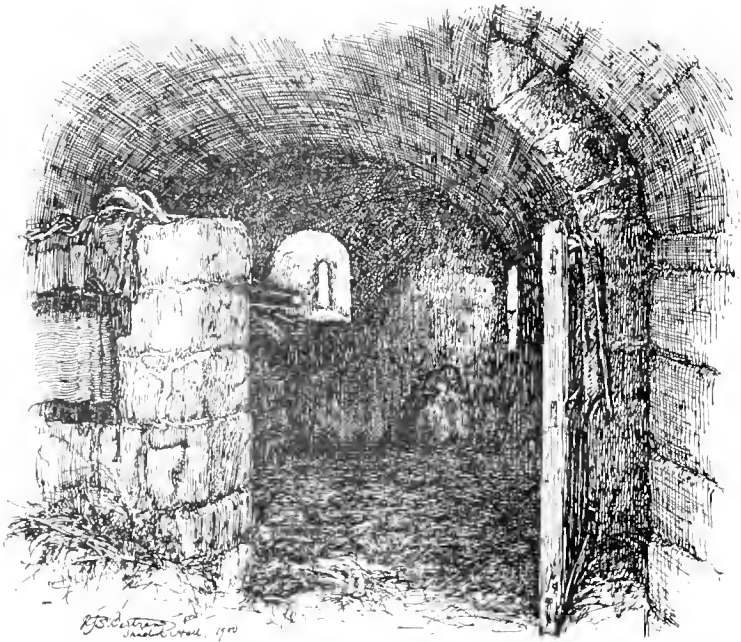
⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 4 James I. pt. 7.



TOWER AT SHIELD-HALL. UPPER FLOOR.

The tower has been incorporated in the present farm buildings, one end of it having been taken down, when it was made into a barn. The chamber on the ground floor is vaulted in the usual manner, the upper chamber, which is flagged with stone, has a modern roof.

By indenture of bargain and sale dated May 30th, 1611, and enrolled in Chancery, John Eldred and George Whitmore, esquires, conveyed the Shield-hall to John Heron of Birtley.¹ By his will dated October 9th, 1669, George Heron of Birtley Hall gives his lands to his brother John Heron of the Sheale-hall for his life, and entails the same on 'my nephew George Heron, eldest son of my brother John Heron of Sheale-hall and his heirs male, remainder to my nephew Cuthbert Heron, his brother.' The estate eventually devolved on the said Cuthbert Heron, and on the death of his great-grandson of the same name in 1812 came to the latter's daughters and co-heiresses Elizabeth, who subsequently became wife to John Mason of London, and Mary Anne, who married the Rev. Jonathan Scurr, incumbent of Ninebanks. These ladies and their respective husbands agreed to a partition, which was carried into effect by a deed dated July 1st, 1829, by which the ancient homestead of Shield-hall and about 200 acres were conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Mason, and the off-farm of Rye-hill and about 176 acres were conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Scurr.²



SHIELDHALL TOWER (CHAMBER ON THE GROUND FLOOR).

¹ Miss Baynes' Shield-hall and Rye-hill deeds. It has been thought by some that Rye-hill may be the Mount Ryall in Slaley parish, which in 1663 belonged to Lady Forster of Blanchland. No trace of this identity is disclosed by the existing title deeds.

² Cf. pedigree of Heron of Birtley-hall, vol. iv. of this work, p. 361.

John Mason, having survived his wife, died in 1853, when he was succeeded by his two sons Cuthbert Heron Mason, formerly of Hartlepool, county Durham, but at that time of Newport, Kentucky, and John Heron Mason of Newcastle, maltster, who with the consent of the mortgagees, in 1855, sold the Shield-hall to Thomas Hughes of Hilton-lodge, Tynemouth, who the same year purchased the Rye-hill from Mr. and Mrs. Scurr.¹ In this way the two severed portions were reunited. Mr. Hughes having spent a large sum of money, it was stated about £2,000, in draining and building a new farm house and boundary walls,² in 1858 sold the Shield-hall and Rye-hill to Mr. George Baynes of North Shields, to whose daughter, Miss Catherine Baynes, they now belong.

At the Northumberland assizes of 1256, Richard, son of William de Thornley, was charged with slaying Hugh, the son of Ivon, in the vill of Dekesfeud; he had fled from justice, and his chattels, which had been seized by the sheriff, were valued at 22d.³

The manor of Dukesfield is not separately mentioned amongst the fees of the barony of Bolbec, but on the apportionment of Hugh de Bolbec's estates it seems to have been given to his youngest daughter Maud, who became wife of Hugh Delaval. His name heads the Subsidy Roll of 1296, in which he was assessed for nearly half of the vill.

DUKESFIELD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.			s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Hugonis de la Vale	...	...	4 2 9	unde domino regi	7	6	$\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Willelmi de Ewardeslawe	...	1 10 10	"	"	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	Ricardi filii Willelmi	...	1 6 7	"	"	2	5
"	"	Gilberti del Burn	...	1 5 4	"	"	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Gilberti Tod	...	0 14 1	"	"	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Summa totalis villae,		£8 19s. 7d.			Unde domino regi,	16s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.		

In 1372, Sir Henry Delaval, knight, and Joan, his wife, levied a fine at Westminster on July 8th, by which the manor of Duxfeld, together with other manors and lands were limited in the event of their having no children, to the heirs of Henry, with remainder as to one moiety to

¹ The farm of Rye-hill adjoins Shield-hall on the south-west and largely comprises the allotments awarded to John Heron on the enclosure of Bolbeck common in lieu of his right of common of pasture appurtenant to Shield-hall. Heron's burn preserves the memory of the old owners of the place.

² Conditions of Sale, etc., 1856. (Bell Collection.)

³ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 93; Surt. Soc. No. 88.

Nicholas de Raymes, and as to the other moiety, to John de Selby.¹ Sir Henry Delaval died childless, and Duxfeld, subject to Joan's life estate, passed to his sister Alice, wife of John de Whitechester. It was stated in the inquisition that Dukesfield was held of Sir Ralph Hastings, knight, by knight service and suit at the court of Slaley, and that it was worth 40s. a year beyond reprises.² Alice married, secondly, Sir John Manners, knight, and died December 26th, 1402, being survived by Dame Joan Delaval, her brother's widow. Her heir was William de Whitechester, her son by her first husband, who was stated to be the owner in reversion of Dukesfield.³

On September 17th, 1562, Richard Bulman, husbandman, mortgaged the capital messuage of Dukesfield-hall, in the village of Dukesfield, to John Swinburne, and four years later conveyed the same to Robert Widdrington, who shortly afterwards regranted it to him on a lease for life.⁴ In 1569 John Swinburne held two tenements in Duxfeld, one of which was let to John Dunne at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d., and the other to John Wylkynson at the rent of 10s.⁵ In an inquisition taken in the queen's Court Leet at Bywell, on April 7th, 1602, it was found that Blanch Pearson, who died September 24th, 1598, was at her death seised in her demesne as of fee of a moiety of Dukesfield-hall, which was held of the queen by charter in free socage, and that Edward Hurde was her son and heir, and 26 years of age and upwards. Edward Orde's widow Margaret, on June 23rd, 1612, for a sum of money released to Lewis Widdrington all her claim on the said moiety of Dukesfield-hall.⁶ In 1663 Dukesfield was rated at £20 per annum to Sir Thomas Widdrington. It was acquired by Sir William Blackett before August 1st, 1711.⁷

When Bolbec common was divided under the Act of 1765, 895 acres were awarded to Sir Walter Blackett in respect of the right of common of pasture appurtenant to his estate of Dukesfield. With the Hexham estates of the Blackett family, Dukesfield now belongs to Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont.

¹ *Inq. f.m.* Henrici de la Vale, 12 Ric. II. No. 54.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Inq. f.m.* of Alice, widow of Sir John Manners, knight, 4 Hen. IV. No. 27.

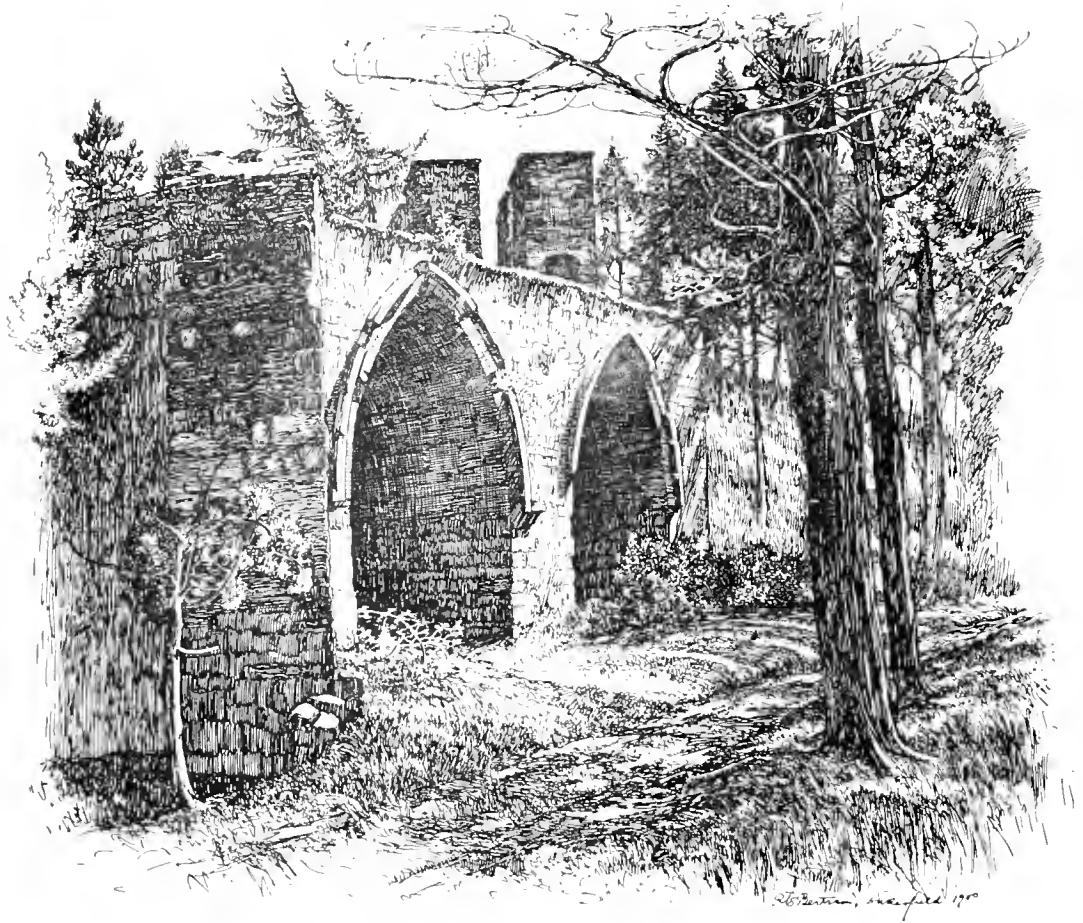
⁴ Wallington deeds : Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'a,' 59.

⁵ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. A tenement at Duxfeld in the tenure of John Dunn and parcel of the possessions of John Swinburne attainted, was granted July 18th, 1595, to John Ward, gent., on a 21 years' lease. *Pat. Rolls*, 37 Eliz. part 18.

⁶ Wallington deeds ; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'a,' 59.

⁷ *Ibid.* 'a,' 73.

The estate comprises the farms of Dukesfield-hall, West, Middle and East Dukesfield, Dukesfield Fell, and the hamlet of Dukesfield-mill. Near the latter place, which is situated on the Devil's Water, are the remains of the large lead smelt mills, where at the beginning of the century the



REMAINS OF DUKESFIELD SMELT-MILLS, 1900.

produce of Mr. Beaumont's lead mines in Allendale were smelted ; the ore contained a considerable proportion of silver.¹ The lead ore was carried in 8-stone bags on the backs of 'carrier galloways,' who travelled in 'packs'

¹ Cf. Parsons and White, *Northumberland and Durham*, vol. ii. p. 618.

² The lead mines in Allendale produce about 12,000 bings of lead ore annually, which at £4 4s. per bing is upwards of £50,000 a year. The Allendale lead ore is smelted and refined at Dukesfield smelt-mill, and produces about seven or eight ounces of silver from each fother of lead ;³ Bailey and Culley, *General View of Agriculture of Northumberland*, 3rd edition, p. 19.

or companies of from 25 to 50. Near the site of the mills, which were laid in about the year 1834, is a sanative or holy well, the water of which is charged with sulphuretted hydrogen; it was in great repute with the smelters, who used to state that they could always drink freely of its waters with impunity however much they might be heated.

Dukesfield-hall is an old mansion house¹ of three storeys, rough cast and whitewashed, sheltered by beech and other forest trees; its walled and terraced gardens slope down to a small burn or letch, and near it are some heather-thatched cottages and offices formerly used in connection with the smelt mills.

The Steel-hall is situated in the south-west extremity of the township, and abuts upon the Devil's Water. It is first mentioned in 1308, when it was in the king's hands on account of the lunacy of the owner, John de Slaueley.² Gilbert de Slaley granted to the prior and convent of Hexham common of pasture at the Steel for fifteen score of sheep, and in 1479 the convent possessed a cattle-fold situated at the west side of the Stele in Slaley, with a garden at the north side, containing an acre, common of pasture for fifteen score of sheep at all times of the year, also common of pasture within the bounds of the Steel and Slaley; the said sheep at Slaley and the Steel were entitled to common of pasture, jointly and severally, within the limits of Slaley and the Steel at the pleasure of the prior and convent.³

George Baker, of Crook, who in 1663 was rated for Steel-hall at £20 per annum, on December 25th, 1686, in consideration of £700, conveyed the Steel-hall, Palmstrothers, and the Red-lead-mill to Thomas Teasdale, at that time residing at the Steel-hall.⁴ The latter seems to have rebuilt the house, there being a door-head inscription, 'T. T., 1721.' The windows show remains of mullions, and a room is still pointed out as the justice's room.

In an advertisement of sale in 1744, it was stated that there was on the estate 'a large spring of oak of near 20 years' growth.'⁵

¹ The house was advertised to be let in the *Newcastle Courant*, December 5th, 1807. It is described as containing on the ground floor 'two good sitting rooms in front, a back kitchen, dairy and pantry, with an excellent cellar underneath, five lodging rooms on the first floor, each conveniently communicating with a roomy landing-place and staircase. The yard contains a stable for five horses,' etc.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edw. II. memb. 22, p. 73.

³ *Black Book of Hexham, Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 25.

⁴ Miss Baynes' deeds.

⁵ *Newcastle Journal*, January 7th, 1744.

TEASDALE OF STEEL-HALL.

Elizabeth Rowland of Dotland, mar. 20th May, 1650 (or 1651) (c).	THOMAS TEASDALE of Slaye and Steel-hall (a), yeoman; (<i>query</i> eldest son of Thomas Teasdale of Slaye). By will dated 20th March, 1720/1, gave £20 to the poor of the parish of Slaye, the interest to be distributed on St. Thomas's day (d); purchased the Lee 14th Feb., 1693 (c); buried 12th April, 1721 (b).	Anne died at Steel-hall, bur. in the body of the church 30th Aug., 1724 (b).
Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall (a); son and heir. bapt. 15th October, 1665 (c); buried, 24th June, 1728 (b).	= Margaret, dau. of Blackburn (a); bur. Oct. 24th, 1724 (b).	Mary, mar. George Mowbray, of Allenheads (a). ↓
Thomas Teasdale of Newcastle and of Steel-hall; articles before mar. 18th Dec., 1722 (c); died <i>s.p.</i> (a) in his father's lifetime. By will dated 9th July, 1723, he gave the Steel-hall to his father, and his lands at Slaye, the Lee, Hexham and Thirlwall to his wife for her life, with remainder to his four sisters; proved 17th Jan., 1723¼ (d).	= Esther, dau. of William Varey of Newcastle (a), notary public; she remar. Lancelot Allgood of the Riding.	Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall, administration of his personal estate 10th Oct., 1729, committed to his sister Anne, wife of John Shackleton (d).
		Other children died in infancy.
		Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress, mar. at Whitley chapel, 29th Dec., 1709. George White of Humsbaugh (c) (a), and had issue a son, Teasdale White.
Jane, sister and co-heiress, married Thomas Caward of Hexham (a), and had issue three daughters, viz.: Margaret, wife of Charles Rockett of Newcastle; Jane, wife of Thomas Hutchinson of Newcastle; and Ann, wife of Thomas Salmon of Hexham, who were co-heiresses to their mother; buried 20th December, 1728 (c).	Mary, sister and co-heiress, mar. 30th Jan., 1728/9, Wilkinson Kirsopp of Hexham (c), and died in her husband's lifetime, <i>s.p.</i>	Anne, sister and co-heiress, mar. John Shackleton of Gateshead, an officer of the excise (a), and had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.: William Shackleton of Newcastle, Roger Shackleton of London, Samuel, Margaret, Eleanor and Jane (c).

(a) Brit. Mus. Harl. MS. 1554, fol. 29.

(d) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*(b) *Slaye Register.*

(e) Bell Collection.

(c) *Hexham Register.*

EVIDENCES TO TEASDALE PEDIGREE.

1720/21, March 20th. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Steel-hall in the parish of Slaye. To my daughter Mary Mowbray, £5, and to her children, Teasdale and Anne Mowbray, £5 apiece; my son George Mowbray, £6. I give to Thomas Teasdale of Slaye, a close called Strother Close; to the poor of Slaye, £20, the interest to be distributed on St. Thomas's day every year; to my son Samuel Teasdale, £300; to my grand-daughter Jane Caward, £100; to my grand-daughter Mary Teasdale, £200, if she marry with the advice of Samuel Teasdale, her father; and to my grand-daughter Anne Teasdale, £200, on the same condition; my wife Anne; my great grandson John White, son of my grand-daughter Elizabeth White, £5. I give to my grandson Thomas Teasdale, my lands (except Steel-hall, which I have some time ago settled on my son Samuel), my moneys on mortgage and a silver tankard and cup. Proved 1721. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1723, July 9th. Will of Thomas Teasdale of Newcastle, gent. I give my messuage called Steel-hall, in the parish of Slaye, in the occupation of my honoured father Samuel Teasdale, to my said father; and my lands at Thirlwall, Hexham, Slaye, and the Lee to my wife Esther for her life, with remainder to my sisters, Elizabeth White, Jane Caward, Mary Teasdale, and Anne Shackleton; to my mother-in-law Elizabeth Varey, £60; to my niece Margaret White, £50. My wife executrix. Proved 1724. *Ibid.*

1728, 21st October. Will of Jane Caward of Hexham, widow, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall, gentleman. I give all my right in Steel-hall, Riding, the Lee, Slaye, Palm-strother, Baron-house, etc., to my three daughters, Margaret, Jane, and Anne, and their heirs. Failing them I give the same to my nieces, Margaret and Elizabeth White, daughters of my brother-in-law, Mr. George White, Margaret and Jane Shackleton, daughters of my brother-in-law, Mr. John Shackleton, and the first and second daughters of my sister, Mary Teasdale, if she marries and has any. To my daughter-in-law, Mary Caward, £20; to the poor of Hexham, £40; to the poor of Slaye, £10, after the death of Mrs. Esther Teasdale, widow of my late brother, Mr. Thomas Teasdale. Proved December 11th, 1729. *Ibid.*

On the division of Bolbec common in 1771, 852 acres were awarded to Wilkinson Kirsop, Bannister Bayles, John Salmon, and Teasdale White,¹ in satisfaction of the right of common of pasture appurtenant to Steel-hall, Redlead-mill, and Western-byres.² The rights of these gentlemen were subsequently acquired by Robert Surtees of Milkwell-burn and Isaac Hunter, who on January 12th, 1805, conveyed the Steel-hall and Western-byres to Mr. Thomas Richard Beaumont.³ At the present time the Steel-hall belongs to Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont.

As early as the year 1256, Colpitts, which gave its name to a local family, is mentioned as a separate vill associated with Slaley and Dilston.⁴ Its early history is unknown,⁵ but in 1663 it belonged to Sir Thomas Widdrington. It was in the possession of Sir William Blackett in 1711, and in 1771, on the enclosure of Bolbec common, Sir Walter Blackett received 276 acres in lieu of the rights of common of pasture appurtenant to Colpitts; and with the Hexham estates of the Blacketts it descended to the Beaumonts. In 1894 Colpitts was sold by Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont to Mr. William Wear of Hexham, the present owner, who having purchased Trygill, the Swangs, etc., from other proprietors, has built a residence at Colpitts.

The small farm of Blackburn, which in 1663 belonged to Henry Carr, and afterwards to the family of Jobling,⁶ was purchased about the middle of the eighteenth century in part endowment of the benefice of Blanchland, the incumbent of which, in 1771, received an allotment of 49 acres in lieu of his right of common of pasture on Bolbec common. The estate comprises about 72 acres.

¹ In 1710, 1716 and 1723 Samuel Teasdale of Steel-hall voted for that place; in 1734 John Shackleton of Gateshead; in 1748 Teasdale White of Humshaugh, Charles Rocket of Newcastle, and John Shackleton of Newcastle, all voted in respect of lands at Steel-hall; and in 1774 Banister Bayles of Newcastle voted for Steel-hall.

² Western-byres was a small homestead close to Steel-hall; the Red-lead-mill was by the side of the Devil's Water. The extensive Steel-hall wood was cut down in 1777 and again in 18...

³ Mr. W. C. B. Beaumont's deeds.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, p. 93; Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁵ April 8th, 1634. Will of Robert Teasdale of the Coalpitts. To be buried within the churchyard of Slaley. To my eldest sone Thomas Teasdale, my gray mare; to my son John Teasdale and to my daughter Alice Teasdale, one quye and one lamb apiece; to my mother Margaret Teasdale, one bowl of oatts yearly. Residue to my wife Margaret and my said children, they executors. Proved 1634. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁶ In 1716 Andrew and Lancelot Jobling, and in 1723 Lancelot Jobling, voted in respect of freehold lands at Blackburn. *Poll Books*.

Todburn-steel, in June, 1629, was granted by the Crown to William Barnes and John Waterhouse,¹ and in 1663 it belonged to John Teasdale of the Hough. At the elections of knights of the shire in 1716 and 1734,² John Heslop voted in respect of this place. In 1765 William Lowes, esq., received an allotment of 165 acres in satisfaction of the right of common of pasture enjoyed by the place in Bolbec common. With other estates of the family of Lowes, it now belongs to the Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon of Ridley-hall.

Amongst the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Blanchland, which were accounted for in the *Ministers' Accounts* 1540-1541, lands belonging to that house at Marreleote Walles were entered as producing 13s. 4d. per annum.³ These seem to be the lands which with Todburn-steel in the parish and many other estates in the county were granted in 1629 under the style of Marlecoate Walls, *alias* Mallycoate Wall, to William Barnes and John Waterhouse.⁴ Another tenement here, which had come into the hands of the Crown on the attainder of John Swinburne of Chopwell (and held of him by Gerard Hurde at the rent of 8s. 4d.⁵) in 1569, was granted in 1605 to Sir John Ramsay, knight, and Thomas Emerson 'in consideration of the good, true, faithfull and acceptable service of the said John Ramsay our servant;' it was then of the clear yearly value of 8s. 4d., and in the occupation of Gerard Ourd.⁶ In 1663 Mr. Charles Newton was assessed for lands at Mallicote Walls or Marleycoat Walls at £8 per annum,⁷ and subsequently the families of Carr and Davison, several generations of whom sleep in the graveyard at Slayey, were proprietors. Matthew Carr of Marleycoat Walls in 1729 gave a legacy to Slayey school. On the division of Bolbec common in 1771, allotments of 41 acres and 96 acres were made to the heirs of Ralph Carr and the heirs of George Davison respectively in satisfaction of the rights of common of pasture appurtenant to their lands in Marleycoat Walls, etc. The estate now belongs to Miss Catherine Baynes of North Shields.

¹ Grant under Privy Seal, June, 5 Charles I.; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'T,' 135.

² *Poll Books*.

³ *Ministers' Accounts*, 32 Hen. VIII. Acq. Office; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁴ Grants under Privy Seal, June, 5 Charles I.; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'T,' 135.

⁵ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*, fol. 218 b.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 2 James I. pt. 10.

⁷ *Book of Rates*, 1663. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 293.

The first reference, so far as is known, to Merchingley is in an extent of the lands of Hugh de Bolbec made before the sheriff of Northumberland and other persons on November 7th, 1262, where it is stated that he held 'in Merchingley, which is of the appurtenances of the manor [of Bolbec], six bondmen who hold six lands, each containing fifteen acres, and worth yearly in ferm and works, 8s. 7d., the sum 51s. 6d.; one cottar who holds one cottage worth yearly 18d.'¹ Six years later William, son of Thomas de Merchingleye, granted certain lands near the Lort-burn in Newcastle to Alan Wodeman.²

Before this time a hermitage situated at Merchingleye near the Merching-burn had been granted by Walter de Bolbec³ to the abbot and convent of Kelso; brother William de Mercheleye was apparently the hermit at that time. The grant comprised the adjoining church of St. Mary, ingress and egress over the grantor's lands, timber for building, wood for fuel, and other privileges. The premises are more fully described in a charter of confirmation granted by Walter de Bolbec, son and successor of the grantor, at the request of Hugh de Bolbec his brother and heir presumptive, who confirmed to 'William and Roger, monks of Kelso, a certain hermitage called Merchingleie, which is founded on the waste belonging to my father and near Merchingburne, with the church of St. Mary built in the same place, with all the appurtenances which are comprised within the fences on either side of Marchinburne around by the potters' ford as far as the ford at the place where the Stainesden burn falls into the Merchingburne.' On the death of either or both of the monks named the vacancy was to be filled by other two monks of Kelso and by no other. Brother William seems to have died first, for 'Roger, the monk of Merchingleye,' obtained from Hugh de Balliol, lord of the adjacent barony of Bywell, a confirmation of a grant of twenty-six acres of land in the township of Healey at Heleychesters, previously made to him by his father Eustace de Balliol in free and perpetual alms.⁴ In 1296 the abbot of Kelso's lands at Merthenley, then of the value of 58s. 10d. a year, were sequestered by the English king.⁵

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Hugonis de Bolbeck, 46 Hen. III. No. 25.

² Deed in the Brumell Collection now with the Newcastle Society of Antiquarians; it has an oblong seal in green wax with an anchor for one of its devices. Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com.* 6th Report, App. p. 538.

³ Merchingley does not occur amongst the Bolbec fees in the *Testa de Nevill*.

⁴ *Liber de Calchou*, Registrum Cartarum abbacie Tironensis de Kelso, vol. i. pp. 219-222; Bannatyne Club.

⁵ Extent of the lands in Northumberland held by Scotchmen, 10th May, 1296. *Doc. Illus. of Hist. of Scot.*, Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 48.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century an undivided share of Merchingley was in the possession of Walter de Huntercombe, the husband of Alice, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Hugh de Bolbec,¹ and in 1346, when those 'sons of Belial, the Scots, gathered to make war on the Lord's people' and ravaged south Northumberland,² Merchenley was one of the places belonging to Robert de Herle which were totally destroyed and laid waste on Sunday, October 15th.³ The Scottish invasion was repelled and punished at Nevill's Cross and the abbot and convent of Kelso then lost this southern estate.

On December 14th, 1386, John, son of John de Creswell, obtained from Richard II. in part satisfaction of a debt of £320 owing to John de Creswell, deceased, who had served the king's father-in-law, the prince of Aquitaine in the castle of Bordeaux, 'ten acres of land in Marchenley and parcels of a toft and fifteen acres of land, late of the abbot of Kelshowe in Scotland,' to hold them by the payment of a white greyhound yearly for all services.⁴ The place comes up again in 1443, when there was an order to draw up letters patent to Richard Belyngeham and William Crane of the custody of ten acres in Marchanley and parcel of a toft and 25 acres which were forfeited by the abbot of Kelso in the reign of Edward II.⁵

No trace of the church and hermitage of Merchingley, or of any building has been found, nor is there any tradition relating to its site. In all probability it was situated in Slaley or Riding, which were both members of the lordship of Bolbec. The tongue of land formed by the confluence of the East Dipton and the March burns where the small homestead of Dipton-foot in Slaley parish now stands, seems to be a likely spot, although the Rev. Anthony Johnson in a paper read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has suggested a spot a little further south, where the small Stony-burn falls into the March-burn.⁶

¹ *Originalia* 7 Edw. II. r. 6. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 294.

² *Chron. Lan.* in Lang, *Hist. of Scot.* vol. i. p. 257; cf. Ridpath, *Border History*, pp. 336-337.

³ *Inq. ad quod d. unum*, 21 Edw. III. No. 3. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 274.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 10 Ric. II, pt. ii. p. 287; cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iv. p. 81.

⁵ P.R.O. *Chancery Files*, Bundle No. 651.

⁶ *Arch. Acl.* vol. xvi. pp. 346-350. where the evidence is weighed and the subject worked out with the assistance of Mr. Johnson's great local knowledge.

THE CHURCH.

As has been already related, the church of Slaley, with an adequate endowment, was granted by Gilbert de Slaley, the lord of the fee, to the prior and convent of Hexham sometime in the reign of Henry III., which grant was subsequently confirmed by the bishop of Durham. In Pope Nicholas's taxation in 1291,¹ the rectory at Slaley was assessed at £7 7s. 8d. a year, and it was taxed at the same sum in 1340;² but the parish being contiguous to that of Hexham, the prior and convent were never required to appoint a parson to hold the church with its endowment, but were



SLALEY CHURCH, 1901.

allowed to serve the church by one of the Augustinian house there, who was to act as curate or chaplain. At the period of the Dissolution, the tithes of Slaley, with the offerings of the chapel, were demised by lease under the convent seal to John Swinburne at the rent of £4 a year,³ and that sum was allowed to the chaplain for his salary.⁴ A pension of 23s. payable out of the 'capella de Slevele' to the abbot and convent of Blanchland must have been discharged out of other property in the parish held by the prior and convent.⁵

¹ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 351.

² *Ibid.* pt. iii. vol. iii. p. xxxviii.

³ *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 168; Surt. Soc. No. 46.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 169.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 169.

After obtaining possession of the church, the prior and convent built a new chapel, and in 1312 the bishop of Durham granted a forty days' indulgence¹ to those who contributed to the expense of the building. This building having 'become little better than a mass of ruins' and totally unfit for the celebration of divine service, 'was taken down in 1832.'² It was visited by Archdeacon Singleton on October 2nd, 1828, who wrote in his minute book :

'The village stands very high³ and very bleak, the minister is an infirm old man of the name of Smith, recently appointed by Mr. Beaumont. The curate is endowed with land, well fenced and ascertained, situated close by the parsonage house, and lets, exclusive of the house and garden, for £52 per annum. He has also the interest of £1,200 in the Bounty Office. . . . The old Saxon doorway is very curious, the old King's or Queen's Arms grotesque, and the pewing of the church the most satisfactory part of it. . . . The poor curate received no dilapidations and his house is of course wretched. The dilapidation system is a bad one in all cases, but dreadful and ruinous in these very small benefices; it is a living pauper suing a dead one.'

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Thomas Bainbridge of Slaley ob. Sep. 29th, 1765 aet. 80 years. Jacob his son ob' May 30th 1769, aet. 39 years. Elizabeth wife to Joseph Bainbridge ob. May 4, 1760, Aet. 24. Joseph son of Thomas and Mary Bainbridge ob. Jan' 2nd, 1774, aet. 49 years.

Here lies the body of Mary wife of Ralph Carr of Marley-coatwalls, who departed this life the 18th day of May 1757 in the 53th year of her age. Also the body of Ralph Carr who departed this life Sept. the 13th, 1769, aged 83 years.

The burial place of John Carr of Slaley-Woodfoot. Charlotte his daughter died June 19th, 1781, aged 6 years. John Carr died Nov. 25, 1795, aged 50 years. Susanna his daughter died June 29th, 1800, aged 21 years. John his son died June 25th, 1806, aged 17 years. Frances his daughter died Nov. 13, 1807, aged 21 years. Barbara [Grieveson], his daughter died Nov. 10, 1809, aged 32 years. Sarah his daughter died May 1814, aged 31 years. Also Mary his daughter, wife of John Kirsop of Slaley Wood-foot, who died Nov., 1828, aged 34 years. Also Sarah wife of John Carr, sen., who died July 19, 1829, aged 81 years.

Erected in memory of Anne daughter of William Cook, sen. of Wooley who died April 7, 1785, aged 10. Also Anthony his son died June 29, 1786, aged 24 years. Also Cicely wife of William Cook who died March 9th 1798 aged 27 years. Also Cicely his daughter died April 20th, 1802, aged 6 months. Also Elizabeth wife of W. Cook, sen., who died Feb. 18th, 1803, aged 68 years. William Cook jun., died March 31, 1807, aged 43 years. William Cook, sen., died Jan. 9, 1816, aged 83 years.

In Memory of William Cook late of Wooley who died at Marleycoatwalls 16 May, 1826, aged 30 years.

In memory of Anthony Cook of Wooley, late Master of the Trinity House School, Newcastle, who died July 17th, 1824, aged 30 years. Also of Margaret his wife who died Jan' 21, 1831, aged 39 years. Also of Margaret their daughter who died June 3, 1839, aged 20 years. Also of Jane their daughter, wife of John Dixon of Hexham, who died June 21, 1853, aged 30 years.

¹ Dated November 23rd, 1312. *Bishop Kellawe's Register*, vol. i. p. 254.

² The foundation stone of the new chapel was laid May 25th, 1832; *cf.* Newcastle papers, June 2nd, 1832.

³ About 150 yards north of the church is an eminence, situated in a field called Camping Flatt, which the Ordnance Survey made the great centre of their triangle, it being one of the most conspicuous points in the district. *Ev. inf.* Rev. William Sisson.

⁴ 1793. May 30th. William Cook of the chapelry of Slaley, and Cicely Hutchinson, married. *Stamfordham Register*.

HERE LYETH | RICHARD TEAS | DAILL OF SLALEY | GENTLEMAN BU | RIED THE FIRST | DAY OF
MARCH | ANO DOMINI 1635 |

In memory of Thomasin wife of Thomas Teasdale of Combhills who died the 6th of March 1734 aged 37 years. Thomas Teasdale of Combhills died the 7th of Dec. 1771 aged 88 years. Also Margaret wife of Rich^d Teasdale of Sleafey who died Feb. 24th, 1816, aged 69 years.

Here lies the body of William Teasdale of Sleafey who departed July 22nd, 1778. Also William Stokoe son of John and Hanh. Stokoe of Sleafey who died the 17th of July, 1813, aged 23 years.

In memory of Thomas Teasdale of Sleafey who died May 10, 1820, aged 94 years. Mary his wife died Jan. 20, 1824, aged 84 years. Sarah James daughter of John and Elizabeth Teasdale of Sleafey died June 29th, 1824, aged 30 years. Thomasin their daughter died June 7, 1825, aged 24 years. Elizabeth James daughter of Sarah James died July 24th, 1825, aged 3 years. Also of John son of the above Thomas and Mary Teasdale died July 24th, 1834, aged 69.

MINISTERS OF SLALEY.

1340. Gilbert the chaplain (*c*).
 1501. William Thompson, parish chaplain (*d*).
 1535 (*circa*). John Adamson, curate (*g*).
 1577 (*circa*). Cuthbert Pattenson, a Scotsman. He appeared at the Chancellor's visitation held in 1578, but being unable to produce either letters of orders or licence, 'was monished to serve no longer till he be licensed' (*e*).
 1578. Edward Thompson, admitted July 15th, 1578 (*a*). He was summoned to the Chancellor's visitation, January 19th, 1578/9, but did not appear (*f*); he entered an appearance at the General Visitation, June 10th, 1583 (*i*).
 1584. Thomas Mitford appeared at the General Visitation January 20th, 1584-5 (*j*).
 1612. John Smith (*a*).
 Matthew Wilson, minister of Sleafey, occurs 1627 and 1645.
 16.... Andrew Hall, also vicar of Bywell St. Andrew (*q*); was 'reported scandalous and admonished by the archdeacon' (*q*).
 1662. Andrew Turner (*a*).
 1671. Matthew Wrightson (*a*).
 16.... William Bewick, of St. John's College, Cambridge; matriculated June 13th, 1688; sequestered February 6th, 1708/9 (*k*); master of Hexham School (*l*).
 1710. John Sleigh (*a*).
 1712. William Richardson (*a*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1716; administration of his personal estate granted May 1st, 1724, to Richard Fairbridge and John Kirsop, creditors (*m*).
 1724. John Toppin; admitted February 2nd, 1723-4, after the death of Richardson (*a*) on the presentation of William Wrightson and John Fenwick of Bywell. Also incumbent of Allendale and vicar of Alston (*n*).
 1724. William Graham. Also incumbent of Hexham. 'Hexham, October 6th, 1724. Mr. Toppin: This is to acquaint you that Doctor Sayer, Chancellor to my lord bishop of Durham, has appointed me sole curate of Sleafey by virtue of a sequestration under his hand and seal whereby I am entitled to all ye profits due upon ye place since ye death of ye late incumbent therefore you need not give yourself any more trouble of coming to Sleafey. I am, Sir, Yours, William Graham. If this do not satisfy you I'll show my instrument when you come to Hexham. Addressed, To the Reverend Mr. Toppin, Schoolmaster at Allendale Town' (*r*).
 1740. Matthew Robinson, M.A. (*a*), vicar of Bywell St. Andrew.
 1756. William Wharton, sub-curate from July 24th, 1740 (*b*), admitted after the death of Robinson, presented by Sir Walter Blackett, bart. (*a*). Buried December 27th, 1773 (*b*). His widow was buried on the 7th March following (*b*).
 1774. Thomas Martindale, died March 24th, 1792, aged 76 (*b*) (*h*).

1792. Henry Johnson, vicar of both the Bywell parishes,¹ 'an insatiable pluralist.'
 1823. Joseph Smith (*f*), buried February 6th, 1831, aged 75 (*b*) (*h*).
 1831. Richard Heslop, during whose incumbency the church was rebuilt (*f*).
 1850. Blythe Hurst, born at Wmlaton July 6th, 1801, an eminent linguist, ordained deacon at Auckland July 10th, 1842, curate of Gartgill 1842, incumbent of Nenthead 1845, presented to Slaley February, 1850, vicar of Collierley 1854, died June 24th, 1882 (*o*).
 1854. William Sisson of University College, Durham, L.Th. 1840, ordained deacon 1840, priest 1841 also incumbent of Whitley Chapel since 1841.

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| <p>(a) Randal, <i>State of the Churches</i>.
 (b) <i>Slaley Register</i>.
 (c) <i>Nonarum Inq.</i> Hodgson, <i>Northumberland</i>, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. xxxviii.
 (d) <i>Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes</i>, p. xxxii.
 (e) <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 31.
 (f) <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 93.
 (g) <i>Deposit. and Eccles. Proc.</i> p. 52.
 (h) Slaley M.I.
 (i) <i>Durham Records</i>, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 229.
 (j) <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 232.</p> | <p>(k) Canon Raine's interleaved Randal.
 (l) <i>Cf.</i> vol. iii. of this work, p. 224.
 (m) Raine, <i>Test. Ebor.</i>
 (n) <i>Cf.</i> vol. iv. of this work, p. 81.
 (o) <i>Cf.</i> Welford, <i>Men of Mark</i>, vol. ii. pp. 578-582.
 (p) 'Slaley,' by Rev. Anthony Johnson, <i>Arch. Acl.</i> vol. xvi. p. 342.
 (q) Survey of the Churches, etc., <i>temp.</i> Chas. II. <i>Arch. Acl.</i> vol. xvii. pp. 258-259.
 (r) From original letter in the possession of Mr. Richard Welford.
 (s) <i>Durham Probate Registry</i>.</p> |
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The following notices are selected from the parish register which begins in 1714 :

- 1723, April 6. Anne, wife of Charles Wade of Dukesfield-hall, smelter, buried.
 1727, Dec. 25. Mr. John Featherstone of Dukesfield-hall, buried.
 1732, April 30. Matthew Ridley and Eleanor Bainbridge, both of this parish, married.
 1733, Sept. 28. John Makepiece of Gingleshaugh buried.
 1741, May 7. Rev. Thomas Birket, curate of St. John's Chapel in Wearside, and Jane Emmerson of Earnwell, in the said chapelry, married.
 1749, June 8. John Jobling of the parish of Bywell St. Andrew and Barbara Cresswell of Heddon on the Wall, married.
 1751, Dec. 30. John Ellison and Mary Sanderson, both of the parish of Bywell St. Peter, married.
 1752, Dec. 21. John Jennings and Isabel Bates, both of Bearl, married.
 1753, June 14. Teasdale Armstrong of the parish of Slaley and Anne Thirlwall of the parish of Hexham, married.
 1765, July 18. Robert Surtees of the parish of Ryton and Ann Hunter of the parish of Slaley married.
 1771, Feb. 25. 'Then was baptised John, son of William Durick and Mary his wife, a travelling clausing master and mistress.'
 1801, April 28. William Westgarth Forster, first son of George Forster, farmer, native of Alston, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Joseph Archer, native of Allenheads, baptised.
 1802, Nov. 21. Thomas Emmerson Forster, second son of George Forster of Steel-hall, farmer, son of Thomas Forster, a native of Jeffrey's houses, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Joseph Archer, miner, of Allenheads, baptised.
 1810, Jan. 1. William Westgarth of Dukesfield, an agent of the Smelting Mill, aged 47 years, buried.

¹ The following clergymen served as sub-curates to Mr. Johnson : in 1792, Richard Close, a native of Shap, afterwards sub-curate of Whitley Chapel : he married, September 5th, 1793, Mary, daughter of Thomas Teasdale of Slaley, and had issue; he died at the age of 68, and was buried March 13th, 1834 (*Slaley Registers* and M.I.); in 1812, William Harrison, a native of Kirkby Lonsdale, who died at the age of 55 and was buried October 31st, 1822 (*Slaley Register*).

MISCELLANEA.

In a matrimonial suit in the ecclesiastical court at Durham in 1535, brought by Marion Marttyme against Anthony Hourde of Slaley for a breach of promise, John Adamson, curate of Slalie, and John Bainbrig of Slalie, husbandman, aged about 26 years, made depositions.¹

1579, April 11th. Grant of Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, knight, of all the tithes of Slaveley, theretofore belonging to the monastery of Hexham, with all houses, patronage to the vicarage of Slaveley under the reserved rent of £6 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of a fit minister or clerk in the church or chapelry of Slaveley.²

1579, October 3rd. Slaley: Office against Gawen Heron and Robert Bainbridge churchwardens. 'Their chappell is in decay, bothe the chancell and body of the same, and in the glass windowes.'³

1595, February. Office against Cuthbert Radcliffe at Slaley. 'He kepeth no minister there, and therefore they have seldom service and there dead lye unburyed and there children unchristened till they seeke for help in the countrie.'⁴

At a visitation held at Corbridge in 1601, the office was promoted against the curate and churchwardens of Slaley, 'That they have had no sermons this last yeare, and that they use no perambulation in Rogation weeke and that the Register booke [is] in paper.' At the same visitation there was office against Edward Hourd and Margaret his wife as recusants.⁵

1603, August 30th. Slalye: Office against the churchwardens that they have no register book nor new communion booke.⁶

1663. Sleylee hath been most supplied by Mr. Hall of Bywell St. Andrew, till of late. The impropiator, Mr. Henry Thornton. The impropiacion valued and lett at £28 per annum.⁷ [The benefice] wants competent maintenance; the curate there having at present (and never had more) but twenty nobles per annum.⁸

1665, September 6th. A collection under a brief made at Slaley for the people infected with the Plague realised 1s.⁹

Between 1659 and 1687. Suit in the ecclesiastical court at Durham, Henry Thornton *v.* Richard Farelamb, respecting certain corn tithes arising in Slaley. The defendant claimed to be exempt for seven years and pleaded that Slaley moor or fell by all time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary until within the time of three years next before the beginning of this suit, was barren heath and waste grounds, full of great stones, hather, ling, and mosses, and such other unfruitful and barren things. That the said Richard Farelamb being desirous to take away the barrenness and unfruitfulness of the said lands, about the time aforesaid with mattocks, spades, carts and carriages, did cause them to be digged, turned over and ploughed, and the heath, hather, ling and great stones, with axes, hatchets and spades did cause to be cut up, extirpated and rooted, and the same lands, by paring, burning, ploughing, and manuring did convert from their former barrenness and unfruitfulness into arable land.

1688, December 13th. Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe of Dilston, widow, by will of this date, gave 40s. a year to the poor of Slaley.¹⁰

¹ *Depositions and Eccles. Proc.* Raine, p. 52; Surt. Soc. No. 21.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 21 Eliz. pt. ii. On the 12th April, 1579, Sir Christopher Hatton conveyed to Sir John Forster, who reconveyed to Sir John Fenwick, and he on the 6th October, 1613, to John Radcliffe of Blanchland, esq.; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'S,' pp. 100-107.

³ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, p. 125. Surt. Soc. No. 22.

⁴ Canon Raine's interleaved Randal.

⁵ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 242.

⁶ *Ibid.* 'V,' p. 271.

⁷ In 1652 a pension or allowance of £20 a year, payable out of the rectory of Bywell St. Andrew and Slaley, was assigned to the Commonwealth vicar of Tynemouth. See Mr. H. A. Adamson's 'Gleanings from the Records of the Parish of Tynemouth,' *Arch. Acl.* vol. xix. p. 96.

⁸ 'View of the Ecclesiastical State,' etc., *Arch. Acl.* vol. xvii. p. 259.

⁹ *Mick. MSS.* xx. 23, Bp. Cosin, p. 324.

¹⁰ Ritschell, *Tyneside Charities*.

1693, May 13th. John Shafto, vicar of Warden, by will of this date gave £10 per annum to augment the benefice of Slaley.¹

..... Nicholas Ridley by will gave 40s. a year to the poor of Slaley.²

1721. Thomas Teasdale by will gave £20 to the poor of Slaley.³

John Thornton of Netherwitton, conveyed the advowson of Slaley to John Ayasley of Hexham, before 1723, apparently by way of mortgage, or in trust; for on December 22nd, 1743, James Thornton of Netherwitton, conveyed the advowsons of Slaley and Bywell St. Andrew to John Fenwick of Bywell, for £157 10s. od.⁴

1729, October 9th. Matthew Carr of Marleycoat Walls by will gave £5 a year to the poor and £4 a year to Slaley school. The bequest to the school was charged upon the Flothers and Smith's Close by deed dated 21st April, 1759.⁵

¹ Ritschell, *Tyneside Charities*.

² The Rev. John Hodgson's notes from Archdeacon Sharp's Minute-book.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Miss Hedley's deeds.

⁵ Report of the Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities, 1819-1837.

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