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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. V.

(JANUARY, 1911, TO DECEMBER, 1912.)

EDITED BY ROBERT BLAIR.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

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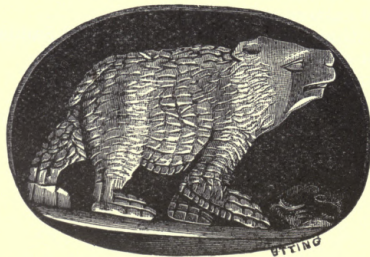


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SARDONYX CAMEO (ROMAN), SOUTH SHIELDS (†).

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS, BLOCKS, &c.

The following contributors are thanked :—

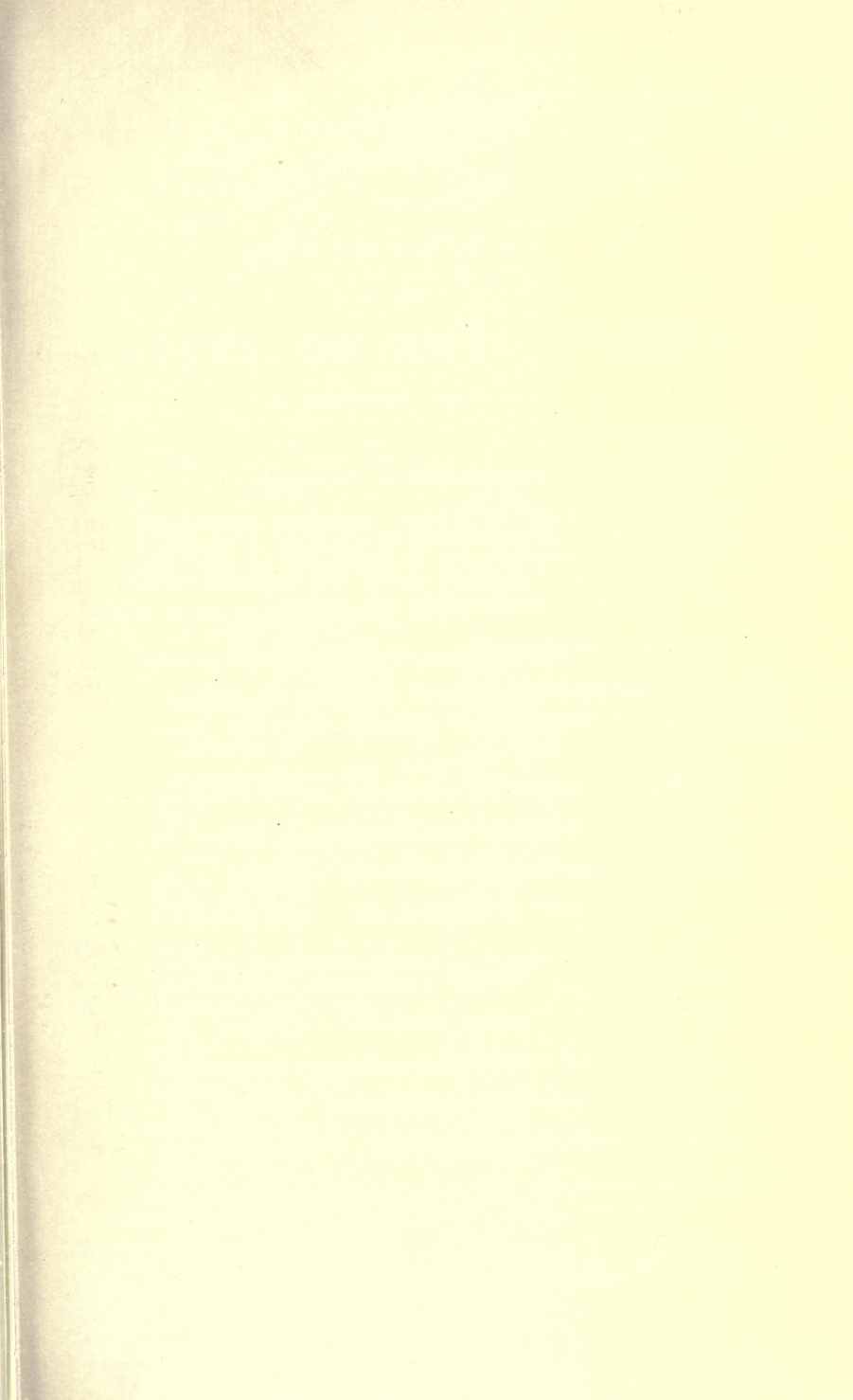
- Aird, R. Anderson, for drawing p. 102, and photographs facing p. 218
 Anderson, George, for photographs facing p. 96
 Blair, C. H., for photographs facing p. 20
 Brewis, Parker, for drawing on p. 2, and photographs pp. 19 (bronze spear head), 62, 77
 Corder, W. S., for plates facing p. 209 and p. 214, drawing facing p. 210, and photograph p. 213 (of quern)
 Egglestone, W. M., for drawings on pp. 106, 107, 116, 220
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 Hodgson, Rev. J. F., for drawings facing pp. 14-16 and on pp. 49 and 105
 Lamb, R., for photographs facing p. 46
 London Society of Antiquaries for loan of blocks on p. 145
 Mountford, the late W. J., for photographs facing pp. 19 (stone axe) and 40 (seal)
 North-Eastern Railway Co. for photograph facing p. 219
 Northumberland, the duke of, for photograph facing p. 14 ('ink-pot')
 Oliver, A. M., for photographs of medals facing p. 40
 Oswald, Joseph, for photographs facing pp. 69, 80 (Ponteland 'castle'), 82, 88 (gateway piers), and 90, and drawings on pp. 70, 108
 Reid, Andrew, & Co., for photograph facing p. 7
 Ross, G., for photographs facing p. 64
 Simpson, F. G., for plan on p. 130
 Skipper, J. H., for photograph of Headlam hall facing p. 224
 Spain, G. R. B., for drawings on pp. 233, 235, and 236
 Squance, Dr., for drawings facing p. 242
 Swinburne, Sir John, bt., for photograph of Capheaton hall facing p. 80
 Taylor, Rev. B. W., for photograph of Tritlington gate piers facing p. 224
 Temperley, Nicholas, for photographs facing pp. 48 and 114 (old houses)
 Thompson, H. O., for photograph facing p. 66
 Wooler, Edward, for drawings on pp. 156 and 186

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

- Page 2, plate facing, for '*Proc.*, 3 ser. iv,' read '*Proc.* 3 ser. v.'
- Page 19 note, for 'hand engrailed,' read 'bend engrailed.'
- Page 20, the plate marked 'To face page 19,' to face this page.
- Page 23, line 9, for Wednesday, 3 September, 1712 to Saturday, 6 September, 1712,' read '6 Sept. 1712, to 2 Nov. 1723.'
- Page 42, last line, 'the 'l' of 'licence' has dropped out.
- Page 43, line 4, for 'when' read 'whereas.'
- Page 64, line 20, for 'north' read 'north-west'; and line 7 from bottom, for 'weir,' read 'river Wear.'
- Page 68, line 34, for '2723-4,' read '1723-4.'
- Page 88, note 7, line 4, insert 'III,' after '*Proc.*, 2 Ser.'
- Page 91, line 38, for 'Foulthope,' read 'Foulhope.'
- Page 153, between lines 29 and 30, insert 'Thomas Hodgkin, J. Crawford Hodgson.'
- Page 171, line 29, for 'Randall's,' read 'Randal's.'
- Page 215, line 2 from bottom, for 'north,' read 'south was a'; bottom line for 'some four or five feet square,' read 'about nine feet by six.'
- Page 216, line 2, for 'twelve' read 'eleven'; line 7 for 'some' read 'nearly'; lines 8 and 9, *dele* 'the original . . . inscribed,' and insert 'of the thirtieth legion, though it has been suggested that xxx has been cut by mistake instead of xx,' Mr. Forster writes that there is nothing to suggest an erasure in the centurial stone'; and line 18, for 'town' read 'adjacent buildings.'
- Page 240, line 15, for 'Housestead,' read 'Housesteads.'



ROMAN INTAGLIO (CARNELIAN), SOUTH SHIELDS (ABOUT 31)





P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 1

The ninety-eighth anniversary meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of January, 1911, at two o'clock in the afternoon, His Grace the duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Miss Josephine M. Lumley, 4 Claremont place, Gateshead.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were reported to have been received since last meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Rev. T. W. Carr, the writer :— *A Retrospect for my Friends in Felton*.

From the Peabody Museum :— *Commentary upon the Maya-Tzental, Percy Codex*.

From Mr. L. Johnston :—The Viking Club publications : *Old Lore Miscellany*, nos. 25-28.

From Mr. Robert Blair :— *The Antiquary* for January, 1911.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :— *Journal*, 4 ser., no. 39.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :— *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 81 (XXI, i).

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :— *Proceedings*, nos. LVI and LVII.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :— *Transactions*, 3 ser., x, iii.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :— *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser., XI, i.

From La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord :— *Memoires* for 1910.

Purchases :— *The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 15 ; *The Scottish Historical Review*, VIII, ii ; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 51-56.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, V.P. :—The full-sized photograph of a small Anglian cross, 13ins. across by 9½ins. high, found on 18 January, 1911, in Hexham.

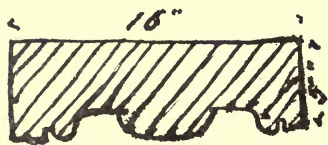
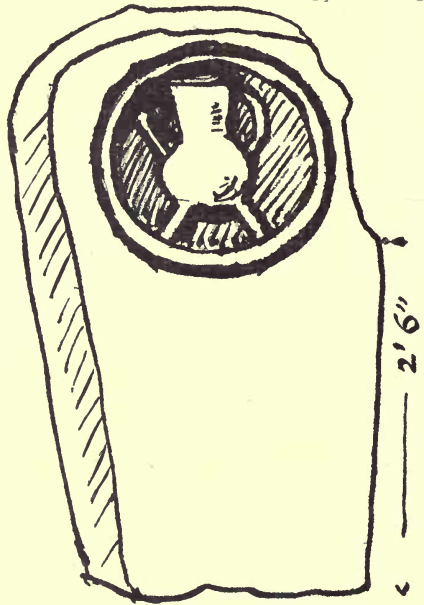
[Mr. Gibson, in a letter, said :—‘ Sorry I cannot come on Wednesday as promised, as the doctor orders me to bed at once. I hope to be able to make a few notes before next month, but I cannot do so now. The stone was found on 18 Jan. 1911, in digging foundations for an extension of the late premises of the North Eastern bank in Beaumont street, Hexham, by workmen employed by Mr. Herdman, contractor for the work. It is Saxon, somewhat similar in type to the Hartlepool stones, but I think later in date, probably eighth century. It has been made as they were for lying on a grave, and precedes these of the hog-back and *ultima domus* type.’ (See opposite plate.)

The stone is semi-circular, 13ins. across by 9½ins. high, and bears incised an even armed cross of the paté type in a circle, with the name TVNDVINI on its arms—two letters on each arm. The bishop of Bristol (Dr. Forrest Browne) agrees in assigning it to the early ninth century, and states that “the stone is a great treasure. The name is Tunduini. The *Liber Vitae* of Durham has Tunduini among the ‘Kings and Dukes,’ in the first hand. Searle says that Tunduini occurs also in the list of ‘clerics’ in the *Liber Vitae*. Those are the only recorded occurrences of the name, which is a rare one. The position of the name among the ‘kings and dukes,’ where he comes about 82 in the list, with 17 names below him, all in the first hand, indicates that his date was about 800, and his death little later than that—not after 820 I should say. He was a duke of Northumbria under the king.”

Mr. Gibson has written further, ‘a name very similar, TIDVINI, occurs four times as moneyer on coins of Eanred in the great hoard of stycas found at Hexham in 1832.’

By Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. :—A sketch (here reproduced) of a late medieval grave cover in Ripley churchyard, Yorkshire. It has a coffee-pot shaped vessel incised on it, and is therefore interesting, as these objects, some of which have been found in the north of England,

have been ascribed to all periods, even as early as the prehistoric age. They are now considered to be of medieval date.





PRE-CONQUEST CROSS, HEXHAM

(13-in. by 9½-in.).

(From a Photograph by Mr. J. Pattison Gibson.)

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that the following additional coins had come to his knowledge as having been found on the beach at South Shields :—

Den. Hadrian (Coh. 903). obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated head to right. rev. P M TR P COS III; a female seated to left, holding a laurel branch and a sceptre. In exergue LIB PVB.

Den. Faustina II (Coh. 54). obv. FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL; bust to right. rev. CONCORDIA; Concord seated to left, holding a flower and a cornucopia.

Base *den.* Gordian III, with reverse of FORTVNA REDVX; figure seated to left.
3 *E.* Tetricus, the elder; obv. radiated head to right. rev. Hope marching to left.

Pennies of Henry III (short cross on reverse, and reading WILLEM ON CANT); and of Edward I, of London; Half-groat of Edward III, of London; Sixpence of Elizabeth of 1561; and Shilling, much clipped, of Charles I, mm. a sun, very poor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read the annual report of the council for 1910 as follows :—

Your council present their ninety-eighth annual report. The past year gives no exemption from the recurring duty of noting the loss of colleagues by death. Since last annual meeting the following members have passed away :—Rev. Percy Rogers, hon. canon of Durham, Sir Walter Scott, bt., Rev. John Walker, hon. canon of Newcastle, Mr. William Maudlen, Mr. Mark Archer, and Mr. Thomas Lambert. Canon Rogers of Bath, had been associated with us since 1877. The decade of the seventies witnessed the admission of five of our present members. Only five other members date back to yet earlier years, and they are happily with us still, to form a decury of veterans in our midst. Sir Walter Scott joined our ranks in 1886, and his interest in the antiquities of his adopted town and in those of his native Cumberland continued through life. Though he was probably more widely known as the constructor of the tube railways of London, his varied interests included that of publisher. The publication of R. J. Charleton's *Newcastle Town*, W. W. Tomlinson's *Guide to Northumberland*, and J. R. Boyle's *Guide to the County of Durham*, especially concern us; nor will it be forgotten that the same publisher produced the five-volume *Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend*, the three volumes of Richard Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, and the same author's three-volume *History of Newcastle and Gateshead*. Such a record may well express our indebtedness to our late esteemed colleague, and to that should be added the sense of personal regard felt by all who were privileged to know him. Canon Walker was elected in 1891, and an obituary notice of him will be found in the recently issued volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3rd ser., vol. VI, p. 273). It may suffice to mention here that to be with him was to feel the presence of a friend and comrade. His kindly greeting and cordial welcome, on our visits to his church and village and garden, remain with us as happy recollections of a genial personality, while the bright flower-beds in his garden told that he was one who loved 'all things both great and small.' Mr. William Maudlen's election also took place in 1891. Mr. Mark Archer was enrolled in 1893. Though he rarely attended our meetings and did not contribute to our publications, this may be attributed to the growing claims and responsibilities of his later years. At one time he was a frequent contributor to local journalism, and added much useful material to the literature of the coal trade. A comprehensive history of mining enterprise in the north of England was one of his early aims, and in 1897 he published a volume entitled *A Sketch of the History of the Coal Trade of North-*

umberland and Durham, part i, being to the year A.D. 1700. Unfortunately part ii did not see the light. His appreciation of our pursuits was of a generous and practical character and the new *History of Northumberland* found in him one of its original guarantors. Mr. Thomas Lambert was added to our ranks in 1896. He was well and widely known in the adjacent county as clerk to the magistrates of the borough of Gateshead.

Reviewing the work of the past year we note, in the first place, the publication of the sixth volume of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, consisting of 345 pages (pp. xliii + 302). Three of its articles are by our vice-president, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, who contributes a paper on the 'Medieval and Later Owners of Eslington'; 'A Genealogy of the Widdringtons of Cheeseburn Grange'; and the 'Obituary of the late Rev. John Walker,' above referred to. We are accustomed to expect from Mr. Hodgson the lucidity of narrative and evidence of research which we find in these welcome additions to our knowledge of family history. To another of our vice-presidents, Dr. F. W. Dendy, we are indebted for a highly valuable contribution of material for local history in his 'Extracts from the De Banco Rolls relating to Northumberland.' The 48 printed pages of these records furnish references over the long period from 1308 to 1558. Excavations at CORSTOPTUM in 1909 are reported in detail by Mr. R. H. Foster and Mr. W. H. Knowles; and by the latter an account is given of the church of the Holy Cross, Wallsend. 'Armoials of Northumberland; an Index and an Ordinary,' by Mr. C. Hunter Blair, forms a special feature in the volume; its text, illustrated by examples, is yet further enhanced by a series of illuminated plates. Heraldry, as an auxiliary in the investigation of genealogy and as a handmaid in archaeological research, has, from time to time, found expositors in our pages, especially of late in the papers contributed by our member, Mr. Sidney S. Carr. So comprehensive a view as is now presented by Mr. Hunter Blair is the more welcome as it carries out investigations in a field of research hitherto but sparsely occupied. Special thanks are due to members who have generously assisted the author in defraying the cost of coloured and other plates.

The *Archaeologia Aeliana* and *Proceedings* reflect the care bestowed upon their production by our editor, Mr. Robert Blair. In the latter publication, collections, illustrative of, or supplementary to, papers read, constitute a digest of material for present and future reference. Your council recognize the usefulness of this repository of information and the labour and research expended on it by the editor. Our *Proceedings* have continued to be issued in sheets as printed, in deference to the wishes of members who desire to keep in close touch with our work from month to month. The method of issuing loose pages and plates involves the risk of loss, unless members exercise special precaution for their preservation. The alternative is to gather the pages and to issue them in covered parts, but by this plan considerable time would elapse between the issue of the numbers and a greater cost would be entailed.

Besides monthly meetings at the castle, visits have been paid to the following places of interest:—Alnwick; Ford, Etal and Flodden Field; Lower Teesdale; these being whole day meetings. Half-days were also spent at Poltross-burn mile-castle and Over Denton; and Aydon castle and CORSTOPTUM.

The removal of the society's library, referred to in our last report, was completed during the year. The collection, now systematically arranged, has been made available for use in the most favourable

conditions. Members are under obligation to our honorary librarian for unstinted labour, bestowed from first to last, in effecting so complete a reorganization. Its value is seen by the increased use of the library and by the number who day by day resort to the new premises. Thanks are also due in an especial manner to the givers of the fund which has made this work possible, and to our member, Mr. W. H. Knowles, who has acted as architect and has so successfully converted the uppermost room of the ancient gateway into an appropriate apartment. In effecting this change, the objects exhibited and their cases in the third floor of the Blackgate, had to make way for the new library shelving and furniture. A reorganization of the society's museum has been rendered necessary as is shown in the report of the curators. The increasing use of our museum by schools and classes, for the purpose of supplementing their courses of historical teaching, is to be noted. Special terms and conditions have been issued by your council to meet these cases. Hitherto, in the imperfect light of our small casement windows, it has been at all times difficult to make use of our collection. For many days in winter a semi-darkness made this actually impossible. The satisfactory result of an installation of the electric light in each storey is dealt with in the report of the curators. It has been thought well to underprop the second and third floors by the insertion of posts of wood.

Your council record with gratification that, in the past year, the University of Durham conferred the degree of D.C.L., *honoris causa*, upon our vice-president, Mr. F. W. Dendy, and that the University of Manchester conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, a member of our society.

The special committee in charge of the excavations at CORSTOPITUM have carried out a vast amount of exploratory work during the past season. Much of this had to be carried down to a considerable depth so that the surface area exposed was proportionately less. Perhaps the most striking feature has been that of uncovering the eastern side of the large building on site XI (see report, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser. v, 338), so that the entire plan of the structure is now laid bare. As the work proceeded, unexpected results were obtained. The scale of magnitude on which the building had been projected had already been seen. The vast area of its court; the evidence of the highest craftsmanship in its masonry; its intention; its abandonment; the signs of violence in its dislocated parts; the re-use of its stones carried to other parts of the place, are so many problems added to the fascination of the work of research. Minor finds have again added to the store of facts obtained. These will be detailed in the official report of the year. The work has again been directed by Mr. R. H. Forster, who remained on the spot from first to last, and has had the active support of Mr. H. H. E. Craster and Mr. W. H. Knowles; the latter again undertaking the task of measuring and preparing drawings of the work. The excavations have also had the supervision of professor Haverfield, who, as in previous years, remained during the vacation with associates from Oxford. At this stage it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that at the outset of these investigations little else was known of CORSTOPITUM beyond its name as given in the first *Iter Britanniarum* of the Antonine Itinerary and such information as is to be found in Horsley. So far, the Excavation Committee has demonstrated that CORSTOPITUM dated from an early period in the Roman conquest of the Tyne valley, shared in the vicissitudes of succeeding centuries, and that its occupation continued until the very eve of the departure of the Roman troops from Britain. This of itself

already answers one of the purposes for which the excavations were undertaken.

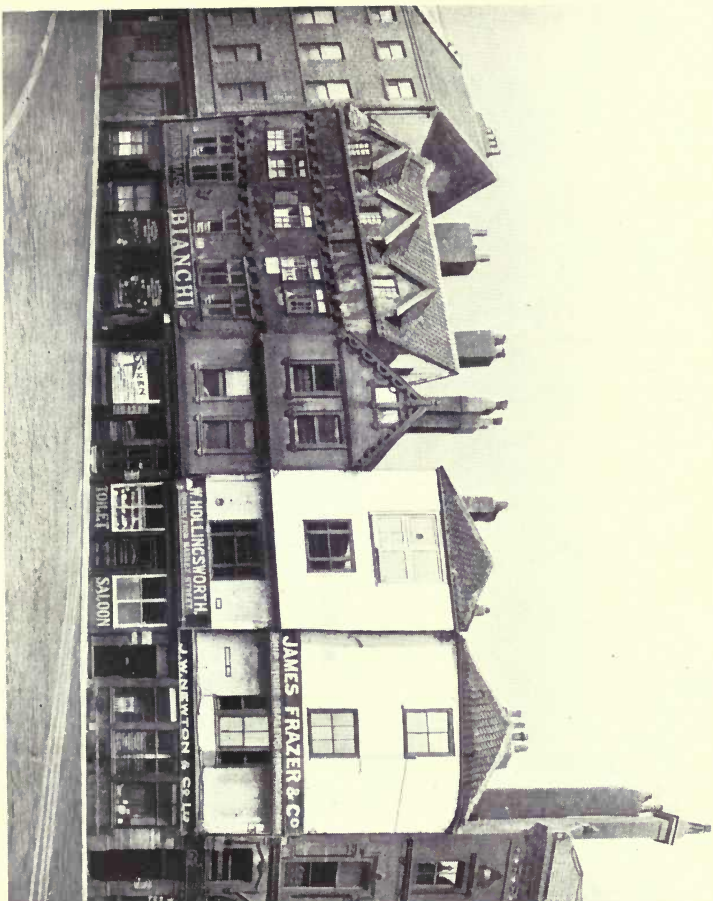
If the magnitude of the place and the richness of the finds at CORSTOPITUM have called forth general interest, the simultaneous work elsewhere, that has been conducted by Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, is of great importance. Their discoveries have already added much to our knowledge of the Wall and its accessories, and those of the past year have been of singular interest. What is described as a Roman water-mill was laid bare above the Haltwhistle burn fort; and details of its discovery were given to our society early in the year by Mr. Simpson (*Proceedings*, 3 ser. iv, 167). In our last report mention was made of the discovery of a mile-castle by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson on the Cumberland side of Poltross-burn.¹ Its site had been conjecturally located by Mr. Gibson close to the scene of comparatively recent explorations. These were carried further westward, and the work of the spade shortly uncovered the gateway. Mr. Simpson has since laid bare the whole interior of this mile-castle and revealed features of special importance (*Proceedings*, 3 ser. iv, 185). Reversing the aspect of Cawfields mile-castle, this lies on a slope facing north, with the Wall at its foot. It enclosed a series of terraced buildings intersected by a central street. These give us, for the first time, an example where the internal arrangements of a mile-castle have remained; and by an excavation, conducted with scientific care, successive periods of occupation, destruction and reconstruction are made manifest. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the work pursued by these investigators, year by year, in advancing our knowledge of the Wall and in adding to the attraction of this period of history.

Having obtained permission of Sir H. D. Blackett, Mr. Simpson made cuttings through the vallum in the past year at Halton Chesters (HUNNUM). These showed that the line of the ditch had swerved on approaching the camp and passed round its southern front.

Reverting to our own premises and to the noble building in which we are accustomed to assemble, it has been apparent that exposure to the winds and rains of more than seven centuries has told upon its face. The disintegration of its ashlar work, and the waste of its cementing material, have increased of late years to so great an extent as to lay bare in places the rubble core with which the wall face is backed up. Under the direction of Mr. F. H. Holford, property surveyor to the city, repair of the eastern face of the keep has been executed during the past year. In the course of this work, loose and dangerous stones have been made secure, the custodian's chamber has been re-roofed, and the whole effected without detriment to the character and appearance of the building.

In thus acknowledging the care bestowed by the city council upon this invaluable historical monument, we may add an expression of our hope that the same vigilance will be extended to the protection of the other extant objects which link the life of the twentieth century with that of our forefathers. Their disappearance would reduce the aspect and interest of our city to the commonplace of a modern town. In this connexion reference was made, in our ninety-sixth annual report, to the acquisition by the city corporation of remaining portions of our town walls and towers. Plummer tower, belonging to the fraternity of masons, and Ever tower, in private ownership, were the only

¹ A full description of it, by Messrs. Gibson and Simpson, will be given in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* for this year. Copies may be had at 2s. 6d. each.



Nos. 10, 8, 6, 4, AND 2 THE SIDE, AND 1 AKENSIDE HILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Half-timber houses recently pulled down for the erection of Akenside Buildings.

This plate given by Messrs. Andrew Reid & Company, Limited.

exceptions. Since that date Ever tower has been razed to the ground. For the rest, it is reassuring to know that they are now in the city's own keeping. Thus maintained they will hand on to posterity an aspect of the 'magnificence' attributed to the walls of Newcastle and a visible record of the spirit that animated its townsmen.

The transformation of thoroughfares in Newcastle continues, as old buildings one by one disappear and are replaced by modern structures. This perhaps is more conspicuous in the lower town, where, as on the Sandhill and in The Side, frontages of the seventeenth century prevailed until a quite recent time. The approaching demolition of another group of buildings will remove the last remaining examples of half-timber houses in The Side. When their place is filled by modern structures the changed appearance of the thoroughfare will have been completed within recent memory. It is but one step back to the time when the shop-keeper lived above his shop in those overhanging storeys casemented from end to end, with here and there a bayed projection, cantilevered over the head of the pedestrian; a time when the whole street reflected an aspect of antiquity. The passing of such features claimed the attention of our society some years ago, and on the 30th August, 1882, the following resolution was passed:—'That a sub-committee of this society be appointed for the purpose of photographing, sketching, or otherwise delineating all buildings and remains of buildings in Newcastle and Gateshead prior to A.D. 1700.' Acting on this instruction the committee then formed began the publication of *Remnants of Old Newcastle*, issued by our society as a serial, in parts at 2s. 6d. each.² After the issue of a second number the publication was suspended, because its continuance might have interfered with a somewhat similar project then in course of active preparation in another quarter. Our resolution has since been allowed to lapse. It may be pointed out, however, that the excellent work that has been produced in this direction by private enterprise has been of necessity largely eclectic rather than comprehensive. Our society's resolution, therefore, yet remains unfulfilled. Meanwhile the methods of illustration have been greatly cheapened, and vastly improved, and it may be opportune to reconsider the whole question. The approaching centenary of our society, for instance, offers an opportunity for its commemoration by a volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* that might be appropriately devoted exclusively to the illustration of extant 'remnants of old Newcastle.'

The treasurer then read his report, which stated that the membership of the society stood at 363, that 16 ordinary members had been elected during the year, and that the loss from deaths, resignations, and removals had been 20. This was followed by his balance sheet, which showed a balance of 15*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the society at the beginning of 1910; a total income for the year of 557*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and expenditure of 552*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance at the end of the same year of 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The capital invested, with dividends, was 145*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The receipts from subscriptions were 379*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, the castle, 115*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, the Blackgate museum, 30*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and from books sold 17*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* The expenditure was, for printing *Archaeologia* 155*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and *Proceedings* 10*l.*, for illustrations 37*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, for new books 45*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, for the castle 78*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, Blackgate 59*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, museum 3*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, for Corbridge excavation fund 25*l.*, and for sundries 98*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

The curators and librarian's reports were then read.

² Copies of this publication can be had on application to Mr. Gibson, the castle warden.

The President said it appeared to him that the most interesting thing that had been done during the past year had been the changes which had been made at the Blackgate. Dust and darkness were very fascinating, but, at the same time, he could not help thinking that a society like theirs lived for something else besides sentiment; and he had no doubt that the active and useful work of the society would be immensely assisted by the changes which had been made. The other interesting work that had been done was in connexion with the excavations of *Corstopitum*, and he had always felt that that was a work to which they should devote to the uttermost their energies. It was a great prize to have such a relic of ancient times in the county, and they should make the most of it. It might interest them to know, he said, with regard to the find of coins which was made at *Corstopitum* some time ago, that he had not forgotten his claim to them, and had made up his mind that he was going to try and get them, if he could. Of course, he could not tell yet whether he should be able to do so or not. But he did not feel that he was doing any harm to the national museum in endeavouring to secure for the local antiquaries the trust of these coins. Of course, he was rather in an awkward position, because he was a trustee of the British museum, as well as the president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and he might be expected to think that everything should go to the British museum. At the same time, he did think there was a way of looking at this subject which made the attitude which he felt inclined to adopt perfectly justifiable. There were objects which were of such extraordinary interest, and of such national importance, that they should be in the national museum, and should not be absorbed by mere local museums or by individuals, but, on the other hand, there was another class of objects the interest in which was enormously enhanced by the locality in which they were found, and he could not help thinking that for educational purposes the local museum, such as the Blackgate, was quite as useful, although useful in another way, as were the great national museums, which they all hoped to see supported, continued, and improved to the highest degree. The particular find which they were so fortunate as to light upon at *Corstopitum* was, as he understood, not of any singular interest in itself. The coins were not very rare, and there were probably any number of similar coins now to be seen in the British museum, or to be obtained elsewhere. The interest in the discovery was the number of coins which were found together, the range of the coins, the condition of the coins, and the receptacle in which they were found. He might venture to say that they were of purely local interest; that they would not strike anyone as being particularly valuable, apart, of course, from the neighbourhood in which they were found. They were, however, of very striking interest there, and the find should be retained in the proximity of the locality in which it was discovered. 'At any rate,' said the duke, 'whatever we do with the coins when we get 'em, I think we had better get 'em first.' He intended to do his best to secure the coins, and he could assure them that in doing what he was he was not actuated by any selfish motive. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report; this, after being seconded by Mr. Knowles, was carried *nem. con.*

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR 1911.

The President declared the following persons duly elected to their respective offices in terms of Statute V., viz.:—President, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. Twelve Vice-Presidents: Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter

Dendy, D.C.L., John Pattison Gibson, F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., John Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. Two Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair. Two Curators: Richard Oliver Heslop and W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. Twelve Members of Council: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sidney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, H. H. E. Craster, F.S.A., William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., Matthew Mackey, Arthur M. Oliver, Joseph Oswald, Henry Taylor Rutherford, F. Gerald Simpson, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Nisbet, seconded by Mr. R. Blair, Messrs. H. W. Wood, B.A., and J. A. Sisson were elected auditors.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the noble president.

MISCELLANEA.

In the parish register of St. Peter's, Nottingham, is the following entry of a burial, as given in *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., III, 85:—

'1672. Luke Killingworth of Killingworth, in Northumberland, esq., buried in ye Middle Alley of ye Church.'

See Mr. Dendy's 'The Killingworths of Killingworth' (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., II, 21, par. 70), for note of administration of 26 April, 1673, to the effects of this Luke Killingworth, granted at York, to his son Oliver. For other references, see *ibid.* pp. 20 and 21.³

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

The following deed,³ illustrating the conditions under which searching for lead in Tynedale was carried on during the latter part of the 17th century, is from the local collections of a fellow member, Dr. William Harcastle. The lessee, John Vazie, and two of the witnesses—Thomas Errington and Ralph Lomas—are mentioned in the Ratcliffe papers, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser, vol. I., pp. 100n, 103, 107, 111, 114, and 129, and vol. II., p. 160.

1689. May 6.—Indenture by which Francis, earl of Derwentwater, leases to John Vazie, of Lowbyer in Aldston Moore, co. Cumberland, gentleman, the lead mines and minerals and all other mines and minerals ores, earths, metals, and stones (coal mines only excepted) at Battle Green, near Gutter Gill, within Aldston Moore (not being within the compass of any former lease or grant there), lately discovered and wrought by said John Vazie, his assigns, workmen, or servants, as the veins of the lead mines shall lineally extend themselves, so as the boundaries of said mine contain not above three score yards in breadth, with convenient room on either side of the said mine for laying or dressing of ores or other dead heaps which shall be landed out of said works, with free liberty within any of the grounds, etc., to dig trenches and cut water-gutters, etc., to obtain water for washing, scouring, dressing, etc. the said ore, build houses for workmen, etc., said houses being set upon the wastes and commons not severally inclosed or belonging to any of the tenants or lessees dwelling near, etc., with free ingress, egress, and regress for all manner of carriages into or from said works, with all profits, advantages, etc. To have and hold said

³ This abstract has been kindly made by Mr. R. Welford.

lead ore mines, minerals, etc., to the only use of said John Vazie, his executors, etc., from the date hereof unto the full end of 21 years Yielding and paying, during said term to said earl the full fifth part of all lead ore and other minerals to be digged, mined, and dressed in manner following, that is to say :—Upon every washing place to be had and made of said lead ore, etc., before the same shall be delivered to be smelted, or otherwise converted to any other use, the full fifth part shall be delivered, well washed and dressed fit for smelting, to said earl. And said earl covenants with said Vazie [illegible, but apparently binding the earl to appoint agents to receive his portion, and if they do not come at proper time and place] it shall be lawful for said Vazie, in the presence of two sufficient witnesses or more to divide said lead ore, etc., into five equal parts, such equal fifth part thereof being left for said earl and carefully preserved and kept in a good and sufficient bing-shed apart by itself, without spoil (?) or decay, until said earl shall by writing under his hand and seal order the removal thereof. And if said Vazie shall every Monday draw up and have in readiness for said earl, or whom he shall order at any time to receive [illegible] exact account fairly writ and signed by him or some of his agents, particularly mentioning the number of bings, horse loads and poaks of ore or other minerals, etc., [illegible] delivered in the foregoing week at Battle Green, then it shall be lawful for said Vazie, his servants or agents, the fifth part being so divided and left as aforesaid, to take, carry away, use, and dispose of the other four parts, or any part thereof to the only use of said Vazie. Further covenants provide (1) for peaceable possession and surrender, (2) liberty of inspection by lessor and his agents to ensure orderly and sufficient working, (3) lessor to have first offer of all the ores and metals won, at usual rates from time to time, and (4) avoidance of the lease if lessee do not diligently endeavour to discover and bring to perfect working said veins, or desist from orderly working for two months together, or conceal any ore, or neglect upon demand to give in a weekly account, or neglect to deliver the earl's fifth well washed and dressed for smelting, Signed, DARWENTWATER. Witnesses : Tho. Errington, Ralph Lomas, Matt. Gilby.

The following manuscripts relating to Durham and Northumberland, are in a recent catalogue (41) of Mr. P. M. Barnard of 10 Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells :—

- 172 DURHAM.—TUDDOE. Conveyance of cottage etc by MARY COLEMAN and ANNE JOHNSON, daughters and co-heiresses of THOMAS COLEMAN, to JOHN BRACK, all of Tuddoe. Dated 1 July, 1648. 3/6
- 94 MANNERS (Sir George, Earl of Rutland, 1580 ?-1642). A.L.S. addressed to his cousin Sir Thos. Savage, in regard to the renewal of his patent for the 'Baliwicke of Branspeth Lordship in the Bishoprick of Durham.' Dated Fulbecke, 30 Jan., 1625-6.

On one side of a folio sheet. Fine impression of the writer's signet-ring. 10/6

- 172^a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A declaration by JOHN NIKSON, R. STEVENSON, WILLIAM THOMSON, Aldermen, JOHN CARLETT Armiger, JOHN ROBYNSON, WILLIAM SCOT, JOHN SIDE, ROGER LILBURN, PETER BEWYK, WILLIAM BROTHERWYK, ROBERT BRIGHAM, ROBERT HELAY, and THOMAS GAPE, Merchants, of Newcastle, to the Burgomaster and Councillors of Vere, relating to the affairs of John Belt and John van Sandgate. Dated 8 March 1473 (1474).

Attested by Cristoforus Roche, notary public of the diocese of Durham, with his notarial mark,

With 13 most interesting seals, with coats of arms and merchants' marks, on vellum straps: each strap bears the name of the owner of the seal. Three of the seals are damaged.

In an oak frame, glazed.

1726 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Dutch translation of a letter from John NIKSON, Mayor of Newcastle, and others, stating that a little before Christmas 1470 John van Santgaten of Veere bought and laded some skins belonging to John Belt, for which he issued an obligation of 16 Pounds Flemish. On paper.

Sentence of the Magistrate, Burgomaster, and Councillors of Veere, in favour of John Belt. Signed by Ridder, secretary of the Court of Justice at Veere. Dated 13 Jan., 1474.

Letter of the Councillors of Veere pronouncing sentence of 16 Pounds in favour of John Belt. Dated 17 May, 1474.

8 seals, of which 7 are preserved, though 2 or 3 are damaged.

Receipt from the solicitor of Zealand for this sum. Dated 14 Jan., 1476.

Four documents in 3 oak frames, glazed. 32/6

The following are in a recent catalogue of Mr. Wm. Brown, of 5, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

BILLINGSLEY (Col. Rupert, *Governor of the Garrison at Berwick-on-Tweed*), Doc. s., being an order for payment of money for 'fortifications done there,' dated 24th Oct. 1691, 4s. 6d. 130

CHARLES II.—Sign Manual on Warrant for payment of Major Collingwood's Company (Garrison on Holy Island), on the Muster Roll of 8th March 1672 to 3rd of May following, 1 page folio, dated 3rd March 1673, 35s. 172

NOTES ON THE LATER HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF BELLINGHAM OF BELLINGHAM.

The following notes have been contributed by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A. :—

In the account of the township of Abberwick, in the seventh volume of the new *History of Northumberland*, it is shown that long after the family of Bellingham had deserted the North Tyne for the more peaceful and salubrious district of Kendal, they held, and continued to hold until 1515, some fragments of their Northumbrian property.

The following gleanings will supplement the account to which reference has been made :—

On a brass, enriched with heraldry, in Kendal church, may be read the following inscription :—

'Here lyeth the bodye of Alan Bellingh'm esquier who married Catheryan daughter of Anthonye Ducket esquier by whome he had no children; after whose decease he maryed Dorothe daughter of Thomas Sandford esquier of whome he had vij sonnes and eight daus of which 5 sonnes and 7 daughters with ye said Dorothe ar yeat living. He was thre score and one year of age and dyed ye 7 of Maye A.Dm. 1577.'

This Alan Bellingham II was grandson of Alan Bellingham I, who purchased Levens from the Redmans, and is described as eighth son of Sir Robert Bellingham of Burneshead, knight. He was a bencher of the Inner Temple, and was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, James Bellingham, who was knighted at Durham by king James I on 13 April, 1603. By his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen of Workington, kt., he had, with other issue, two sons, Henry, his heir, and Alan III, who ultimately succeeded as male representative of the family.

The eldest son, Henry Bellingham of Helsington, was created a baronet on the 30 May, 1620, was knight of the shire for Westmorland in 1625 and 1640, and was forced to compound for his estates as a delinquent by paying, in 1647, 3228*l.*, and in 1649 1971*l.* He died in the early part of October, 1650, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir James Bellingham, second baronet, who was buried at Heversham on the 26 of the same month leaving a widow, but no issue. The sisters of the last baronet conveyed their joint and several interest in their brothers'

and father's estate in consideration of 3000*l.* paid them by their uncle Alan Bellingham III.

Alan Bellingham III, knight of the shire for Westmorland in 1661, married Susan, daughter of Marmaduke Constable of Masham, by whom he had, with other issue, an eldest son, James Bellingham, of Levens, born *circa* 1622, and died *circa* 1680, leaving by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leke of Newark-on-Trent, Alan Bellingham IV of Levens, his son and heir, who, succeeding to a heavily encumbered estate, did not redeem matters by prudence, but sold Levens to Colonel James Graham; and 'died unmarried on his travels in France about the time of the Revolution of 1688.'

His 'younger brother and heir,' William Bellingham of Great Worsall, by deed, dated Dec. 20, 1704, made a settlement of the lordship of Great Worsall, Worsall-hall, and Houghton-hall in Houghton-le-Side, the trustees of the settlement being William Patten and Richard Langton, both of Preston, gentlemen. He was dead before the 6 March, 1731, when Sir Robert Echlin of Rush, co. Dublin, baronet, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Dorothy Bellingham, of Preston, spinster, (which Elizabeth and Dorothy were the two daughters and coheirs of the above named William Bellingham) with their trustees, in consideration of 14300*l.* conveyed the manor of High Worsall, the mansion house in Houghton-le-Side with Bellingham's farm there, to Mr. George Bowes, the premises being charged with an annuity of 40*l.* a year to Dorothy Bellingham of Preston, spinster, aunt of lady Echlin and of her sister Dorothy Bellingham, etc.

Miss Dorothy Bellingham (the daughter of William) was married soon after the sale of Worsall to Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, near Wigan, fourth and last baronet. She survived her husband, and died without issue, the event being thus recorded in the *Newcastle Courant* of 1st October, 1785:—

'Lately in a very advanced age at Haigh, Lancashire, Lady Bradshaigh, widow of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, bart., and sister of the late Countess of Derby.¹ She was the last of the ancient family of Bellingham in Northumberland, and Levens in Westmorland. Sir Roger dying without issue male, the title is extinct, and the Countess of Balcarres succeeds to the estates.'

Sir Robert Echlar and dame Elizabeth, his wife, had surviving issue only one child Elizabeth, who became wife of Francis Palmer of Sicords, near Dublin, by whom she had a son Roger.

It would appear that after all the rest of the family property had been alienated, the two coheireesses retained some small quit-rents in Bellingham, and claimed some shadowy manorial rights in that township. These quit-rents, which are stated to have been paid out of property held about the year 1774 by Edward Charlton of Reedsmouth, Christopher Reed of Chipchase, Edward Charlton of Hesleyside, William Charlton of Lee-hall, and Reginald Harle, amounted to about 5*l.* a year, and were collected by Mr. William Charlton of Lee Hall, as agent for lady Bradshaigh and Mrs. Palmer.² In the descendants of Mrs. Palmer, if any there be, is the representation of the family of Bellingham of Bellingham.

¹ The statement that Lady Bradshaigh was sister to the Countess of Derby would seem to be incorrect.

² Mrs. Palmer's son, Roger Palmer, visited Bellingham in November, 1774, about the manorial right claimed by his mother and great-aunt.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 2

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Henry Leicester Hicks, 67 Westgate Road, Newcastle.
2. Charles Rollin, B.Sc., F.G.S., Bilton Lodge, East Jarrow.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

It was reported that the following had been received since the January meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. G. G. Baker Cresswell of Alnwick : A MS. copy of the Subsidy Roll for Northumberland of 1296 in the Public Record Office.

Mr. Craster said the roll was a complete directory of the county of Northumberland in the reign of Edward I. Now that it was in the possession of the society he suggested that it would be a useful work if some member of the society would prepare an index of the names, which were arranged under the villages.

The Chairman said Mr. Cresswell went to the public record office in 1894 and transcribed the whole of the roll from the original. It was a record of taxation for the year 1296, and in it was mentioned every township in Northumberland at that time. Not only was every township mentioned, but everyone who was a tenant of any land in Northumberland, or who was liable to be taxed was also mentioned. As Mr. Craster had said, it was a complete census of the inhabitants of Northumberland great and small, who were liable to pay taxes, arranged separately under the different townships. There were very few documents relating to Northumberland which went back to so early a date as did the subject of Mr. Cresswell's donation, and there was no other document which gave the actual names in each village in the county in that century. The copying of the document must have been arduous work, for it included many hundred townships and their inhabitants. It would be carefully bound, and no doubt largely used by members of the society interested in the subject. He concluded by moving a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Cresswell for the donation.

The motion, after being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

From Mr. John S. Milne, M.A., M.D. of Hartlepool:—*The Apparatus used by the Greeks and Romans in the setting of Fractures and the Reduction of Dislocations.*

From Robert Blair:—*The Antiquary*, VII, no. 2.

Exchanges :—

From the 'Verein für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung':—*Annalen*, vol. 39; and *Mitteilungen*, for 1909, nos. 1 to 4.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society:—*Archaeological Collections*, LIII.

From the Smithsonian Institution:—*Chippewa Music* by Francis Densmore; *The Antiquities of Central and South-Eastern Missouri*, by Gerard Fowke.

From the 'Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville':—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, for 1910, pts. 3 and 4.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, XXIX, section C, nos. 1 and 2.

From the Powys-Land Club:—*Collections*, XXXVI, i.

From the Thoresby Society:—*Miscellanea*, XV, iii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—*Proceedings*, XLIV.

Purchases :—*The Scottish Historical Review*, VIII, no. 2; 'Richard d'Aungeville of Bury' (119 Surtees Society publ.); and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 57-61.

The recommendation of the council to purchase *An Inventory of the Monuments in Hertfordshire*, being the first report of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, was agreed to.

DONATION :—

From the Tynemouth Public Library:—An impression on plate paper, of an engraving by T. Bewick, from the original plate in the possession of that library.

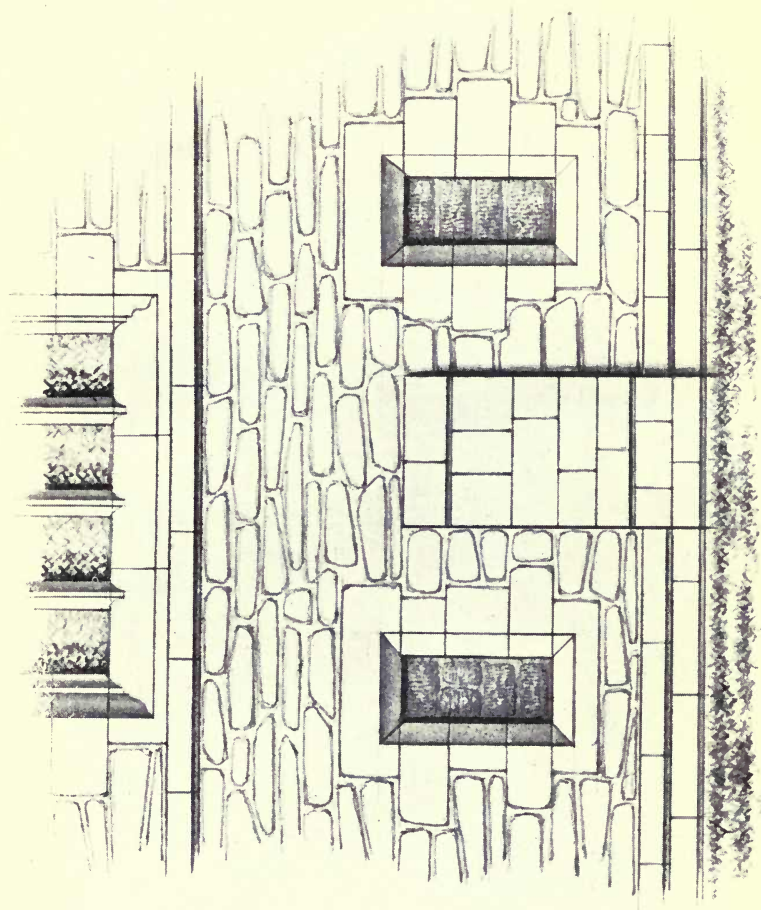
Thanks were voted to the donors.

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., vicar of Witton-le-Wear:—Careful pencil drawings by himself of 'low side windows' in the churches of Middleham, Yorkshire; of Offham, Kent; of Warlingham, Surrey; of Detwang, near Rothenburg, Bavaria, and of another.

Mr. Hodgson has sent the following notes explanatory of the drawings:—

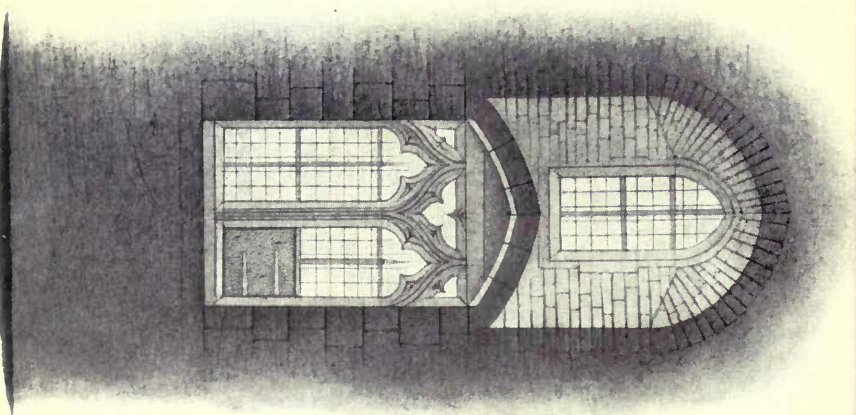
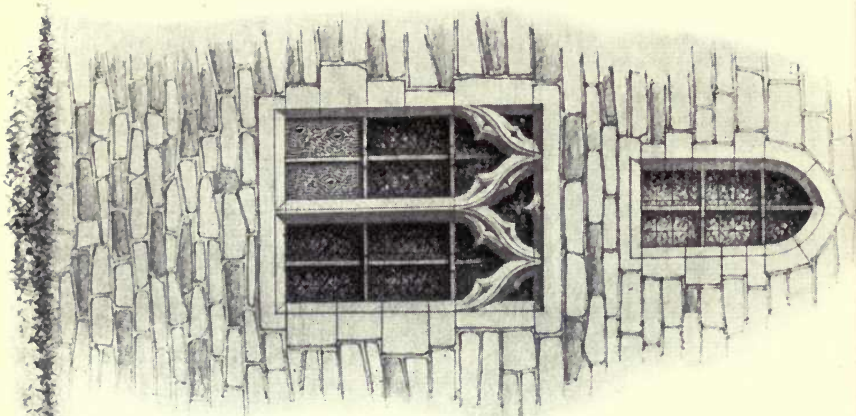
MIDDLEHAM CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.—These two openings are like several others, not *side* windows at all, but arranged at the east end, and beneath the east window of the chancel. Like it, they are insertions in older thirteenth century walling, and pretty certainly of the same period, c. 1340-50. They are exact counterparts of the two openings, east and west, and close to the aisle wall of the south porch of Staindrop church, built by Ralph lord Nevill, patron of both churches, in 1343, and of a low-side one to the west of them inserted at a slightly later time. Various opinions have been expressed as to their use and origin. One, that they opened into a crypt, or bone-house, beneath the floor of the church. But, as there is no crypt, and they are not below the floor line, this is, of course, impossible. Another is that propounded by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, in his *Richmondshire*, where he says:—'The two square windows under the east window seem the relics of a gable of four windows, as at Darlington and elsewhere,' and the same idea is enunciated in Mr. Atthill's work on the church. No greater, no more complete mistake, however, could be made, for the Darlington



'LOW-SIDE WINDOWS,' MIDDLEHAM CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

From a pencil drawing by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., of Wilton-le-Wear.





'LOW-SIDE WINDOW,' OFFHAM CHURCH, KENT (Exterior and Interior).
From pencil drawings by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., of Witton-le-Wear.

examples were only eighteenth century insertions, and ten or twelve feet from the surface. That they are not of the original construction, but insertions of the same date as the east window itself, at the very earliest, is manifest, as well from their position, which is much too low for lighting the chancel, with whose floor they would be nearly on a line, as from their size, which is utterly insignificant. They are now not only blocked, but completely plastered over on the inside, so that any distinct evidence of their true purpose which may exist are effectually concealed. But they appear to present one of the most remarkable examples of their class that I have ever met with, for they must formerly have opened close to the floor, and at either end of the high altar.

OFFHAM CHURCH, KENT.—The lowside window at Offham church presents one of the most striking peculiarities to be found anywhere. It is inserted in the lower part of the westernmost of the three long, broad lancets with which the chancel is furnished towards the south. More than half of this has been cut away, and only the head and upper part of the jambs left. Inside, its use has been emphasized by having a distinct arched head of masonry introduced in a fashion which is probably unique, and in striking contrast to that of the original light which remains untouched.

WARLINGHAM CHURCH, SURREY.—For a careful drawing of this simple, but interesting and picturesque example, I am indebted to the kindness of a very competent south-country correspondent. It supplies an illustration of a plan which, though not uncommon, was yet comparatively seldom adopted, and of which we have, or rather had, local examples at St. Andrew's Auckland, and Barnardcastle, in the latter case under the south west window of the south side of the nave, viz., that of providing a recess in the thickness of the wall, for apparently, more convenient access to the wooden shutter, which, hinged and secured with a bolt, invariably closed the lower part of the aperture, whether divided from the upper by a simple iron bar, as at Jarrow, or stone transom, as in the double examples at Bamborough. Where the opening was very small, as at Staindrop and Acaster Malbis, near York—at which place the whole of the arrangements still remain perfect on both sides of the chancel—the shutter closed the whole space. Opening inwardly, the lantern, protected by an external grille, occupied the central portion of the wall; the shutter, which could be left either close or open, intervening between it and the interior of the church. (See illustration facing next page.)

A CHURCH IN KENT.—This illustration of a singularly fine and striking thirteenth century example, contemporary with its surroundings, is taken from a Kentish church, the name of which I have unfortunately forgotten, but forwarded to me, many years since, by the same intelligent and obliging friend to whose thoughtful care both of the preceding instances are due. Beyond the generally excellent character of this composition, its chief claim to notice is found in the very ornate bracket on which the lamp, or lantern, was set, and the light from which, I was distinctly assured, would be copiously diffused on the burial ground outside.

DETWANG, BAVARIA.—In connexion with the drawings I send also one taken from a measured sketch by the late C. Hodgson Fowler of Durham, of a German 'low-side' window at Detwang. It is on the south west side of a little chapel, attached to the east end of the parish church, beneath the east window of the chancel, much the same as the Lady chapel at Tynemouth is. It is in effect, a stone lantern set in a square opening. (See illustration facing next page.)

Dr. Hodgson also sent with the drawings a cutting from the *Church Times* (of 30 Dec, 1910) 'from the review of a book on the Scottish church which may have a sort of local interest for the Newcastle society, shewing how, down to within the last twenty years, the mediaeval practice of burning lights about the dead, up to the time of burial maintained its position.' The cutting referred to is as follows:—

At the burial of the dead it was the custom of the fisher-people on the East coast, in the last decade of the nineteenth century, to place the body with the feet to the East, and to set a plate of salt on the breast, and two lighted candles, one near the head and the other near the foot of the coffin. 'At Peterhead the fisher-people used to bury on the second or third day after death. They watched continuously, and kept a light burning.' Again, we find that there was a custom of covering the looking-glass, and any pictures in the room where the corpse lay, with a white cloth, as a sign of mourning, reminding us, as the writer notes, of the mediaeval custom of covering pictures in church with white veils from the beginning of Lent until Easter.

Mr. Hodgson further said 'Salt, an emblem of incorruption and immortality, was placed in the mouth at baptism. Though the original meaning has now been forgotten, the practice of placing lamps in the graves of the recently dead, is practised still, both in Greece and Italy, and probably many other places. The modern idea is to invite prayers on their behalf, but this is not the old one.'

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop remarked that the customs referred to were familiar to a great number of the members of the society, and they were not peculiar to fisher-folk, but were universal.

Dr. Hodgson was thanked for his communication.

THE ILBERTONS OF ILBERTON, ETC.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read a paper entitled (i) 'Some account of Ilderton and the Ildertons; and (ii) arising therefrom notices of the Three Middletons,' which will, it is hoped, be printed *in extenso* in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser., vii.

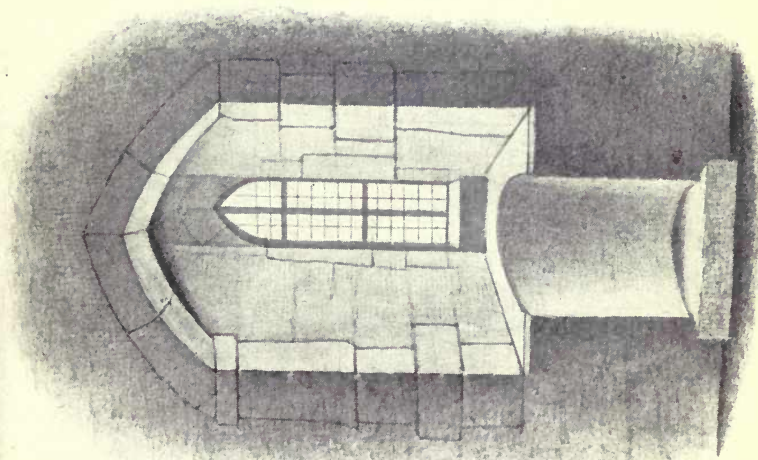
Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

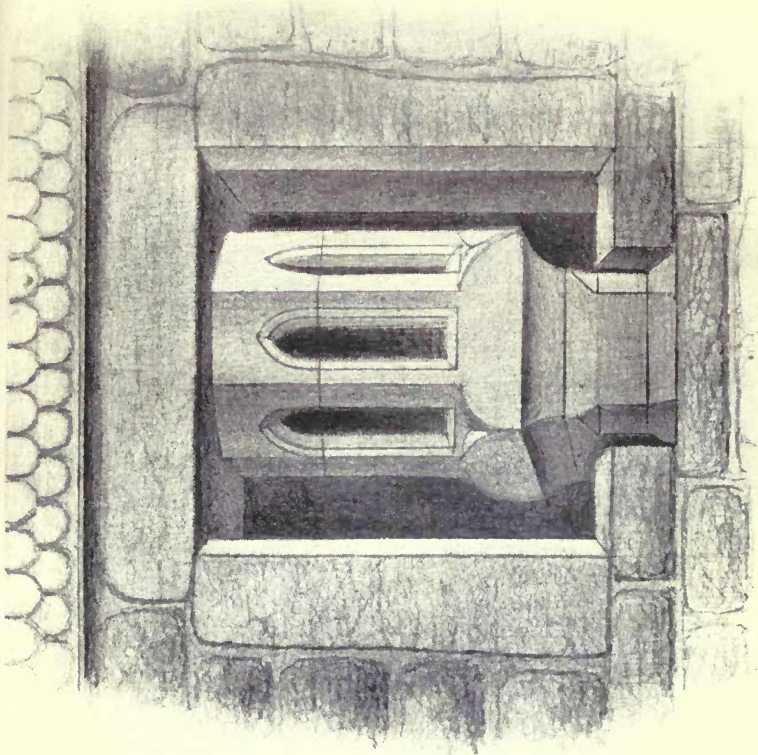
DURHAM CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

Amongst other manuscripts at present on exhibition in the central hall of the National Gallery belonging to Mr. H. Yates Thompson, the Venerable Bede's life and miracles of St. Cuthbert, which was written for the cathedral library of Durham about 1150, is the earliest.

In the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for 12 Jan, 1911, some examples of the Durham type: of twelfth century bindings is dealt with. An illustration is given of the contemporary binding of a twelfth century MS. *Leviticus et Numeri Glossati* in Durham cathedral library. It was carefully inlaid on new boards when the volume was rebound in recent years. The designs of large circles were, says the writer, 'of course produced by the application of small stamps to the leather, and it is hardly necessary to say that none of these very old bindings were (was?) gilt, that branch of the art only dating from the end of the fifteenth century. The small circular stamp in the centre of the wheel represents the Agnus Dei, St. Peter being the subject of those immediately above the wheel, the lobes of which exhibit dragons. The small circles in the inner corners represent Samson and the lion, the other stamps being Merman, ducks and palmated leaf designs of Greek character, the semi-circles being filled with a sort of interlaced cable or basket-ornament, common to other bindings of the period, and distinctly suggesting a familiar type of late Norman sculpture. It also appears in a modified form in Italian sixteenth century bindings.'



WARRINGHAM, SURREY



DETWANG, BAVARIA

'LOW-SIDE WINDOWS' (see page 15).

From pencil drawings by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., of Wotton-le-Wear.



P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 3

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of March, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Alfred Brewis, East Ellesmere, Jesmond, Newcastle.
2. Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.M., LL.D., 4 Collingwood Terrace, Newcastle.
3. Theodore F. Hedley, 1 The Elms West, Sunderland.
4. George Edward Hunter, Wentworth, Gosforth, Newcastle.

N E W B O O K S , E T C .

It was announced that the following had been received since the February meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Dr. Simpson and Mr. J. J. Lish :—*A History of the Dove Family and their descendants in connection with Cullercoats, Northumberland.*

From Mr. Thomas May :—‘The Roman Forts at Elslack’ (overprint from the *Yorks. Arch. Journal*).

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, VII., 3.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society.—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 40.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXVII, no. 268.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings*, LVI.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXIII, i.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XL, iv.

From the Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A.—*Bulletin*, no. 30, part ii.

Purchases :—*An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Hertfordshire*, being the first report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments ; *The Register of Bruera Church, formerly in the parish*

of *St. Oswald, co. Chester* (Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Museums Journal*, x, 8; the *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischer Instituts*, xxv, iii and iv.; *The Pedigree Register*, II, 16; and the Rev. E. A. Downman's plans (59) of British camps, all in Shropshire, drawn by himself (nos. 650-708). They are the following:—Oakhill castle ring, The Berth (Baschurch), Kinnersley Wall, Caer Caradoc (Church Stretton), Pontesford hill, Bury walls, Caer Caradoc (Clun), The Burgs, Bayston hill, Roveries wood lower camp, Calcot, Oliver's point, Billings ring, The Knuck (Mainstone), Chesterton walls, Nordy bank, Ebury, Ratlinghope castle ring, Ratlinghope camp, Pontesbury hill, Garn bank, Pontesford lower camp, Roveries upper camp, Cleobury Mortimer castle foot, Robury ring, Walton, Reilth (Bishop Castle), Coed-y-gaer, Burf castle hill, Wilderley hill, Wollaston moat, Rock hill circle, Tumulus (Long Mynd), Wall town, Trench Hall banks, The Bank (Smithcott), Bedstone castle ditches, Cause castle, Castle Pulverbath, Brockhurst castle, Pan castle, (Whitechurch), Hodnet castle, Shrewsbury castle, The Moat (Bettws-y-Crwyn), Hopton castle, Ellesmere moat, Little Shrawarden, Wilderley (Pulverbath), Quatford castle, Little Ness, Woolstarton castle bank, Wollarton mound, Culmington camp ring, The Moat (Corfton), More castle, Lydham castle, Brompton mill, Belan bank (Kinnerley), Wilmyngton, and Upper Gwarthlow.

It was decided to print Mr. J. C. Hodgson's papers on 'The Ildertons of Ildertons' and 'The Three Middletons,' read at the February meeting, in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. John Graham, coroner for Chester ward:—(1) the skull of an Ancient Briton discovered in a cist near Clara Vale colliery, between Blaydon and Wylam, together with the urn found with the body; and (2) the skull discovered at the north end of Marsden bay; this with 105 other bones exhumed about 6 ft. from high water mark, were covered with about 6 ins. of soil and sea sand; 'the bones had been embedded a very long time—years—and were very friable; the skull was complete.'

Mr. Graham said that the 'cist' was of single stone slabs, about 4 inches thick on both sides, ends, floor and top; the side and end stones were single slabs, the floor and top in several pieces; depth of 'cist,' 2 feet 5 inches. The burial was found near Clara Vale colliery, midway between Ryton and Wylam, county of Durham, on eastern shoulder near top of a sandy, loamy rounded mound, similar to the rounded sand hills (supposed to be moraines) to the eastward of Springwell hall, Durham. The upper or top stones were under a thin layer of loamy soil, but nothing to indicate any difference in surface and ends. In the cist was the skull of an adult male in excellent preservation with no marks of injury. All the teeth were there, a full set in perfect condition, except one molar which shows slight signs of wear; unfortunately, one upper jaw incisor was lost in removal from cist. Both thighs and pelvic bones—right in perfect preservation, left rather decayed. Thigh bones, 18 inches long; pelvic 8½ inches. Several vertebrae of large size, a few rib bones, no feet or hand bones. The vase is of almost the exact pattern and size as figure 120½ at page 241 of Mr. Greenwell's *British Barrows*, 1877, partly chipped by carelessness of finder, its dimensions being—height, 8 inches; across top, 5½ inches; at bottom, 3 inches.

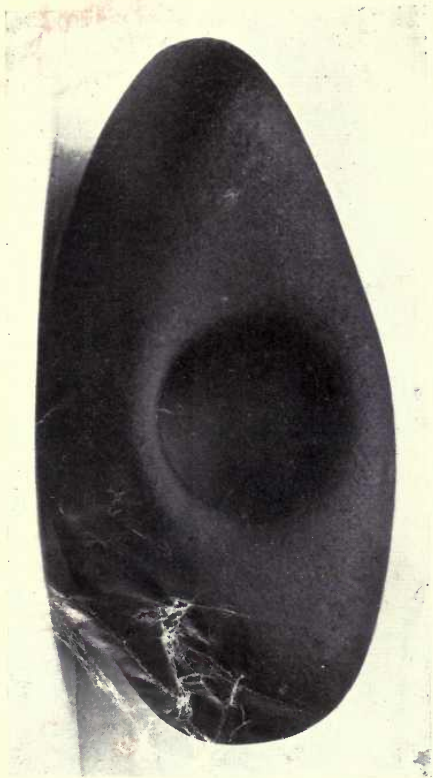
The grave was 3 ft. 8 ins. long by 1 ft. 9 ins. at east end, and 2 ft. 4 ins. at west end. It lay east and west, and the skull and urn were found in the south-east corner of it.





A BRONZE SPEAR HEAD FOUND IN BISHOPLEY CRAIG QUARRY, FROSTERLEY (Full-size.)

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. (See opposite page.)



STONE AXE HEAD FOUND AT STANLEY, NEAR CROOK (¾). (See page 37.)

From a photograph by Mr. W. J. Mountford.

The following are the official reports of the find made to Mr. Graham by Inspector Million of Blaydon and P.C. George Johnson, dated respectively the 9th and 13th March, 1911 :—

1.—For your information I have to inform you that on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1911, whilst Alfred Thompson, farm labourer, was ploughing in a field situate south-west of Clara Vale Colliery, and known as Simmery Hill, one of his horses seemed to go into a hole with one of its feet, and afterwards was afraid when near the same place. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., he, Alfred Thompson, was spreading ashes in the same field, and, thinking of his horse being afraid last Thursday, he went with his shovel to investigate the affair. He removed some soil from top of a stone slab, then put his shovel through the hole, when he observed a large bone. He made further search, and found the skeleton of what, I think, has been a man. He threw all the bones out, and took the skull and an old earthenware mug home to the stables. It appears the mug was placed as though it had been under his left arm. The vault consists of two large flags, one at each side, small flags at the bottom, and small ones at each end, about 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and $\frac{3}{4}$ feet in length.

2.—In answer to yours of the 13th inst., I have interviewed Alfred Thompson, as you directed me. He stated that he found the skull at the east end of the grave, laying on its left side; the top of the skull was lying over near to the south side of the grave. He found the urn a few inches away from the skull, more to the centre of the grave. It was lying on its side, the top near the south side of the grave. There was nothing in the urn except a little soil, which fell out through the hole in the bottom when he picked it up to examine it. He cannot say exactly how the other bones were placed in the grave, as they were partly covered with soil. He shovelled the soil and bones out of the grave altogether. He also adds that the urn is now exactly as he found it, with a hole in the bottom and a piece broken off the top. I enclose the two missing teeth, which were found in the grave on Saturday, the 11th inst., by Mr. Cheeseman, who directed me to inform you that he will continue his sifting operations, with a view to recovering the pieces broken off the urn, when the weather takes up, and if they are found, he will forward them on to you.

By Mr. H. Soden Bird :—A pair of old spectacles with round eye pieces and thick frame work.

By Mr. T. A. B. Forster :—A model, about a foot high, in black oak. of abbot Muirdach's, of 924 A.D. at Monasterboice, Ireland, shewing one of the carved sides.

By Mr. H. W. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland :—A small pre-historic bronze spear-head, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, with a very small head. It was found some years ago by a workman, in a cleft of the limestone during quarrying operations at Bishopley cragg quarry, Frosterley, in Weardale. It was some 40 feet below the surface.

By the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc. (per Mr. C. H. Blair) :—Two interesting deeds—(1) a lease from the last earl of Derwentwater, beheaded in 1716, bearing his signature and signet: the other (2) having attached to it the rare seal of Richard Cromwell, lord protector, for the palatinate of Durham :—

1.—Lease dated 29 June, 1710, from the Right Honourable James, earl of Darwentwater, viscount Radclyffe and Langley, and baron of Tyndale, to his uncle, the Honourable Thomas Radclyffe and John Errington, esquire, of Beaufront, of lead mines, &c., in the manor of Aldstone, in the county of Cumberland.* Signet and Signature attached (see opposite plate).

2.—Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the Dominions and Territoryes thereunto belonging To all to

* With respect to this document, Mr. C. H. Blair remarks that 'Lord Derwentwater's signet attached to this deed shews a hand engrailed and a label of three points, *impaling* the arms of the United Kingdom as borne by the Stuart kings (namely, I France and England quarterly: II Scotland; III Ireland; IV France and England quarterly), differenced by a border which appears to be charged with roundels. From the shield being *impaled* it would appear that this is the signet of the earl's father, who married Mary, a natural daughter of king Charles II. Had it been this earl's own signet, it would have borne the arms of his mother *quarterly* with his own.

whom our present letters shall come greeting Know ye that amongst the records and feet of fines with proclamacions thereupon made according to the forme of the statute in such case made and provided before our justices itinerants in the counties of Durham and Sadberge, at Durham, upon Wednesday, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and eight It is contained thus 'Durham This is the finall agreement made in the court of the Lord Protector at Durham, upon Wednesday, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and eight Before Richard Raw, esquier, and Anthony Smith, esquier, justices of the said Lord Protector Itinerants in the counties of Durham and Sadberge and others then and there present Between George Shipperdson gentleman and Anne Carre widow plainiffes and William Blackiston esquier, and Dame Margaret Blackiston widow deforcants of one messuage one mill forty acres of land sixty acres of meadow one hundred acres of pasture ten acres of wood twenty acres of moor and common of pasture for all cattell with the appurtenances in Pockerley in the parish of Chester in the streete Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the said court that is to say that the aforesaid William Blackiston and Dame Margaret Blackiston have acknowledged the aforesaid tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances to be the right of the said George as those which the same George and Anne have of the gift of the aforesaid William and Dame Margaret and those they have remised and quite-claimed from them the said William and Dame Margaret and their heires to the aforesaid George and Anne and the heires of the said George for ever and moreover the said William hath granted for him and his heirs that they will warrant to the aforesaid George and Anne and the heires of the said George the aforesaid tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances against him the said William and against all men for ever and further the said Dame Margaret hath granted for her and her heires that they will warrant to the aforesaid George and Anne and the heires of the said George the aforesaid tenements and common of pasture with the appurtenances, against the said Dame Margaret, and against all men for ever And for this acknowledgement, remise, and quite-claim warrant fine and agreement the said George and Anne have given to the aforesaid William and Dame Margaret two hundred and ten pounds sterling All which at the request of the said George and Anne in the tenor of these presents we have caused to be exemplified In witness whereof we have made the Seale of our County Palatine of Durham appointed to seale writs in the same county to be put to these presents Witness, John Parker, at Durham, the third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and eight.

Mickleton.

(The Durham Seal of the Lord Protector is attached. See reproduction of it on plate facing this page.)

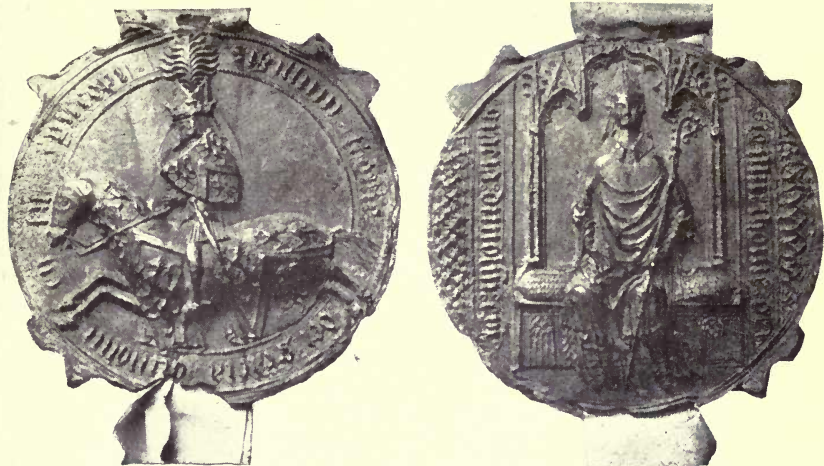
By Mr. Bowman, of Jarrow (per R. Blair):—Four ancient deeds relating to Rivington in Derbyshire, one of them—the earliest—having peculiarities worthy of note.

Mr. Craster in a letter to the editor said:—

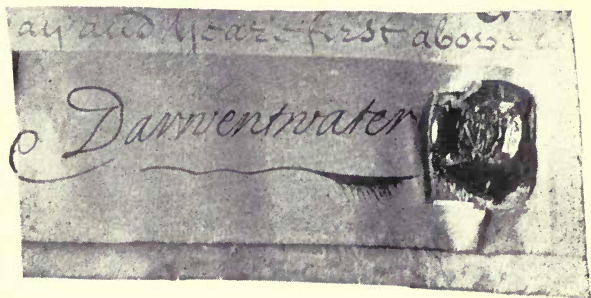
1. The first and earliest of the three deeds is interesting, and I enclose a transcript of it (omitting the formal passages). I may possibly have made mistakes as to one or two of the proper names, which are unfamiliar to me:—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus etc., Willelmus filius domini Willelmi de Hondesacre militis, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me tradidisse, concessisse ac dimisisse Willelmo de Meisham et Edethe uxori sue et Willelmo filio eorum manentibus in Repind' quatuor acras terre et unam rodam prati cum pertinenciis in campis de Repindon divisim jaentes de terris meis dominicis prout patet per sacramentum tenencium meorum; habendum et tenendum, etc., ad terminum vite dictorum Willelmi et Edethe et Willelmi filii eorum vel ad vitam unius eorum qui diucius vixerit, etc.; reddendo inde annuatim, etc., quatuor solidos decem denarios ad quatuor anni terminos in villa de Repind' statutos, etc.; salvis duabus apparentiis* ad curiam meam de Repindon semel prae Pascha et iterum post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et sectis consuetis molendini et furni, et salvis forinsecis domini regis serviciis quatinus pertinent ad dictos tenentes, etc. Et post decessum dictorum Willelmi de Meisham et Edethe uxoris sue et Willelmi filii eorum omnia predicta tenemento cum pertinenciis suis michi et heredibus vel assignatis meis integre revertantur, etc., salvis executori vel assignatis eorum ultimo croppe in dicta terra die obitus unius eorum qui diucius vixerit seminato, etc. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Melton, Roberto Empston, Hugone Meye, Radulpho Cordy, Johanne Pistor, et alijs. Datum apud Repind' die sabbati proximo post festum sanctorum Tyburcii et Valeriani, anno regni regis Edwardi filii Edwardi regis sextodecimo [9th April, 1323]. Seal.

* i.e. appearances.



GREAT SEAL OF THOMAS DE HATFIELD, BISHOP OF DURHAM (1345-1382).
(About $\frac{1}{2}$)



SIGNATURE AND SIGNET OF JAMES, EARL OF DERWENTWATER
(See opposite page)



GREAT SEAL OF RICHARD CROMWELL, FOR THE PALATINATE OF DURHAM
(About $\frac{1}{2}$). (See opposite page)



2. The second in point of date is a quit claim by Richard . . . of Licheffeld and Alice his wife, to William de Meysham de Repindon of 'totum jus et clameum quod habemus, etc., in tercia parte unius mesuagii et unius virgate terre in Repindon que de jure hereditario dicte Alicie uxoris mee contingere deberet post mortem Matildis de Appulby de Repindon.' Dated at Repindon 'die lune proximo ante festum sancti Marce Evangeliste, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quarto.' Attached are two seals (1) A stag left. (2) illegible.

3. The last is a receipt from Hugh Elandon of Norton Sulny to Robert Dauber of Repyngton of 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* 'in parte solucionis maioris summe pro maritagio Alicie filie predicti Roberti, in quibus Rogerus Meysham per quoddam scriptum suum obligatorie michi prefati Hugoni tenebatur.' Dated 1 October, 20 Henry VI. Seal is a Lombardic A between two branches.

The phraseology of the first deed has one or two points of interest—it uses the English word *cropp*e instead of the Latin *vestura*; and I have never before seen *apparentia* used instead of *secta*. These may be local usages.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

CORSTOPITUM.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., through illness, Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., and Mr. H. H. E. Craster, F.S.A., gave an account of the discoveries at *Corstopitum* during the season of 1910. Their remarks were illustrated by a series of lantern slides, the lantern being worked by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.

Votes of thanks to Messrs. Knowles, Craster, and Brewis were carried by acclamation.

BISHOP BEK.

Mr. K. H. Bayley of Durham, read some portions of a thesis by Dr. Richardson of Beloit, U.S.A., on this prelate.

Dr. Richardson and Mr. Bayley were thanked.

CONISCLIFFE.

The reading of Mr. Edward Wooler's paper on the manor of Coniscliffe was, owing to lack of time, deferred until the April meeting.

CORRECTION:

On plate facing page 2, for 'Proc. 3 ser. IV' read 'Proc. 3 ser. v.'

MISCELLANEA.

BERWICK AND HOLY ISLAND.

The following items appear in the recently issued *Catalogue of Autographs* (191) of Mr. William Brown of Edinburgh:—

"Billingsley (Col. Rupert, governor of the garrison of Berwick-on-Tweed) Doc. s., being an order for payment of money for 'fortifications done there, dated 24th Oct. 1691, 4*s.* 6*d.*'"

"Charles II.—Sign Manual on Warrant for Payment of Major Collingwood's Company (garrison on Holy Island), on the Muster Roll of 8th March, 1672, to 3rd of May following, 1 page folio, dated 3rd March, 1673, 35*s.*"

From *Mercury*, by the right reverend John Wilkins, bishop of Chester (second edition, 1694, folios 135 and 136), is the following reference to the Northumbrian Wall:—'. . . Much beyond it was that experiment of the Romans, in the contrivance of the Picts wall, related by our learned Cambden; this Wall was built by Severus in the North part of England, above a hundred miles long. The Towers of it were about a mile distant from one another. Betwixt each of these Towers there passed certain hollow pipes or trunks in the curtains of the wall, through which the Defendants could presently inform one another of any thing that was necessary, as concerning that place wherein the enemy was most likely to assault them, etc. Since the wall is ruined, and this means of swift advertisement taken away, there are many inhabitants thereabouts, which hold their land by a Tenure in Cornage (as the Lawyers speak), being bound by blowing of a Horn to discover the irruption of the enemy. . . .'

The following references to George Stephenson are printed in *Chats on Autographs*, by A. M. Broadley, pp. 97 and 98 (Unwin, London, MCMX). The writer states that it was in a Paris price list that he came across the following extraordinary letter of Sir Humphrey Davy on the subject of his quarrel with George Stephenson:—

Sir Humphrey Davy to John Buddle, Esq., Wallsend, Newcastle.

London, February 8, 1817.

Dear Sir,—Newman appears dilatory and has not yet made the apparatus to my mind; but I hope soon to send it you and to give you your *new right*. I hope no one will try expts with platinum in explosive atmospheres till my paper is published, for if *fine wire* is used and suffered to *hang out* of the lamp so as to ignite to whiteness in the *external* air explosion will follow; but by the most simple precaution security is absolute. Stevenson's Pamphlet has proved to the satisfaction of every person who has looked at it in London, that he *endeavoured* to steal from what he had heard of my researches, safety tubes and apertures; no one could have established his piracy so effectively as himself.

It is stated in one of these malignant advertisements, which are below my contempt, that I was in the coal district in the end of September, 1815. Whereas I left it two days after I saw you at Wallsend, which I think was the 23rd or 24th of August, and went to Bishop Auckland where I stayed only three days, and I spent the greater part of the month of September with Lord Harewood, and was in London working in my Laboratory early in October, and had discovered several apertures and tubes in the middle of last month whilst Mr. Stevenson's absurd idea of *admitting Hydrogen* in undetached portions by a slider was fermenting in his mind. I certainly never thought of employing *capillary* [*sic*] tubes, My tubes were merely *safe* tubes, for I knew perfectly well and have proved by expts that no lamp could be fed on air through real capillary tubes. To make a lamp that will burn on three capillary tubes is as impossible as to make it burn in a closed decanter. Stevenson's capillary tubes are evidently stolen from what Mr. Hodgson communicated early in November of my small safe tubes, and made capillary to suit Mr. Brandling's marvellous discovery that wire gauze is the extremity of capillary tubes.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

H. Davy.

A specimen of an advertisement suited to Mr. W. Brandling.

Aladdin should sign his name *Assassin*, for he endeavours to stab in the dark. An assassin is a proper associate for a private purloiner. One may attempt to murder while the other carries off the plunder. Mr. W. J. Brandling must be ashamed of such friends as *Aladdin* and *Fair play*, at least he cannot wish to be seen in public with them even though he should love them as dearly as *himself*.

Truth.

One suited to Stevenson.

Mr. George Stephenson has changed his note from capillary tubes to small tubes. No one can doubt that he pilfered these from Mr. Hodgson's communication of Sir H. Davy's discoveries. His original principle to admit *Hydrogen* in small detached portions (detached by a slider) is now kept out of sight. A man

who in the face of the whole world and in open day light steals the *safety trimmer* and a safe *top* in Killingworth Colliery, and in the dark may endeavour to steal safety apertures and tubes. But does he now know what is a safe aperture? Let those people who use his lamp, his capillary tube lamp, look to themselves.

Vindex.

It is fit that great ingratitude and little malevolence should be united in the same cause, fortunately in this case they are united with great ignorance.

The following are local notices from the advertisement columns of the earliest file of the *Newcastle Courant*, in the possession of the proprietors, from Wednesday, 3 September, 1712, to Saturday, 6 September, 1712, extracted by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—

- 6 Sept., 1712. Adv. of Races to be run on Tughill Moor, Tuesday, 9 Sept., 20*l*. plate. Wednesday, 10 Sept., 10*l*. plate. Horses to be entered with Mr. Ford Grey of Alnwick. Also 10*l*. plate to run for on Wednesday, 10 Sept.
- 6 Sept., 1712. Rent charge of 104*l*. p.a. out of Haughton castle and Haughton town, near Hexham, to be sold. Enquire of Thomas Davison of N.C., attorney.
- 17 Sept., 1712. Burradon farm to be let, 4 miles from N.C., 4 miles from Shields. Enquire of William Ogle of Causey park, Esq.
- 4 Oct., 1712. Newham adv., to be sold, the estate of late Mr. Ch. Blacket, deceased. Apply to John Blacket of Wylam, one of the trustees.
- 6 Oct., 1712. 'These are to give notice to all persons who have a mind to venture in Lead Mines, that the fourth part of a Flourish Grove in Aldstone-moor is to be sold by Mr. Thomas Heron, the elder, of Corbridge. Enquire of Mr. William Heron, in the Close, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who will appoint the time and place to treat about the same.'
- 18 Oct., 1712. Dwelling house, warehouses, slatte mill, &c., known as the 'Close Gate Sugar House,' late belonging to Jonathan Hutchinson, esq., to be sold. Enquire of Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, at the house in the Close.
- 22 Oct., 1712. To be let, High Flatworth farm (alias Smith's farm), The water side farm (alias Lawson's farm), and Low Flatworth. Enquire of Robert Algood, esq., at Low Flatworth, near Howdon Pans.
- 10 Nov., 1712. Simon Bourn's Castle-Maines, and Fenwick-Field House belonging to Robert Algood, esq., to be let : apply to John Taylor agent Simon Bourn.
- 12 Nov., 1712. To let, farm of River Green, within 3 miles of Morpeth. Enquire of Mr. John Lisle of Elihaugh.
- 19 Nov., 1712. Copyhold estate at Lobley-hill and at Dunston, mill and steath thereto belonging, to be sold. Apply to Edward Steward of North Shields, or Sam. Hodgson of N.C.
- 19 Nov., 1712. A large house, near Gateshead church, in which Madam Maddison lately dwelt, to be let. Apply to Mrs. Hodgson, at her house near the Close-gate.
- 24 Nov., 1712. James Irwin, master of N.C. school, advertises a course of Lectures on Mathematics. Three times a week for 1 year or 18 months.
- 10 Dec., 1712. To be let at Meadow-Heads, within 2 miles of N.Castle, water-mill, house, kiln, &c. Enquire of Mr. Charles Atkinson of N.C., fitter, or Mr. Ch. Fetherston, at Delavall, near the said mill.
- 27 July, 1723. 'Deodatus Threlkeld being gone from N.C. to reside at his house at Trilington, near Morpeth, will continue to make and sell as many gold and silver watches as he with his own hand can finish; at which place any may be furnished with the same; and also at Mr. Francis Batty's, goldsmith at N.C., or at Mr. Thomas Shipley's, merchant in Morpeth. At all which places watches will be taken in to be mended. The said Deodatus Threlkeld will be at Morpeth every Wednesday, and to be heard of at the said Mr Shipley's.'
- 27 July, 1723. Ashington, co. Northumberland, to be let, 'either in the whole or in two or three farms, being well accommodated with housing, barns, and byars. Stints are also to be let, at present in the pasture grounds, and lime stones for the improvement of any part of Ashington Grounds, are conveniently to be had by water. Enquire of George Sandiford Crowe, esq., in his absence of Henry Simpson of Ashington aforesaid.
- 27 July, 1723. Six Salt Pans at South Shields, with mansion and other houses, belonging to Mr. Johnson of Durham. Enquire of Mr. Middleton of the same place, or Mr. Nathaniel Hargreave of N.C.
- 3 Aug., 1723. Adv. for Morpeth Races, 29 and 30 Aug.
- 3 Aug., 1723. A silver cup found at Ovingham. Enquire of Thomas Cooper in Ovington.

- 3 Aug., 1723. 'A great messuage, now used in corn lofts and cellars, situate in Grindon Chair . . . N.C. . . and now the estate of the children of William Bigg, gentleman, deceased, is to be sold by Mark Browell, their solicitor.'
- 10 Aug., 1723. To be let, the township of Wooperton, 900 acres of land, with 2 new farm houses and right of common on Bewick moor, and lime stone, &c. Enquire of Mr. John Morley, in the Bigg market, N.C.
- 17 Aug., 1723. To be sold, the Old Fleece Tavern, on the Keyside, adjoining the Custom house. Enquire of Mr. Peter Barnardeau, merchant in the Close.
- 31 Aug., 1723. 'On the 19 inst., died of the small pox at Brussels, aged about 30, and much regretted for her exemplary charity to the poor, and many other excellent qualities, Mary Anne, relict of James Radcliffe, late earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower-hill for High Treason, Feb. 24, 1716. She was daughter of Sir John Webb, bart., and has left issue two sons. Her corpse was carried the day after she died to Louvain to be interred there, in the church of the English Regular Canonesses of St. Austin.'
- 31 Aug., 1723. To be sold, the Copyhold farm at Bedlington belonging to Mr. Robert Watson, with houses, let at 30*l.* p.a. Enquire of said Mr. Watson at South Shields, or of Robert Loadman, North Shields, who will treat.
- 7 Sept., 1723. A gold cup, value 60 guineas, given by Sir W. Middleton, bart., will be run for on Milfield Plain, Tuesday, 29 Oct.
- 7 Sept., 1723. A farm of land at Portgate, 75*l.* p.a., now in possession of Mr. Gilbert Errington (adjoining Stagshaw Bank), with good houses, Barn, Byars, to be let. Enquire of Mr. Gilbert Errington in Hexham, or Mr. John Errington, Free Porter, N.C.
- 14 Sept., 1723. 'To be run for on Milfield Plain,' on Tuesday, 29 Oct., 'a gold cup of sixty guineas value, given by Sir William Middleton, bart., &c.'
- 14 Sept., 1723. Horse races on Hexham Tyne Green, to be run 9 Oct. Plate value 10*l.*
- 21 Sept., 1723. Seven salt-pans in South Shields, in the possession of Mr. Jacob Wilkinson. Enquire of Mrs. Catherine Coatsworth in North Shields, or Mr. Lancelot Appleby in N.C.
- 5 Oct., 1723. Notice of all creditors of Robert Lisle, late of Hazon, N^d, esq., deceased, to send to Mr. Edward Ward of Morpeth, attorney-at-law, particulars of their just debts, and care will be taken with convenient speed by Ralph Lisle, esq., for the payment thereof.
- 12 Oct., 1723. To be sold, two farms of land in Allendale, co. Northumberland, one of them called Hindlew-wree, with good and large mansion-house, &c. The other farm called The Holmes, with good housing—common right belonging to each farm—a good spring of oak, ash, aller, and birch wood. Also 20 cattle gates upon Rokehope Fell in Weardale, belonging to each farm. Copyhold of manor of Hexham under Sir William Blackett. John Bacon, esq., of Staward, and Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond of Crostgate near Durham, will treat with purchaser.
- 19 Oct., 1723. 'At Welton in Northumberland, is a parcel of wood, plain and ash; and nigh Hexham East Boat, another wood, oak and ash, to be sold, enquire of Mr. Thomas Salkeld, at his shop in N.C.'
- 19 Oct., 1723. 'Last week died at his seat in Yorkshire, after a lingering indisposition, William, late Lord Widdrington, who was attainted of High Treason, after having been taken at Preston. His corpse is to be carried to Widdrington Castle in Northumberland, to be interred,' (Death contradicted 2 Nov.)
- 26 Oct., 1723. To be let, a farm at Wallsend, Northumberland, with dwelling-house. Enquire of Mr. Nathaniel Browning of North Shields, or Mr. Nat. Punchon of Alnwick, who will treat about the same.
- 26 Oct., 1723. The township of Hazon (to be sold), consisting of 3 farmholds:—Hazon Low fields let at 115*l.* p.a., Hazon High Houses let at 120*l.* p.a., and Hazon West farm let at 90*l.* p.a. All free of corn and hay tithes. Also Hazon Water Mill let at 12*l.* p.a., besides the mansion house, dove coat, stables, offices, and gardens. Also all the Tythe corn arising out of the township of Guizon and Hartlaw, to be sold together or in parcels. Enquire of Ralph Lisle, esq., Mr. Edward Ward of Morpeth, or Mr. James Scott of Alnwick. N.B.—That whoever purchases the said land are entitled to a right of common on Guizon Lee, and to the privilege of winning Lime stones gratis in the grounds of Whittle adjoining to Hazon.
- 2 Nov., 1723. To be let, 'several grass farms, well fenced and watered, lying on the north and south side of Rock,' from 100 acres to 500 acres, &c., &c. Enquire of Thomas Proctor of Rock, esq., or of Thomas Proctor, junior, of the same place.
- 2 Nov., 1723. 'To let, a farm of land at Wall near Hexham, well enclosed, with good house, garden, &c.' 'Enquire of Mr. John Boutflower of Apperley, or Mr. Edward Lumsden of Morpeth.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

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1911.

NO. 4

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the society, held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, a member of the council, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. John Heslop of Bishop Auckland.
2. The Rev. H. Macklin, St. Bede's R.C. Church, Jarrow.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the previous meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., the author :—*Coniscliffe Church* (overprint).

From Mr. H. H. E. Craster, F.S.A., the author :—*St. Oswin and Tynemouth Priory* (overprint from the *Proceedings* of the Durham Philosophical Society).

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, vol. VII, no. 4.

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4th ser. I, i.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Transactions*, XIV, i.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Papers*, no. LVIII.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Arch. Camb.*, 6 ser, XI, ii.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXIX, sec. c, no. 3.

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, XXIV, iii and iv.

Purchases :—*The Museums Journal*, x, no. 9; *Feudal Aids*, v (Stafford to Worcester); *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 66-69; and the *Scottish Historical Review* for April, 1911.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. H. W. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland :—Two arrow heads of stone, and a portion of a spear head from Ontario, Canada.

By Mr. O. J. Charlton :—A glass ale-bottle, bearing on its side a raised circular label, with the initials :

S^r

J. H. D.

Bar^t

Mr. Charlton said :—‘This is one of the bottles for the beer brewed at the birth, in 1756, of John Delaval, only son of Sir John Hussey (afterwards Lord) Delaval. The beer was to have been drunk when the young man came of age, but he died in 1775, at the age of 19. Some of the beer still remains in the cellars of Doddington hall, lord Delaval’s seat near Lincoln, now the property of Mr. G. E. Jarvis. The bottle was probably made at Sir John Delaval’s glass works at Hartley.’

Thanks were voted for the exhibits.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. L. W. Johnson :—(1) a worked stone object, one end pointed, 10½ ins. long, and (ii) a rounded stone, about 2 ins. in diam. Both from Shetland.

Mr. Johnson was thanked.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The recommendation of the council to hold the following out-door meetings during the season was agreed to :—

Whole days :—

1. Capheaton, Kirkharle, Kirkwhelpington, Elsdon, &c., starting from and returning to Newcastle by road.
2. Witton-le-Wear, Hamsterley, and Upper Weardale.

Half-days :—

1. Houghton-le-Spring (early in July).
2. Dalton-le-Dale, Dawdon tower and Seaham church, and if possible, Easington church.
3. *Corstopitum*, about the middle of September.

THE PALATINATE BOROUGHS OF DURHAM.

In the absence of the writer, Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Darlington, R. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the following paper by him :—

“Boroughs existed in this country from the earliest periods of history, and they were all essentially alike in their object, constitution, and general character.¹ The same class of persons originally formed the body of burgesses, and this class was never directly changed from the earliest times to a comparatively recent period. I now propose to show how these boroughs were governed and what the governing body consisted of. From very early times records prove that the bishops of Durham exercised sovereign power within the palatinate, and enjoyed within the county whatever prerogative the king enjoyed outside its area. In addition to the right of calling parliaments or councils of the palatinate the bishops had the power to grant charters creating boroughs, markets and fairs.

The first charter of the citizens of Durham was granted by Hugh Pudsey, and was confirmed by pope Alexander III. It gave to the burgesses of Durham the same free customs as those enjoyed by Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1565 bishop Pilkington granted a charter of

¹ See *Antiquary* of October, 1910, for my article ‘How English boroughs in general began, how the palatinate jurisdiction of the bishops of Durham arose, how the bishops of Durham created boroughs in the palatinate—Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, Wearmouth and Norham, and how the bishops farmed the boroughs.’

incorporation in the name of the aldermen and burgesses within the city of Durham and Framwellgate. Under this charter the city was governed by aldermen and 24 burgesses. In 1602 bishop Matthews granted a new charter, which constituted the office of mayor, to be chosen annually from the aldermen, 24 aldermen elected for life, and 24 burgesses also chosen by the mayor and aldermen annually from certain trades. These 24, with the mayor and aldermen, formed the common council. It established a court of record where all local city actions were tried, and granted other privileges. On Oct. 2, 1780, John Egerton, bishop of Durham, granted a further charter, which incorporated the citizens by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Durham and Framwellgate. It constituted the office of mayor, and 12 aldermen and 24 councilmen, who formed the council. Freemen were created by birth, apprenticeship, and by grant from the common council. The freemen held by burgage tenure. By a charter, dated June, 1559, Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham, reincorporated the companies of bakers and tanners. A charter of bishop Matthews, dated 26 August, 1595, confirmed 'ancient usages and customs of certain trades.' In 1658 Cromwell incorporated the drapers, tailors, etc. The steward kept the accounts, made payments, and managed the property of the borough, subject to the control of a majority of the council. The stewards were chosen by the burgesses, and the freemen qualified by the tenure of burgage tenements.

Hartlepool was incorporated by king John in the second year of his reign, and the burgesses were granted the same liberties as the men of Newcastle enjoyed. The next charter was from Richard le Poor, bishop of Durham in 1230. This charter granted a corporation, a mayor, and a guild merchant, a fair, and certain other privileges. Queen Elizabeth, in the 35th year of her reign, incorporated them by the name of 'the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Hartlepool, in the bishoprick of Durham.' The charter established a mayor and 12 capital burgesses as the common council of the borough. It granted to the corporation a town hall and power to make by-laws. In 1835 there were 26 resident freemen, whose positions as such were gained by birth, apprenticeship, and by grant or gift from the council. The functions of the council were to make by-laws, and to manage the property and general affairs of the corporation. The mayor was conservator of the peace within the borough, and presided at elections and meetings of the common council. He was also clerk of the market, and had the custody of the charters, but no salary was paid him. He was entitled, however, to a sample of oysters and herrings from every boat entering the port.

Gateshead's first charter was granted in 1164 by Hugh Pudsey, and bishop Phillip de Poitou his successor granted another. Pudsey granted the burgesses liberty of forestage with the same liberties that the burgesses of Newcastle enjoyed. Some old documents of 1565 show that certain law suits were carried on under the title of the 'Bailliff, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Gateshead.' There has been a succession of seals bearing the inscription 'Sigillvm Commvne de Gatysheede.' The bailiff here was appointed by the bishops of Durham. A charter, granted by Hugh Pudsey, recognised Wearmouth as a borough, and granted its burgesses the enjoyment of the same privileges as those of Newcastle, with divers other privileges, including ancient rights of common pasturage. In 1634 bishop Morton constituted a mayor and aldermen. The title of the corporation was 'The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Sunderland.'

The charter granted to Stockton is missing. It is a borough by prescription. The title of the corporation was 'The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Borough of Stockton.' In 1835 there were 53 burgesses. The burgage tenements conferred that right, and these were 71 in number.

The mayor was chosen annually on the Tuesday after Michaelmas day at the leet court, composed of an indefinite number of burgesses. The mayor presided at this meeting, the steward also attended, and generally the aldermen. Elections were by a majority of all the burgesses present voting together. The mayor had to be a burgess, and all those burgesses who succeeded to the office of mayor became *ipso facto* aldermen. In order to limit the number of aldermen to eight, when that number was complete, the mayor was selected from the aldermen, but in other cases the choice was confined to the aldermen. The legality of this rule, limiting the number of aldermen, was questioned. The aldermen held office for life, provided that they remained burgesses. The steward of the borough was appointed by the bishop of Durham. Borough customs are not expressly stated in the charters, but this is no doubt due to bishop Pudsey not wanting to create rivalry and jealousy amongst the towns, which a published statement as to their exact incidence would undoubtedly have done. It is clear, however, that if any dispute arose on the subject of privileges it was settled by the bishop and his council, but communal law was not allowed to override the general law of England.

Unfortunately, the charters for Darlington and Stockton are not available, but there is incontestible evidence that a charter was granted to Darlington which conferred the same privileges as those enjoyed by the burgesses of Newcastle. This view is confirmed by a document set out in Brewster's *History of Stockton*, page 28, dated 1344.² The document is a certificate forwarded by the mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the commonalty of Stockton, recording what the customs, etc., of Newcastle borough were. The customs were the common or customary laws which had existed in Newcastle, and were amended from time to time as by-laws. Darlington had no doubt the same customs as Newcastle. They are to be found in a report drawn up in the reign of Henry II, 40 or 50 years after the period to which it ascribes the customs, and was found in the tower of London. They are stated in full in Stubbs's *Select Charters*, page 111.

The object of all towns was to acquire the fullest measure of self-government, burgage tenure, or ownership of property within a borough, was therefore the essence of enfranchisement of a freeman, and the service by which a burgess held his tenure was a money rent.

Every borough was held by burgage tenure, from London to the smallest in the country, it being the nature and essence of a borough that it should be held by that species of tenure, and every burgess had to give frank pledge (surety to be of good behaviour), became free of toll, and had to appear and do suit at the borough courts. The ancient seal of Darlington furnishes further unmistakeable evidence of the fact of the town being a borough from the early period we have mentioned. Borough seals were in general use in the thirteenth century. The Darlington seal dates from 1280, a century later than the 'Bolden Buke' in which Darlington is recorded as a borough. It is a circular one and bears the inscription 'Sigillvm Commvne de Dernington.' There is no escaping from the con-

² Stockton, it may be noted, is first referred to as a borough in 1283.

clusive character of evidence of this kind. Under a canopy are the Virgin and Child, and on either side of the canopy a view of the east end of St. Cuthbert's church, with the inscription referred to. It has been contended by some that the seal is an ecclesiastical one by reason of its device, but Darlington is not singular in having a seal of this character. Gateshead, Faversham, Lincoln, Rye, and other ancient boroughs, possess seals on which appear the Virgin and Child, and the following boroughs have seals bearing exactly the same inscription in Latin as that of Darlington:—Hartlepool, Gateshead, Grimsby, Lyme Regis, Melcombe Regis, Oswestry, Poole, and Reading. Had the seal been an ecclesiastical one, it would have been a pointed oval in shape instead of being round. The possession by the town of a common seal is therefore evidence of its corporate character, and is an essential of a corporation, and conclusive as to Darlington's existence as a borough previous to the Victorian charter of 1867. Otherwise, why should the town have possessed a seal?

Corporations were originally created under the civil law by the mere voluntary association of their members, provided that the object of the association was not contrary to law. The bishop's consent was necessary to the creation of any corporation in the palatinate. This consent might be either implied or expressed; consent is implied in the case of corporations by prescription, such as the city of London, Darlington, and many others, which have existed as corporations 'from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' and are therefore looked upon in law as being well created. Incorporation means the formation of a legal body with the quality of perpetual existence and succession. There is a mistaken idea that merchant guilds were essential adjuncts to corporate life, but this view is entirely opposed to authority. 'Guilds were distinct from the municipal government of the borough, and the brethren of guilds were separate from the general body of burgesses.' Guilds were in truth the provident associations of the middle ages, which were formed for the protection and encouragement of trade, honest dealing, and good fellowship, and were a society of persons employed in mechanical arts or merchants. That there were merchant guilds in Darlington is shown by Longstaffe's *History*, pages 272-282. Guilds never exercised in Newcastle or other northern towns the power and influence which they obtained in other boroughs. Hegel proves that the municipal constitution was not derived from guilds. The principle of government of boroughs was liberty founded on justice and true policy, the jurisdiction, civil, and criminal being complete, and administered by the court leet. It was a court of record held within the borough before the steward of the leet. The bailiff was the chief officer of the borough, appointed by the bishop's letters patent. In 1189 the chief magistrate of London was styled bailiff. The term mayor was imported from France, and is one of the marks by which we recognise the results of Norman influence. In the French towns municipal growth developed in the form of a 'Commune' governed by a mayor, the units of which were the 'jurati' or citizens banded together by their oath. Municipal pretention in early times seems to have been governed very much by the prevailing fashion, and the fashion was in the main set by London. The commonalty of London, founded under Richard I, is in direct imitation of the French example. The preservation of the peace, and the punishment of minor offences against the public good were objects of the court. The burgesses were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other. Every man was to give his

pledge for his neighbour doing right, and to safely keep him, and if anyone did an injury and fled, his surety was to bear the penalty he should have borne.

The burgesses, and also all persons resident within the borough, were obliged to attend the court, but persons under 12 and above 60 years old, peers, clergymen, and women were excused from attendance, all others being bound to appear upon the jury and make their presentments. It was anciently the custom to summon all the bishop's subjects in the borough as they respectively grew to years of discretion and strength to come to the court leet, and there to take the oath of allegiance. The other general business of the leet was to present by jury all crimes whatsoever that happened within the borough, and in the case of trivial misdemeanours, not only to present, but also to punish. The objects of their jurisdiction were, therefore, very numerous, ranging from common nuisances and other material offences against the bishop's peace and public trade, down to irregularities on the borough common. The by-laws that were made prove that the court was legislative, and Darlington undoubtedly enjoyed the right of making by-laws for internal government. This is proved by numerous instances given in Longstaffe (pages 286-7). The steward, jointly with the bailiff, presided over the court, but the two offices were united in one person, appointed by the bishop, about 1710. There was too a clerk of the courts to fix the amount of fines not expressly assessed by the jury. There were tasters of ale, the then national beverage drunk at all meals, of bread, and of butter, searchers of black leather, weights and measures, and grassmen and herdsman for Brankin moor on which the burgesses of Darlington had rights of common, a beadle, and a erier. The town also had a gaol, stocks, a ducking stool, and a pillory, all symbols of authority.

It was the duty of the jury, on their oath, to present such burgrave holders as in their sound discretion and conscience they believed to be fit and entitled to be burgesses, not selecting them according to whim, caprice, interest, favour, or affection, but honestly according to their fitness. There was a conservator of the peace, who was called a petit constable, and this constable presented to the court leet the defaults of offenders. For more than six centuries the burgesses of the borough of Darlington lived under the authority of this court. How the people of this borough were ruled, what power was vested in their governors, how they lived, ate and drank, bought and sold, how they were supplied with wheat and corn, fruit and vegetables, beer and water, with flesh meat and poultry and with clothes, how tradesmen had their businesses shackled by strange restrictions, how bakers and ale sellers were regulated by the assize of bread and ale, and punished by fines, stocks, and pillory. Further, how rigidly all the manipulators in leather—tanners and dressers, curriers and shoemakers—were liable to penalties for gashing and otherwise maltreating hides and skins, and for following not only their own branch of trade, but that of another, and for using leather not stamped or sealed by the official searchers. How every burghess was bound to do service by attendance at the court leet, and how every inhabitant was required to sweep before his door. Nothing, scarcely, was too large, certainly nothing too small for presentment and adjudication by the court leet jury. Much might be written of its curious penal code which embraced such offences as eavesdropping.³ The steward and the bailiff, as we have stated, presided over this court,

³ Longstaffe, *Darlington*, page 286.

and a whole regiment of borough officers was present to assist in the legislative work of the court.

The assize of bread and beer formed a considerable feature of the articles which were enquired into at the court. The size of barrels was to be made and marked by coopers. All municipal officers, except the bailiff and steward, were elected by the court, which was the most ancient court in the land.

We cannot do better, at this stage, in order to prove our premises, than give a summary of an 'Order of Ancient Paines made and laid in the Court Leet by the consent of the borrowmen and burgesses to my lord of Durham, of the borough of Darlington,' dated October 6th, 1621. These, amongst other things, provide that 'no man shall take into his house within the borough any servant, but by the consent of the chief officer and twelve men of the said borough, but such as are sufficient to maintain themselves without charge to the town upon pain of 20s. No master or baker or other person shall buy any corn but in the open.' The facts given in this and my previous article afford incontestable proof of Darlington having enjoyed the status and privileges of a borough from the twelfth century. The claim advanced in this respect is based upon indisputable official records, which have fortunately 'defied the tooth of time and rasure of oblivion.' For though I can produce no actual legal charter of incorporation, yet in cases of such high antiquity so amply fortified by evidence the law presumes there once was one and that by a variety of accidents, which time and chance may produce, the charter has been lost or destroyed."

THE MANOR OF CONISCLIFFE.

Mr. Blair (secretary) also read portions of the following paper by the same writer (Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Darlington) on the history of the manor :—

"Just as village life, when rightly understood, contains within itself the microcosm of national life, so does village history present us with an epitome of the greater national history. This is particularly true of our English manors. In fact, English domestic history is but an aggregation of these minor histories, of the biographies of the lords of the manor, and the records of their works and interests, and this history in short is the more interesting because it is the more personal. The story of the manor of Coniscliffe is a pertinent case in point, helping us to understand our national history in particular phases.

Variouly rendered as Cyninges-cliffè, Kingesclive, Cingescliffe, Conesclive, Conysclive, Conysclyve, Conysclyf, Cunsclif, Conselyve, Coneselyve, Consclive, Coniscliff, Conysclif, all merely different forms of spelling the same ancient Anglo-Saxon name derived from Cyning, a king, and Clyf, a cliff. Coniscliffe, although always a very small place has a name in Saxon history. Symeon of Durham and the *Saxon Chronicle* tell us that Ethelbald and Heardberht, earls of the kingdom of Northumbria, slew Eadwulf, the high reeve and general of king Aethelred, at Cynninge cliffe in the year 778, and in the time of Ethelred the Unready, Styr, son of Ulf, among his benefactions to S. Cuthbert, gives 'four carucates (100 ac.) of land at Cingesclife' which he said 'I bought with my own money.' By-the-way, the beautifully situated parish church is dedicated to St. Edwin, which is another association of the place with Saxon times.

Before further tracing the history of the manor, let us briefly notice the development of the moated homestead. Just as every Norman castle had its moats and fosses so every homestead of importance had its moat. From the moat and baily fortress developed the rectangular

moated castle and in its turn the strictly military type of the earlier castle of stone gave place to a purely domestic design of castle in stone and brick. Throughout the process of transition the one feature which remained unaltered was the moat while the *motte* was abandoned and the barbican and bailey disappeared.

Edward I, by his encouragement of industry and agriculture, gave the first real impetus to the building of moated manor houses, a comfortable aggregation of dwelling house, barns and garden safely packed away on and about an island, and approachable only by a single bridge. The building of such moated houses suggests that life outside the towns was still insecure. Unknown in the purely feudal time immediately following the Conquest, their growth was viewed with jealousy by the noble class, whose privileges they were destined to destroy in a great measure. But such houses, for which no licence to embattle was required, persisted and spread wherever the physical features of the locality permitted, assisted by the obstinate individualism and conservatism of the Englishman, and from the close of the fifteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, they were, perhaps, at the zenith of their prosperity, for from the thirteenth century onwards to Elizabeth's time all householders, whether military, ecclesiastical, or otherwise, who possessed property worth stealing, constructed moats of greater or less dignity wherever they were practicable. These moats were commonly rectangular, because this was the traditional plan of larger English homesteads, which were usually so arranged that the dwelling house on one side, and the various barns and byres on the remaining sides, surrounded a more or less square yard in which the stock might be secure at night. All windows looked upon this yard, the outer side of the buildings being designed to present a blind wall to any would-be aggressor.

Our manor house at Coniscliffe stood in field No. 119 (Ordnance Survey 25) containing $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The site is bounded on the east by Low Coniscliffe road and Wood lane leading to the ford at Cleasby, and but a field away on the south runs the river Tees, while the Merrybent railway has intersected the entrenchments, part of them being found on the west of the railway in field no. 91. On the large Ordnance the field is marked 'Site of Manor House.' The house was placed at the south east end of the manor, which is bounded on the north by the Cocker beck to Denton, on the east by Baydale beck, on the west by the Roman road, and on the south by the Tees, containing in all an area of 3008 acres.

The manor of Coniscliffe was from high antiquity the inheritance of the old lords of Greystoke, who exercised here their own peculiar jurisdiction. In 1292 John lord Greystoke had, within Cunnisclyve gallowes and ingfangeneth (the privilege of judging any thief taken within the manor) and chattels of felons condemned in the courts of the same franchise, and free warren in all his lands there' (Pleas of Quo Warranto, 21 Edw. 1). It appears to have been anciently held of the see of Durham by the service of one knight's fee and 13s. 4d. exchequer rents, afterwards by half a knight's fee. We may here observe that the barons of Greystoke are said to have been lineal descendants of Ulfus, whose son Styr gave Coniscliffe lands to St. Cuthbert. In the fifteenth year of bishop Hatfield William de Greystock, baron of Greystock, held of the bishop of Durham *in capite* the manor of Nether Coniscliffe and Over Coniscliffe, except the third part of two parts thereof, under the service of one knight's fee and 8s. 4d. rent, payable at the Exchequer. He also held of William Talbois the manor of Neasham and of Roger de Clifford the manor of Brereton by

homage, fealty, and rent of 12*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*, payable to Ralph Neville and Alicia, his wife, for her life as a dower.

In an inquisition taken on the death of John Greystock, knight, in the 30th year of bishop Langley, the manor is described 'to extend itself as well to the vill of Nether Consliffe as the vill of Over Consliffe, and was held *in capite* by the service of half a knight's fee, suit at the court of Sadberge and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent. In the vill of Nether Consliff the site of the manor house, 12 messuages, valued 20*s.*, 30 oxgangs of land, each containing 16 acres, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*; an oxgang, 20 acres of meadow, value 40*s.*, a close called the Hall Garth, containing 6 acres, value 20*s.*, 6 cottages, value 20*s.*, 200 acres of moore, value 40*s.*, 20*s.* rent of a house, and 100 acres of land of John Veyse, and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent of house and lands of Thomas Mason. In the vill of Consliffe, 12 messuages, value 40*s.*, 10 cottages, value 20*s.*, 30 oxgangs, value 10*l.* and 20 acres of meadow, value 2*s.* per acre, 10 acres of wood, value 20*s.*, a water corn mill, value 40*s.*, 40 acres of moorland, value 20*s.*, and a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* out of a house and land at Lideshepherds.'

These Greystocks played a great part in the history of the north. A monument of their power remains at Hurworth church, where the Greystock effigy is or rather has been a remarkably fine example of art. The head, which is covered by a hood of mail, rests on two cushions, at the ends of the lower conventional foliage is carved. The body is covered by a skirt of mail, over which a sleeveless surcoat is worn. The legs are also encased in mail, and the knees are protected by genouillières. Spurs are attached to the heels, and the feet rest upon two lions. The hands are folded in the act of prayer. The shield is supported by a jewelled belt which passes over the left shoulder, and a jewelled girdle with a long loose pendant end passes round the waist, while the sword hangs from a very broad jewelled belt which passes across the thighs. At the sides of the monument below the knees a profusion of crisp foliage is carved, and below the legs are two or three heads apparently of dogs. The shield is charged with arms, *barry of eight, three chaplets of roses*. The costume points to the early part of the fourteenth century as the date of the effigy. Now Robert Fitzwilliam, the great grandson of Emma de Teisa, the foundress of Neasham abbey, died in 1316, and was buried at Neasham. His cousin, John, baron of Greystock, had died without issue 10 years before, and had settled on him and his wife Margery the whole of his Greystock estates. In consequence of this settlement he assumed the Greystock arms, and he was the first of the lords of Hurworth who could possibly have borne them. That the effigy is not that of his son is clear from the fact that his son, who survived him less than a year, was buried at Butterwick in Yorkshire. The grandson was buried at Newminster in Northumberland, and the great grandson William de Graystock died at Brancepeth in 1359, and was buried at Greystock. Dr. Hodgson gives the following interesting account of the subject of this effigy. 'In 1282 he paid a fine of 100 marks for licence to marry and in 1296 became heir to the Yorkshire estates of his brother Geoffrey Fitzwilliam. In the three following years he was in the expeditions against Scotland, and in 1299 was lieutenant of Yorkshire, and warden of the marches, and in commission with the bishop of Durham for fortifying the captured castles in Scotland. His name also frequently occurred in the Scottish Rolls that are lost as one that was engaged in the wars against Scotland in 28 Edw. 1, and 4 Edw. 11. Afterwards he was governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Carlisle, and a warden of the marches. He also founded a chantry in the priory of Tynemouth for the souls of his kinsmen, John, lord Greystock,

and of all his ancestors, and having been summoned to parliament from 23rd Edw. I to 9 Edw. II, he died on All Saints' Day, 1316, at an advanced age, and was buried in the abbey of Neasham.

With respect to the arms, Sire Rauf de Greystoke (formerly Fitz William) bore at the battle of Boroughbridge, 1322, (according to Ashmole and Surrey Rolls and Jenyns's Ordinary) *barules* (12) *azure and argent, three chaplets, gules* (F); also *barulée* (14-16) *argent and azure* etc., John de Greystoke sealed the barons' letter to the pope, 1301, with three lozenges, and according to the Rolls he bore *gules, three cushions or*.

From the above-mentioned William, lord Greystock, who, in 1344, settled the manor of Brereton with Neasham and Nether Coniscliffe on himself and the heirs of his body, with remainder over following such issue to Robert, son of Ralph Neville of Raby, on condition that he assumed the arms and name of Greystock, the manor of Coniscliffe continued in the direct Greystock line until it was absorbed by marriage with the Dacres. Had the issue of William failed and Robert Neville accepted the condition, English history would not have heard of the great house of Neville, for his later exploits would have been credited to the Greystock name. But a yet more famous name and family was introduced into our local history by the Greystocks. The heiress of that house, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, and grandchild of Ralph lord Greystock, carried the large possessions of her line, including Coniscliffe, into the house of Dacre, and the three sisters and co-heirs of George, lord Dacre, great grandson of Thomas, lord Dacre, the husband of Elizabeth Greystoke, were married by Thomas, duke of Norfolk, whose wards they were, to his three sons, with Elizabeth, the bride of lord William Howard, the 'Belted Will' of Border history and legend, going the manor of Coniscliffe, which becomes interwoven with a stirring period of English history.

Lord William was the third son of the fourth duke of Norfolk, who, while the future lord of the manor of Coniscliffe was yet a child, married for his third wife, the widow of Thomas, lord Dacre of Gilsland. The latter had left four children, George, lord Dacre, and three girls, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth. George and Mary died in early youth, leaving the large Dacre patrimony, much increased in extent and value by the marriage in 1507 of the powerful Thomas, lord Dacre, who fought at Flodden, with Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heiress of the last lord Greystock, to be divided between Anne and Elizabeth, the wards of their step-father, the duke of Norfolk. The rich inheritance the duke kept in his family, by marrying the two girls to his sons lord Arundel and lord William Howard, and thus it was that Coniscliffe manor became a Howard possession. It is curious to note that the parish register of Saffron Walden, lately represented in Parliament by Mr. 'Jack' Pease, who for a time lived at Carbury, near the ancient manor house of lord William Howard, contains the following entry:—
'Oct. 28th, 1577. Lord William Howard and Ladie Elizabeth Dukers.'

It was not until late in middle life that lord William had any real enjoyment of his wife's fair inheritance, for her kinsmen (brothers of her father) ill-brooked the passing of the broad lands and stately castles of the Dacres into the possession of their nieces' husbands. Leonard, the eldest of the three, assumed the title of lord Dacre and claimed the Dacre lands as heir in tail-male. Chancery proceedings were instituted by the duke of Norfolk, and Dacre, fearing the result, joined in the Rising of the North, and fortified Naworth castle, gathering together about 3000 men, with the ulterior object, not of aiding Mary queen of Scots and the old religion, but of defending his claims

to the Dacre lands. Queen Elizabeth sent a force to apprehend 'that cankred suttill traitor' and a fierce fight took place at Gelts Bridge, near Naworth. Dacre was worsted, and finally escaped into Flanders, where he and his brother Edward died some years later. But the younger brother remained to persist in a claim to the estates, involving the Howards in lengthy litigation ere they secured undisturbed possession. In fact, after Dacre gave up his long fight, the queen, who having sent the duke of Norfolk to the block, had no love for the Howards, took possession of the Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham estates, and the co-heirs were, as lord William narrates, 'forced to buy their owne and redeem their possessions as mere strangers at a very dear rate.'

This is not the place to deal with the fascinating story of the masterly rule at Naworth of the great lord warden, traditionally known as 'Belted Will.' But what concerns us directly are the entries in his 'Household Books,'⁴ still preserved at Naworth, relating to Coniscliffe. These records, revealing how a great estate was managed and developed, extend from 1612 to 1640. The earliest reference to Coniscliffe is an indirect one, relating to Mr. Thomas Howard, the fifth surviving son of Belted Will, who was afterwards a colonel in Charles I army, and was slain at Piercebridge on Dec. 2, 1642, and buried in the church at Coniscliffe. Among 'Payment for Debts, Laens, Intrist, and Aneweteis and Lands bought sence the viii Octobere, 1619,' we find the following:—'Paid to John Turner, the xvth of Novemb. for the remander of his lease of xvi years to com for the Rectorie and tyths of Conescleif, which my Lord hath bought in of him, thre hundreth pounds.' Another reference in the 'Law Causeis' of the same year reads: 'To Mr. Best for drawing the bouk and the indenters between my Lord and John Turner for the tyths of Conescleif, in Novemb, 1619, xx^s.' Among 'Law Chargeis' again nine years later [1627] we find: 'To Mr. Shalcrose for drawing and ingrossing of ded for Conescleff from Sir Wm. Pitte to my Lord, the 14th June, 2 indenters, xx^s. . . . For inrowling the ded for Conescleif from Sr Wm. Pitts to my Lord, the 15th Jun, xx^s.'

Coniscliffe is mentioned in several entries relating to 'Riding Charges and errands,' such as 'Dec. 15 (1634). To Wm. Hull, carriage letters to Cunniscliffe vj^s' and 'July 23, To a manne of Mr. Bedingfeilde's, carriage a letter unto Mr. Sallkelde of Conescliffe, vij^d.' The Salkelds, it is important to note, were lord William's tenants at Coniscliffe. Lancelot Salkeld of Whitehall in Cumberland, descended from a younger branch of the house of Corby, 'states in his will, dated 21 June, 1610, that he was lessee of the capital messuage, etc., of Over Coniscliffe, in the county of Durham, under the lord William Howard and lady Elizabeth, his wife, for fourteen years, and directs that his wife should have his interest in it for the first nine, and then to pass to his sons, Nichols, Thomas, and Lancelot. This will was proved at York, July 28, 1610. Thomas Salkeld, the one mentioned in this will, was living at Coniscliffe in 1625, in which year he was proceeded against as a dangerous Popish recusant (Surtees, *Hist. Durham*, III, 381).⁵

⁴ *The Household Books of Lord William Howard* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.).

⁵ Thomas Salkeld was married twice, first to . . . She died at Coniscliffe September 10th, 1619. Second, at High Coniscliffe November 10th, 1620, to Margaret Copeland. He had issue, Lancelot, Jane, Mary, Margaret, John, Ann, Nicholas, Robert, and Francis. See Coniscliffe Parish Registers, transcribed by Miss Edleston. The Salkelds for long owned the manor of Whitehall, Aspatria. The manor house is now a farm house, and bears the date 1589. Within the sanctuary of Coniscliffe church, on the north side of the altar, is a flat blue slab 5 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins., surmounted by the Salkeld coat of arms. The inscription is as follows:—'Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Salkeld Gent who departed this life ye 22nd day of September Ano 1638.' John Salkeld bore vert fretty in trick Edward I Roll.

Disbursed by John Pildrem in the somer tym in the cuntrie, per list 1623, The Examplefycaſion of the Confirmation of Conescleif by the Prior and Convent, xiijs vjd. At Aplby Assizes, 1624, more by John Pildrem geven to on at cam from Conisacleif with a letter, the 9th of August, 1624, iij^s.

We find a relative entry is 1621 : ' August 3, per quitt. Rec. of Mr. Thomas Salkeld of Coniscliffe, for one year's rent of the Rectory thear, the somme of iij^{xx} xⁱⁱ ' and again in 1633 under the heading ' Breerton, Neesham, Coniscliffe *superior* et Coniscliffe *inferior*.—December 3, Receaved of Mr. Thomas Sallkelde as parcell of the issues of his office, due at Martinmas, 1633, cccxxiiijⁱⁱ ix^s vjd Rec. of Lawrence Cope-land as parcell of the profitts of the tythes of Cunniscliffe, due at Martinmas, 1633, lⁱⁱ ' Januari 15. Rec. more of Mr. Thomas Sallkelde as parcell of the issues of his office, due at Martinmas, 1633, xxⁱⁱ ' 17. Rec. of Mr. Thomas Sallkelde, in part, upon the determination of his accompt ended at Pentecost 1634, cclxxiiijⁱⁱ ij^s ij^d Rec. more of Mr. Sallkelde, as parcell of the profitts of the tythes of Cunniscliffe due at Pentecost, 1634, xxxvⁱⁱ '.

In a lengthy statement relating to the litigation between himself and the Dacres, lord William Howard adds a note that 'Nesham M. Over Coniscliff Maner, Nether Coniscliff Maner, Breerton M.' were among those omitted from 'the common recoverys of his landes,' suffered by Ralph, lord Greystocke, Ao 2 Rich. III, and 1 Hen. VII, while 'a note of such parcells of land as fell to the yonger sister by dyvysion between the countess of Arundell and her sister' added to the aforementioned document, contains the following entry: 'Episcopatus Dunelm. Breerton maner. xxv^l v^d Nesham, xxxj^l xj^s viij^d. Conisclif superior, xxxiiij^l xj^s iiiij^d ob. Conisclif inferior, xxvij^l xviiij^s vij^d. In a similar memorandum appended to a later petition to queen Elizabeth from lord William Howard, these manors are described in the margin as 'Greystockes possessions,' while in a statement of the audit held at Naworth in 1611 we find the following particulars of rentals: 'Coniscliff superior manor, xxxⁱⁱ vj^s ob. q. Coniscliff inferior m. xxvⁱⁱ vij^s iiij^d.'

Mr. Wooler was thanked for his paper.

CORRECTION :

P. 19, of note, for 'hand engrailed' read 'bend engrailed.'

MISCELLANEA,

In the *Bulletin Monumental* (1910), pp. 265-271 is an article on 'Les pretendues charpentes des châtaigniers,' in which it is stated that no precise text mentions the construction of roofs of chestnut, it is besides too rare in a great number of regions for it to be so utilized. The writer has recognised that the chief so-called chestnut roofs are in reality of oak.

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 5

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of May, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. A. M. Oliver, a member of the council, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. Andrew Messer, M.B., B.Sc., Lemington, near Newcastle.
2. Thomas Miller, High Callerton, Ponteland, Northumberland.
3. Charles E. Robson, Priorsdale, Clayton road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the April meeting:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From the Museum and Muniment Committee of the Borough of Colchester:—*Report*.

From R. Blair (sec.):—*The Antiquary* for May and June, 1911.

Exchanges:—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, XXI, ii, 8vo.

From the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville:—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, no. 1, 1911.

From the Royal Numismatic Society.—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, no. 41.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, XXIX, sec. c., no. 4.

Purchases:—*The Museums Journal* for April, 1911; *The Scottish Historical Review*, VIII, iii; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser, no. 70-74.

The recommendation of the council not to hold meetings of the society or council in June was unanimously agreed to.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. E. Wooler, F.S.A.:—

1. A pierced stone axe of felsite, 5½ in. long, and weighing 1 lb. 2¼ oz., found in 1850, at Stanley farm, Crook. (See second illustration on plate facing page 19.)
2. The brass matrix of the seal of Ralph, the farrier, etc., of the bishop of Durham.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. Wooler on the seal, and generally on horse-shoeing and its origin :—

“I exhibit here a brass matrix of a curious seal, which has been in the possession of my family for over 100 years. It was found at Piercebridge, and is the seal of Ralph, farrier to the bishop of Durham. The seal displays the style of the industry of the fourteenth century to which it belongs, being heavy and clumsy, and pierced with six almost square holes. In addition to the shoe there are also displayed a shoeing hammer and two nails, the whole representing the badge of the farrier's craft; the legend around them being ‘S Radul Marechal d'l'Evechie d' Dureme.’ Horse shoes were known to the Gauls, the Britons, and the Romans. Great importance undoubtedly attached to the craft, and instead of being the somewhat lowly employment it is now, the man who attended the horses was a personage of considerable dignity as I shall shew presently. If one can judge from the paintings of ancient Egypt and the sculptures of Assyria, where we see the horse portrayed with great skill, no protection for the hoof was had recourse to, and no remains of anything bearing a resemblance to such an appliance have been found. With the spread of civilization, the demands upon the services of the horse became, doubtless, very much extended, and the diversity of climate, as well as of races, would lead one to suppose that greater wear and modifications more or less wrought in the nature and consistency of the hoof, must, and at an early period, have rendered some kind of defence absolutely necessary and that this would be mentioned in the writings of men who largely devoted their attention to the welfare of this animal. Nevertheless the antiquity of shoeing, despite the well-directed labours of many learned men is yet a matter admitting of considerable diversity of opinion because of the absence of written records of a positive character by which this art could be traced to its origin in any particular part of the world. No author refers to metal plates for horses hoofs, fastened on with nails. Virgil mentions wheels shod with iron, but makes no allusion to a like garniture on hoofs. Some years ago, when workmen were excavating on the site of Pompeii, the ruins of an inn were reached, and in it were found the bodies of cars, and iron rings for fastening horses to the walls; bones of horses were also discovered, but no shoes. In the *Tactica* of the Roman emperor Constantine horse shoes are mentioned on two occasions; first, when in speaking of the horses to be provided for the imperial stables, he directs that they are to be furnished with everything requisite, to have *selenata*: and secondly, where it is ordered that a certain weight of iron is to be issued from the imperial magazines for the purpose of making these iron shoes and other articles of horse necessaries. This is so far as is known the first instance that occurs in history of horse shoes, with nails, and it is somewhat remarkable that about this period they are also noticed in the writings of other authors. To a certain extent the horse shoes found in graves are trustworthy testimony to the antiquity of nail shoeing and the degree to which it prevailed. Unfortunately the remains of horses found in graves do not constitute any distinguishing mark of time or race, as the slaughter and burial of animals appears to have taken place in almost all nations and ages. And still more unfortunately for our subject, these remains seldom testify to the existence of nail-pierced hoofs and a metallic mounting. From shoes being nearly always manufactured of iron, that metal oxidises so rapidly that in the presence of moisture a thin plate would not be long in turning to powder.

Good specimens of Celtic roads have been found in the Jura, and it has been asked, 'how can the extraordinary effects produced on the rock by horses feet to be seen there, be explained, if we do not admit that in remote antiquity iron shoes were in use?' Most important, however, was the discovery here of two pieces of a bronze horse shoe, which had been worn through at the toe. Equally important is the additional and incontestable evidence of the fact that the Celts and Gauls shod the hoofs of their horses with metal, afforded by discoveries by French excavators at Besançon. In shape, the Celtic and Romano-Celtic shoes were extremely primitive. Sufficient evidence has been collected, however, to prove that horse shoes were in use at a very early age, and if not before the Roman invasion, at least during the Roman occupation of Britain. The Saxons occasionally, if not constantly, shod their horses, but whether with the same fashioned shoe that the ancient Britons and Gauls used is a matter of doubt. We have evidence that in the time of Harold, horses must have been generally shod for service in the field. Drake in his *History of York*, says that at Battle Flats, six miles east of that city, the scene of the conflict between Harold and the Danes under Tostig (A.D. 1066) the farmers, in ploughing, frequently turn up a very small sort of horse shoe, which would only fit an ass, or the least breed of northern horses. Lobineau in his *History of Brittany*, gives many copies of seals of the tenth and twelfth centuries, on which are depicted knights whose horses are shod with iron shoes fastened by nails. From these facts we are led to the conclusion that the Celts and Gothic Celts were the people who most anciently employed nailed horse shoes for their horses feet. But we are yet left to determine the probable date of the invention, an investigation surrounded with many difficulties. It is only when we come to the epoch of the early migrations of the Aryan or Indo-Germanic races that we find substantial traces of the employment of metals. The most important of these migrations was that of the Cimbri. When it reached Europe no other metals but gold, copper, and tin, and a combination of the last two, were known. As no other migrations of any importance occurred until that of the hordes which destroyed the Roman empire, and as we have seen that iron was worked by the Gauls long before the Christian era it is between the period when the Gallo-Cimbri arrived, and the conquest of Gaul by Julius Caesar that the utilization of iron may be placed. If then we place the invention of horse shoeing about the fifth or sixth century before our era we only follow the indications furnished by the Celtic roads, and we remain within very probable limits. Basing his opinion upon the discoveries in the tombs of Alesia and in the vicinity of Besançon, a high authority in France, who had assisted in these researches declares, 'after these evidences I have no fear in asserting that from the time of the conquest of Gaul by the Romans many Celtic peoples, at any rate all the Gauls, knew the art of horse-shoeing. Archaeological researches, so far as they refer to the subject of horse-shoes, have been much less successful in this country than in France. But from what is known of the dexterity of Celtic horsemen and charioteers and of the manner in which they used the horse, it is scarcely possible to believe that the hoofs of that animal could have been unshod. The discoveries of iron shoes, however, have been comparatively few and far between.¹ Perhaps the little attention given to such an apparently trifling matter may be the cause. The able veterinary surgeon Bracy Clark, described in 1832, what he termed 'two ancient horse shoes, found near Silbury Hill,

¹ Horse shoes are often turned up in Roman stations.

Wiltshire,' which, by-the-way, is 170 feet high, and its base covers 5 acres. Three specimens of horse shoes were also found some years ago under a cobble road near the bridge which crosses the Foss at the city of York at a depth of eight feet. They are now in the York museum. Those who had the care and management of horses became men of high rank, and the 'comte de l'étable' soon became the commander of armies. The shoer of horses not infrequently bore this honourable distinction, and when the era of chivalry developed itself from the usages of the feudal system we find him on a different footing, and uniting with his handicraft those functions which the 'comte de l'étable' had relinquished, such as the government of stables, and assuming the title of 'ecuyer' or officer of the feudal lord to whom he was attached. In connexion with the greatly increasing importance of the horse, the office of marechal or farrier also assumed a higher rank. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the horse shoe formed a part of every horse armour and in fact constituted his state of belligerency. In the middle ages so high were the services of the farrier esteemed, that at the court of the duke of Burgundy on St. Eloy's day a piece of silver was given to the individual who shod the ducal horses. Smithcraft was no doubt as important an occupation among the Anglo-Saxons as among the Gauls, under the designation of *iscrn-smithas*, the Gothic or the Old German appellation, the grimy workman is often mentioned in their records, and he appears in time to have been held in nearly as high honour as his congener at the ancient British court. Verstegan, referring to those who derived their surnames from their occupations, speaks of the origin of Smith:—

From whence came Smith, all be he knight or squire,
But from the smith that forgeth at the fire.

That priests of the highest rank on the continent at a very early period shod horses tradition abundantly testifies.

In Java, and throughout the Eastern Archipelago the workers in iron hold very high rank, and in ancient times were not infrequently kings or princes. The climate of the north, where hoofs are soft, roads rugged, and moisture prevails, may have had much to do with the invention of shoeing among the Celts and compelled the Romans to resort to it when they left their Southern climate, where hoofs are hard, and their wonderful paved *strata*.

At a very early date we discover other evidence of the high antiquity of shoeing among the Celtic and cognate races, in the frequent occurrence of a name to designate those who had charge of horses, and who had to attend to their shoeing. In the French, German, and early British writers, there is used to denote the veterinary surgeon the designation *mariscalcus*, *manescalcus*, *marescallus*, and finally *mareschal* all, as Verstegan asserts, derived from the German word *march* horse. The word was originally used to signify a groom, or horse attendant; afterwards, as the importance of the office increased, it applied to a man who had charge of twelve horses. With the more universal adoption of nail-shoeing, the horse was rapidly becoming a very important animal in civilisation at the beginning of the middle ages, and by far the most essential part of a chevalier's property; the *comes marescalli*, was therefore a very distinguished personage, and held high rank. There was nothing degrading in a nobleman shoeing horses in the age of chivalry, and the mareschal in the tenth and eleventh centuries was on a footing of equality with the chamberlain, falconer, and other officers who formed the establishment of a chevalier or prince. The name ascended, while the craft fell. After the arrival



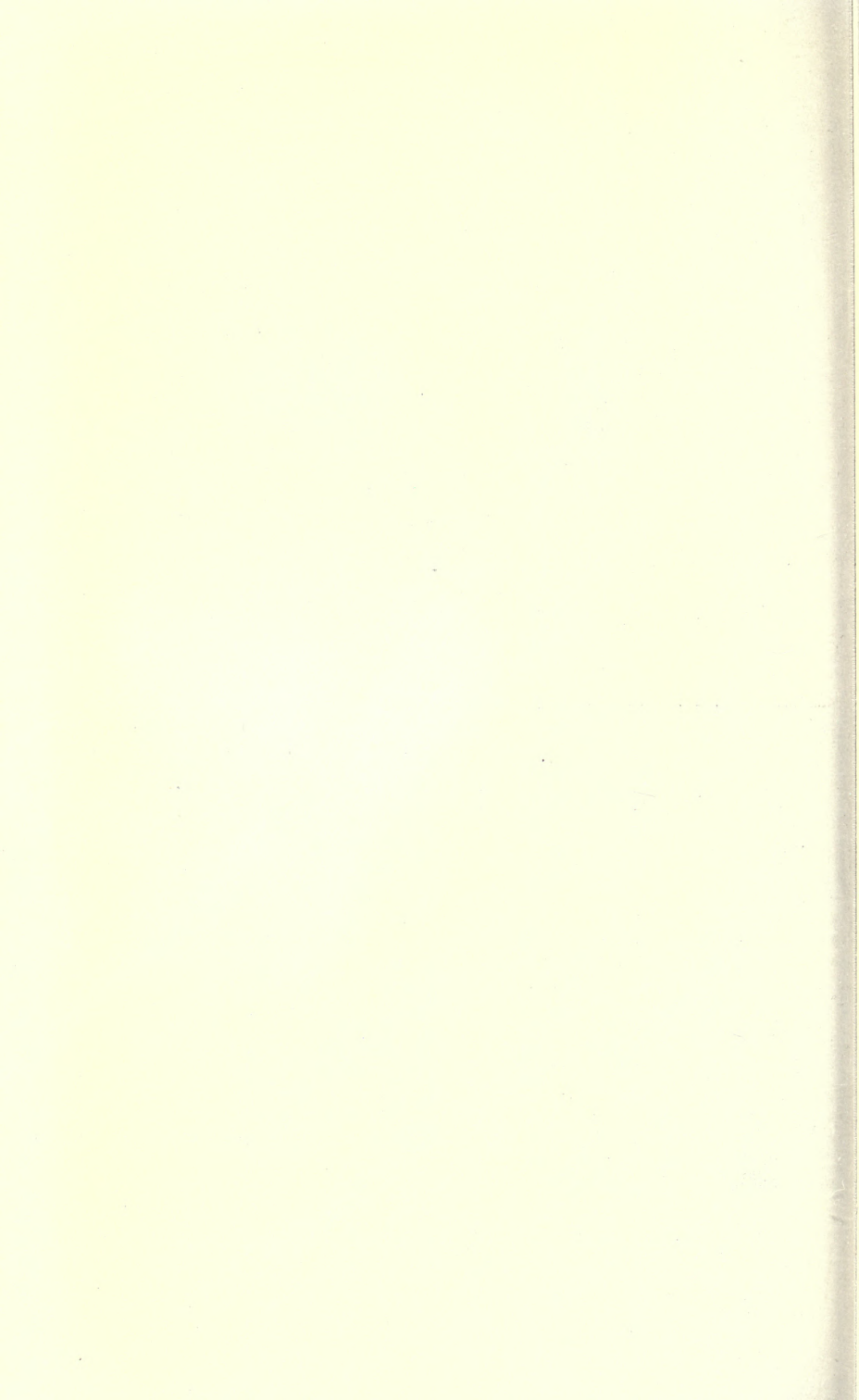
MATRIX AND IMPRESSION OF SEAL OF RALPH THE MARSHAL (see opposite page)

From a photograph by Mr. W. J. Mountford.



PRIZE MEDALS OF SILVER (full size), OF 1801 AND 1803, OF THE NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS

(See page 41.)



of the Normans in England, who in all probability brought it with them, the designation, or title is a common one. The mareschal or smith being often typified by hammers, tongs, anvils, and horse shoes, and 'Marshall' became a common name. In London, during the reign of Edward I, we not only find the designation of mareschal in every day use, but also a regulation defining the prices to be charged by him for his labour and materials. That the designation was general wherever the Normans had established themselves in England is proved by the seal which I exhibit. Some strange superstitions are allied with horse-shoes and horse-shoeing, but chiefly with the shoes. It is impossible to fix the age of many of these curious fancies, but they appear to belong to the remotest antiquity—to be coeval, indeed, with the early mysteries, and to have held their ground long after these had disappeared, descending from one age to another, until they have even reached our own day. Finding a horse-shoe and nailing it to a door or other place in order to keep away witches and ill-luck is one of those frailties of the mind not alone confined to the west, but ranging over a large extent of the earth's surface.

After the Norman invasion of England the shoeing of horses, and indeed everything relating to that noble animal received much attention. The Norman knights brought with them from the continent their mareschals of high rank and their esteem for chivalry, which, without horses, could scarcely have existed. The advantage arising from the employment of horsemen had been amply demonstrated to them at the battle of Hastings, where their victory was mainly due to the well-equipped cavalry force they carried from Normandy. In England the practice of shoeing horses with iron shoes attached to the hoof by nails was, after the settlement of the Normans, completely established and general.

The shoes worn by horses appear to have varied greatly in size after the Norman conquest, a circumstance due no doubt, to the introduction of large breeds from the continent at different times. The English statutes of Edward VI give us an approximate idea of the size of the horses commonly in use in England and Scotland. The stallions allowed to be imported into England for breeding purposes were to be 14 hands high, and the mares 15 hands. So important did Henry VII consider the possession of large and good horses that he devised a law by which it was intended that none but these should be kept in the country, fixing a standard of value for that purpose, and regulating that the lowest stallions should be 15 hands high and the mares 13 hands.

No more useful lesson can be learned with regard to our management of the horse than that to be found in the history of horse shoes and horse shoeing. It is one in which humanity and utility have for many ages been, and probably always will be deeply concerned. And it is one of the most sacred duties devolving upon us to see that, while we exact services from this noble creature which we could not obtain from any other, and which make its whole life one of slavery and toil, we do our utmost to remove from its path any pain or discomfort which this exaction may entail. I can conceive no greater torture man can inflict on this most willing servant than that induced by ignorance or neglect in the application of shoes to its feet."

By Mr. A. M. Oliver, town clerk :—Photographs of two local silver medals which were to be sold by Glendinning & Co., in London, on 22 May.² They are thus described in the 'Catalogue of the sale of

² Sold for 7*l.* 10*s.* and 9*l.* 10*s.* respectively.

a large collection of Military, Naval, and Volunteer Medals belonging to Colonel J. B. Gaskell':—

- 705 Northumberland. NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS, 1801, round silver medal, engraved, "Prize medal, J. Scott, Right Batt., Company No. 2."
 706 Northumberland. NEWCASTLE VOLUNTEERS, 1803, silver oval medal, engraved, "Newcastle Volunteers. Prize medal." "G. Elliot, Left Batt., Company No. 1, 1803."

MISCELLANEA.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE.

The following, sent by Mr. F. W. Dendy, although long in print in the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. 1, are less likely to be over-looked if noted in the *Proceedings*. The items are on pages 132 (no. 751) and 240 (no. 1321) respectively:—

TYNE BRIDGE.

1219-1220, Northumberland. Marinaduc de Twenge, Roger fitz Ralf, Robert de Neweham, and William de Turberville, the four knights sent by the justices beyond Tyne Bridge, to view a bretasche erected upon the bridge, and a gate raised beyond the same, which the lord of Durham shows to be on his land, reported that the bretasche is so erected that six parts or the water of Tyne are within the same and the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and under the bretasche there is a turning bridge (*pons turnarius*), and beyond the bridge on the bishop's dry land, a gate is erected. To be spoken of. (*Coram Rege*, 4 Hen. III. no. 4, m.1.)

NEWCASTLE CASTLE.

1237, May 16. The king to the sheriff of Northumberland. Ordains him to cause the chamber at the head of the old hall of the king's New castle-upon-Tyne, and likewise the king's chamber in the old tower, to be repaired, and to cause the king's new hall and new chamber there to be re-covered with lead, and the breach in the wall beyond the postern, and the paling before the gate of the said castle next the old tower to be repaired, all by view of Robert de Neweham and Hugh de Burneton, assigned thereto. Westminster. (*Liberate*, 21 Hen. III, m.9.)

Mr. F. W. Dendy has also sent the following interesting local documents, also relating to Newcastle castle:—

(1) 'I Sir John Chrichloe Turnor of Simonburn in the County of Northumberland Knight do hereby consent and agree that John Fife of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne Beer Brewer may assign all those Messuages Buildings and Erections situate and being in the Castle Garth in Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid and commonly called or known by the name of the Black Gate unto John Fife of Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid Staymaker Provided that this consent is not to operate as a discharge to the said John fife the Assignor or any person or persons claiming under him of and from the payment of the Rent and performance of the Covenants reserved by and contained in the original Indenture of Lease made to the said John Fife bearing date the first day of January 1789 As Witness my Hand this first day of January in the year of our Lord 1790. I. C. Turner. Witness John Coxon.' It is addressed to Sir I. C. Turner and is endorsed 'Copy licence to assign Fife to Fife.'

The following document, in the handwriting of the late Mr. John Clayton, is endorsed 'Minute for Agreement, Mr. Turner & the Corporation as to the Castle':—

(2) When the said Jno. Turner being lawfully seised of the Inheritance in fee simple in possession of & in the Old Castle heredit and premes hereinafter mentd hath contracted and agreed with the s^d N.C. for the absolute sale to him thereof at or for the sum or price of £630.

All that old Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne situate in the midst of the Castle Garth in the sd. Town & County of Newcastle upon Tyne And all those Messuages or Tenements Erections & Buildings sit. & being on the west side thereof now in the use & occupations of

And all that ancient Wall inclosing the sd. old Castle on the south & west sides thereof & the Ground or scite whereon the same wall is built And all that vacant ground about the sd. Old Castle lying between it and the sd. ancient Wall on the South & West & all that vacant ground also all that vacant [*sic*] lying between it and a Messuage belonging to

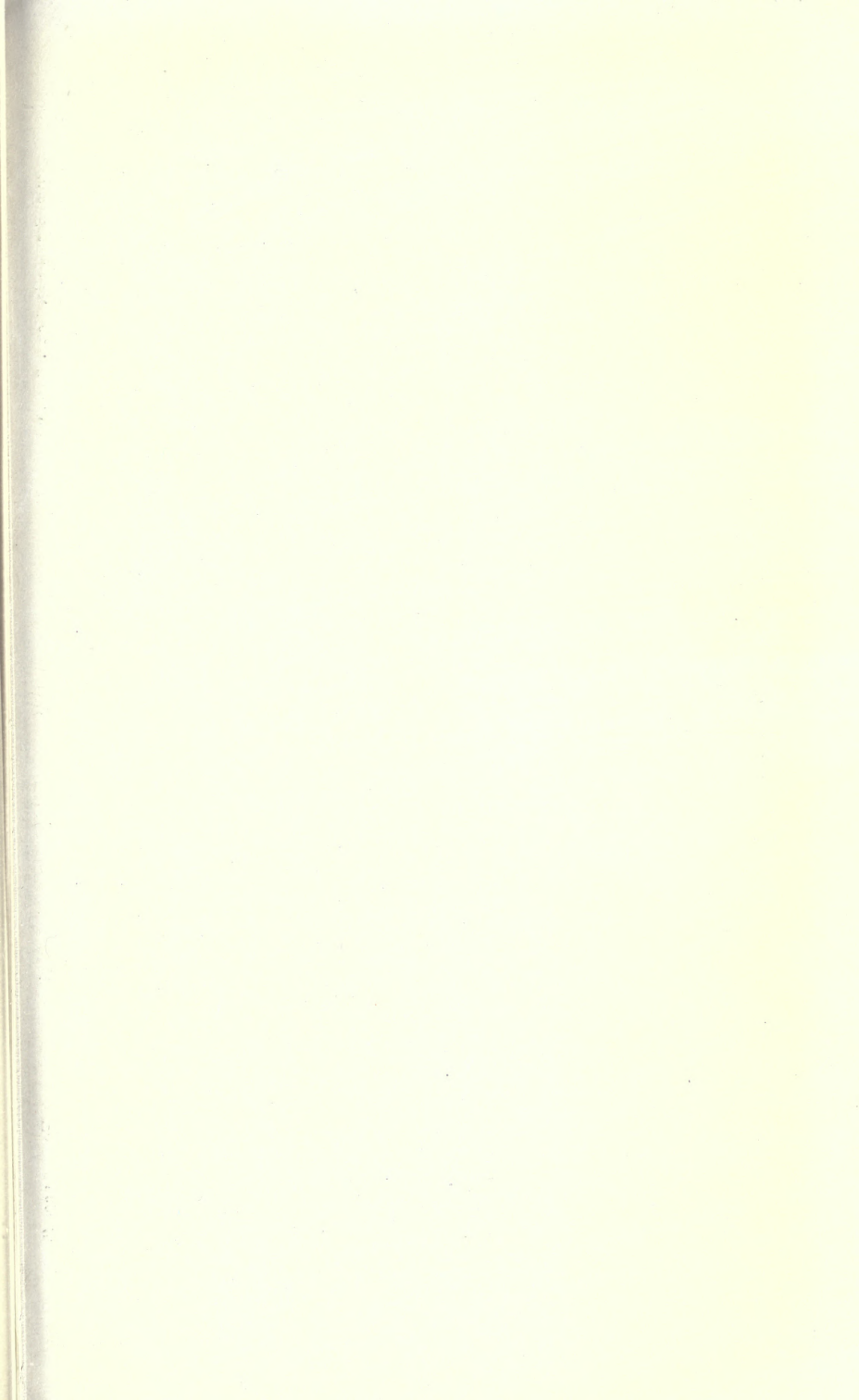
Davison on the North All which old Castle heredit & premes were lately part of the ancient possessions of the Crown of England & were (amongst other heredit) sometime on or about the 8 day of September last past duly sold & conveyed to the sd. Jno. Turner his hrs. & ass. for ever And which sd. old Castle heredit. & premes intended to be hereby granted & released are more particularly delineated & described upon the plan in the margin of the first skin of these presents & are included & comprised within the green line on such plan (Except & always reserved to the King's Majesty his hrs. & successors All Free Rents Castle Guard Rents & other Rents belonging to the Honor of the sd. old Castle And also except and reserved unto the sd.

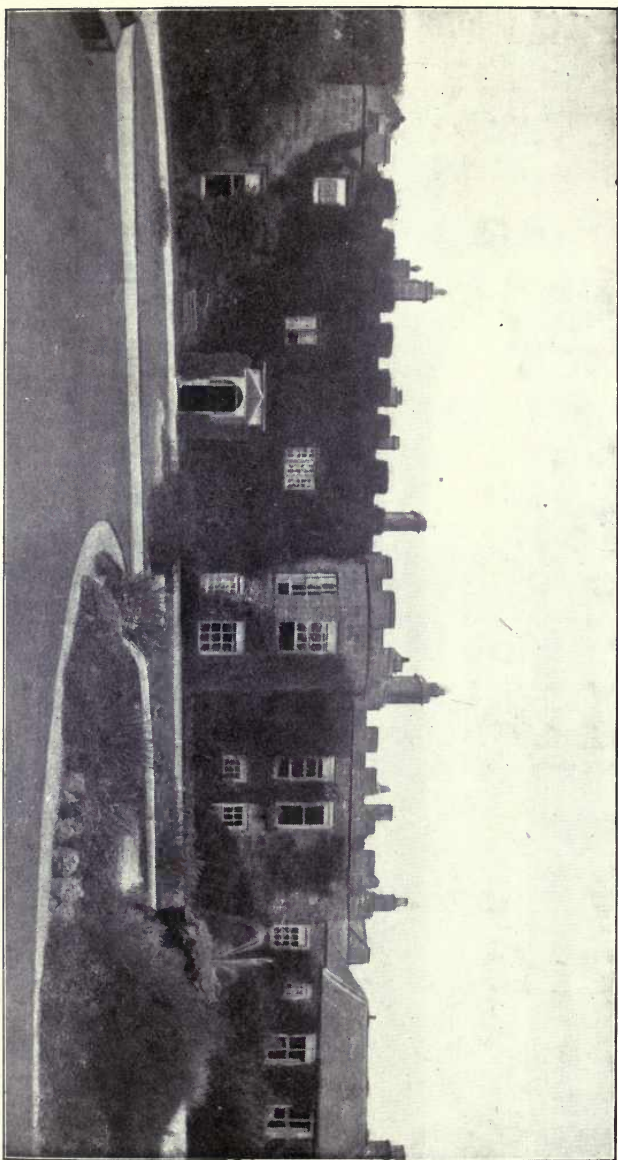
Davison his hrs. & ass. the owner or owners for the time being of the sd. Freehold Messuage Heredit and premes. situate on the North side of the sd. old Castle All & every such Wayleave & Liberty & right of passage in through over & along the vacant ground lying on the North side thereof between the open part of the Castle Garth & his sd. heredit. as he now enjoys or is legally intituled to Also except & reserved unto the sd. J. T. his hrs. & assigns for ever full & free Liberty power & authority to continue & rest in upon & against the eastern Wall of the sd. old Castle all such Timbers & Erections as are now fixed in & rested in upon & against the same And from time to time or often as occasion shall require to renew replace & rebuild the same in such manner as the same now stands & so as no further or add^d easements are thereby obtained.

Local Notices from the advertisement columns of the early files of the *Newcastle Courant*, in the possession of the proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, extracted by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., &c. (continued from p. 24):—

- 9 Nov., 1723. To be let, Anick Grainge farm, near Hexham, belonging to Sir William Blacket, with good dwelling house, barn, byer, stable, &c., in the possession of Mrs. Harbottle. Also Hexham Mill and several farms at East, West, and Middle Dukesfield, Wood Croft, Steal, Coal-pits, Slaley, &c., &c. Enquire of Mr. Lancelot Allgood of Hexham, attorney-at-law.
- 9 Nov., 1723. House at Morpeth now in possession of Isaac Algood, esq. Large hall, handsome dining room, parlour, 6 lodging rooms, brewhouse, kitchen, walled garden, &c. Inquire of Mr. Thos. Pye of Morpeth.

- 9 Nov., 1723. 'To be let at Roddam.....one farm, or in parcels one to 100*l.* p.a., free tyth, both of corn and hay, except the small modus of 4*s.* p.a. for hay, likewise marle on the ground for improvement. Also a water corn mill on the same ground, with 6 stints to it. Enquire at Mr. Edward Roddam's of Roddam, who will treat with them about the same.'
- 30 Nov., 1723. To be let, Hartlaw in co. Northumberland, 'with a good house and garden, and right of Common on Gyzon Lee. Enquire of Mr. Nicholas Forster of Ponteland, who will let the same.
- 7 Dec., 1723. 'To be sold, at Bellingham High wood, and at Ridley Common Banks, both near Heydon Bridge, two considerable parcels of oak wood. Enquire of Mr. Albert Silvertop in Bladon, or Mr. Thomas Carr of Hexham, attorney.'
- 7 Dec., 1723. To be let, 'a farm of land at Earsdon, now in the possession of Mr. Charles Green, with a dwelling house and garden, barn, byer, stable, and brew-house. Enquire of Mrs. Elinor Dagnia, near the Close Gate, N.C., or of Mr. Todd of Kenton, who will treat about the same.'
- 21 Dec., 1723. To be let, 'a farm of land lying at Coopan, in the county of Northumberland, called Coopan-hall-farm, containing 400 acres, as also another farm called the Low-houses-farm adjoining to the same, containing 340 acres of very good meadow, corn and pasture grounds, all well inclosed, with good fences, and good dwelling houses, barns, cowhouses, and stables upon the premises, and a good windmill belonging to the same.....' Enquire of William Sanderson of Greenside, in the parish of Ryton, &c., &c.
- 21 Dec., 1723. To be let, two farms, one at Shilford, and the other at Broomhaugh, near Bywell. Enquire of Mr. William Pye at Durham, or Mr. Humphrey Hopper at Black Hedley.
- 28 Dec., 1723. To be sold, 'a great quantity of large oaks, ashes, &c. Enquire of William Charlton, esq., at Heselide, &c.'
- 28 Dec., 1723. To be let, the estate of Rudchester, 700 acres, either the whole or in two or three farms, and two farms at East Denton. Enquire of John Forster of Lemington, or John Rogers, esq., at N.C. Also six farms at North Seaton, now in the possession of Robert Taylor. Enquire of Henry Hudson, esq., of Whitley, or John Rogers, esq., of N.C.
- 28 Dec., 1723. To be let, a large house in Westgate, 12 rooms, garrets, cellars, brewhouse, lodgings for men servants, and handsome courtyard, garden, and summer house; all in good and well placed for air and prospect. Belonging to Mr. Ledgard of N.C., who is to be treated with, or with Mr. Joseph Ledgard of Elswick.
- 28 Dec., 1723. To be sold, a large wood of timber trees, 1000 oaks, 975 ashes, 5000 birch, 2000 alders, at Knarsdale, South Tyne. Also to be let, the mansion house at same place, with demesne, lands, and farm, 500 acres, well enclosed, &c., and very large commons near it, &c. Apply to Ralph Wallis at Penrith in Cumberland.
- 4 Jan., 1723-4. To be let, a farm at Wall, late the estate of Mr. William Rutherford, gent., deceased, 40 acres—a good dwelling house, fit for any private gentleman—liberty of 500 acres of common. Enquires of Mr. David Johnson, mercer, at his father's house at Hexham.
- 25 Jan., 1723-4. To be let, a good farm of land at Lee, another at Riding adjacent to Lee farm, in parish of Bywell, consisting and, &c., good quantity of moor ground, lately well enclosed, both belonging to Mrs. Teasdale. Also two farms at Slaley, in possession of Thomas Hunter and Nicholas Carr, and belonging to Mrs. Teasdale. Enquire of Mrs. Teasdale at Riding.
- 8 Feb., 1723-4. To be let, the mansion house at east end of Kenton, belonging to Sir William Blacket, bart.
- 8 Feb., 1723-4. To be let, Wood Croft and Hallington Corn tithes, belonging to Sir William Blacket, bart. Enquire of Mr. Lancelot Algood of Hexham, attorney.
- 15 Feb., 1723-4. The House of Commons resolved (c. 5 Feb.) that 'out of the monies arising from the sale of forfeited estates, his Majesty be enabled to grant to the Honourable Catherine Collingwood, widow, the sum of 6000*l.* for the payment of her debts and the maintenance of herself and children.'
- 15 Feb., 1723-4. Intended marriage 'between Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart., and daughter of the late General Mordaunt and niece to Earl of Peterborough.'
- 15 Feb., 1723-4. To be sold, 'a farm of freehold and copyhold grounds, lying below Swalwell near river Tyne, in the parish of Whickham, value 23*l.* p.a.' 'with a gut or rivolet of water flowing from the said river Tyne,' and 'also a farm of copyhold ground in the said parish, with part of the common right thereunto belonging,' value 20*l.* p.a., 'with a considerable quantity of oak timber growing thereon.' Enquire of Mr. Henry Grainger [? Grainge] of Sunnyside, in the said parish, who will treat about same.





HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING RECTORY.

From a photograph by Mr. A. Atkinson of Houghton-le-Spring.

This plate given by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, the rector.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 6

An afternoon meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the first day of July, 1911, at

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING¹

on the invitation of the rector (the Rev. C. E. Adamson, a member of the council).

Members assembled at Fencehouses railway station at about 2-45 p.m., and proceeded by tram car to the rectory gates. Amongst those present were :—Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., of Alnwick; Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth; Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., and Miss Gibson, of Hexham; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bell of Cleadon; Mr. T. Mathe-son of Morpeth; Mr. N. Temperley and Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry, of Gateshead; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wood of Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton; Mrs. Chambers of London; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; and Messrs. Hicks, J. Weddle, Cross, and H. S. Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mr. J. A. and the Misses Dotchin, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet and Miss Spence, Mr. R. and Miss Pybus, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, and Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, of Newcastle.

The programme announced visits to the church, the beautiful rectory garden, the grammar school (where Mr. Gaul, the headmaster, kindly showed the old library²), the almshouses, Houghton hall (by permission of Mr. D. Balfour, where the fine fireplaces were noted, and also the table tomb of Robert Hutton³ (who, in consequence of a quarrel with the rector, ordered that he should be buried in his own grounds), and the Kirklea field, where Mr. Norman Robinson pointed out some mounds forming a square, supposed to be the site of some former building which, tradition says, was a church or religious house.

On 3 Jan. 1656, at the desire of some of the parishioners to Mr. Caunt, the schoolmaster, in the absence of the governors, it was agreed

¹ For account of last visit of members, see *Proc.*, 2 ser., VIII, 195-203. The communion plate and bells, which are comparatively modern, are described in *Proc.*, 2 ser., IV, page 189, where there are other notes relating to the church, chiefly from the church books. See also note on p. 308 of *Durham Par. Books* (84 Surt. Soc. publ.), relating to the school.

² For a description of the grammar school and its library by Mr. R. W. Ramsey, F.S.A., son-in-law of rector Brown, see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., III, 306.

³ This table tomb, on which is the inscription HIC IACET ROBERTVS | HVTON ARMIGER QVI | OBIT [AVG] DIE NONO 1681 | ET MORIENDO VIVIT, is in the S.E. corner of a little field, which once, it is said, was the orchard.

that John, son of William Unthanke of Houghton, Richard, the son of Richard Marley of Hetton, Thomas, the son of Thomas Turner of East Rainton, and George, the son of Ralph Gray of Houghton, should be admitted and have the benefit of 26s. a year each according to the foundation of the school, the better to maintain and bring them up at the school in learning, provided that the parents allowed them to remain constantly. On 29 June, 1658, Robert Turner was admitted a poor scholar in place of his brother; and to have the same stipend.

George Lilburne of Offerton, after the Restoration, built the north wing of the hospital on the east side of the churchyard, rector Davenport adding the other wing. There is an inscription on the buildings recording that 'George Lilburne, esq., built the moiety of this hospital at his own charge, and endowed it with ten pounds per annum for ever, for the maintenance of three poor people, Anno. Dom. 1668.'⁴

Tea was kindly provided by Mrs. Adamson on the rectory lawn.

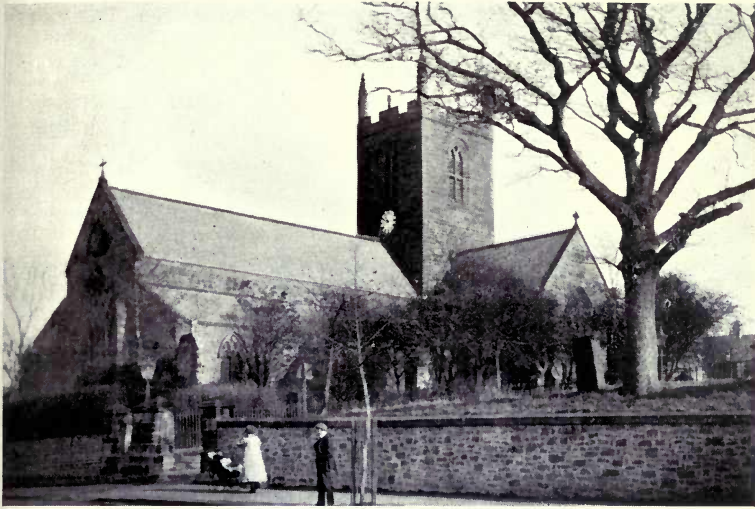
After tea a cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. J. S. Robson, who wished their host and hostess many years of enjoyment of their pleasant home.

The rector, in replying, alluded to the long line of distinguished men who had been his predecessors, and who had left him a very high standard of efficiency. Some had made names in English history, as Gilpin, Sancroft, and Secker. Others had done much quiet work at home, as Davenport, Wheler, Rotherham, and others.

The rector read the following notes in the church, on the church, which members first visited, and rectory:—

“Houghton-le-Spring does not appear to be mentioned in any existing record of earlier date than the Boldon Buke (1174), but in that famous terrier of the estates of the bishop of Durham ‘Hoctona’ is the capital of one of the great manors of the bishopric. There is no clue to enable us to conjecture in which way the manor came into the possession of the bishop; but the details almost suggest that there had, at some previous date, been an episcopal residence at Houghton. The manor includes two townships, Warden and Offerton, which were part of king Athelstane’s gift to the successor of St. Cuthbert, and the names of several of the other component townships support the idea that the district was wild moorland until a comparatively late period. Burnmoor, Morton Grange, Moorhouse, Moorsley, are ancient names; while Painshaw is the hill of the wood; and the building on another hill is the ‘new bottle.’ Hutchinson mentions, without giving any authority, a rector Renaldus, under date 1131, and there remains in the north wall of the present chancel work apparently of that date or a little later. The parish was originally very extensive, stretching from Bishopwearmouth to the near neighbourhood of Durham, including the townships of Houghton, Newbottle, East and Middle Rainton, West Rainton, East and Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Offerton, Penshaw, Biddick-Waterville, Burnmoor, Morton Grange, Cocken, Moorhouses, Moorsley, Hetton-le-Hole, Eppleton, Little Eppleton, and Warden Law. Of these the Raintons and Moor Houses were connected with the church at Durham, Houghton, Newbottle, Warden, and Middle Herrington with the bishop. Besides the church at Houghton there were at Rainton and Herrington chantry chapels of which all trace has now disappeared.⁵ The present parish church of Houghton-le-Spring is a cruciform structure of considerable dignity, mainly of the Early English and Decorated styles of architecture—styles which

⁴ *Durham Par. Books*, 308, 109



EXTERIOR FROM SOUTH-WEST.

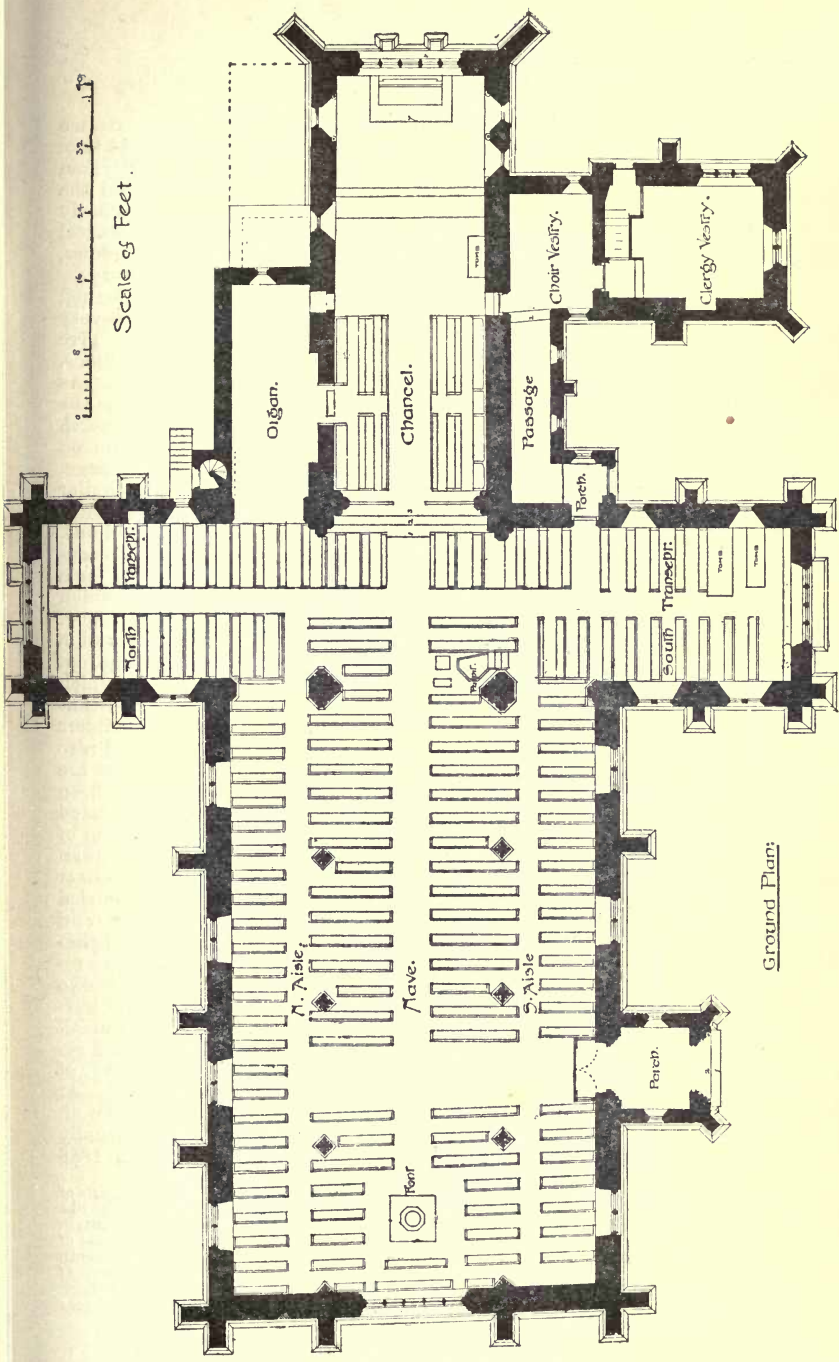


INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

From photographs by Mr. R. Lamb of Houghton-le-Spring.





Scale of Feet.

Ground Plan:

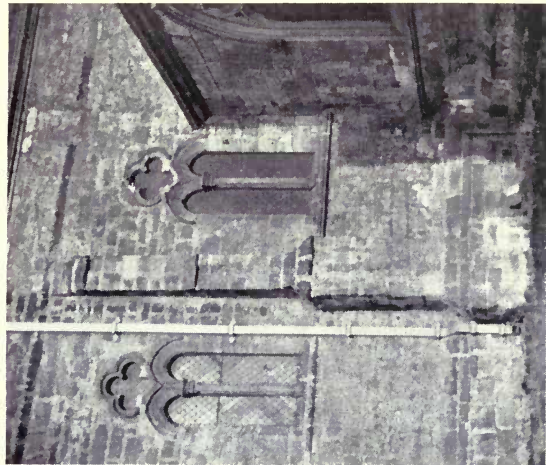
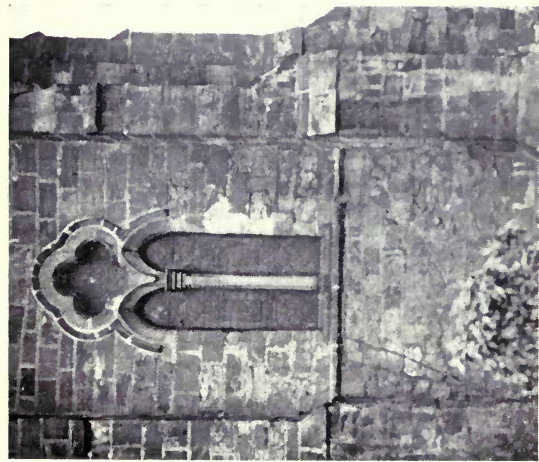
PLAN OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING CHURCH.

Reproduced from a measured drawing made in Dec., 1896, by Messrs. Hicks & Charlewood, architects, of Newcastle.

prevailed from 1230 to 1320. Its chief dimensions are :—extreme length, 144 feet; width across transepts, 96 feet; across nave, 43 feet. In the chancel there remain the doorway and window of a Norman church, but the greater part of the work is Early English, and the transepts, nave, tower, and east and west windows were apparently built in the order named. The building on the south of the chancel may be dated 1480-1500, while the aisles, the two transept windows, and the upper stage of the tower are of the nineteenth century.

As we examine the church in detail, we find much that is interesting, and much also that is puzzling. The alterations in 1857-8 were very extensive, and many old features were destroyed. While we give to those responsible for these alterations credit for the best intentions, we cannot but regret that they were so thorough in their work. As has already been noted, the earliest existing part of the church is the narrow doorway and the semi-circular headed window in the north wall of the chancel. The feature of the door is the tympanum on which are carved two dragons intertwined, with tails of crisp foliage, surrounded by a semi-circular arch, ornamented with chevrons, similar to work at the Durham chapter house. The window is apparently of the same date, but the sill has been modernized both inside and out. What was the size of the church to which these remains belonged we cannot now tell. That church was evidently removed to make way for a more imposing edifice some one hundred years later, when the fashion of building had changed and the pointed arch had come into vogue. The glorious eastern transept at Durham had been erected, and a new church in a similar style was evidently contemplated at Houghton, but before it was completed, this style had developed into that which is the most beautiful of all the styles of Gothic architecture—that called 'Decorated.' We see the work of the Early English builders in the lancet windows of the chancel and of the transepts, and also in the buttresses of the transepts. Four of the chancel windows are ancient, and the 1858 builders completed the series, which had been disturbed in medieval days, at the east end by the erection of a Decorated window, and at the west end in more modern days by the building of an organ chamber. The design and workmanship are ruder than the work of the same style at Durham, but, nevertheless, the effect of the long series of windows, with segmental interior arches carried on shafts enclosing the deeply recessed lights, is very fine, and may be compared with similar series at Mitford, Bamborough, and elsewhere.⁵ Externally the buttresses between the windows have been removed, but characteristic and yet peculiar buttresses remain attached to the angles of the transept walls, and foundations show that two buttresses ran up between the main angle buttresses of the east and north gables, and therefore the great windows of these gables have each replaced a triplet of lancets. When we come to look at the west windows of the transepts we find one of the puzzling features of the building. At present they consist of a pair of lancets surmounted by a quatrefoil, the whole being enclosed internally by a splayed arch, and externally by a curiously curved hood-mould. The mullion inserted in 1858

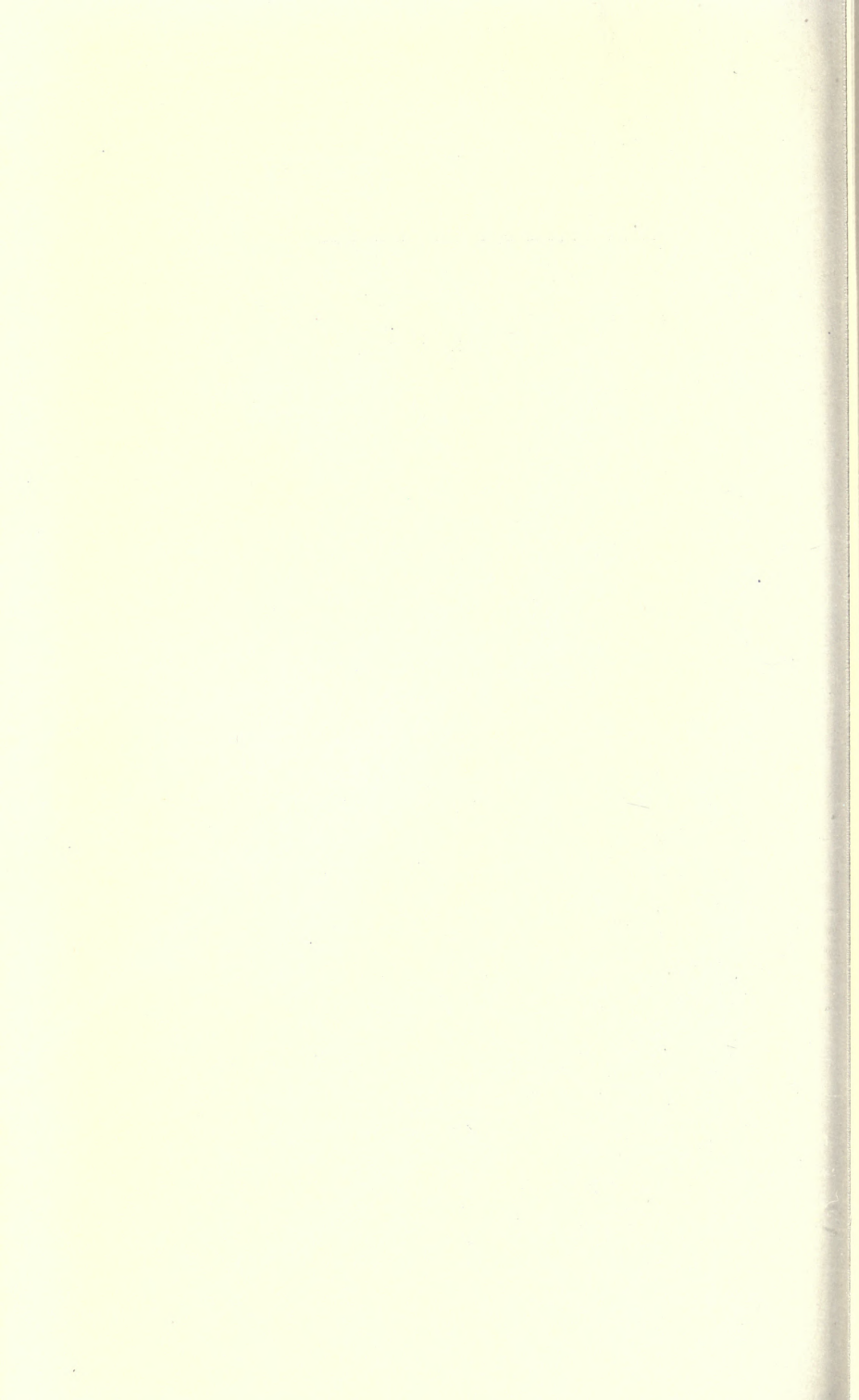
⁵ Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, in his 'Village Churches of Yorkshire, (*Memorials of Old Yorkshire*), p. 42, says that—Fine churches of the date of Houghton-le-Spring, like that of Bainton, near Driffield, are not common in Yorkshire. However, in a certain number of instances, the development of the church-plan has led to the enlargement of the chancel, with a result of surprising beauty. In the earlier part of the thirteenth century, we find certain instances in which the multiplication of lancets in the walls of a long chancel, without other very noticeable ornament, produces a very beautiful effect. Kindred examples are found in other districts of the North, e.g., at Mitford, near Morpeth, Houghton-le-Spring, and St. Andrew's Auckland.



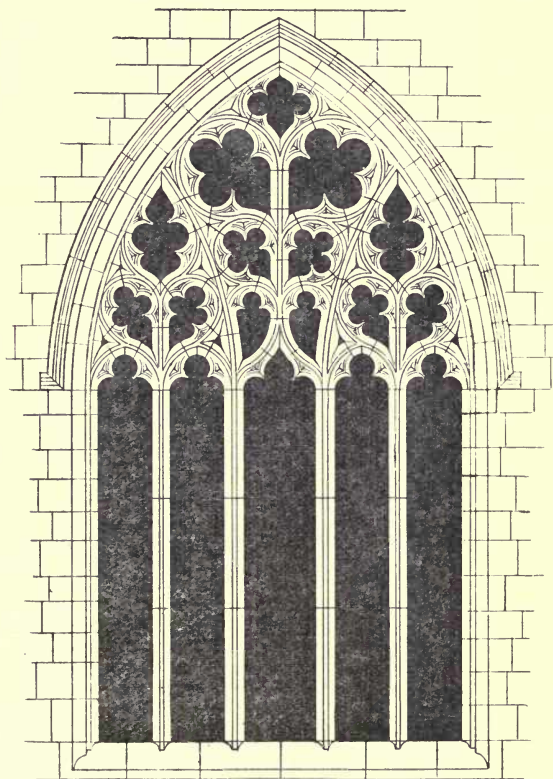
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

WINDOWS WEST SIDE OF TRANSEPTS.

From photographs by Mr. Nicholas Temperley.



is decorated with a renaissance capital. Mr. Haswell has pointed out that there is a break in the masonry, and that the original window was simply a couple of lancets; and it is possible that a medieval stonemason inserted the quatrefoil when feeling his way to the beautiful tracery of the later style. The result is, however, an impression of plate tracery. The columns of the nave arcade exhibit another curious mixture of styles. The section of the clustered pillars is of the Decorated period, while the capitals are of Early English design. We may, therefore, safely assign this work to the neighbourhood of the year 1300. Afterwards again the arches of the crossing and the dwarf tower must have been built, for here the capitals are typical geometrical work. There has never been a clearstorey, and the aisles were rebuilt in the 1858 alterations. Old pictures show aisles as high as the eaves of the church, one roof of lead covers the whole, and from the centre arises a dwarf tower with a spirelet. The aisle windows (Georgian) are the full height of the building, and adapted to light the nave, which is now often too dark, the new windows being not only small in scale, but also filled with opaque stained glass, suggesting the



EAST WINDOW, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING CHURCH

From a drawing by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L

'dim religious light' which was considered proper at the time of the Gothic revival. About the middle of the fourteenth century the gables of the church were enriched by the insertion of large windows two of which remain as the chief glory of the church. The window now in the north transept is the work of Hardwick, who was probably engaged to heighten the tower. It is somewhat flamboyant in style, the characteristic feature of the tracery being the ogee arch, which is repeated again and again. The window opposite is represented in old drawings as a three-light window with the simple tracery formed by intersecting mullions, but it has given place to a more ornate four-light window. Fortunately the great east and west windows were spared, and they are the crowning beauty of the church. The east window is a modification of the design of the great west window of the church at Durham, erected about 1346 by prior Fossor, under whom extensive building operations took place, both at Durham and the various outlying possessions of the convent. It seems not too much to suppose that the prior's master mason furnished the design if not the actual workmanship. There are only a dozen four or five-light windows of this period in the county, including those in the church at Durham, and Houghton-le-Spring possesses two of them. One, the west window, with its simple but elegant net tracery; the other, the east window, by far the finest in the county, yielding place only to its grand model at Durham.⁶ Sometime towards the close of the fifteenth century the two storeyed building now used as a vestry was erected near to the priests' door in the chancel, to serve, we may suppose, as a residence for a chantry priest attached to the church. There were two chantries dedicated one to St. Mary, the other to St. Katharine, and there still remains a piscina in each transept.

The church was flagged in 1608, and the chancel was staled and wainscotted probably by rector Davenport, but the wainscot being much decayed, was removed by rector Rotheram, who fitted up the chancel with plaster.

The upper stage of the tower was built at the expense of rector Thurlow who, although he resided chiefly at Norwich, where he held a prebendal stall, yet made considerable additions and alterations to the rectory. Probably Hardwick, who designed the new window in the north transept, was the architect. There are plans for a new high-pitched roof signed by Hardwick, and dated 1831. The picture by Davison, of Alnwick, dated 1825, shows the low tower⁷: and that of Taylor, published by Lewins,⁸ in 1836, the present tower. The bells bear the date 1826, and were probably cast that year. With the advent of rector Grey, alterations commenced, which culminated in 1857. In 1852 the organ chamber was built. In 1853 the galleries were removed. In 1855 a committee was appointed to consider the state of the roof. In 1857-8 the church was very much altered. The vaults were filled up with concrete, the aisle walls were practically rebuilt, and the nave walls were heightened. The old lead roof was removed and replaced by the present high-pitched one. The monuments were removed from the chancel and placed in the transepts. A mean

⁶ The Rev. J. F. Hodgson says this window is the finest in the county, recalling at once the fine and well-balanced design of the great seven-light west window of the cathedral, and very naturally, as both doubtless proceeded from prior Fossor's master of the works. The two outer lights are simply pointed and trefoiled, while the central one is ogee. The side pieces finish in pointed quatrefoils. There is a central vertical shaft with a small quatrefoil at the apex and divergent lateral ones below.—*Transactions of the Durham Archaeological Society*, v, 73. See illustration on page 49.

⁷ See it, *Proc.*, 2 ser., VIII, 196.

⁸ *Life of Gilpin*.

looking porch was built and equally mean benches were introduced. The 'restoration' took place before the true principles of restoration were recognized, and much was done which "would not be done" at the present day. About the same period many of the windows were filled with stained glass, and at a later day the choir was seated with oak stalls; and later again, in the time of rector Brown, the handsome carved oak screen and pulpit were given to the church. Notwithstanding all the restorations, however, the church remains to us as one of the noblest of the ancient churches of the diocese.

There are several monuments in the church. Two are effigies of knights in armour, one of which was discovered in 1848, while extensive alterations were being made, in the recess which had been covered with lath and plaster; near by lies the well-known double grave cover, supposed to be a memorial of twins.⁹

The tomb of Margery Bellasis is still in the chancel, while the incised brasses¹ are beside the large table-tomb of Bernard Gilpin.

The oldest register is the parchment copy of the entries from 1563-1598, but there is in the rectory the account book (of which extracts have been printed by the Surtees Society), commencing in 1592.²

The rectory or parsonage house, as it now exists, is the work of rectors Davenport and Thurlow, modified from time to time by others. The earliest mention occurs in 1483, when John Kelinge began to inclose, fortify and embattle a house above the lower porch within his rectory with a wall of lime and stone, and to make a fortress of it without licence. Bishop Dudley pardoned the offence and granted a licence (Randall MSS. quoted by Hutchinson). Bernard Gilpin expended upon the rectory near 300*l.*, as he informs us in his will. But after the Commonwealth the house was found to be so ruined that Davenport pulled the whole down except the tower and rebuilt it and the chapel and garden walls at his own expense. Davenport's work is the great central block and the west wing of to-day. Apparently the west wing was one large hall with a large chimney in the centre of the north side and two large windows on either side of the chimney, of which the jambs remain in the walls. This was at some subsequent date divided into two rooms on the ground floor, and three on a first storey. Rector Rotheram is said to have pulled down the curtain wall in front so as to give a view of the country, and rector Thurlow destroyed the tower and the chapel, and built the east and north wings. The beautiful gardens are the work of rector Grey. The rectory documents include a plan of the glebe in the days of Rotheram, and a terrier, dated 1792, signed by Thurlow, which "contains" the following description of the house.

'The rectory house is built of stone and covered with lead, of two stories high, consisting of nine rooms on the ground floor and eight on the upper, as followeth:—

GROUND FLOOR.

1. A large Hall, floor'd with Stone, pannel'd wainscot, with a plain Ceiling.
2. Butler's Room, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
3. Kitchen, stone floor, plain Ceiling.
4. Servants' Hall, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
5. Back Kitchen, stone floor, plain Ceiling.

⁹ See *Proc.*, 2 ser., VIII, 198.

¹ For inscriptions see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., III, 85.

² 84 Surt. Soc. publ. In the *Eng. Hist. Rev.* for October, 1905, there is an article by Mr. R. W. Ramsey, F.S.A., on the church records of Houghton-le-Spring, which contains 'much curious information on rural life, prices, taxation, the parish share in the Civil Wars, the Solemn League and Covenant, bell ringing, church collections, and accounts, from 1531 to 1771.'

6. Cellar, stone floor, plain Ceiling.
7. Pantry, stone floor, plain Ceiling.
8. Study, deal floor, plain Ceiling, wainscot Dado, paper Hangings.
9. Parlour, deal floor, plain Ceiling, pannel'd wainscot.

FIRST STORY.

1. A Drawing Room, deal floor, plain Ceiling, hung with Tapestry, Dado wainscot.
2. Dining Room, Stucco Colour'd, Dado wainscot, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
3. South Lodging Room, pannel'd wainscot, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
4. East Lodging Room, paper hangings, deal floor, plain covered Ceiling.
5. North Lodging Room, Tapestry hangings, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
6. Small Lodging Room, paper hangings, deal floor, plain Ceiling.
7. Servants' Room, deal floor, plain Ceiling, bare walls.
8. Servants' Room, deal floor, plain Ceiling, bare walls.

A Chapel stands on the South East corner of the House, built of stones, cover'd with lead. Length 13 yards 2 feet, Breadth 6 yards 2 feet.

A Tower, built of stone cover'd with slate, stands at the South West corner of the House, 40 feet by 20, containing a Cellar floored with stone, a Lodging Room, deal floor, with plain Ceiling and paper hangings. A Servants' garret, deal floor, plain Ceiling, and bare walls.

A Barn fronting one side of a Stable Yard on the West, 42 yards 1 foot by 10 yards, built of stone covered with slates and tyles.

Stables and Coach house on the South side, built of stone covered with slate, 30½ by 8½.

Stables, North side, 22 by 5.

Out houses on the West of the parsonage, 33 by 8.

Gateway, built of stone covered with slate, containing five rooms 21 by 5½.

The whole of the Glebe is 379 acres 2 r. 1 p.

[A list of fields, tithe, etc., follows, and also a List of Church goods, quoted on the next page.]

The Clerk's salary from the Parish is 3*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.* p. annum, besides 3*d.* for every Christening, 4*d.* for every Funeral, and 1*d.* for every Churching, and 4*d.* for every Marriage.

The Sexton has 4*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* p. annum from the Parish, besides 9*d.* for every Grave dug, and 3*d.* for every Christening.

The Clerk and Sexton have each a cloak given them by the parish every two years.

The Clerk is chosen by the Rector, the Sexton by the parish.

July, 1792.

Edward South Thurlow, Rector.
Thomas Bowlby, Curate.

The old vestry book covers the period from 1592 to 1669. There is a record of the owners of men and women 'stales' [stalls or pews] in 1592. At this time, and until 1650, and again 1660 to 1667 there were three or four communion seasons in each year, viz., Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, and Michaelmas day. At Easter there were several celebrations, on Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Day, etc. Commencing in 1667, under rector Davenport, the first Sunday of each month was added to the list.

The management of the affairs of the church was in the hands of the rector, churchwardens, gentlemen, and the 24 of the parish, and they settled everything, except during the Commonwealth when justice Delaval appears as the supreme authority.

In 1598 the new 'Register Book of parchment' was purchased for xiii*s.* i*d.* Into it the older registers [1563 to 1598] were copied. In 1604-5 there are entries connected with the 'floringe of the church' with flags, two lofts (galleries) were erected, and a new communion table, pulpit, and minister's stall provided. These last three items are specially ordered by the canons of 1604. In 1606 extensive repairs took place, from which we learn that the church then possessed a ring of five bells, a clock, and 'organes.' In 1615 the little bell was re-cast at a cost of xiii*l.* besides many extras. In 1676 the great bell was also re-cast at a cost of 40*l.*

¶ On the 25 Oct, 1617, 'the Byble, ij Common Prayer bookes, Jewell and Harden,' The first tombe of the Paraphrasies of Erasmus, A

booke of Omilies, A table for marriage, The booke of Cannons,' belonged to the church, the 'Paraphrasies of Erasmus' had been bound at a cost of 4s. 2d. On 29 April, 1656, the old churchwardens handed to the new 'Tow Silver Cupps with 2 Covers of Silver, and also tow large pewter flagons and a lesser flagon and a ould cupp and a table cloth.' All these cups and flagons have disappeared, as the communion plate now in use is modern (see these *Proc.* 2 ser. iv. p. 189).

On the 25 March, 1658, there is a similar inventory of the communion plate and goods belonging to the church, with some additions, including 'eleaven firdale formes for communicants to sitt on in the Quire.' In 1667 we find 'an Inventorie of all moveable goods,' etc. It includes 'In the custody of Mr. Dobson' (curate) various books; 'In the Custody of the Churchwardens Two Chalices or Cups of Silver with two covers of silver to them. Two large powder fflagons. One lesser powder fflagon. One powder plate for bread. Two runlets for wine. Two surplices. A carpett of Cloath for the table. A cushing for the pulpitt. A white Damaske Cloath for the table. A large Church Bible in folio printed 1630. A Communion Table. Two service books of the last edition. One for the Clerke. Ten firdale formes. A large Arke of oake. A large cubbord in the vesturie. A great Iron Clocke. A table of the 10 Commandments. The King's Armes. The Table of Marriages. A Letany Deske.'

A terrier, dated 1792, gives an interesting 'List of Church goods': 'A Blue Communion Cloth, a Pulpit cushion, cover'd with the same, a Bible & Prayer Book, also three books with the offices only, 5 bells, a 1 day clock, a silver Cup for the Sacrament, and Two patens, ditto. Two armed chairs, a wheelbarrow, Three ladders with utensils for the sexton's work, a looking glass in the vestry, a silver headed stick for the sexton.'

As was said by Mr. Adamson, the present rector,³ many of his predecessors were famous men. Some of them have been already named; the following are a few notes of others:—

In a letter of 1475, written from Durham to Mag. Robert Mason, a brother of Durham monastery desired it 'to be remembered how that in the matter of plee newly attempt in the Consistory of Duresme by Mr. Herry Gillow, parson of Hoghton [1470-1482] against me and my brether, as for tende cole in Le Wood . . . M. Herry is utterly determynd at the next Consistory . . . for to procede against us in his action without any more delay.' There is another letter to M. William Laybron in which he mentioned an action against him and his brethren 'for tyende Coal of our Coal Mines at Fynchall and Raynton' and as the case would come to the Court of York on appeal or at Rome, he prayed him 'hertfully to commende [me] unto my fader th' abbot of Saynt Mary Abbay,' etc. He desired to have 'M. Robert Mason, doctor, as for on in chefe, yf it may please him to take charge upon him, for the grete luff and affection that he hath unto Saynt Cuthbert.'⁴

From 1490 Alex. Leigh was rector and also temporal chancellor of Durham, and he had been collated to the mastership of Sherburn hospital in 1489. He having been struck with palsy a coadjutor, Robert Kent, D.D., was appointed to manage the business of Sherburn hospital and of Houghton church, which latter Leigh resigned on 3 Dec.

³ The rector is at present printing notices of his predecessors: 'Some former Rectors of Houghton-le-Spring,' in the *Houghton Parish Magazine*. Those of Davenport and Barwick have already appeared (July and August, 1911).

⁴ *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Surt. Soc. publ.), 37, 38. See will of Henry Gillow, in *Wills and Inv.*, II (45 Surt. Soc. publ.), 281.

1500, receiving a pension out of the profits of 60*l.* a year during life,⁵ and Kent succeeded.

From 1558 to 1584 Bernard Gilpin,⁶ the most famous of all the rectors, had charge of the living. Many lives of him have been written, but all copied more or less from the oldest 'Life,' which was written in Latin by Dr. Carleton⁷, bishop of Chichester. A translation of it by 'William Freake, minister,' was published in small 4to. form in 1629. Our vice-president, Mr. Richard Welford, has a copy of this rather uncommon booklet or tract. Its title page is: 'The Life of Mr. | Bernard Gilpin | some time parson of | Houghton in the Bisho- | pricke of Dvrham | a man for his singular piety and | integritie famous, and renowned over | all the Northerne parts of this King- | dom of England | Faithfully collected and written in | Latine by the Right Reverend Father in God | George Carleton late Lord Bishop | of Chichester and published for the | satisfaction of his Countrimen, by whom it was | long since earnestly desired | Translated by William Freake, Minister. | *The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance.* Psal. 112, 6. *The memory of the righteous shall be blessed, but the name of the wicked shall not.* Prov. 10, 7. | London | Printed by William Iones, dwel- | ling in Red-crosse Streete, 1629.'

In addition to it Mr. Welford has copies of other Lives. The first edition of William Gilpin's 'Life' was printed in 1751, and the second in 1753.

On 13 Aug. 1644, the sequestrators let the tithes and glebe land belonging to the rectory to Mr. Marmaduke Maison and others, and also the 'free and customary white rent due to the rectory.'⁸

In August, 1646, there was an application for consideration by the House of Commons of the ordinance for settling Reuben Easthorp in the rectory, etc.⁹ On 1 Feb. 1649, one of the charges against Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton, a royalist, was that he effected the ejection of Mr. Easthorp, minister of Houghton, for remonstrating with him on his leaving the county.¹⁰ His name does not appear in the list of rectors, but as it is mentioned in the church books of 1650, he probably preceded Battersby, an intruder:¹

On 23 June, 1660, amongst the petitions in pursuance of two orders of the House of Lords, one for securing the tithes and other profits of sequestered livings in the hands of churchwardens, etc., 'until the tithes of the sequestered clergy and of the present possessors should be determined,' the other giving power to insert the names of those who should bring in petitions to have the benefit thereof, was that of John Barwick, D.D., of Houghton-le-Spring.² On 12 July following John Barwick, described as one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary,

⁵ *Mem. of Ripon*, II (78 Surt. Soc. publ.), 233

⁶ The bishop [Barnes] thought he might use his own prudence in trying Gilpin's patience, when being satisfied in the man's simplicity and integrity, he gave him frankly so great an encomium as any could do, confessing Gilpin was fitter to be bishop of Durham than himself was to be rector of Houghton.—*Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), 28. 'If a horse was turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rector of Houghton's.'—*The Denham Tracts*, I, 57.

⁷ George Charlton was one of the first scholars of Houghton school.—*Wills and Inv.*, I, 365n

⁸ *Royalist Compos.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.) 26

⁹ H.M.S.S. Comm., 6 Rep., p. 1326

¹⁰ 'It is also agreed that at the return of Mr. Eastthrope, a collection be gathered through the parish for bread and wine, after the usual manner that it hath been gathered, that the parishioners may have a Communion.'—*Durham Parish Books*.

¹ *Royalist Compos.*, 335 & n. 'Nicholas Battersby, rector of this parish, and M^ris Hester Lawson of Newcastle, married 2 June, 1659.'—*Houghton Register*.

² H.M.S.S. Comm., Seventh Report, 105a

petitioned that the profits of the rectory to which he was collated in 1653, but of which he was kept out of possession by Nicholas Battersby (an intruder), might be secured in some trusty and indifferent hands until he obtained possession.³

Sir George Wheler, the rector [1709-1723], published at Newcastle by John White in 1720, *Officium Eucharisticum, or Directions to the Devout Communicants in Time of Celebration*, inscribed 'To the Young Communicants of the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring, Grace, and Peace, and Glory in Jesus Christ our Lord and only Saviour, is wished and prayed for by their unworthy Pastor, G.W.'⁴



THE REV. JOHN ROTHERHAM

From an imperfect etching by the Rev. R. Wallis, his successor at Seaham.

From 1769 to 1789, John Rotherham was rector; he was also vicar of Seaham.⁵ When he lived at Tottenham, about 1762, before he was appointed to Houghton, he had a curious dream in which the figure nine was the chief thing. Oddly enough this number marked the leading

³ H.M.S.S. Comm., Seventh Report, 115a

⁴ *Memoirs of Ambrose Barne*, 462.

occurrences of his life as well as the termination of it. He took his bachelor's degree, and was ordained deacon and priest, and went to Barbadoes in 1749, was presented to Houghton rectory in 1769; to Seaham vicarage and made bishop's chaplain in 1779, and died at Bamburgh castle in 1789. In his return to the bishop of 29 Sept. 1780, he gave twelve as the number of papists in the parish. They were Dorothy, wife of Christopher Nesham, esq.; Matthew Smith, gentleman, his wife and daughter; Margaret, wife of Miles Williamsor; John White, servant, and a maid servant of the Rev. Mr. Cowper; and John Story, farmer, his wife and three young children. There were no papists nor reported papists in the parish of Seaham.⁵

The following notes have been taken from *Durham Parish Books*, where there are very full extracts from the Church books.⁶

On 10 June, 1604, Dr. Hutton, the rector [1589-1623], was at the cost of flooring the church, but a cess was levied on the parishioners for 'winnige of flaggs' for the purpose; up to this time the church had not been flagged, 'probably covered with straw or rushes only,' as in 1598 is the entry 'for filling up the brod allay with earth.' In 1606 the vestry agreed that a sessment of 'a grote of the pound' should be collected by the Constables for the repairing of the church' and paid to the churchwardens before Lammas 'upon there perrells.' On 3 April, 1607, there was a resolution to have the churchyard wall 'bulided with lime and stone' by such as had previously repaired it. On 13 Dec. 1608, the wall had not been built, severe measures were taken, but what these measures were is not known, as the entry is partly illegible. In 1650 another sess was made for the repair of the church, and again in 1654, for the repair of the steeple and leads. On 27 March, 1657, Mr. Battersby, the parson, agreed with Mr. Maland, of Durham, clockmaker, 'to repaire, & sett a going the great Striking Clock belonging to the church at his own charges,' and the parish agreed to pay Maland a noble a year for seven years for keeping it going and coming to Houghton quarterly or oftener to mend it. A sess of 5s. a pound was made for the repair of the church, bells, and churchyard walls on 19 July, 1657. On 30 March, 1658, it was resolved to put 'the church and every part of it, with the tower, bells and vestry, into good and sufficient repair, and a sess of 10s. in the pound had to be levied. Michael Green, plumber, of Durham, was engaged 'to repair and new mend and cast all the leads' in decay and 'to sowder where any holes are, soe as it may turne and keep out wind and raine or snow.'

Amongst other payments for the church were:—In 1629, 11s. 8d. for making the communion table shorter; in 1632, 1s. 6d. for painting the organs, and 44s. for mending them; in 1634, 2s. 6d. 'for breking downe the windowes, and 2s. 8d. for mending holes in the ould glass,' etc.; in 1635, 2s. 8d. for mending the 'Minister Staill,' and 'maiking a cracket to kneall on in the Staill'; in 1636, 6d. for a pound of 'franckinsence'; in 1660-1, 6d. 'for seting up the funt,' and a charge for 'hullie breed.'

On 26 April, 1604, it was agreed by 'Mr. Doctor Hutton' and the vestry that all controversies between any of the parishioners should be referred to four members of the vestry, to be equally chosen by the parties, the parson being umpire; and if the matter were 'weightie & doubtful' the opinion of two counsel to be taken at the cost of the disputants; if, however, the dispute was between the parson and any

⁵ Original return in hands of editor.
⁶ 84 Surt. Soc. publ., pp. 282-309.

of the parishioners, then another umpire was to be chosen. In 1623, it appeared that this order for the settlement of disputes having 'lyen fruitelless for divers years, & the parishioners had grown to such a height of malice & contention,' they considered what the causes were that 'so good & religious an end, should worke no better effect.' They came to the conclusion that the failure was owing to their being no penalty, and so it was decided to remedy this state of affairs.

On 21 Nov. 1599, Christopher Clarkson was chosen parish clerk. On 24 June, 1608, 'Roger Rackatt of Durisme Church, singingman, having been elected clerk, by the nomination, etc. of Sir Henry Lynley, knight, doctor—, parson, and the parishioners, 'he absolutely resigned and gave up the office,' but asked that John Barnfather be appointed in his place. The resignation was accepted and Barnfather elected. On 7 Sep. 1623, John Philpott was admitted clerk, having been nominated by Dr. Lyndsell, then parson, by the mutual consent of Sir William Belases, knight, and the churchwardens, etc. In 1654, the clerk's fees were reduced from 10*d.* a plough, as they had been previously, to 6*d.* In 1657 John Philpott was still clerk. In 1650 Nicholas Dobson was sexton; he appears to have been remiss in his duties, as in 1655 Richard Tyers had to have his place if he did not do better. In March, 1657, Dobson was still sexton, so he must have improved in his conduct. In 1658 the clerk's wages were 9*d.* 'upon a plow, iiij*d.* upon a cottager, to be paid at Easter; also for a christening 1*d.*, a burial 4*d.*, a marriage 4*d.*, and asking the banns 2*d.*; and the sexton's wages 2*d.* a plow, each cottager an *obol.*, a christening 2*d.*, for a grave in the quire 6*d.*, in the church 4*d.*, in the yard 2*d.*, 'and buns at Xtmass and eggs at Easter yearly.' On 15 Aug. 1660, Jos. Philpott was admitted clerk by the vestry, and also by consent of Dr. Barwick the rector and the churchwardens.

In 1676-7 122*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* was paid for new casting of the great bell and making new bell frames.⁷

In 1677-8 John Alcock occurs as curate.

There are frequent payments, almost annually, for cleaning the parish armour, etc., generally 5*s.* or 6*s.*, such as 'to the armarar for dressinge the harness' in 1592; on one occasion, in 1597, 2*d.* only was paid 'at the commandement of Mr. Richard Belases.' On 21 March, 1618, a sesment of xi*d.* in the pound was ordered to be levied for the 'byeinge of common musk(ets),' etc. Then on 5 Oct. 1619, 'four muskates' were bought at a cost of 4*l.* 4*s.* In 1624 4*l.* 18*s.* was paid for 14 swords and 'bellts' and 3*s.* 6*d.* for their carriage. These arms were delivered to George Barkous and four others. There are also other charges for pikes, powder, etc.

The following notes of gifts to the poor appear in the church books:—

By deed, dated 24 July, 12 Eliz. [1570], Wm. Car, an alderman of Newcastle, gave to James Car and others, a rent charge of forty shillings and another of four nobles a year out of Cocken and all his lands, there, for ever, the 40*s.* rent to be paid to the Schoolmaster for maintenance of the Free grammar school, and 26*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of Houghton, to be distributed by the parson, and churchwardens and overseers. James Car, being the sole survivor, transferred it on 7 July, 30 Eliz. [1588], to John Heath and Richard Bellasys, the governors of the school and almshouse of Kepier, and provided that the 40*s.* should be given in augmentation of the master's salary.

George Bellasys, a younger son of Sir Wm. Bellasys of Morton

⁷ *Durham Parish Books*, 339, where all the items are given.

house, kt., who died in Dec. 1656, by his will gave a legacy of 10*l.* to the poor, this was handed over to the churchwardens and overseers on 5 March, 1658.

Touching the 4 nobles rent due out of the town chamber of Newcastle to the poor, Mr. Franckland, of Newcastle, gave by his will of 12 Eliz., a rent charge of 26*s.* 8*d.* to be yearly distributed amongst the most poor and needy throughout the parish.

Richard Bellasys, of Morton house, esq, who died 15 Jan. 1599, by deed gave a rent charge of 10*l.* a year, for 99 years after his death, out of his tithes of Kirkleatham, to be distributed among 20 poor people from Houghton parish, 3*s.* a quarter to 10 of them, and 2*s.* to the other 10.

Baron Henry Hilton of Hilton, who died in March, 1640, by will, amongst other things, imposed a rent charge of 24*l.* a year on his lands for 99 years after his death to be distributed amongst 12 of the poorest inhabitants born in the parish by allotting to every one 40*s.* a year.⁸

The following are a few notes relating to the church, etc., from various sources, but chiefly from the *Papal Registers*, of which nine volumes have been published in recent years :—

On 4 non. [4th] Oct. 1258, the pope from Viterbo issued a mandate to the abbot of St. Agatha's, Easby, in York diocese, to receive the resignation of Master Geoffrey de Sancta Agatha, chaplain of the cardinal of St. Adrians, of Leysingby church, Carlisle diocese, which he had before accepting the rectory of Houeton, Durham diocese, to impose a salutary penance, and then to confer on him Leysingby church which he had presumed to retain, granting him a dispensation to hold both, and also on resigning either to accept another.⁹ In 1294, protection with clause *volumus* for one year was granted to Robert de Beckingham, parson of Hoghton, who, like the rest of his clergy, had granted the king a moiety of his benefice and goods.¹ On 7 ides [7th] April, 1326, from Avignon, provision was made by the pope to Master Theobald de la Valle, of the rectory of St. Mary's, Maydestan [Maidstone], in Canterbury diocese, void by the consecration of Guy (de la Val), bishop of Le Mans, notwithstanding that he was rector of Hoquentone, Durham diocese.² On 8 kal. April [23 March], 1329, provision was again made, from Avignon, to Anibaldus, cardinal of St. Laurence in Lucina, of the rectory of Hothon, void by the cession of Theobald de la Valle, who had obtained that of Maidestayn.³ On 10 kal. Oct. [22 Sept.] of the same year a mandate was issued by the pope from Avignon, to the bishop of Lincoln and others, to assign to Anibaldus, Maidstone church, void by the death of Theobald de la Valle, notwithstanding that provision had been made to him of Hothon rectory.⁴ On id. [13th] June, 1330, a mandate was issued by the pope to the archbishop of York and two others, to cite before him (the pope) Manserius de Marmion, a member of the household of the bishop of Durham, who for three years had held Hothon church, papal provision of it having been made to Anibaldus; Manserius would not allow the papal letters of provision to be published; he had by falsifications procured the gift of that church from the king, and is said to have broken into bad language against the pope and cardinals.⁵ Notwithstanding this, on 11 kal. Aug. [22 July], 1332, at the request of Anibaldus

⁸ *Durham Parish Books*, 316, 317.

⁹ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, 1, 360

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 22 Edw. 1, 121.

² *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, 11, 250

³ *Ibid.*, 287

⁴ *Ibid.*, 299

⁵ *Ibid.*, 320

the pope made provision to Manser Marmion of the rectory, void by the resignation of the said cardinal, notwithstanding that he had a prebend in Lanchester collegiate church.⁶

In 1343, Richard, bishop of Durham, informed the pope that in his diocese was a fat (*pinguis*) parish church called Houghton, which, when void, had been collated by bishops of Durham at the instance of kings and queens of England, to courtiers, insufficient and light persons, who turned the income to lascivious and profane uses, and since, when it became void, the bishop would have to do the same, he therefore desired that the income might be spent on the increase of divine worship and the good of the state in these parts which needed lettered men, that is to say, that a perpetual vicarage be instituted, of 70 marks value, with which the vicar was to undertake to support all expenses, and that with the remainder there should be instituted five prebends, one of which was to be held by one who should be called rector or prebendary, and to whom the then rector's manse should be assigned, and who, out of his prebend, should pay 100s. yearly apiece to four perpetual chaplains who should pray for the pope and the bishop, and for the souls of all faithful departed; and the four other prebends, each of the value of 25 marks, should be assigned to four clerks and scholars who should study, two of them theology, and two canon and civil law, until each in his faculty got a doctor's degree; the bishop prayed the pope to grant faculties to himself, the prior, and the archdeacon of Durham, to carry out the scheme.⁷ On the 7 kal. Nov. [26 Oct.] of the same year, the pope, from Avignon, granted the bishop's prayer, which could be carried out by the bishop, prior, and archdeacon, or by the bishop and one of the others, the expediency of the plan to be laid on their conscience.⁸

In 1347, king Edward, in petitioning the pope, said that the parish church of Hegthorn had become vacant by the death of Maunsell Marmion [or Marimon] on which he had presented his secretary, William de Dalton, to the bishop, who instituted him; but as Maunsell's benefices before his death were reserved to the pope, he therefore prayed the pope to make provision of the said church to William, notwithstanding that he had canonries and prebends of Hastings and Bridgnorth, and the sacristy of Beverley, and being a canon of Lincoln, expected a prebend there. The petition was granted by the pope from Avignon on the 17 kal. Oct. [15th Sept.], fruits received being remitted.⁹ In 1349 the king asked the pope to convert into a collation the confirmation made to William de Dalton, controller of the king's household, of the title that he had in Houghton church, in the bishop of Durham's gift, which donation or presentation the king had recovered, and that was granted on ides [15th] October.¹ This William de Dalton must have been a noted pluralist, as on 8 id. [8th] May in the same year, the pope, from Villeneuve by Avignon, confirmed to him the canonry and prebend of Lincoln which he had obtained on the death of Henry de Edenstowe, although he already had the church of Houghton, the sacristy of Beverley and prebends of Auckland, Bridgenorth and Hastings.² In 1351, baron Guy de Briene petitioned the pope for confirmation or provision anew to Dalton, his clerk, rector of Houghton, notwithstanding that he had other benefices, of the canonry and prebend of Auckland, which Guy's brother Reginald, bishop of St. David's, had resigned before being

⁶ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, II, 357

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Pet.*, I, 25

⁸ *Ibid.*, 127: *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, III, 137

⁹ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, III, 263

¹ *Ibid.*, 182

² *Ibid.*, III, 356

appointed to that see. This the pope (Clement v) granted from Avignon on 2 kal. Sep. [31 Aug.]³. On 15 kal. Feb. [13th Jan.], 1353, a decree was issued by Innocent VI. confirming this grant.⁴ In 1354 Guy de Briene informed the pope that while a suit was pending in the Roman court between Simon de Briselee and Richard de Kilvington touching a canony and prebend of York, Simon, who held them, died; he petitioned the pope to place his intimate friend, the same Dalton, in place of Simon, notwithstanding that he held the church of Houghton, and had canonries and prebends of Auckland and Bridgnorth; this petition the pope granted on 13 kal. Dec. [19 Nov.] from Avignon.⁵

Notwithstanding all the benefices William de Dalton held he does not appear to have been satisfied, as in 1355 Guy de Briene again petitioned the pope for the canony and prebend of Hereford, void by the death of Sir Stephen de Ledbury, dean of Hereford. This again was granted by the pope on 9 kal. Feb. [24 Jan.] following.⁶ Then in 1355 he once more petitioned for confirmation of the exchange made by authority of the ordinary between Dalton and William Hugate of canonries and prebends of Ketene and Carleton in Lincoln which they feared were reserved to the apostolic see, notwithstanding that Dalton had Houghton church and canonries and prebends of Auckland, Bridgnorth, and Lichfield, and that Hugate had Barton church and canonries and prebends of Southwell, Penrich [Penkridge] and Lichfield, and expected a benefice in the gift of the prior and chapter of Dublin. The exchange was confirmed by the pope on 4 kal. Aug. [29 July.]⁷ In 1358 Dalton himself petitioned the pope for confirmation of the provision to him by the ordinary, of the canony and prebend of Torp, in Ripon, by way of exchange with William de Cusantia of his canony and prebend of Auckland, though he had Houghton church and the canony and prebend of Keten in Lincoln. This was granted by the pope, if no other had a claim, on 11 kal. Oct. [21 Sept.]⁸ In 1361 the king petitioned for him for a canony of York, notwithstanding that he had Houghton, etc. This the pope granted on 9 kal. May [23 April].⁹ Again in 1361 we have Guy de Briene, who is called the king's ambassador, petitioning on behalf of his most special friend the same Dalton, for the canony and prebend of St. John, Beverley, void by the death of Richard, son of Ralph de Thornton the younger, this, of course, was granted by the pope on 4 non. [4th] July.¹ In 1367 Dalton appears to have been uneasy regarding his numerous benefices and the fear of losing them, as on 3 id. [11th] April, 1367, he obtained a grant from the pope (Urban v) against his removal by papal letters from any of his benefices, it being set out that he then held canonries and prebends of York and Ripon, and Halghton rectory, value 170 marks.²

Then comes an interval of many years, the great pluralist, William de Dalton, having then disappeared from the scene, the next entry being a provision by the pope (Boniface ix) on ides [13th] Nov. 1390, to another pluralist, Master Thomas de Walkington, doctor of canon law and papal chaplain, of a canony of St. John, Beverley, with reservation of a prebend, though he held the church of Houghton; canonries and prebends in the free royal chapel of St. Martin's le Grand, London, Exeter, and St. John's, Beverley; canonries of St. Peter's

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Pet.*, 1, 220

⁴ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, 111, 476.

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Pet.*, 1, 264.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 279

⁷ *Ibid.*, 288; *Papal Letters*, 111, 575

⁸ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Pet.*, 333

⁹ *Ibid.*, 368

¹ *Ibid.*, 369

Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters, IV, 62

Ripon, and York, with expectation of prebends, and expectation of a dignity, *personatus*, or office, with or without cure, of York; that he was litigating in the apostolic palace about the archdeaconry of Cleveland, the value of which, of the said church, and of the canonries and prebends which he held, was 400 marks; and that he had also lately received provision from the pope with or without cure, in the common or several gift of the bishop, prior, and chapter of Durham, and lastly of a canonry of Lincoln, with expectation of a prebend. On obtaining the canonry and prebend of Beverley, he was, however, to resign the other which he had there. Then on 18 kal. Dec. [14th Nov.], the pope (Boniface IX) made provision for him of a canonry of St. Andrew's Auckland, with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he held the before mentioned canonries, etc.³

On 16 kal. Jan. 1390 [17 Dec. 1389], the pope granted a relaxation of two years and two *quadrages* of enjoined penance to penitents who, on the feast of the dedication, visited and gave alms for the consecration of the church of Houghton.⁴ Then on 4 kal. Jan. 1391 [29 Dec. 1390], the pope granted another relaxation for ten years, of two years and two *quadrages* of enjoined penance to penitents who, on the principal feasts of the year, and that of the dedication, the octaves of certain of them, and the six days of Whitsun week, and of 100 days, to those who, during the said octaves and days visited the parish church of Houghton, in the diocese of Durham.⁵

By his will of 20 Dec. 1581, Henry Ayton of Newbottle, yeoman, directed his body to be buried in Houghton church, and he gave 20*s.* to the poor of Houghton.⁶

Robert Ayton of West Herington, gent., was before the court of High Commission in 1633. Christopher Hudson late curate of 'Houghton in the Springe,' had received a citation against Ayton for incontinence. This is followed by the depositions of many witnesses concerning the charge.⁷

Many people were before the archdeacon's court from July, 1673, to June, 1677, for various causes—Thomas Mayre, *generosus*, and his wife and his son for being papists, others for clandestine marriages, and for not resorting to church, amongst the latter were Robert Hutton, *generosus*, and his wife, and Christopher Hutton, *generosus*.⁸ On 19 Aug. 1757, John Hutton of Durham, attorney-at-law, was buried in the chancel of Houghton-le-Spring church, at the foot of Mr. Davenport's grave. The Hutton family estate at Houghton-le-Spring was acquired by Dr. Robert Hutton, the rector [1589-1623].⁹

In bishop Chandler's notes of his visitation of 1736 he stated that there were 300 families in 'R. Houghton-le-Spring,' of which four were presbyterian, one quaker, and four papist.¹ Rector Rotherham took an accurate survey of the whole parish in 1786, with the result that he found 4897 persons in the parish, say 944 families.²

The 'Cocken' and 'Franklin' doles (see pp. 57 and 58) are distributed as 'Epiphany bread,' on the Fridays after the Epiphany.

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, iv, 343

⁴ *Ibid.*, 393

⁵ *Ibid.*, 443. Mr. Adamson, the rector, writes 'that in his foregoing notes it has been assumed that the medieval church was completed about 1350, but Mr. Blair has found the above entries dated 1389 and 1390, referring to the consecration of the church of Houghton. Can it be that the delay was caused by the Black Death? Dr. Bradshaw (*Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., III, 154) tells us that the steward could do no business on Wednesday, 15th July, 1349, at Houghton, on account of the 'fear of the pestilence.' Next day he found it at Easington, and the whole district suffered severely from it.'

⁶ *Wills and Inv.*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 89

⁷ *Court of High Comm. at Durham*, (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 42, 43

⁸ *Dean Granville's Letters*, II (47 Surt. Soc. publ.), 229

⁹ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 202.

¹ MS. in possession of editor

² Hutchinson, *Durham*, II, 541

The rector of Houghton has sent the following additional note:—

“As regards the name of Houghton-le-Spring, we find in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the form Houghton in the Springe. There are many springs in the neighbourhood, but possibly ‘the springe’ is the ‘Holy Well (chalybeate)’ marked on the older ordnance map as existing in the garden attached to what is now 112 Newbottle street. This well, and the analogy of Chester-le-Street, Dalton-le-Dale, etc., contrasted with Witton Gilbert, etc., somewhat militates against the theory that the name is derived from Sir Henry Spring, *temp.* Richard I, to whom one of the effigies in the church is usually attributed.”

On 22 Aug. 1316, a mandate was issued to the stewards, marshals, etc., of the king’s household, to permit the servants of John de Warrena, earl of Surrey, as the king did not wish to be interfered with by his ministers, to make purveyance of victuals and necessaries for the use of the earl at Newcastle, in the parishes of Wessington, Jarou, and Hoghton, which are within the liberty of the bishop of Durham, with the consent of the bishop.³

On 19 Sept. 1371, Elias de Pater Noster was fined 2s. by the Halmote court for not allowing Richard de Colby to impound Houghton cattle. Robert Brough paid 9d. a year rent for a piece of meadow at Houghton.⁴

On 23 Feb. 1645, an inventory of the goods of Dr. Marshall, the rector, was made by parliament, the goods and household stuff being valued at 20l. 6d.; a cottage in Newbottle was also mortgaged to him.⁵

³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 10 Edward II, 538

Durham Halmote Rolls, I (82 Surt. Soc. publ.), 108, 199.

⁵ *Royal Compos.*, 3

MISCELLANEA.

The opposite plate, reproduced from a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., represents two interesting earthenware jars, dredged out of the river Tyne about 1885. One is covered with a rich brown glaze, the other with a greenish glaze. The editor presented both to the society, and they are now in the castle museum, Newcastle.

The following occur in a recently issued catalogue (no. 706) of Mr. Tregaskis, bookseller, of 232 High Holborn, London, W.C. :—

54 BELL (John—Printer, of Gateshead). A.L.s. 3 pp., 4to. To the Editor of the Gentleman’s Magazine (J. G. Nichols), mentioning a Roman altar found at Reedwater, and discussing his proposals for reprinting old English tracts relating to Newcastle-on-Tyne. With printed copy of the proposals, and a privately printed poem, ‘Tynemouth,’ by Thomas Thoreburn, 1792. *Gateshead*, 26 Nov., 1852—A.L.s. 1½ pp., folio. To the same, discussing a brass latten dish found at Corbridge. With sketch of the dish. *Gateshead*, July 10th, 1837. 8/6

281 HARTLEY (James—Song-writer). The Tear of Gratitude, with William Shield’s musical setting, in the autograph of J. Hartley, the writer of the words. 2 pp., oblong 4to. With a touching letter by the same to Mrs. M. Montague concerning the genesis of the song. 8/6

418 MARTIN (William—Natural philosopher and poet; founded Martinean Society. 1772-1851). A.L.s. 1 p., 4to. A most extraordinary epistle to John Phillips, who was to lecture to the Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, signed “Wm. Martin ante-Newtonian.” 12/-

* The orthography is as eccentric as the subject matter, which is saying a good deal. He wanted to give a counter lecture—“my original one, and conclude by explaining the spots on the Heaven of Heavens the sun . . .” To be followed by a small collection on his behalf. *Wallsend*, Nov. 6, 1834



TWO EARLY MUGS FROM THE RIVER TYNE ($\frac{3}{4}$); BOTH IN THE CASTLE MUSEUM.

The multi-handled one has a rich brown glaze; the other a light green glaze.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.



P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 7

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Bernard Cecil Fry, Leconfield, Darlington.
2. Arthur Grimwood, 4 Mosley Street, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Mr. J. D. Robinson :—*Les Abbaies pour les hommes en France*.
 From Mr. Thomas May :—‘The Roman Pottery in York Museum,’ (overprint from the *Proceedings* of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1910).
 From Mr. Johnston :—(1) *The Viking Club Transactions*; Old Lore Series, III and IV, i. ; and (2) *Caithness & Sutherland Records*, I, 5.
 From the University of Pennsylvania :—*The Museum Journal*, II, i.
 From Mr. R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June and July, 1911.

Exchanges :—

- From La Société d' Archéologie de Bruxelles :—(1) *Annuaire*, XXII, 1911 ; and (2) *Annales*, XXV, i.
 From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XLI, i.
 From the Thoresby Society :—*Transactions*, XVIII and XIX, i.
 From the Bureau of American Ethnology :—*Bulletin*, 40, i.
 From the Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen zu Trier :—(1) *Trierer Jahresberichte*, 1908, 1909, and 1910 ; and (2) *Römisch-germanisches Korrespondenzblatt*, 1908, 1909, and 1910.
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser., XI, 3.
 From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—(1) *Report* for 1910, and (2) *Bulletin*, nos. 43-50.
 From the Public Record Office :—*Calendar of Patent Rolls*, Henry III, 4 vols. ; Edward II, 2 vols. ; and Edward III, 3 vols.
 From the Royal Society of History and Antiquities of Stockholm :—*Fornvännen*, 1910.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:— *Archaeological Journal*, LXVIII, no. 269.

Purchases:—*The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 17; *Notes and Queries*, no. 96, etc.; *The Museums Journal*, x, 11, and xi, i; *Jahrbuch of the Imp. Germ. Arch. Institute*, xxvi, i; and *The Scottish Historical Review*, 32 (July, 1911).

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM.

From the Lord Mayor of Newcastle:—The bronze medal, struck to commemorate the coronation of George V, with the king and queen's profiles on obverse and the Newcastle arms on the reverse. Thanks were voted to Sir William Stephenson for the gift.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Charles Rollin of Bilton Villa, East Jarrow:—A wedge-shaped stone 'of indurated sedimentary rock, but its shape does not conform to the lines of cleavage of such rock.' It had been picked up in the bed of Langdon beck in Upper Teesdale.

It seemed to be the general opinion that it was a piece of water-worn ironstone.

By Mr. H. W. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland:—Four photographs of an ancient road, discovered near to and a little to the north of Binchester (*Vinovium*). Two of them are reproduced on the opposite plate.

[The following note by Mr. Thorburn, giving an account of the discovery was read:—

'I asked the clerk of the works under our council, Mr. W. J. Williams, with whom, before the sewage works were commenced, I had an interview, to keep a look out for any traces of the Roman occupation during the operations near Binchester. On the 19 June, he sent word that they had come across one isolated bit of road on the site to be occupied by no. 2 of our lower range of filters to the north west of Binchester. Upon going down to inspect it, I was convinced that he had really come upon a piece of Watling Street, leading from *Vinovia* to the north, subsequently I again visited it and had photographs taken. No. 1 is the first we took shewing the face of the excavation, the stones in position, with a few inches of soil above, we then had the surface soil removed, and no. 2 photograph taken, shewing the cleared surface. This has only been twelve or thirteen inches under the level of the tillage field where it has for so long a time remained undisturbed, its preservation, no doubt, is due to the rapid falling away of the ground at this point from the general level of the field; for, a few feet to the east, on the more level ground, there is no trace remaining. Unfortunately, before Mr. Williams saw it, the excavators had removed several yards on the west side at the still lower elevation, but the pile of stones they had removed can be seen on no. 4 photograph, near the barrow. resting on ground fully two feet below the surface of the road, seen in the foreground of the same picture, which was taken from the east. The stones are resting upon a very sandy loam and have been laid down in an irregular manner: they have evidently been obtained from the bed of the weir near by, and are all water-worn cobbles of various sizes, but none small, the thickness of the paving is 12 inches, which we have endeavoured to shew by fixing the two-foot rule in position on its face in no. 1 photograph. The full width is exactly 20 feet at all parts, it is running due south east in the direction of Binchester (see no. 3 picture) in which, near the trees on the hill, can be seen a portion of the roof of the farmhouse, distant 530 yards, in the other direction



LOOKING EAST (NO. 2).



LOOKING WEST (NO. 4).

ANCIENT ROAD DISCOVERED NEAR BINCHESTER (*Vinovium*). See opposite page.

From photographs by Mr. G. Ross.



the site is 120 yards from the present river bed. The stones are laid in three layers, and they have a gradual slope in the direction of the river the west side of which can be seen in no. 4 picture fringed with trees, in which also can be seen a pumping engine connected with one of the collieries. The river itself is not visible from this point, its banks being very high, owing to the wearing away of its bed.

Photograph no. 2 was taken from the west side to shew the surface of the road, its length is 13 feet, also the depth of surface soil, six inches, can be seen at the termination of road, and the remaining 7 inches on the outside circle cut out for the proposed filter. That this is part of Watling Street from *Vinovia* to the river, I have no doubt.

Hutchinson, in his *History of Durham*, speaking of Binchester, informs us that: Dr. Hunter said he observed a military way going off to the west, which he supposed went to Chester-le-Street, but to my mind the greatest proof is given by the survey made by Mr. H. MacLauchlan by the direction of the duke of Northumberland in 1850-1851. On reference to his map, you will find he traced the street from the west side of the Wear, at a point near the engine house, seen on picture no. 4, to the north, but between Binchester and the east side of the river he gives the *probable route*, and states all traces are obliterated, therefore, we can infer that up to his time no portion had been discovered from Binchester to the river, or have I heard of any since that time, hence the discovery of this fragment is to my mind important, proving as it does the exact direction the street took in leaving the Roman city to the north west. Its disappearance, I think, can be explained: firstly, by tillage operations extending over many centuries on the higher part of the fields; and secondly, by the action of the river on the lower ground in time of floods, inasmuch as a few yards only to the west of our site, in the direction of the river, the land falls abruptly (as much as four feet), hence the necessity of the embankment in position on the east bank of the river, extending from the south west slope of the hill upon which Binchester house stands, down the river, and past our site for a considerable distance. This can be seen on referring to picture no. 4. That Mr. MacLauchlan made a good guess when he placed its probable route at a few yards to the north of our position, is proved by our excavation. On the other side of the river he distinctly traced it to the old village of Hunwick and north to Lanchester. There may be further traces found, as our work progresses, if so I will have the same noted, with the help of Mr. Williams, to whom we are already very much indebted for stopping operations until pictures were taken and the positions noted. We are also very much indebted to Mr. G. Ross, of this town, who kindly accompanied me and took the excellent photographs sent herewith.

By the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley:—A sketch of a Roman inscription in the rectory garden at Elsdon, which Mr. Stephens says 'seems hitherto not to have been mentioned. It is a memorial stone reading DIS MA[N]I | BVS | C·LA·VS | VIX . . . |. There is a fifth line—small lettering' which he fears cannot be read.

By the Rev. canon Gough, vicar of Newcastle:—A reproduction of a large photograph of the crypt under the north transept of St. Nicholas's church. 'This chapel was originally entered from the west end, which is now closed up, the remains of the doorway being clearly discernible, the present entrance is from what is usually called St. George's porch. The reconstruction of the organ has for the time being opened the crypt, which has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated.' The vicar wishes 'it could be

left permanently clear of the organ apparatus,¹ but that is impossible; but it will be much less obstructed and much more seemly with the new electric blowing machinery.'¹

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

WARDSHIP TENURE BY SOGAGE.

Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., F.S.A., read a paper dealing with a very interesting document on this subject, for which thanks were voted by acclamation. The paper will most likely be printed in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser., VII.

DISCOVERIES *per lineam valli*.

Mr. F. G. Simpson gave a graphic description of the discoveries by the chairman and himself of the remains of seven wall turrets from Kings-hill mile castle westwards to Winshields mile-castle, confirmatory of the opinion held that there were two of these turrets at a distance roughly from each other of 525 yards, between every two mile castles. He also reported that the south doorway of the mile castle had been reduced in width at a time subsequent to the original construction.

Mr. Simpson's remarks were illustrated by lucid sketches on the blackboard, and by remarkably clear photographs by himself.

He was most heartily thanked.

MISCELLANEA.

Roman coins in the possession of Mr. William Clapham of Darlington, purchased by him 'about 30 years ago,' from the 'prospectors' on the site of South Shields Roman camp:—

VESPASIAN.

Den. obv. VESPASIANVS AVG PM COS.....

rev. AVG TRI POT Sacrificial instruments.

2 *Æ.* obv. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII. Head laureated to right.

rev. Eagle standing on globe, head to right. [Cohen 481.]

CLAUDIUS GOTRICUS.

3 *Æ.* (1) rev. CONSECRATIO; an altar.

(2) rev. PROVID..... Soldier with spear.

GALLIENUS.

3 *Æ.* (1) obv. GALLIENVS AVG. Head radiated.

rev. VBERITAS AVG. E in field. Fertility to left, holding bunch of grapes and cornucopiae. [Cohen 1008.]

(2) obv. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG. Bust laureated and draped to right.

rev. VIRTVS AVG. Valour, helmeted, to left, with shield and reversed spear. [Coh. 1294.]

POSTUMUS.

Washed *den.* obv. IMP C [POST]VMVS P F AVG. Radiated head to right.

rev. VIRTVS AVG. Mars standing to right, holding spear and shield. [Coh. 419.]

TETRICUS SEN.

3 *Æ.* (1) rev. [SPES AVG] Hope walking to right.

(2) obv. C TETRICVS.

rev. [VIRTVS AVG.] Soldiers standing.

DIOCLETIAN.

Follis (1) obv. IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. Head laureated to right.

rev. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius standing to left, with modius on head, holding patera and cornucopiae. [Cohen 101.]

(2) obv. DIOCLETIANVS AVG. Head radiated, bust cuirassed.

rev. As last. [Coh. 87.]

(3) obv. Same as 1.

rev. As in 1, but altar at feet to left. B in field. PLO in ex. [Coh. 119.]

¹ See *St. Nicholas's Cathedral Magazine* for May, 1911, p. 2, for note. The photograph was taken by Mr. H. O. Thompson of 202 Portland Road, Newcastle, from whom copies can be had.



H. O. Thompson, photo.

CRYPT IN NORTH TRANSEPT, ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.



- (4) obv. As in 1.
 rev. As in 1. P* in ex. [Coh. 103.]
 (5-9) the same as preceding.
- (10) obv. D N DIOCLETIANO BEATISSIMO SEN AVG. Head, laureated to right, and bust clothed in imperial mantle.
 rev. PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QUIES AVGG. Female standing, facing right, holding up right hand : opposite Providence. facing left, holding a branch lowered and a sceptre. In field T. P. In ex. PCL. [Coh. 424.]
- MAXIMIAN HERCULES.**
Pollis. obv. IMP C VAL MAXIMIANVS AVG. Bust radiated and draped to right.
 rev. HERCVLI PACIFERO. Hercules standing to front, looking to left, holding olive branch and club. [Coh. 292.]
- MAXIMINUS DAZA.**
Pollis. obv. IMP MAXIMINVS PF AVG. Bust laureated and cuirassed to right.
 rev. GENIO POP ROM. Genius as usual to left. PLN in ex. [Coh. 59.]
- CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.**
 obv. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head filleted to right.
 rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Gate of a camp. In ex. PTR. [Coh. 454.]
- FAUSTA (?) 3 Æ.**
- CONSTANTINOPOLIS (4).**
 obv. CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Helmeted and cuirassed bust to left, holding sceptre.
 rev. Victory to right, placing left foot on ship's prow, holding a sceptre transversely and resting on shield. In ex. TRP. [Coh. 21.]
 One with TRS in ex.
- URBS ROMA.**
 3 Æ. (1) obv. AVG.
 rev. Wolf and twins, two stars above. In ex. TRP. [Coh. 18.]
 (2) obv. } The same, but TR*s in ex. [Coh. 17.]
 rev. }
- CRISPUS.**
 3 Æ. (1) obv. CRISPVS NOBIL C. Head helmeted to left, and bust cuirassed, holding spear and shield.
 rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar surmounted with a globe ; VOTIS XX. In ex. PLC. [Coh. 14.]
 (2) obv. FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES. Head laureated and bust draped to right.
 rev. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Gate of camp. In ex. PLON. [Coh. 124.]
- CONSTANS.**
 3 Æ. obv. CONSTANS PF AVG.
 rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with standard between, on it M. In ex. TRS and a crescent. [Coh. 65.]
- CONSTANTINE II.**
 3 Æ. (1) obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES. Head laureated to left, bust cuirassed, with orb surmounted by Victory and sceptre.
 rev. VIRTVS EXERCIT. Standard, with VOT X, between two captives seated. In ex. Δ SIS and a crescent.
 (2) obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN N[OB]C.
 rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with two standards between, palm between standards. In ex. P CONS. [Coh. 127.]
 (3) obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN N C.
 rev. As last, but no palm branch. [Coh. 113.]
 (4) obv. As 2.
 rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM, VOT X in a wreath. [Coh. 39.]
- CONSTANTIUS II.**
 3 Æ. obv. CONSTANTIVS AVG.
 rev. GLORIA, &c. Two soldiers standing to right with labarum between. [Coh. 93.]
- CONSTANTINE FAMILY.**
 3 Æ. (1) obv. CONST.....
 rev. GLORIA, &c., as in last.
 (2) obv. OONSTAN..... Bust diademed.
 rev. As last. In ex. P CONS. [? Coh. 245.]
- VALENS.**
 3 Æ. obv. PN VALENS PF AVG.
 rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. In ex. C[ON]. [Coh. 47.]
- THEODOSIUS.**
 3 Æ. obv. DN THEODOSIVS [PF AVG].
 rev. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Seated figure [Rome] to left, holding Victory and a reversed spear. In ex. SMTR. [Coh. 56.]

Local notices from the advertisement columns of the early files of the *Newcastle Courant*, in the possession of the proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, extracted by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., &c. (continued from p. 44):—

- 22 Feb., 1723-4. To be let, 'Wolsington Hall,' parish of Newburn, 'with garden, orchard, and summer house,' and 2 closes, all tithe free. Also two farms at Wolsington, belonging to Mr. Henry Jenison. Enquire of Mr. Nicholas Forster of Ponteland, who will let the same.
- 22 Feb., 1723-4. 'On Saturday last was brought to our market, the body of a great ox bred by John Clavering, esq., at Calley in Northumberland; the weight of the carcass was 103 stone and 4 pounds, his height when alive was 19 hands and an inch, and in length 7 yards (?) 4 inches.'
- 29 Feb., 1723-4. 'Shields, 27 Feb.'.....'This morning'.....'sailed the West Indian, Math. Giles commander, for Mary-land.'
- 29 Feb., 1723-4. To be let, 'At Rothbury, a large new dwelling house, belonging to Mr. Robert Storer, containing 15 fire rooms,' convenient underground cellars, pretty garden joining on the Coquet. Enquire of Mr. Robert Storer of Rothbury. There is a free school for all that live in the parish.
- 29 Feb., 1723-4. To be sold, 'a great quantity of very large wood, consisting of oak, ash, and birch, at Brinkburn.' Enquire of John Fenwick, esq., at Stanton or Bywell.
- 7 March, 1723-4. Northumberland. 'Some of the Justices for this county, and other gentlemen who are Relators in a bill for recovering the Revenues belonging to Morpeth school, having just cause to believe there are several other charities misapplied or concealed within this county, and being resolved to set on foot a proper Prosecution for recovering and regulating the same, do desire such persons as know of any such misapplication or concealment, that they will give notice thereof to the Clerk of the Peace for this county, to the end a proper Prosecution may be set on foot concerning the same.'
- 7 March, 1723-4. 'Whereas, there is some copyhold-lands advertised in the last *Newcastle Courant* to be sold by Henry Grange, gentleman, at Sunnyside; these are to give notice that Elizabeth Davis of North Shields, and Richard Reed of the Upperdean-Bridge in Newcastle, claim a Title to the said lands.'
- 14 March, 1723-4. To be sold or let, the large house at foot of Painter Heugh, being the sign of the Fleece. Also two thirds of Rudchester and two farms at East Denton. Enquire of John Rogers, esq., of Newcastle, or John Forster of Lemington. Likewise six farms at North Seaton, now in possession of Mr. Robert Taylor. Enquire of Henry Hudson, esq., at Whitley, or John Rogers, esq., at N.C.
- 14 March, 1723-4. To be let, belonging to Isaac Allgood, esq., Brandon Whitehouse, a large well built house, with good garden, coach-house, stables, brewhouse, &c., fit for any gentleman. Also a farm called Brandon Hill head. All corn tithe free. Enquire of Mr. Lancelot Allgood of Hexham, attorney.
- 14 March, 1723-4. To be let, two farms, one lying at West High House, near Morpeth, and tithe free of all kinds, the other at Fenham, near Newcastle. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Ord, at the Posthouse at Morpeth, &c.
- 21 March, 1723-4. 'London, 17 March. On Saturday last, Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel.....bart. and M.P. for Cockermonth, was married at Fulham church to a daughter of the late General Mordaunt and niece to the Earl of Peterborough, and afterwards nobly entertained by his lordship at his seat at Parsons Green.'
- 28 March, 1724. Notice of horse races to be run on Stagshaw-bank, 5 May.
- 4 April, 1724. Several choice milk asses for sale by Mr. Charles Green of Hartley, nigh Seaton Delaval.
- 4 April, 1724. To be let, the house, brewhouse, stables, gardens, malting, with two good draw wells, &c., fit for a common brewer, situate at Newburn, belonging to Mr. Michael Longridge. Enquire of said Mr. Michael Longridge, at his house at Stella.
- 4 April, 1724. A farm at Amble, late in the possession of Edward Browell, with good dwelling house, garden, orchard, &c., &c., to be let. Enquire of Mr. John Calhoun of Alnwick, or Mr. Alex. Johnson of Newcastle, who will treat for same.
- 4 April, 1724. To be run for, a Plate value 6*l.* 6*s.*, on Stagshaw-bank, 5 May.
- 11 April, 1724. To be let, a farm at Redheugh, parish of Gateshead. Enquire at the Hon. the Lady Mary Radcliffe's house in Old Elvet, Durham.
- 11 April, 1724. To be sold, Battle-hill House, Hexham, with large orchard, stabling, brewhouse, &c. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carr of Hexham, attorney, or Mr. Richard Carr, Gateshead.
- 11 April, 1724. 'A farm of land, &c.,.....at East Slidburn, in the county of Durham,' to be let. Enquire of Mr. William Fletcher, at the Red Barns, Newcastle.



FROM S.E.



WEST DOORWAY.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PONTELAND.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 8

The second out-door meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, the twelfth day of July, 1911, at

CAPHEATON, LITTLE HARLE, ELSDON, ETC.

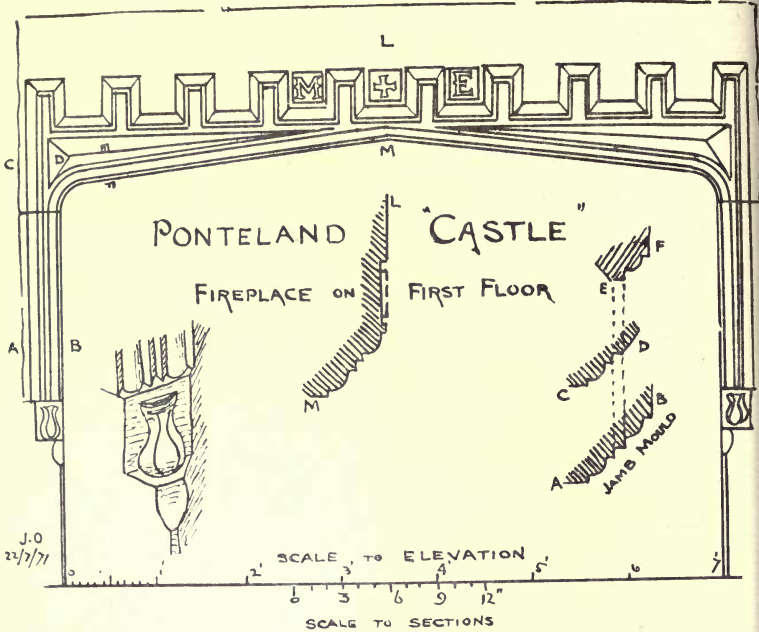
Members and friends assembled near the Central Station, Newcastle, at 11-5 a.m., where motor char-a-bancs and other cars were in readiness to convey the large party of more than sixty along the Belsay road to Elsdon. The weather was everything that could have been desired, indeed it was one of the hottest days of this very wonderful summer.

Amongst those present were :—Mr. F. Raimes, Mr. A. Raimes and his brother, of Hartburn Lodge, near Stockton; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hogg of North Shields; Dr. and Mrs. Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Flagg, of Westoe; The Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and Mrs. Adamson; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Mawson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gradon, of Durham; Mrs. H. M. Wood and Dr. Squance, of Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry and Mr. N. Temperley, of Gateshead; the Rev. T. and the Misses Stephens of Horsley; Mrs. Allgood of Wark and friend; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson of Dalton; Mrs. Willans of Gosforth; Mrs. Chambers of London; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson of Willington, and two friends; Mr. J. A. Irving of West Fell, Corbridge; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton; Prof. and Mrs. Hearnshaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Mr. J. A. and Misses Detchin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet and Miss Spence, Mr. and Mrs. F. Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weddle, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, and Messrs. P. Brewis, T. Bailes, J. S. Robson, H. S. Bird, C. Errington, and W. H. Knowles, all of Newcastle.

It was intended to spend a little time in examining the interesting parish church at Ponteland¹ which has many features worthy of note, though the ancient roof 'which was a very good one, and said to have been the work of the carpenter who made the roof of S. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, had been destroyed and one of poor design substituted; other old features have disappeared, and new ones added with detriment to the general effect of the church.' But owing to the lack of time this was not carried out, nor yet was the Blackbird

¹ For description of the church by the late rector of Whalton (Rev. John Walker, hon. canon of Newcastle), see *Proc.*, 2 ser., vii, 202. For notes of communion plate and bells, see *ibid.*, iv, 135; one of the bells, of pre-reformation date, has upon it 'Maria' in Lombardics.

Inn visited to see the remains of the pele with its corbelling, incorporated in the building, and the picturesque fireplace shewn in the illustration, or the fine pele in the vicarage garden.



The following are a few notes from different sources, relating to Ponteland, in addition to those already printed in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. vii, 202) :—

It appears by an Assize Roll of 40 Henry III [1256], that Agnes Bertram, and others, had to reply to William de Ponte, who had been imprisoned for two years, and badly treated in the Court of Agnes at Ponteland, his damages being 20s.² In 1262 Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, granted to Sir William de Valence, the manor of Great Eland, to be held from the king in chief, reserving homages of certain persons which he formerly gave to Sir Hugh de Eure and to Sir Walter de Camhow, and which belonged to his castle of Mitford. He excepted the advowson of the church of the manor, etc. On St. Mary's day [25 March] of the same year he granted to the same a mill with pond and fishing in Great Eland with all suits of the culture of corn of freemen and bondmen of Eland, etc.; and on St. Katherine's day [25 Nov.] in the same year, in another grant by him to the same, he provided if any of the suits, etc., belonging to the mill and pond in Great Eland should be found to be alienated, he would restore what was wanting, or give the value out of his lands of Eland manor or elsewhere.³

² *Northumberland Assize Rolls* (188 Surt. Soc. publ.), 49

³ *Cal. of Ancient Deeds*, III, 103, 104

On 4 Aug. 1333, John de Denton was pardoned by the king for acquiring in fee from David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, two parts of the manor of Pont Eland, said to be held in chief, and entering thereon without licence, and he gave him his licence to retain the same.⁴ On 20 Feb. 1335, David de Strabolgi having long before adhered to the Scots in rebellion against the king, by deed, made with the king's licence, granted to John de Denton of Newcastle two parts of the manor to be held by the accustomed services; if John should hold for five years or the earl pay a named sum to him, then the earl had power to re-enter; the time had not passed, nor had the earl repaid the money, and the two parts of the manor, etc., had become escheats. The king, in consideration of the services of John de Denton, which he rendered in the siege of Berwick, and also in Scotland and in the March, at great cost and risk, with the assent of Parliament had granted to him the same two parts of the manor, etc., by the same service as the earl had held them before his forfeiture. If at any time the grant should be resumed, an equivalent grant had to be made elsewhere.⁵ On 26 Nov. of the same year, the earl having made his peace with the king, conditionally on his having all his lands restored to him, the king, as a recompense, granted to John de Denton Wodehorn manor (except the town and port of Newebiging) then held for life by Mary, countess of Pembroke, to whom a mandate to attorn was issued.⁶ On 23 Dec. following, the king, finding that John de Denton would have no profit of Wodehorn manor during the life of Mary, countess of Pembroke, provided that in the event of the five years term in the two parts of Ponteland manor lapsing in the lifetime of the countess, and their coming to the king, by the name of a custody by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, he granted the custody to John de Denton until he obtained Wodehorn manor.⁷ On 8 Oct. 1337, the king granted to John de Denton, in recompense for the custody of the two parts of Ponteland manor, etc., in the king's hands by reason of the minority of the heir of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, tenant in chief, which he had granted to John until the reversion of Wodehorn manor fell in, but had since assigned them as dower to Katherine, the late earl's wife, of 25*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* the value of the custody, as appears by extent taken by John Moryn, escheator beyond Trent, out of the customs in the port of Newcastle, to be paid by the collectors of the customs at Easter and Michaelmas, until he obtained possession of the manor.⁸

On 27 April, 1340, the king granted a licence to Gilbert de Umfravill, earl of Anegos, to enfeoff master Richard Cotes, parson of the church of Alwenton, and John de Whelpyngton, chaplain, of the barony of Ovyngham and the manor of Otterbourn, etc., said to be held in chief, and for them to regrant the same to him for life, with remainder to Robert, his son, etc. On 20 Nov. 1340, a similar licence was issued.¹

On 26 April, 1355, commission of oyer and terminer on complaint by Robert de Heselrigg that Robert, son of Robert de Ogle the elder, and others, had assaulted him at Ponteland.²

By his will of 26 April, 1576, Gawayn Swinburne of 'Chesboroughe graundge,' gent., gave a 'bushell of wheat to be distributed amonges the poore folkes of Ponteland.'³ By his will of 15 May, 1579,

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, 461

⁶ *Ibid.*, 184

⁷ *Ibid.*, 191

⁵ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, 81

⁸ *Ibid.*, 538

¹ *Ibid.*, 1338-40, 470. See also *Percy Cart.*, 427; *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1340-43, 58

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1354-1358, 237

³ *Wills and Inv.*, 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 410

Humphrey Hancock of Ponteland, left a piece of gold of the value of 10s. to pay for a funeral sermon by maister John Magbrey, vicar of Newcastle, or by maister Francis Bunny, parson of Riton.⁴ By will of 12 Sept. 1587, Cuthbert Forster of Pontiland, left 20s. 'to the porest people within Pontyland parishe.' Mr. Marke Errington of Pontilande, was one of the supervisors of the will of 31 Oct. 1591, of Robert Errington of Denton, near Newcastle. On 15 Dec. 1592, George Bourn of Newcastle, 'cowper,' by will gave all his houses and lands to his wife for life, and then to the same Mark Errington of Ponteland; besides other things he gave to the latter's wife 'Mistres Erington' one portingale peice in goulde.⁵ He made Mark Errington one of his executors. By will of 14 July, 1599, William Shaftoe of Little Bavington, left his lands in Ponteland to his nephews.⁶

At a muster of the Middle March on 26 March, 1580, at the Mutelaw, one horseman attended from Pontyland town. There were others from the rest of the parish.⁷

Marke Errington of Pontyland, esq., is in the list of freeholders of Northumberland in 1628.⁸ In 1638-9, Gilbert Errington of Pont Iland, esq., is in another list.

During the Civil War the Erringtons appear to have taken the king's side, and as a consequence, suffered for their loyalty. On 26 Nov. 1651, the children of one of them—Mark Errington of Pont Iland—petitioned the County Committee for allowance of annuities under their father's will of 22 Oct. 1637, as 'having no other means of subsistence, they are ready to starve.' On 10 Feb. 1652, the Committee allowed the annuities to Henry and Roger, but not to Ralph, because he was a papist delinquent.⁹ Another was Nicholas Errington of Ponteland who, on 22 April, 1647, petitioned the County Committee to be allowed to compound; he stated that he went into the garrison at Newcastle and adhered to the king's forces, but submitted to Parliament in Oct. 1645, and had taken the covenant and oath. He held lands and tenements and three mills in Pont Eland, Little Eland, etc., all in Pont Eland parish, worth 335*l.* and other lands. He was fined 730*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, but he does not appear to have paid the fine, as on 30 Oct. 1650, he petitioned to be allowed a fifth part for the maintenance of himself and family. On 6 May, 1652, he was willing and able to pay a portion of the fine, but found his name returned as a delinquent and recusant, but was no recusant, and begged for his estate to be left out of the Act for Sale. On the 24 June following, as a papist and delinquent, he was ordered to take the oath of abjuration, which, apparently, he refused to accede to, as on 4 August, his estate appeared in the second Act for Sale. On 5 Jan. 1653, order for possession was given to Sir A. Haslerigg, who had bought some of the lands, and on 18 August following Ponteland hall was sold to Crouch and Foxley.¹ In 1660 Nicholas Errington of Pont Island, esq., and Mark Errington, his son and heir, petitioned the House of Lords, setting out that, in 1652, the name of Nicholas was inserted in the Act for Sale of delinquents' estates, and when his life interest was sold his friends were not permitted to treat for the same, because Sir Arthur Haslerigg wished to purchase, and

⁴ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, 111, 27

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, 11 (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 289; 111 (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 150, 154

⁶ *Ibid.*, 11, 249n

⁷ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 22

⁸ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., 11, 317, 321

⁹ *Royalist Compos.*, 194. Mark Errington desired to be buried in the north porch of Pont Island church, near his deceased wife.—*Ibid.*, 194n.

¹ *Royalist Compos.*, 196, 197

accordingly did so, after which petitioner, not knowing which way to turn for food for his wife and six children, applied to Sir Arthur to commiserate his sad condition, but could only induce him to take off his heavy hand from the estate upon condition that Mark would join in conveying the inheritance of a portion of the estate called Meersfen to him absolutely : this, out of fear of Sir Arthur's power, and on payment of 600*l.*, which had been fully reimbursed out of the estate, was done ; the petitioners prayed that the conveyance, thus obtained through fear and necessity, might be annulled, and they restored to their birthright and inheritance.²

Another Ponteland royalist was William Colston who, on 12 Dec. 1645, petitioned to be allowed to compound for delinquency, he having been in Newcastle during the siege. His personal estate had been wasted by the armies, and the land in Ponteland, worth 100 marks a year, he held by right of his wife. His fine was fixed at 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but on 7 Feb, 1650, the fine was remitted, he having made over 40*l.* a year for five years to Newcastle garrison.³

On 21 May, 1679, Gilbert Errington of Pontisland, gent., deposed that one Elizabeth Abbott, spinster, on the day before, had told him that she ' would sett the towne of Newcastle on fire.' This statement was supported by Thomas Peirson. The woman was, however, acquitted by Ralph Jenison, before whom she was brought. On 29 May, 1685, John Sayles was before the court for treason. Robert Bell of Pont-island, walker, said that on the 23 May Sayles, a Scotchman, told him of a story that the ghost of Charles II had appeared to James II who had been charged by Monmouth with Charles's death.⁴

Anthony Errington of Pontisland is returned amongst those who, in 1715, refused to take the oath to king George. He had an annuity of 60*l.*⁵

The following are a few notes relating to the church, its rectors, vicars, etc. :—

By the old taxation of one mark in forty the rectory of Ponteland is valued at 45*m.* 12*d.*, and the tax 15*s.* *qu.* ; the portion of Charles de Bello Monte 33*m.*, and the tax 11*s.* ; and the portion of Philip de Whiliby 33*m.* 10*s.*, and the tax 10*s.* 3*d.*⁶

The bells and other objects mentioned in Edward VI's. inventory have all disappeared.⁷

On St. Bartholomew's day [24 Aug.], 1248, Robert Mautaland, rector of the church of Eland, was on a commission relating to the lands of Newminster abbey at Kestern [Castron].⁸

On 12 March, 1297, the king granted protection, until All Saints, to many clergy who had granted him a fifth of their benefices and goods for the defence of themselves and churches, and to resist invasions of enemies who had burned churches, etc., and were preparing to invade the realm again with new and unheard of ships

² *House of Lords Calendar* (H.M.S.S. Comm., Seventh Report), 99a

³ *Royalist Compos.*, 173

⁴ *Dep. from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 237, 375 & n.

⁵ *The Names of Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, &c., who refus'd to take the oaths to late Majesty King George, &c.*, p. 86

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 94

⁷ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xlix. The communion plate now consists of cup and cover, two flagons, and a paten, all bearing the mark of William Partis, the Newcastle silversmith, and the date letter for 1754. For notes of communion plate, &c., see *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, and *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XXI

⁸ *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 143

and arms; among them was William Peletree, proctor-general in England of master Charles de Bello Monte, canon of St. John Beverley and portioner of Ponteland church.¹ The abbot of the Holy Cross of Waltham, conservator, informed R. de Dryffeld, rector of Ponteland, and vicar of Newbury, that some people of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, satellites of Satan, had assaulted some of the monks of St. Albans, and he asked him to make them appear and answer.² On the 15 kal. August [18th July], 1297, the pope granted a dispensation to master Adam de Duffield, parson of Pontelande, who had also the church of Quicham, and on resigning this, that of Whiteberne, without papal dispensation, to retain the same, the cure of souls not being neglected; and on 6 kal. Jan. [27 Dec.] of the same year, the pope issued a faculty to the same (named 'Driffied' in it), canon of Ponteland, and another, proctors of Henry, archbishop-elect of York, to contract a loan of 2500 marks to meet Henry's expenses at Rome, care being taken to avoid involving him and his successors in the pit of usury. The like for 2000*m.* and 1000*m.*³

On the ides [13th] of April, 1302, the pope granted confirmation to the warden, scholars, and brethren of the house of Merton in Oxford, on their petition, of the grant made to them of the church of Ponteland. The bishop of Rochester, before his promotion, seeing that learning began to fail in England, and wishing to revive the study of theology and philosophy, built Merton, for the reception of poor scholars, assigning certain rents out of which each was to receive 12 sterlings (*sterlingos*) weekly; and when the late Peter de Montfort, patron of Ponteland, with the bishop's consent, gave the advowson to it, bishop R[obert] of Durham] wishing to increase the number of scholars, with consent of his chapter, appropriated the church to the house, and in the place of a rector and two portionaries, by whom the church had been served, reserved a vicar's portion, to take effect on the death of the then rector and portionaries; but on the rector's death the bishop eagerly desiring to obtain the 200 marks, which was the value of the church, appointed two of his household, who entered the church by force, and drove out some of the scholars and brethren whom they found there, depriving Merton of the church, the rectory of which he gave to Adam de Dulfield [Driffied], and the portions to Philip de Wiluby and Charles de Bellomonte, clerks of York, Lincoln, and Le Mans, and on the death of Charles, to another clerk, who held the rectory and benefices to the danger of their souls, and the injury of the house. Adam, Philip, and the other clerk were ordered to resign, and provision was to be made for them by the bishop of other benefices.⁴

On the 8 kal. June [25 May] of the same year [1302], the pope commanded Robert de Replingham, chancellor of York, to induct and defend the warden, scholars and brethren of the house of Merton, in possession of the church of Ponteland, removing Adam from the rectory, and Philip and the other clerk from the portions, and causing the fruits, rents, and profits to be paid to the warden, etc., a vicar's portion being reserved. On 3 id. [11th] Jan. 1303, a mandate was issued by the pope, from the Lateran, to the chancellor of York and two others, to replace the warden, etc., of Merton, in possession of Ponteland church, if necessary by help of the secular arm. It is stated that the bishop of Rochester, founded the house for the study of

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 25 Edward 1, 237

² H.M.S.S. Comm., Sixth Report, 225a

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Letters*, 1, 573, 574

⁴ *Ibid.*, I, 600

philosophy and theology, assigning rents, out of which 12 sterlings weekly were paid to each of the poor scholars. When Peter de Montfort, patron of Ponteland, with the bishop's consent, gave the church to Merton, it was appropriated to them by bishop R[obert de Insula], to take effect on the death or resignation of the rector and two portionaries, by whom the church was served. One portionary resigned the other died, and then Merton entered into their possession, but on the death of the rector, bishop A[ntony Bek], thirsting for the collation the church being worth 200*m.* a year, sent armed men, who turned out the scholars, and gave the rectory to Adam de Driffeld, and the portions to Philip de Wileby and Charles de Bellomonte, and on the latter's death to another clerk. The pope, on the petition of Merton, confirmed the original grant and ordered the intruders to resign, and the bishop to give them other benefices, and directed the chancellor, etc., to induct the warden, etc., of Merton, which was done by Master Robert de Cave, rector of Sigeston. Some of Adam's abettors laid hands on Cave and on Master Allan de Clivedon, the Merton proctor, driving them out of the church and churchyard, tearing their clothes, and knocking them down. It was pretended that at Merton there were no brethren, and that the study of philosophy and theology had not begun to fail, that it was never declared that Peter de Montfort had the patronage or had ever presented to it, and that the bishop had not received the consent of the chapter to its appropriation, and that Merton had never had peaceable possession; that the bishop had not thirsted for it nor had ordered the warden, etc., to be ejected, asserting that scholars, etc., were received in the house, and that in the grant of the church the assent of the rector and portionaries had not been asked; that Adam had peaceable possession of it; and that Otro, cardinal of St. Nicholas in Carcere, the papal legate, had made an ordinance, confirmed by the pope, that the church should be served by a rector and two portionaries; that many towns in the parish had been burned by the Scots and the inhabitants dispersed, and that the poor parishioners were supported by the profits of the rectory and portions, and that the holders of them exercised hospitality. Wherefore he said that the letters had been obtained by false representations, and appealed to the metropolitanical court of York; whereupon the official inhibited the chancellor from doing anything pending the business, and cited the party appealed against to appear before him at York: and the proctor, by reason of Adam's threats, did not dare to go to Ponteland, nor was the said chancellor able to carry out the papal mandate, wherefore, on the part of Merton, petition was made to the pope, who issued this mandate, to carry out the grant of bishop R. supplying any defect there might be in it.⁵ Nothing more is recorded of the matter, but Merton college appears finally to have obtained possession, as it has been since, and is now, held by the college, the vicars being appointed by it on vacancies.

On the 4 kal. August [29th July], 1315, a return was made to an inquisition touching the church of Horsley; the vicar of Pont Eland was one of those who made the enquiry.⁶ On 2 non. [6th] Oct. 1311, Thomas de Har', vicar of Ponteland, and Peter de Ponteland, a layman, were on an inquiry concerning Morpeth church. On 15 July, 1314, the vicar was on another inquisition

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, 1, 602, 605, 606

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 714

relative to Branxton vicarage. On 27 Jan. 1313, Richard de Eryum, the collector, was acquitted for arrears of the moiety granted by the late king [Edw. I.] by the clergy, which included the sum of 73s. 4d. for the portion in Ponteland church which had been Charles de Bellomonte's. On 19 kal. Sep. [14th Aug.], 1316, John, vicar of Ponteland, was on an inquisition touching Edlingham vicarage.⁷

On 12 Jan, 1345, mag. Roger de Middleton, a deacon, was instituted to the vicarage of Ponteland, he having been presented by the Master, etc., of Merton. The mandate for his induction was addressed to the archdeacon of Northumberland or his official.⁸ In the same year he was ordained priest by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church.¹

An affidavit was made by Agnes Sharparow on 22 Feb. 1487, relating to the bounds of Higham, before Thomas Herbotell, vicar of Ponteland, 'Syr Robt. Steuenson paroch prest,' and others.

At a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507, both the vicar and 'proprietary' of Ponteland were present.

By will of 15 April, 1549, William Rede of Newcastle, draper, gave to his son Richard his lease of the 'parsonages & tyeth cornes of Emylton and Ponte Ilond, of the demission and graunte of the Maister and Fellowes of Merton College in Oxforde.' On 4 May, 1565, the curate, Sir Edward Allenson, was one of the witnesses to the will of James Anderson of Berwick-on-the-hill.⁴ On 18 July, 1572, Anthony Mitford of Ponteland, directed his 'bodie to be honestlie & comelie buried either in the northe porche of the Parishe Churche of Pontiland where my father was buried or els in the queer or chauncel.'⁵ By will of 2 Jan. 1580-1, Henry Ogle of 'Kirkelawe in the parish of Pontiland, gentleman,' directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Ponteland. He trusted that his 'good lord and master William, lord Ewrye will stand and be good lord unto my wyffe and children.' His widow, by her will of 10 Dec. 1588, also desired to be buried in the chancel of Ponteland church.⁶ By his will of 17 March, 1582-3, John Horsley of Milburn Grange, gentleman, desired to be buried in Pontyland church.⁷ By will of 12 May, 1585, James Schaftow of Pontiland, blacksmith, desired 'to be buryed honestly in the churchyard of Pontiland.' He gave, with other bequests, the occupation of his cottage in Ponteland to his wife Elizabeth 'during her sole and pure widowhode.' Richard Hancock, clerk, the vicar, is one of the witnesses.⁸ In the inventory of 16 Oct. 1587, of Julian Mitford of Ponteland, widow, amongst the debts named is 17s. due to the vicar, the same Richard Hancock for tithes and duties. By will of 4 Dec. 1587, Jennet Anderson of Berwick-on-the-hill, desired to be buried in Ponteland church.¹

In 1629, Dorothy Proctor, spinster, was before the court for abusing Mr. Thomas Grey, clerk. A witness deposed that she heard Proctor call Mr. Grey a 'base bastardly roague' and 'base rascall' in the 'towne gate of Pontyland.' 'Grey was ejected from Ponteland and robbed of everything, even of the beds of his seven children.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 131, 132, 281, 597; II, 820

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 480

² *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 263

³ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres.*, ccccv

⁴ *Wills and Inv.*, III, 6, 138n

⁵ *Ibid.*, I, 373

⁶ *Ibid.*, II, 32 and 33n

⁷ *Ibid.*, III, 101

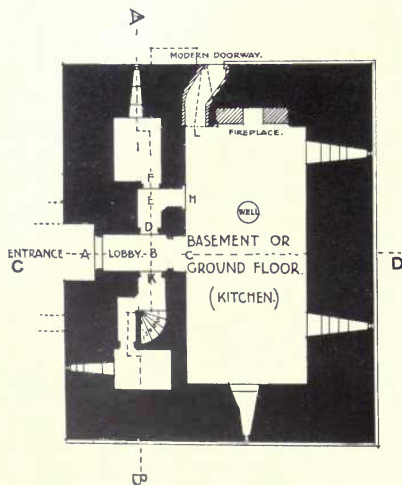
⁸ *Ibid.*, II, 112. Mr. Hancock vicar [1576-1606] was one of the preachers at the general chapter held at Corbridge, 1579. — *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 31

¹ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 300; III, 138; ? Robert, see *Rich. d'Augerville of Bury* (119 Surt. Soc. publ.), 81



EXTERIOR FROM SOUTH-WEST.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

BELSAY CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

. . . The soldiers first took away all the childrens shirts which were not actually on their bodies, but they came again & stript them of the rest, of these last, however, a pitying captain compelled the restoration.'²

To Jan. 1666, there were six collections in Pont Island for relief of people infected with the plague; the total sum obtained was 17*s*.³

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation in 1736, there were 230 families in Ponteland. The vicar, D. Robinson, was not resident. Edm. Lodge, the curate, who had 34*l*. a year and surplice fees, lived at Newcastle. There was catechism in Lent, and sacrament six times a year. There was a school of 60 or 70, Jo. Bell being the master. To the conventicle at Kirkley, of which Somerville was teacher, few went.'

The cars were driven direct to the old castle of

BELSAY,

where, by the kindness of Sir Arthur E. Middleton, the owner, members made a thorough inspection of the venerable pile, both inside and out. The following note has been compiled, by the author's permission, from his *Belsay Castle*:—⁴

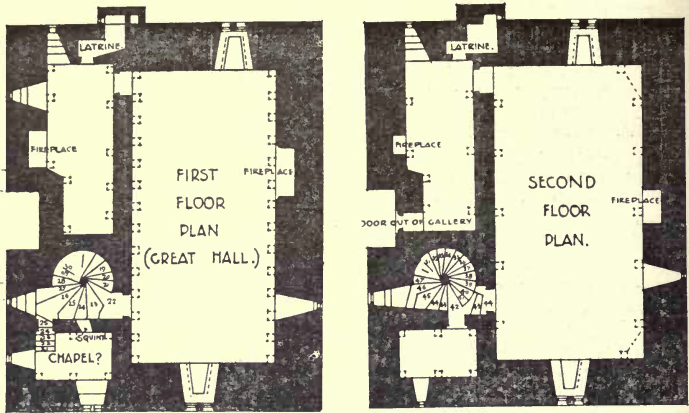
There is no record of the building of the castle, though probably this was in the fourteenth century. Its plan is rectangular, measuring from north to south 56 feet 2 inches, and from east to west 47 feet, while its height is 55 feet 5 ins., but including the merlons at the south-west turret 70 feet. The walls are of concrete with ashlar facing, and have a three-inch moulded off-set a little higher than the level of the first storey floor; at each corner is a turret of five courses, with rounded face outwards above the external angles, overhanging the walls on each side; as at Chipchase, they do not oversail the angles. Between the turrets upon corbels, are battlements, which also crown the turrets; the south west turret is higher than the others. The vaulted basement storey walls are from nine to ten feet thick, and the remainder seven feet. In the basement is the well. The recessed entrance is on the west side. Above the basement is the large living room 42 feet 9 ins. long by 21 feet 6 ins. wide, and 17 feet high, with a fireplace in the eastern wall, and two deeply recessed two-light windows with cinquefoil tracery—one at each end—having stone seats. In a tympanum over the window are incised cinquefoils. Above this room in another room similar in size, with similar windows, but without transoms, and in addition a small loop to the east. In the three storeys of the castle there are altogether sixteen rooms—the large rooms along the east side, already named, each with a chimney, four smaller rooms in the north-west corner, the two uppermost with chimneys, six smaller in the south west corner, and a chamber in each of the other three turrets. The newel staircase, with umbrella top, is in the south west corner. The walls of the large living room have been decorated, on a thin coat of plaster, with a device of tree trunks in their 'lopped branches are hanging shields on which are coats of arms, one being Ogle quartering Bertram; above are the remains of a painting of a naval scene. On the porch of the Jacobean house, built against the castle, is the inscription 'Thomas Middleton, and Dorathy his wife, buidied this house, 1614.' Scattered over the building are many masons' marks.

² *Court of High Comm.* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 16 & n. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, II, 253

³ *Letters of Bishop Cosin*, II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 328

⁴ *Belsay Castle*, by Sir Arthur E. Middleton, bt. Readers are referred to it for a more detailed description.

The plans here given, reproduced from those in *Belsay Castle*, shew two of the floors:—



In 1240 the manor belonged to Richard de Middleton.⁴ On 5 Dec. 1298, letters-patent were dated at Belsay.⁵ On 8 Dec. 1318, there were granted, by the assent of the parliament at York, to John de Crumbewell, and his heirs male, in consideration of his good service and in recompense for land to the value of 100*m.* a year, which the king had promised to him, the manor of Burneton in Emeldon parish, with a moiety of the town of Preston in Northumberland, and a moiety of Belshou, late of John de Middelton, which, as escheats on account of his adherence to the Scots, had fallen into the king's hands.⁶ On the 3 April of the following year, the king having learned that such grant did not extend to the 100*m.* a year, he as a further favour granted Crumbewell all the lands, etc., of the late J. de Middelton in Baumburgh, etc., and in the town of Newcastle, which said land, tenements, etc., were valued at 11*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* a year, and a moiety of 11*lb.* of cumin and one-eighth part of 11*lb.* of pepper in Baumburgh.⁷ On 8 Oct. 1335, the king, from Berwick-on-Tweed, made a grant to John de Stryvelyn in consideration of his having been taken prisoner in the king's service against the Scots, of his having been kept close prisoner by them for a long time, and of his having paid a great sum for his deliverance, as well as of his labours and charges for the king, that the manors of Belsowe and Neweland with all other houses in Belsowe, and other places mentioned, and in Newcastle, which escheated to Edward II. by the adherence of John de Middelton to the Scots in rebellion against him, and are now held for life by John de Crumbewell, and Thomas de Baumburgh, king's clerk, by grant of the said king and the present king, should remain to him and his heirs, to be held by such services as the same were held before they fell into the hands of

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 27 Edward 1, 387

⁶ *Ibid.*, 12 Edward 11, 254

⁷ *Ibid.*, 324. Spearman (notes to Hutchinson's *Northumberland*) says, that on the partition of the lands of Bolam barony, 'it appears as if the Middeltons were descended from Lucy, one of the daughters of de Bolam, and whether the old arms quartered with Middelton are not meant for them. Sir Charles M. Monk thinks them the Striveling arms, and that the estate returned to the family by marriage of the heiress of Striveling not by grant of the crown as Wallis alleges.'



BELSAY CASTLE.

INTERIOR OF GREAT HALL AND ROOM ABOVE LOOKING NORTH.

From a photograph by Mr. J. Worsnop of Rothbury.



Edward II, and a mandate was issued to John de Crumbewell to attorn to John de Stryvelyn touching the services and anything else required.⁸

Amongst other people indebted to William Read, a merchant in Newcastle in 1586, was 'Thomas Middleton of Belsaye,' who owed him 7s. 10d.⁹ By deed of 4 Feb. 33 Eliz. [1591] 'Allexander Hearon of Meldoune, esq.,' granted to Thomas Midletoune and others the manor and town of Meldon in trust.¹⁰ On 22 July, 1629, John Charleton of the Bower, 'a fugitive and notorious theife,' was in Newcastle gaol awaiting trial for stealing a black mare and thirteen sheep from Little Swinburne, the property of Thomas Midleton of Belsoe, and Ellen Charleton of the Bower, for stealing a black mare and twenty-three sheep belonging to the same on 15 July, 1629.¹ In 1628 Thomas Midleton of Belsoe, esq., appears in a list of freeholders in Northumberland, and again in 1638-9.² In 1639, Thomas Midleton, esq., was before the court for 'entertayneing in his house unconformable mynisters.'³ In a letter of vicar Alvey, of Newcastle, to the archbishop of York, he mentioned Mr. Middleton of Belsay and other nonconformists. On 11 Jan, 1640, the archbishop, in a letter to Windebank, enclosing the vicar's, wrote 'that Mr. Middleton of Belsay is a man no better affected to conformity than he should be; he has a private chapel at Belsay where all comers are permitted to preach, and to which the factious people of Newcastle have ordinary recourse when they are disposed to abandon common prayer in their parish churches.'⁴ The Rev. John Thomlinson, in his diary, informs us that on 28 Sept. 1757, 'died at Belsay, Sir William Middleton, bt., M.P. for Northumberland since 1721, and was succeeded by his brother John Lambert Middleton, a corn merchant in London, who had been unfortunate in trade.'⁵

In 9 Edward II [1315], Thomas de Belsowe was steward of the liberty of Tynemouth.⁶

On 8 July, 1516, George Watson, of Belsay, husbandman, and his two sons, sought sanctuary at Durham for striking John Story on the head with a lance at Ingo Crag on the Thursday before the feast of St. John's Nativity, from which he had, within sixteen days, died.⁷

On 22 May, 1549, 'the becon of Muetlawe appoynted by lettres to Sir Roger Fenwick of Bitchfield'; he and Richard Dacre of Belsay had charge of the Mutelaw beacon.⁸

After a vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Middleton for his kindness, seats in the cars were taken, and the journey resumed to

CAPHEATON HALL.⁹

Here the large party was met by Sir John Swinburne, bt., the owner, and Lady Swinburne. The former guided them over the house and pointed out the pieces of most interest in his fine collection of china, and then took them into the wood surrounding the house, and showed them some of the finest trees in it. He then invited them to partake of luncheon in the large dining room, at which Sir John presided, being supported by Mrs. Blair, while lady Swinburne was supported by the

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 9 Edward III (1334-1338), 168

⁹ *Wills and Inv.*, 111, 199

¹⁰ *Cat. of Ancient Deeds*, v, 332, 358

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., I, 158, 161

² *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., II, 320, 323

³ *Court of High Comm.*, 135

⁴ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, 111, 383

⁵ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 202

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Sixth Report, 225b

⁷ *Sanc. Dun. et Bev.* (5 Surt. Soc. publ.), 72

⁸ *Belvoir Papers* (*Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*), I, 37, 38

⁹ For description of last visit of members, see *Proc.*, 2 ser., x, 64

Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton, and by Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries.

At the conclusion of the welcome repast the Rev. C. E. Adamson, in the name of the society, thanked Sir John and Lady Swinburne for their great kindness in receiving the party so hospitably. He recalled the fact that on a former occasion Sir John had shown similar hospitality, and that then also it had been his privilege to return thanks, and that he had remarked that the grandson of the first secretary of the society was speaking to the grandson of the first president. The society was much indebted to Sir John for his interesting notes on the trees in the grounds and on the fine old house.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Sir John said in reply how pleased he was to welcome members to his house. He only regretted that time was so limited that they had to hurry away. He trusted, however, that on some future occasion they would come again and spend more time. He concluded by reading the following notes on the house, etc. :—

'The house was built in 1668 from designs by Robert Trollop, by Sir John Swinburne, the first baronet, who died on the 19 June, 1706, and was buried at Kirkwhelpington. He was the posthumous son of John Swinburne and Anne Blount, and grandson of William Swinburne, who died in 1653, and was buried at Stamfordham; when a child he was secretly sent away abroad, owing to his mother having married one Francis Godfrey, a colonel in Cromwell's army; she, having sons by the latter, was desirous of obtaining the Swinburne estates for them; the boy was, however, seen in a monastery in the Low Countries, whither he had been taken, by a member of the Radclyffe family, afterwards connected with the Swinburnes, who recognised in the child's features a likeness to the Swinburnes. He was brought to England, and in a trial the child, in his evidence, gave a description of the marks on a cat and a punch bowl, which he remembered having seen; these being found to be still in the house, the verdict was given in his favour, and the estates recovered. He married Isabella Lawson, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Lawson of Brough hall, co. York. He was made a baronet by Charles II. in 1660, on account of loyalty and zeal shown for the restoration. A patent of baronetcy was granted by Charles I to his father—John Swinburne—'but through the iniquity of these days, which was hard upon him on that score, the same was never taken out' (Collins, III, 173). The father of the builder of the house was murdered at Meldon, on the 18 February, 1643, by being dragged from his horse and stabbed by Captain John Salkeld of Rock, who was never punished. The hall, as originally built, consisted of a square, now forming the centre portion, the wings having been added during the life of Sir Edward Swinburne, the fifth baronet, who died in 1786, and his son. An old painting of the house shows it with a courtyard in which there are fountains, and surrounded by a high wall on the south side. The principal entrance was on this side, and in the painting the family of the first baronet is seen issuing down the path to meet a party of their neighbours—the Loraines of Kirkharle—who have just arrived at the entrance gates in their family coach, the first private carriage used in this part of the country. The latest alterations in the house were made about 1795, its state at the beginning of this century is shown by the illustration. (See plate facing this page).

The hall, which is enclosed in what might be termed a widely expanded horse shoe, affords good shelter from the north, east, and west. The wood extends to about fifty-three acres, and appears to have



CAPHEATON HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.



PONTELAND 'CASTLE,' NORTHUMBERLAND (see page 70).

From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



been planted about the year 1764. The timber consists principally of beech, sycamore, ash, and silver fir. Many of these trees have splendid boles, the beech running up to a hundred feet and upwards in height, while some of the silver fir attain a height of some twenty to twenty-five feet higher. The tops of three of them afford a landmark for many miles. A silver fir, which was broken in a recent gale, showed, by the rings at the base, an age of about one hundred and forty-two years.

The contract for building the hall, unfortunately, contained a clause allowing the builder all the stone and lead to be taken from the old castle (which stood in what is now the park, a quarter of a mile south east of the present mansion) to be used in constructing the new mansion house. The present owner holds the contract receipted by Robert Trollope for 500*l.*, the cost of the present mansion, which bears the date of 1668. There are several hiding places specially constructed to secret a priest, this being necessary during the time of Catholic persecution.

From the roof of the mansion, in clear weather, to the east, ships can be observed on the ocean abreast of Newbiggen; while, to the south east, the tall chimney at Leadgate, in the county of Durham, is plainly visible.

The present owner, during the last half-century, has collected a quantity of beautiful English china, principally made at Derby in the eighteenth century; and also a rich collection of Oriental bowls.'

The following are a few disconnected notes relating to Capheaton and the Swinburnes:—

In 1242 (?) the prior and convent of Hexham granted to John, son of Richard of East Swinburne, all their land, with the capital house which Richard Fossator formerly held of them, and all their land, with toft and croft, which Sampson de Swyneburne held in the same vill, etc., for which he paid annually 40*s.* 12*d.*, and the services belonging to the land; John de West Swyneburne was one of the witnesses.¹

In 'a breif remembrance of the demeanor of Sir Thomas Percy, knyht,' at the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, the writer said 'he sent certen servauntes of his to one William Swyneborn hous callid Captheton who had certen apparell and other stuf of Sir Raynold Carnabee's . . . the valewe of which was above *ccli.*'; all which his servants took by force 'and so the same was holy by theme convayd to his hows of Prudhowe.'²

Ranold Forster, of Capheaton, gentleman, who married Clara daughter of William Swinburne, made his will on 18 Nov, 1565. many bequests are mentioned in it. He owed Cuthbert Carnaby 2*l.* for a chain of gold, and 5*s.* to the jackmaker.³ Her will is dated 21 July, 1579. William Swinburne, of Capheaton, esq., and John Swinburne, of Capheaton, esq., were in a list of freeholders in 1628.⁴ William Swinburne was, in 1652, sequestered, but not discharged by the parliament. On 14 Oct, he begged examination of his title to a rent charge of 5*l.* a year on Woolsington West close, granted to him by Gilbert Errington in 1622, till he were paid 50*l.* arrears of rent. On 9 May, 1654, the guardian of John Swinburne of Capheaton—'the little lost baronet'—of local story (see p. 80) who

¹ *Hexham Priory*, 11 (46 Surt. Soc. publ.), 100

² *The Priory of Hexham*, 1 (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), cxxxij

³ *Wills and Inv.*, 11, 164. widow, see , 33

⁴ *Arch. Ael.*, 1, 320, 323

was then not more than eleven years old, and whose father died ten years before—petitioned the County Committee in connexion with Gallohill and farm in Bolam, for the County Committee to examine title, etc. His petition was granted, but there is no further record.⁵ This Sir John Swinburne is in a Northumberland list of Roman Catholic recusants of 1677.⁶

In a list of 'The names of the Roman Catholics, etc., in Northumberland in 1715, who refus'd to take the oaths, with the value of their estates transmitted to the Commissioners for forfeited estates,' appear the names of Arthur Radcliffe of Capheaton with a rent of 300*l.*, and Isabel lady Swinburne, estate at 'Kerkweelpington,' in possession of Thomas Hall, 560*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*⁷

In a list in bishop Chandler's handwriting 'of the principal Roman Catholick gentlemen in Northumberland and some others,' Sir John Swinburn, bart., Edward A. Smith his steward, Boumer, farmer, John Clasper, hind to Sir J., Matthew Liddel and John Nevile, and several others,' all of Capheaton are included. A priest named Farmer was kept; he had 'about 50 hearers.'⁸

The Rev. John Thomlinson records in his diary that 'Sir Edward Swinburn, bt., who was born in 1733, died at Capheaton, Oct. 1786, and his son, Sir John Edward Swinburn [the first president of the Society] succeeded.'⁹

The most enjoyable visit concluded with a walk round the gardens, conducted by Sir John Swinburne. Then seats were resumed and a start made for the next stopping place, the little village of

KIRKWEHELPINGTON.

Here the party was met by the Rev. R. Hedley, the vicar, a well-known rose lover, who showed members his fine collection of roses, of which he is so justly proud, he having won many prizes. Then they proceeded to the late twelfth or early thirteenth century church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, of which, for some years, the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, was vicar. After Mr. Hedley had pointed out the chief features of the church, the interesting communion plate and registers were examined on the vestry table. There are many interesting entries in the books, one of them, in 1830, recording the death from scarlet fever of two of the vicar's children, John, aged 11, and Mary, 5 years, with this pathetic note in the margin:

'These two dear children died of scarlet fever, J.H.' They were buried on 27 Sept. 1830. There is the following record, by the vicar, of early harvests, which is worth noting this year, when similar conditions have prevailed: '1826, Memorandum. That all my hay was got in by the 30th of June this year, and that the corn harvest commenced here on the 25th day of July. J.H., vic.'¹⁰

The late Mr. W. S. Hicks, who last restored the church, gave an account to the society on 29 June, 1892, of the discoveries made during the progress of the work, and of the church generally.¹ The com-

⁵ *Royalist Corresp.*, 68, 197, 347. See also *ibid.* 348n for the story of the lost child.

⁶ *Depos. from York Castle*, 227. 'Sir John Swinburne of Capheaton, Bart., was Buried June 23, 1706.' 'Sir William Swinburne [his successor] of Capheaton, was Buried April 17, 1716.'—*Kirkweelpington Register*.

⁷ *The Names, &c., of the Roman Catholics, &c.*, 68, 69. 'Lady Swinburn, widow of Sr John Swinburn of Capheaton, was Buried Janu' 17, 1724-5.'—*Kirkw. Reg.*

⁸ MS. in editor's hands.

⁹ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 277

¹⁰ Dr. Raine wrote, 'the church. . . . is placed upon a sunny elevation in front, and abutting on the west side are the vicarage house and garden, the latter terminated on the S.W. by a rugged precipice, finely fringed with timber, beneath which flows the Wansbeck, that lovely streamlet of which Akenside sung.'

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XVI, 47. Members are referred to the plan of the church.



THE TOWER FROM S.W.



THE SOUTH PORCH.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, KIRKWHELPINGTON.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald



munion plate and bells are described in the *Proceedings* with other notes.² The oldest piece, but without marks, is an early seventeenth century cup. The two bells in the tower are of pre-reformation date; both are inscribed in Lombardics, bearing, one the name of St. Michael, with the name of Robert Watson, who was vicar in 1501, also the bell founders name reversed 'Tomas [illegible] me fecit'; the other the salutation to the Virgin.

The following are a few miscellaneous notes:—

In 19 Edw. II. [1325] John Proketour de Eland and Hugh de Qwelpington were on an inquisition at Felling relating to the manor of Felling.³

At the time of the *Testa de Nevill*, Geoffrey de Ayden held a carucate of land in Whelpington, within the barony of Umfreville, as tenant.⁴

On 28 Oct. 1332, a pardon was granted to Rob. de Shilvyngton of Newcastle, for acquiring in fee from Gilbert de Umframvill, lord of Redesdale, the manor of Est Whelpyngton, held in chief and entering there without licence, and restitution of the same.⁵ On 18 June, 1439, the king granted to Richard de Wydevyll and Jacquetta, duchess of Bedford, his wife, for her life, of a rent of 6*l.* 17*d.* out of lands in co. Northampton, etc., provided they were wholly excluded from any claim against him [the king] for dower accruing to her after the death of the king's uncle, John, duke of Bedford, of and in the town of Gysors, the bailiwick of Whelpyngton, the castle guard of Prodehowe castle, etc.⁶ In 1437 and 1439, 1442 and 1441 Robert Whelpington was a commissioner of peace for Northumberland.⁷

In Oct. 1549, amongst the towns at which horsemen and footmen lay upon the Scottish frontier was Kirk Whelpington; they being under the command of Robert Constable.⁸ At the muster of the Middle March at the Mutelaw on 26 March, 1580, one horseman attended from 'Whelpingetown.'⁹ For the 'stay of the spoiles and murder,' horsemen were sent to several places on the border in Sept. 1583, amongst them being 50 horsemen and 40 footmen to Kirkwhelpington.

On 22 Oct. 1629, Thomas Hogg of Reedsmouth was in Newcastle gaol awaiting trial for stealing 12 sheep belonging to Richard Wadowe of Kirkwhelpington on 2 July, 1629.¹

As regards the church, its rectors and vicars:—

At the time of the old taxation of churches in 1290 of one mark in forty, the rectory of Kirkwhelpington was valued at 68*m.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, the tax being 22*s.* 11*d.* ob. *qu.*² By the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* the value of 'Vic. Whelpington' is given as 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* [30*l.*] 'Busshope of Durham.'³ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1275) gives 'Whelpington or Kirk Whelpington. v. St. Bartholomew,' as a living remaining in charge. 'Prox. episc. 3*s.* 8*d.*, Abb. Newminster propr., Bishop of Durham,' its value 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and yearly tenths 14*s.* 4*d.*

The Oliverian survey, made in 1650, informs us 'That the parish of Whelpington is an impropracion belonging to Sr Edward Radcliff, Baronett, a Papist and Delinquent, and being now under sequestracion is lett wth the Vicaridge at three-score and tenn pounds, the present Incumbent, Mr. Wakefeild, a Preaching Minister.'⁴

In 7 Edward I [1279], Ralph de Essenden acknowledged that he owed *mag.* Robert de Trickingham, parson of Whelpington, and Hugh,

² *Ibid.*, 2 ser., IV, 159

³ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 9n

⁴ *Priory of Hexham*, II, lxxxv

⁵ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, 381

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1436-1441, 438

⁷ *Ibid.*, 588, 1441-46; 476

⁸ *Belvoir Papers*, I, 46

⁹ *Cal. of Border Papers*, I, 20, 110

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., I, 160

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 95

³ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 9

⁴ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., III, 7

parson of Elsdon, 6*l.* 2*s.* In the same year, Adam Cul took refuge in Whelpington church, and acknowledging that he was a thief. abjured the kingdom before the coroner; his chattels were worth 4*s.* 4*d.* 0*b.*, for which the sheriff answered.⁵

In 1334 Edward III granted Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus, licence to assign the advowson and appropriation of the advowson of the church, notwithstanding it was held in chief to Newminster abbey on account of 'the injuries and destructions which our beloved in Christ, the abbot and convent, have suffered by the frequent arrival of the Scots in these parts, coming recently to make war.' For this the monks paid Umfraville 100*l.*, which was borrowed by them from Thomas de Heppescotes, rector of Morpeth, on condition that his soul and the souls of his predecessors, etc., were prayed for in Morpeth church. Adam de Corbrig and Thomas de Horsley were appointed by Umfraville, his attorneys, to deliver seisin.⁶ The king's grant seems somehow to have been set aside as in 1349 Newminster petitioned bishop Hatfield for the same rights in Whelpington church as the monks thought they had already acquired. They said that their house and other buildings had been almost entirely destroyed by fire and other properties reduced to ashes by the Scottish invasions and various wars and depredations so that they could not support the poor. Their goods were diminished by recent pestilence, that they had not sufficient left to maintain their professions, or to rebuild or repair their monastery, etc. Hatfield gave them the appropriation of the church to take effect on the death of the then rector. He reserved to himself the collation to the vicarage, and that the vicar should have a suitable house, etc. He was to have the glebe, except 18 acres, the tithes of hay, wool, lambs, cheese, etc., mortuaries, oblations, and all the altarage, and right to build a water mill, and all other emoluments. The monks to repair the chancel and to find all books and ornaments for the services. At the dissolution the rectory passed into lay hands, and it is now held by Sir John Swinburne, a descendant of the last purchaser in 1799—Sir John E. Swinburne, the first president of this society.

Roger Bertram granted half of Aldworth to Newminster, to the feeding of 100 poor people on St. Katherine's day, giving to each two oatcakes and two herrings at the door of the monastery, and to provide a pittance on the anniversary of the death of *dominus* War, formerly parson of 'Whelpington.'⁷

On 8 Jan, 1341, leave of absence was granted to the rector, Adam de Whelpington de Morpeth for three years on condition that a fit proctor were appointed with sufficient power to answer in synods, etc., and that the people in the meantime should not be defrauded of the divine offices.⁸

On 13 June, 1352, the estate of John de Beryndon as parson of the church of Whelpington was ratified, that he was not to be disturbed hereafter by reason of any right or title the king could claim therein by reason of the lands of Gilbert Dumframvill, earl of Angus, being in his hands, or in the hands of any of the kings that were before him.⁹

In 1359 John Clement *alias* de Brolis, papal chaplain, petitioned the pope, on behalf of Hugh de Arlam, for the church of Whelpington, void by the death of John de Berington so long ago that it had lapsed to the pope, or else for the church of Kirkeland in Carlisle diocese, value 30 marks, void by reason that John de Kirkeley held it together with

⁵ Northumberland Assize Rolls, 288, 348

⁶ *Newm. Cart.*, xii, 82, 83; *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, 36

⁷ *Newm. Cart.*, 108

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 313; Rich. d'Aungerville de Bury, 71

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1350-1354, 297

Ullesleye for a month without dispensation. The petition was granted on 13 kal. Nov. [20 Oct.]¹⁰

In an inventory of 1446 of the prior of Durham, the sum of 20s., was stated to be due to him from the church of Whelpington.¹ In 1464, the prior of Durham received from Whelpington church 20s., as a 'pensio,' and the payment occurs again in 1539.²

At a visitation of 16 Nov. 1501, *dom.* Robert Watson, the vicar, was present, as were Thomas Harte, John Hedle, Thomas Himmers, 'parochiani,' who said all was well. In the certificate of 'all the chauntries,' etc., in Northumberland of 13 Feb. 2 Edward VI [1547], under 'Whelpyngton' appear 'Landes and possessions pertyeyng to the fynding of one Prest within the Paryshe Churche of Whelpington, George Hyndemers, incumbent, of the age of lviii yeres, meanly learned, of honest conversacion and qualytes, having no other lyving than the same. And ther ys no landes solde, etc. Yerely valewe, xlvijs. Plate, none. Goodes, none. Ther are of howselinge people within the same parishe CCCL. And moreover one Watson, clerke, did gyve and graunte certayne landes in Framlington to the sustentacion and fynding of the seyd Preeste, whyche John Fenwyke hathe deteyned to his owne proper use by the space of xxx yeres, and yet dothe deteyne yt, to the yerly valewe of xxs. Elyzabet Fenwyke did asyne by her laste Wyll and Testament to the augmentacion of the stypend of the sayd Preest in redy money xxl.; wherof payd to John Hayl, parcel of the landes by hym layd to morgage for certeyn yeres not yet paste and ther remaneth in the handes of the Vicar and Churchwarden ther xl. Also there ys one acre of lande, founded and ordeyned for the sustentacion and mayntenance of one lyghte in the sayde church of Whelpyngton, by yere xijd.'³

At the synod already referred to, held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 Oct. 1507, both vicar and 'proprietary' of Whelpington were present.⁴

Rauff Gray, clerk, vicar of 'Kyrk Whelpington' is one of the witnesses to the will of 7 Feb. 1571, of Randall Fenwyke, gentleman, who desired to be buried in the 'church off Kyrkharll.'⁵ This Ralph Gray, and Thomas Forrest, the parish clerk, were present at the visitation at Morpeth of 27 Jan. 1577. It is noted that of the few persons of old family among the clergy Ralph Grey was one. At a general chapter held at Morpeth on 29 July, 1578, the task was performed by him, and also by William Hall, rector of Elsdon, and his curate Clement Cockeson.⁶

By will of 23 March, 1582, 'dame Agnes ladie Woddrington, late wife to Sir John Woddrington, late of Woddrington, kt., deceased, gave her sons 'Benwell and Efferam' all her right and term of years in the rectorie or personage of Kirke Whelpington for th' obteyninge of which said lease, there ys remaning in the hands of Mr. John Morlay, 60l.'⁷

On 6 Sep. 1665, 1s., and in Jan. 1666, 2s. 5d. were collected for sufferers from the Great Plague; and on 6 Oct. 1666, 8s. 4d. was collected for the sufferers from the Great Fire of London.⁸

The Rev. John Thomlinson, in his 'Diary,'⁹ writes under date 25 Oct. 1717, 'Mr. Gamble, a clergyman, being very much importuned

¹⁰ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Pet.*, I, 348

¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cccij ² *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 207, 327

³ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxij, lxxxvj ⁴ *Ibid.*, ccccv

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 366 ⁶ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 34, 62, 75, 76

⁷ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 100 ⁸ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, II, 325, 329, 331

⁹ *North Country Diaries*, 87 & n

to ask two persons in the church, who were within the forbidden degrees of marriage, and would not be denyed their request, he com-plied to ask them, and then himself forbid the banns.' The Rev. Francis Gamul was vicar from 1685 to Sept. 1720, when he died.¹ He further writes in his 'Diary' under date 25 Dec. 1718, 'that he was troubled at being on the road that day, prayed that people might not take offence at his example, missed his way, and dark ere he got to Kirkwhelpington, called at Mr. Gammul's for a guide, but could not get one, and he 'shuged us off to a pitifull alehouse—but we deserved all that for travelling now.'²

Mr. Edward Fenwick was inducted Feb. 30, 1720, he was buried at Stamfordham on 24 July, 1734; judging from the entries in the register, he left several children.³

Bishop Chandler, in his visitation notes of 1736, gives :—' V. Whelpington,—Ellison. value 110*l.* Residt. Fam. 172 of which 32 Presb. 14 Papists. A meeting house, Jo. Crosier, Teacher. One C. school Cat. wth Lewis. . . Samt. 4 times ab^t 80 at Easter.'

Nathaniel Ellison was inducted on 2 Dec. 1734, by Mr. Ouston, vicar of Kirkharle.⁹ He was buried 2 March, 1775.⁴ In 1767 he recorded in the register that he had 'built a Pigeon House with conveniences underneath in the garden.' This building 'of lofty construction, erected in the most prominent part of the bottom of the garden, full in view of the windows of the Vicarage House, and a most conspicuous object looking from the Turnpike,' a succeeding vicar states he 'levelled with the ground and rebuilt in the N.W. corner of arden.'

In 1767 Gawen Aynsley of Littleharle gave a mahogany pulpit to the church of Whelpington, and Mrs. Aynsley a Crimson Velvet Cushion.⁵

Amongst the entries in the parish books are the following of some interest :—

On 8 April, 1765, the sum of 12*l.* was 'laid on' for whitening the church, repairing the porch, and putting two windows into the church—the one on the east side of the gallery on the north side of the church, and the other west of the porch.

On 12 April, 1772, 2*s.* 6*d.* was to be paid for the use of the hearse out of the parish, but not for the parishioners 'who may have occasion to have the hearse to bury any of their family in another parish'; in 1781, in addition 3*d.* a mile had to be paid.

In 1782, Matthew Charlton was paid 15*s.* 3*d.* for the stocks, and William Philipson 6*s.* 10*d.* for iron work for them. The same Philipson was paid annually 2*s.* for taking care of the bridge.

In 1788, 5*s.* was received from Sir John Swinburne when his father, Sir Edward, was buried in the church.

In the same year, Widow Trotter paid 2*s.* 6*d.* 'for the Hearse to Scarlet Hall.'

On Easter Tuesday of the same year, it was 'agreed that Mr. [Jeff.] Clarkson [the vicar] be desir'd to enquire of Miss Ellison concerning a Vestry Book belonging to the Parish, which is suppos'd to have been mislaid about the time of Mr. Clayton's succession to the Living.' Subsequently 'Order'd that the Church Wardens do enquire of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Stannington, who was curate to the late Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Ellison at the time of his Death, whether he remembers to whom the Vestry Book... was deliver'd when he left the Parish, and what he knows concerning it.'

¹ 'Mr. Francis Gamull, Vicar of this Parish, was Buried Septem. 30, 1720.' The burials of ten of his children are also recorded—one daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized on 27 May, 1736, and died 28 Dec. 1799. His widow, Mary, was buried on 15 Dec. 1771.—*Kirkwhelpington Register*. At a meeting of the 24 on 15 May, 1777, Betty Gamul was to succeed Isabell Philipson in cleaning the church, and to have the same salary.—*Kirkwhelpington Parish Books*. A daughter Elizabeth had been buried 16 Jan. 1692. Joseph, son of Mr. Gamul, the vicar, was water bailiff of Newcastle, an office of 'great credit & trust,' in which he was succeeded in 1738, by William Aynsley of Little Harle.—Brand's *Newcastle*, 11, 34.

² *North Country Diaries*, 154

³ *Kirkwhelpington Register*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Kirkwhelpington Register*. On 'June 14, 1792, Gawen Aynsley, Esqr. of Little Harle Tower,' was buried: his wife, Alice, died shortly after the gift of the cushion, on 2 Nov. 1767.—*Id.*

In 1792, the legacy left to the poor by the late Gawen Aynsley of Little Harle tower, was distributed.

On 25 March, 1799, 'Ordered that a foot bridge be erected on the Capheaton Church road'; and on 3 Oct. of the same year, 'Ordered that the Churchwardens do cause a foot bridge to be erected over the Wansbeck on the Capheaton Church road, by the direction of the Rev. Thomas Redman [curate], and that the expenses thereof be defrayed by the Parish.'

On 3 June, 1803, 'Ordered that the Roof of the parish Church be taken off, and a new roof of the best Westmorland slate be put on'; and on 2 Oct. 1804, 'Ordered that the sum of sixty pounds be immediately collected for the purpose of defraying the expenses of new roofing and repairing the church, over and above the money received for old lead.' On 8 April, 1806, 'Ordered that the Bells be hung in the tower, and the other repairs completed.'

There are many entries of payments for foulmart and fox heads.

The following are a few extracts from the registers:—

SWINBURNES.—'John, the son of William Swinburne, Esq., of Capheaton, was Baptiz'd July 10, 1698,' and Mary, the daughter, was buried on 13 Oct. 1699. Matthew, a son, 'was born Decem. 5, 1702.' Mary, daughter of Sir John Swinburne, 'was Buried May 10, 1726.' 'Madam Mary Swinburn of Capheaton House, was Buried Xber 10, 1734.' 'Sir John and Lady Swinburne's children that were Born at Capheaton.....enter'd.....at the desire of Lady Swinburne, by Nath. Ellison, vicar, the 30th of January, 1761: John, born 2 July, 1724; Teresa, 6 Dec. 1727; Mary, 13 May, 1729; Edward, 24 Jan. 1733; Isabella, 17 Aug. 1736; and Ellenora, 2 May, 1739. 'Thomas, son of Sir Edward Swinburne of Capheaton, Bart., was Born January 23, 1767.' 'Nov. 5, 1786, Sir Edward Swinburne of Capheaton,' Bart., buried. 'Born June 11, 1783, Edward, son of Sir John and Lady Emilia Elizabeth Swinburne of Capheaton, baptiz'd 1788, July 7'; and on 5 June, 1790, born Elizabeth, their daughter, baptized June 30, 1790, buried September 25, 1790. On April 2, 1797, Charles Henry, born, and baptized 27 April, 1797, and Amelia Elizabeth, born May 9, and baptized 26th, 1798. Born on Oct. 4 and baptized 27, 1799, Frances Elizabeth; and on 23 Dec. 1805, born, and baptized 17 Jan. following, Elizabeth.

AYNSLEYS.—'Gawen Aynsley of Little Harle, Esq., was Buried January 31, 1749.' There are records of baptisms and burials of some of his children.

The baptisms and burials of children of 'the Right Honourable Lord and Lady Charles Aynsley of Little-harle Tower': Charlotte Murray, baptized on 12 May, 1794; John Murray, born 2 June, 1795; 'George Edward Collingwood Aynsley, born Sept. 17, baptized Oct. 10, 1798, 2^d son of the Right Honourable Lord Charles Aynsley (formerly Murray), native of Dunkeld in North Britain, by his wife Alicia Aynsley (formerly Midford), native of Morpeth.' He died Jan. 21, 1799; George Edward Collingwood Murray, born Nov. 17, baptized Nov. 28, in the same year, 3^d son: he died on 5 Dec. following. Athol Keturah Murray, born July 22, baptized Aug. 15 [1801], 2^d daughter; Elizabeth Ann Murray, born Oct. 30, baptized Nov. 27 [1802], 3^d daughter; and Edward Charles Murray, born Dec. 7 and baptized 27 [1805], 4th son.

'John Bland, clerk, vicar of Chollerton, and Isabell Fenwick, widow, of West harle, were married May 13, 1703.'

Catherine Loraine of Capheaton, was Buried Decem. 29, 1721.

'Henry Ogle, in the parish of Bolton, and Elizabeth Newton, in the parish of Whelpington, were married Janua. 13, 1718-9.'

'The Rev. Mr. John Waite of Whelpington, was Buried 10ber 30, 1739.'

'Reynold, the son of Reynold Harle of Capheaton, was Baptized Decem. 19, 1690.' 'Reynold Harle of Capheaton, was Buried July 8, 1717.'

'Mr. John Gastall, Clerk and School Master of Whelpington, was Buried January 1st, 1744-5.'

'Mr. Ralph Bulmore of Capheaton, was Buried October 6, 1762.'

Fenwicks of the Fawns, of West Harle, of Capheaton, and of Whelpington, are recorded as born, baptized, and buried.

Before retaking their seats in the cars, Mr. Hedley was heartily thanked by members for his kindness and courtesy.

Then they took the road over the Ottercaps, past Overacres, with its two fine gateposts of 1720, whilom the seat of Charles Francis Howard, 'descended from an ancient and honourable family,'⁶ to

ELSDON⁷

Thomas Hall of Ottercops, gent., was, in a list of freeholders of Northumberland, of 1628.⁸ On 22 July, 1629, Michael Hall al's Cuzo Hall of Ottercoppes, was in gaol at Newcastle awaiting trial for feloniously stealing 3 kine, the goods of Thomas Fenwick of the Fawnes, on 12 June, 1629. Gabriel Hall held the free forest of Ottercops at the Annunciation of our Lady [25 March] 1618, for which he paid 'a sparrow hawke, or in money iij*d.*'⁹ According to a rental of the principality of Redesdale of 25 Aug. 1618, the Halls then held Overacres.¹

Spearman, in his marginal notes to a copy of Hutchinson's *Northumberland* at Broompark, gives a curious account of Charles Francis Howard of Overacres, and his descendants, but as it is already printed in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. III. 319) members are referred to it. His account of the descent of the estate differs somewhat from the notice in *North Country Diaries*,² in which it is stated 'he [Howard] is said to have married Elizabeth Hall, daughter of William Hall, of Monkridge, and had children, but there are doubts as to their legitimacy. He, by his will of 1 Nov. 1735, gave the manor of Redesdale, the advowson of Elsdon, and his lands there, to Frances, daughter of John Norton of Carlton, Yorkshire.'³

Here is a picture of life in Redesdale in 1283. Alexander de Kyrketon and John de Lythegreynes received a royal commission from Dolwyddelan, on the 24 May of that year, to enquire into an affray which took place at Elsdon, on the complaint of William de Umfravill, who stated that by the king's charter he had a weekly market on Thursdays at his manor of Elsdon, and a three days fair there every year, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholomew, with all liberties and free customs appurtenant, and having made proclamation of the same, and set up a pillory and tumbrel and other things appurtenant, the same were knocked down and carried away and his men illtreated, by Hugh de Monkerigg, Thomas de Herle, Nicolas de Herle, John Rutor, Gilbert le Fevre of la More, William Tulle, Thomas Leyping, Thomas de Red, John de Red, William de Red, Adam de Walnton, Richard Char, John le Fizforester, John son of Humphrey, William le

⁷ An 'Elsdon feast' is 'Curlew Eggs and Heather Broth,' as the proverb says:—

'An' heather broth an' curlew eggs,

Ye'll get for supper there.'—*The Derham Tracts*, II, 356

For accounts of previous visits of members, see *Proc.*, 2 ser., 313, and *ibid.*, VIII, 69-82. See also *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, 242, for notes of communion plate, and *ibid.*, 228, of bell. Among the plate are a cup and cover without marks, but the latter with 1618 incised on it, and a paten of 1754, made by Langlands & Goodrick of Newcastle. The bell was made by Phelps of London, in 1724

⁸ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., I, 319

⁹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., I, 160; II, 328. There are entries in the *Kirkwhelpington Registers* of the Fenwick family of the Fawnes, and of the Halls. Horsley in his 'Materials for the History of Northumberland, 1729-30' (*Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, 37), writes that 'The Halls of Monkridge and Ottercops were formerly also of some note in this country, though their estates were but small; but now the former is possessed by and the latter by Gawen Aynesley of Little Harle, esq.'

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., II, 330

² 118 Surt. Soc. publ., 136 & n; also 139

³ The following records of baptisms and burials of children of Charles Francis Howard, and of the burial of himself, are from the *Elsdon Registers*:—

1718, June 19, Charles son of Charles Francis Howard Esq & Eliz: Hall Baptized May 20th (p. 82)

1721-2, March 18th James son of Charles Howard Esq. of Averacres Buried (p. 89)

1722, July 17th, Wm son of Charles Howard of Overacres Baptized (p. 90)

1723, October 7th, Frances Daugr of Charles Howard of Averacres Esq Baptiz'd (p. 93)

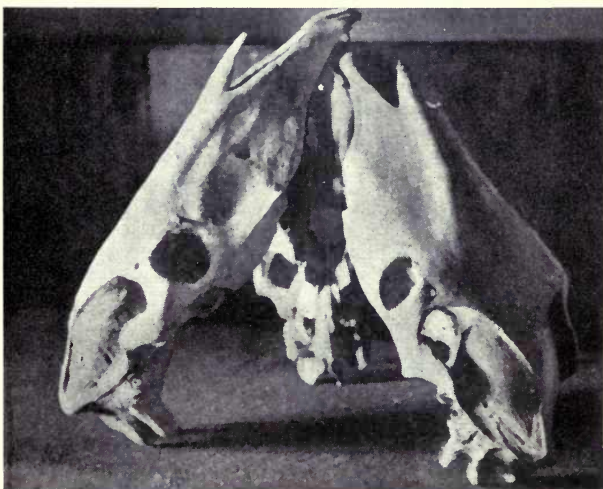
1726, March the 9th, Charles son of Charles Howard of Overacres Esq. Buried

1735, Februr' 22^d, Charles Francis Howard Esq of Overacres Buried (p. 128)



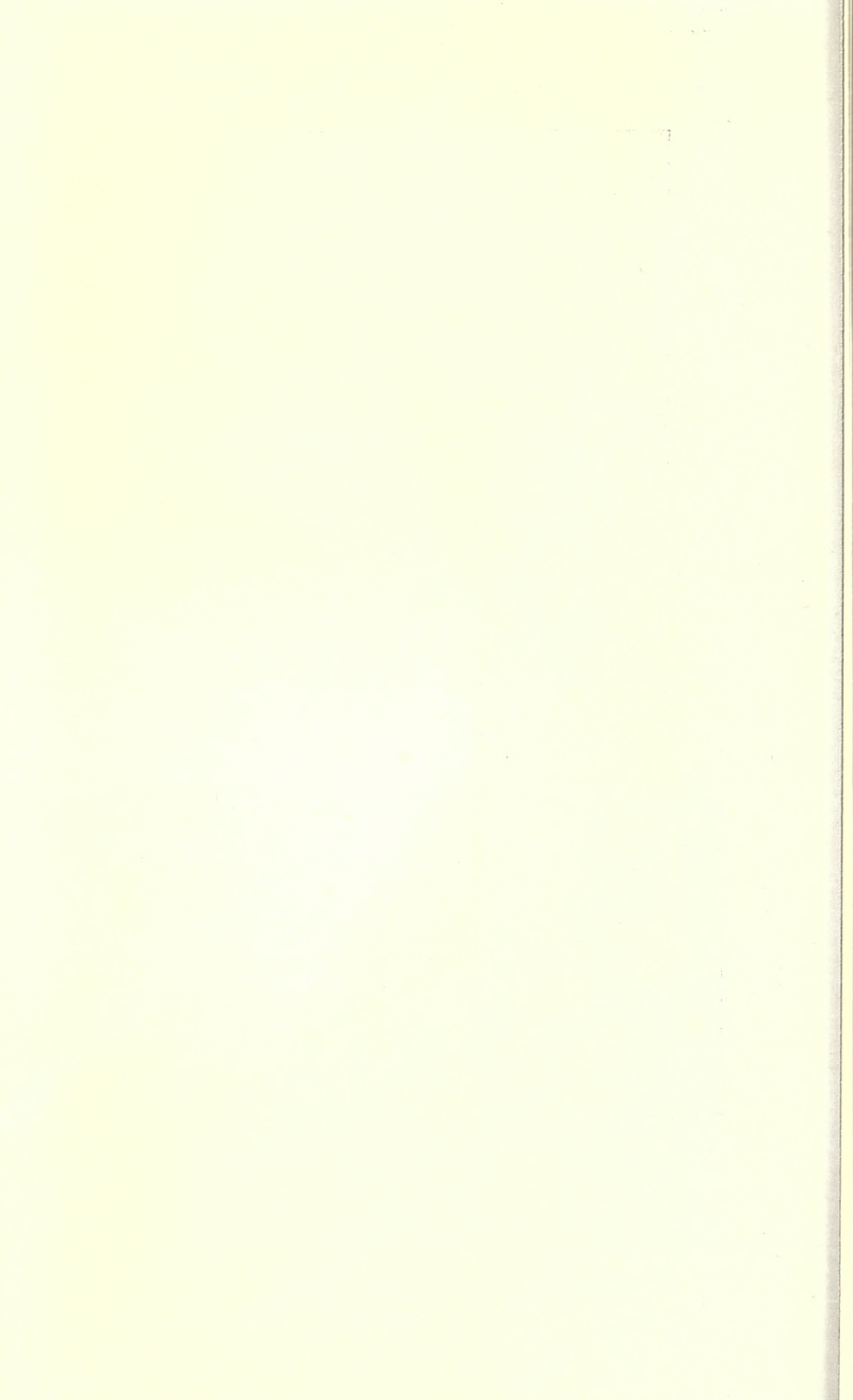
GATE PIERS, OVERACRES.

From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



HORSE SKULLS FOUND IN ELSDON BELFRY.

(See *Proc.* 2 ser. viii., 73).



Pestur the yr. of Elesden, Thomas le Ponder, Richard le Seynur, William le Nywebakere, Robert de Herle, clerk, William Belle, Adam le Forester, William Petite, John Atteyate, Gilbert le Sutere, Robert le Copre, and Alan Belle.⁴ We have no means of explaining the riot; it may have arisen out of some long standing family feud. On 16 May, 1285, another commission was issued from Westminster to John de Kyrkely and Guichard de Charrun, on a complaint by the same in the same matter as before. Men coming to market with wares were prevented from selling and were assaulted and wounded by Gilbert de Umframvill, earl of Anegos, and most of the others already named.⁵

On 9 Oct. 1298, William Russel of Rydesdale was pardoned, for his service in Scotland, for the death of Henry Cressete of Rydesdale and of any outlawry for the same.⁶

On 16 Nov. 1311, Vincent de Ellesdene, amongst others, was accused of driving away 1000 sheep belonging to Richard Horsley, valued at 100*l.* from Alwinton.⁷

On 15 Feb. 1340, Roger de Ellesdon, chaplain, was collated to the hospital of 'Capelforde'.⁸

On 19 Oct. 1344, a commission was issued to John de Stryvelyn, and others, to find by inquisition the whole truth touching a petition to the king on behalf of men of the parishes of the churches of Whelpyngton, Elsdon, etc., setting forth that although for the most part their crops and other goods were burned and destroyed, and their cattle stolen by the Scots, the king's enemies, in their invasion of the realm in 14 Edw. III, the sheriff, nevertheless, by pretext of the king's mandate, required of them the ninth of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs granted to the king in that year by the commonalty after the ancient taxation of the church of each parish, and on that account disturbed them in many ways, and praying that in consideration of their losses by Scottish invasions, he would deal with them as equity and reason demanded in the matter of the ninth.⁹ On the 24th an 'exemplification' was granted at request of Gilbert de Umframvill, earl of Anegos, amongst other things, touching liberties claimed by him in Redesdale, Elsdon, Quelpyngton, etc.¹ On 13 April in the following year, Gilbert de Umframvill obtained licence, for a fine of 60*s.*, to grant in tail to his brother, Robert de Umframvyll, a plot of land and pasture called 'Spithope,' and another plot of land and pasture called 'Nether Redesheved' in Ellesdene and Otreburn, to be held in chief. If Robert died without heir, the plots were to revert to the earl.² On 8 Aug. 1347, he obtained another licence, for a mark, which he had to pay to the clerk to the hanaper for the king, to grant to John de Ellisden a messuage, 60 acres of land, 10 acre of wood, and 50 acres of waste in Ellisden in Redesdale, said to be held in chief, to hold to him and the heirs of his body with reversion to the earl and his heirs, in exchange for a fort (*mota*), 80 acres of land, and 40 acres of waste, in the same town held by the earl.³

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 11 Edward 1, 65

⁵ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 13 Edward 1, 206

⁶ *Ibid.*, 26 Edward 1, 373

⁷ *Ibid.*, 5 Edward 11, 423

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 278; *Rich. d'Aungerville de Bury*, 63. On 28 Aug. 1333, protection was granted for one year for brother William de Staunton, keeper of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Capelford by Norham, and his proctors seeking alms for building and relieving the said house, lately destroyed by the Scots.—*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1330-34, 408. On 24 Oct. 1334, a similar protection was issued to him for the same reason.—*Ibid.*, 1334-1338, 36. And on 18 Nov. 1335, it was granted again for two years for the same object.—*Ibid.*, 177.

¹ *Ibid.*, 355

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1343-45, 409

² *Ibid.*, 451

³ *Ibid.*, 1345-1348, 364

At Elsdon members alighted at the church door, and after inspecting the picturesque church of St. Cuthbert they proceeded to the fifteenth century tower, the ancient residence of the rector, with its barrel-vaulted basement now used as a drawing room. They were met by the Rev. W. E. W. Carr, the rector, who very kindly pointed out all the interesting features, and then they ascended to the leads, from which they obtained a very extensive view, including, at a short distance to the east, the Mote hills—'fine defensive earthworks probably of British origin which are eskers (kaimes) modified into their present form.'⁴ On the west side of the tower is a thirteenth century sculpture of the arms of Umfraville—a cinquefoil within an erle of cross crosslets, supported by two wolves, with a cinquefoil for crest.⁵ In the rectory garden the inscribed tombstone of Roman date which is mentioned in these *Proceedings* (p. 65) was visited under the guidance of the Rev. T. Stephens, vicar of Horsley in Elsdon parish.

The following notes on the tower, etc., had been prepared by Mr. Stephens for this meeting :—

'The opinion seems to be very commonly held that Elsdon tower was originally one of the strongholds of the Umfravilles, lords of the royal franchise of Redesdale, and that, at some period or other, when it was no longer required by its warlike owners, it somehow fell into the hands of the rector, to be held by him and his successors as a glebe house in perpetuity. The late Dr. Robertson gave expression to this view in a paper read by him at our last meeting here in 1888. 'The tower,' he said, 'seems probably to have originally been a country house, or shooting-box, as we now-a-days call it, of the lords of Redesdale, who having their great castles at Harbottle and Prudhoe, would occasionally visit Elsdon to hunt and sport, and also to hold their court leets, and to execute justice on malefactors.'⁶ Thus, without question or inquiry, the doctor voiced the popular idea which, put forth first of all by 'Stephen Oliver' some years before, was then prevalent throughout the district. The scene, as portrayed by that lively and imaginative writer, is so picturesque that I venture without apology to give it in his own words. 'Cedant arma togae,' he said, 'was the notice to quit served upon the warlike tenants of Elsdon tower, when Cheviot hills ceased to be the boundary between two hostile nations. The occupation of the lord of Reeds-dale was gone, for there were no longer wolves in the country, nor enemies of the king to encounter within the four seas; and the Border rider, clad in a rusty steel jack and armed with a long sword, stalked out, and the rector, having on a new cassock and a clean band, walked in, and hung up his goodly beaver in the hall where the former tenant used to hang up his helmet.'⁷ There are occasions, alas not seldom in these days, when we are called upon to give up belief in this or that so-called fact of history or popular tradition, because in the light of modern research, it has been found to be untenable. Even the story of the grant by the Conqueror of the lordship of Redesdale to his relative William Umfraville, otherwise William cum Barba, with the quaint conditions attached thereto—to which Stephen Oliver refers in the words just quoted—has quite recently been discredited.⁸ To give up a story which, like this, has been told by historians over and over again as genuine and authentic, and as such has been received by unnumbered generations of men;

⁴ Lord Avebury, *The Scenery of England*, 65 ⁵ *Priory of Hexham*, II. pref., lxxv

⁶ *Proc.*, ser. 111, p. 318

⁷ Stephen Oliver's *Rambles in Northumberland*, p. 109

⁸ J. Horace Round's *Pedigree and Peerage*, I, 298



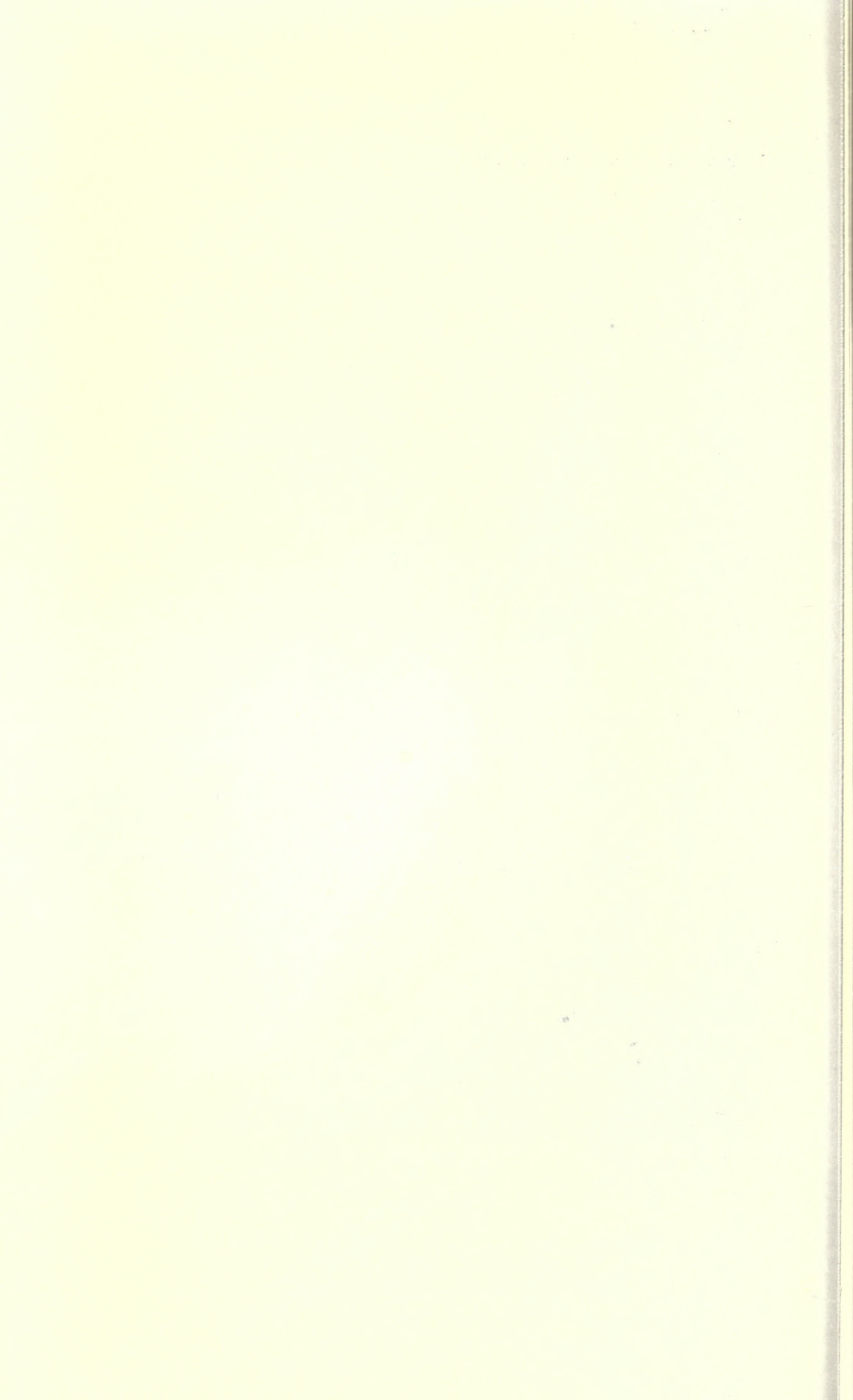
THE CHURCH FROM S.W.



THE TOWER FROM S.W.

ELSDON.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



which has, in fact, by repetition become 'familiar in our mouth as household words,' is hard. But in the instance before us, wherein the story though picturesque as to its details, is so manifestly founded on pure and simple assumption, and is withal so improbable on the face of it, the wonder is that anyone should be found to give credence to it for a moment. The late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, in his 'Border Holds,' gives a roll of Northumbrian fortalices drawn up in 1415, and in it Elsdon tower is entered as being in the possession of the rector. And he says, 'there was nothing very peculiar in a priest occupying a strong tower in those wild times. The rector of Rothbury, and the vicars of Corbridge, Stamfordham, Chatton, Ponteland, and Embleton, appear as owners of fortified parsonages in the same record; and instances occur of clergy in the bishopric obtaining licences to crenellate.' We must, therefore, dismiss from our minds as totally devoid of any foundation in fact—and I have the high authority of Mr. Bates for saying this—the notion that ecclesiastics slipped into these strongholds on their being abandoned by more warlike occupants.⁹

The date assigned to the building of the tower—the beginning of the fifteenth century—exactly coincides with that of the erection of the later portions of the church as we now have it. This fact is significant, and points to the very natural conclusion that both the church, and the former residence of the rector, whatever it may have been, suffered about this time at the hands of the spoiler. And this, I think, is amply borne out by what is recorded in history. The truce between Robert III of Scotland and the deposed king of England expired in 1399, and the Scots, freed from this restraint, and encouraged by their ally the king of France, who deeply resented the treatment which his son-in-law king Richard, had received, and also by the pestilence which then raged in these parts of the kingdom, crossed the Border intent on plunder. They seized on the castle of Wark on the Tweed, which had probably never been re-edified since its previous capture. This they retained for a short time, and entirely dismantled before they abandoned it. Hence they extended their incursions to other parts of the county, meeting with little resistance. I do not find it expressly stated that Elsdon, with its surrounding villages and homesteads, was one of the places thus raided. But seeing it was while the Scots were carrying on their work in the near vicinity that Sir Robert Umfraville fell upon them, routed them at Foulthope Law, and took many prisoners, among whom were Sir Richard Rutherford and his five sons, Sir William Stewart and Sir John Turnbull, who bore the surname of Out-with-the-Sword—it is more than probable. I may mention incidentally that for this achievement the king made Sir Robert Umfraville a knight of the garter, and ever after held him in high estimation.¹

Here then, if I am right in my conclusion, is Elsdon in sore plight. We look back, and in imagination, see the church roofless, and in many places tottering to its fall; the rude dwelling places, thickly clustered around it, a heap of smoking ruins; the people, rendered homeless, seeking shelter where shelter may be found; the whole presenting a picture of desolation utter and complete. Raiding, as we ordinarily understand it, was common enough at this time. But here we see the results of more than a mere predatory expedition. Taken in conjunction with what is related of the previous exploits of these Scottish marauders, the havoc wrought at Elsdon would seem to be part only of an organised plan to over-run and devastate the whole of the country south of the border.

⁹ 'Border Holds' (*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XIV), p. 394

¹ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II, vol. I

It was not long, however, before the town, phoenix-like, arose from its ashes. When all danger of further invasion was passed—we may fix the date approximately as 1400—the people set themselves resolutely to the work of renovation and restoration. The breaches, where they had been made, in the humbler dwellings were soon repaired, being commonly built, as Aeneas Silvius, better known to history as pope Pius II, informs us, without lime, and in the villages roofed with turf, while a cow's hide supplied the place of a door. But with regard to the church and parsonage it was needful to build up both on surer foundations, and with such strength and solidity as to resist all future assaults which might be made on them, and at the same time afford shelter when required for man and beast.

We picture to ourselves the builders, building as the Jews builded the broken down walls of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah, 'each one with his sword by his side.' And amongst those who gave material help in the work was doubtless Sir Robert Umfraville, the lord of the franchise. He was the last of his family who ruled in Redesdale, though not the least of them, in high martial deeds and celebrity of name. As a leader in border fight and foray he gained, by the prowess he displayed in his various marauding expeditions, the quaint and appropriate surname of Robin Mend-Market. For the spoil he obtained on these occasions, when brought into Northumberland, had the popular effect of lowering the prices of provisions. Yet Harding represents him as mild and gentle by nature :—

A better lord, I trow, God never yet sent
Into the north, of all good sapience ;
Ne so helply with knightly diligence.'

It is recorded of him that, in 1429, he founded a chantry in the chapel of Farnacres for two chaplains to do divine service therein 'pour le bon estat' of Cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham, and of himself and dame Isabella his wife, during their lives, and after their decease, for their own souls, the souls of Henry the fourth and fifth, kings of England, and for all Christian souls departed to the mercy of God. He died in 1436. To him Elsdon tower, designed from the first for the use and behoof of the rector and his successors, owes its erection. The shield on the southern battlement bearing the Umfraville arms—a *cinquefoil in an orle of eight cross crosslets*—and the name subjoined—*Robertus dominus de Rede*—gives witness to this. And whilst the heads of several of the families of lesser note within the district were giving ready and unsparing help towards the rebuilding and enlarging of the church—notably those of the Andersons and Hedleys, who built the transepts or 'porches' so called locally, which still bear their names—it is not likely that Sir Robert Umfraville, a loyal and devoted son of the church, and one of her most generous benefactors, would be behind-hand in this work also.²

Elsdon, which included Redesdale, sent to the muster of 30 Henry VIII [1538] 'besides all the foot theues 168, 185 men able with horse and harness.'³

Amongst the Middle March bills of 12 March, 1589-90, is one of Percevell Elsdoun of the Mote, upon Philip Rotherford and others.

² Surtees's *Durham*, p. 244
³ See these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, 313, for the account of the church by Dr. Robertson; see also *ibid.*, 228, 242, for notes on the communion plate and bells. The registers have been published by the society. For description of Mote hills with plan, see these *Proc.*, 2 ser., VIII, 70, 71

⁴ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., IV, 204

for receiving twenty-four kye and oxen, and a horse worth 3*l.* sterling, at Michaelmas, 1587.⁵ The name of Michael Elsdon of the Mote, yeoman, occurs in a list of freeholders in Northumberland in 1628.⁶ The names of William Hickson of Otterburn and William Browne of Elsdon appear in a list of 20 June, 1674, of Northumbrian recusants.⁷

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to the church, rectors, etc., supplementary to those that have already appeared in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. III and VIII):—

In the 'antiqua taxa' the rectory of Ellisden is valued at 136*m.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, the tax being 45*s.* 5*d.*, and the portion of R. de Northmand, the vicar, in the same, 10*m.*, and the tax 3*s.* 4*d.*⁸ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1276) gives it as 'a living remaining in charge. Prox. Episc. 10*s.* 8*d.* Frances Mitford, 1673. Jo. Douglas esq., and Charles Waite, 1715. Mrs. Howard, 1742. Earl of Northumberland, 1765. The yearly tenths, 2*l.*' Elishaw hospital, which is in the wide parish, is valued in the king's books at 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the yearly tenths 1*s.* 4*d.*⁹

About 1200 William, clerk of Etheldune [Elsdon?] is witness to a charter.¹ On 6 nones [2d] Oct. 1295, a dispensation was granted by the pope, at the king's request, to his clerk Walter de Langelton, deacon and papal chaplain, to hold certain benefices in the diocese of Durham, to resign churches, etc., including Elsdon, to accept others, to retain the benefices he held for two years, and to resign them and accept others, and with the king's leave to come to the pope.² On the 5 ides [9th] Nov. 1313, the vicar of Kirkharle and the parish chaplain of Elsdon were, amongst others, on a commission relative to the state of Corbridge vicarage. In the same year, in an account of tenths granted for one year to the bishop by the clergy, the rector of Elsdon appears for 4*l.* 19*s.* *ob.* for the whole year.³ Sir Robert de Dunelm, a monk and collector of the tenths conceded by the clergy to Richard, bishop of Durham, in the first year of his consecration, had collected 9*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* *ob.* from the rector of Elsdon.⁴

On 2 Dec. 1501, the church of Elsdon and the hospital of Elishaw were both 'visited.'⁵ At the synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507, the rector of Elsdon and the master of Ellyshaw hospital were both amongst those present.

By his will of 6 Feb. 1594-5, John Hall of 'Otterburne within the liberties of Ridsdale,' desired to be buried in Elsdon church. Amongst the bequests is one to his son 'Pallace'; he gave to Margerio, his daughter, the lease 'of the personage of Elsdon,' which he had of 'Sir Clement Coxon.' Amongst the witnesses are 'Edward Cherleton of Hesleside,' Sir Clement Coxon, parson of Elsdon [1581-1613] and George Hall, the parish clerk of Elsdon.⁶

In a letter of 7 May, 1616, to archbishop Abbot, Mr. William Morton, a strong puritan (who in 1656 became vicar of Newcastle) wrote 'verie shortly Mr. Smaithwait, parson of Elsdon [1613-1624]

⁵ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 360

⁷ *Depos. from York Castle*, 206

⁶ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., II, 319

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 95

⁹ 'At Elishaw there has been an old chappel.'—*Inedited Contributions*, 36. On the 4 Oct. 1341, John Wawayn was collated to the hospital of Hleschagh' on the resignation of Thomas Lestine, the last master, in exchange for the prebend of Bires in Auckland collegiate church, and Lestine at the same time was collated to Bires.—*Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 407

¹ 'Brumell Charters' (*Arch. Ael.*), XIII, 115

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg., Pap. Letters*, I, 559

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 488, 465

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cvij

⁵ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xi

⁶ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 255

who knowes al Rodger's [Widdrington] plots and courses . . . who hath the brains of the Northumberland serpent in his hed, wil bee with your grace.'⁷

On 7 May, 1660, some men with swords and pistols, broke into the rectory at Elsdon a little before midnight. They 'shot off a pistoll, and did come into the lodging parlour, where he [Jeremiah Nelson, minister of Ellesden (died 1673)] and his wife lyes, and did threaten him often that if he would not give them his money presently they would kill him, and one of them said often "kill Baal's preist," and they tooke away a purse and bag and money in it.' The rector had the day before [6 May] made a deposition 'that John Shield, quaker, did disturb him on the 27th [April] in the pulpit, and on Monday last he did deny the Holy Scriptures contained in the Bible to be the Word of God.'⁸

Dr. John Thomlinson, in his 'Diary,' wrote under date 20 Nov. 1717, 'went to Elsdon, marryed Christopher Little and Mrs. Mitford⁹ at their entreaty—she dissatisfied her sisters should be there—Robert Snowdon was unmannerly—slipt in before me to dance with the bride for garter, though I importuned him, and she desired it.' She was daughter of the rector, William Mitford [1674-1715].¹⁰

Hugh Farrington was rector from 1715 to 1739. He and his brother divided their father's sermons between them. His wife, Jane, was daughter of Nathaniel Ellison of Newcastle.¹

The Rev. Charles Dodgson, rector [1761-1765, when he became bishop of Ossory], could not endure its winter temperature. 'I lay,' he writes, 'in the parlour between two beds to keep me from being frozen to death for, as we keep open house, the winds enter from every quarter, and are apt to creep into bed to one.' It is remarked that 'we have a very imperfect idea of the state of the clergy in the seventeenth century.' From a letter written about 1750 by the rector we learn that his parish was even then in a deplorable condition.²

Of another well-known rector, Louis Dutens [1765] a Frenchman, many well-known stories are told, referring to his imperfect English. The parishioners, on his appointment, were very dissatisfied, and on his first coming amongst them his appearance confirmed their dislike. Clamorous opposition arose after his first sermon, all declaring that they did not understand a single word, and a petition to the bishop was prepared. Although well informed of what was taking place, the rector appeared not to be, but mixed freely with the parishioners, and in going his rounds he invited some of them to dine at the rectory. When they arrived he expressed surprise at seeing them, as he said he had no reason to expect the honour of a visit. One bolder than the others warmly suggested that he had asked them to dinner. 'Oh yes, my ferry goot frint, I did invite you, and you, and you to my dine, but you all say, effery one of you say, you no understand one wort I speak. Oh, ho, ferry goot, when I preach you from my pulpit you no understand my speak, but when I invite you to my goot dine you ferry well understand.' The joke,

⁷ *The Household Books of Lord William Howard* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 430

⁸ *Depos. from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 84 & n

⁹ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 92

¹⁰ The rector, William Mitford [1673-1715], enters in register: 'My Daughter, Isabell Mitford, was born the 9th of September, 1693.' '1717, 9ber 21, Chris: Little of Rothbury p'ish, & Isabell Mitford of this p'ish, Married Licence.'—*Registers of Elsdon*, 81

¹ *North Country Diaries*, 69 & n, 125n

² *The Denham Tracts*, II, 356. See also the long and amusing letter recording his miseries, *Proc.*, 2 ser., VIII, 76.

was, however, followed by an excellent dinner. Dutens was in Rome when Scipio's tomb on the Appian way was discovered, and the objects found in it scattered. The gold ring with intaglio, now in the Alnwick castle collection, known as Scipio's ring, was given by the pope at the time to M. Dutens. It passed from him to the earl of Northumberland, the patron of the living, to which he presented Dutens.

After thanking Mr. Carr, a few more minutes were spent at the church. Taking a passing glance at the Mote hills,³ and the pinfold and cockpits on the village green, the return stage of the journey was begun by a drive over the hill direct to Raylees, where the New-castle turnpike was rejoined. Thence over the Ottercaps, past Kirk-whelpington, to

LITTLE HARLE TOWER.

Here the large party was most kindly received and welcomed by Mr. George Anderson, the hospitable owner, and Mrs. Anderson. A bountiful supply of tea, cakes and fruit was set out in the large hall. When all had finished, Mr. Anderson guided the party over the house. Then they were shown the old pele, which had been cleared of its covering of ivy since the last visit of members, disclosing an arched doorway on its east side at the basement level.

Little Harle was a 'manor of Prudhoe barony.' It belonged to John de Fenwick in 1551; and in 1567 to William Aynsley, whose heiress in 1793 married the Hon^{ble} Charles Lord Murray, youngest son of the duke of Athol, who took the name of Aynsley.⁴

A few notes of Little Harle have been printed in these *Proceedings*,⁵ and the following are additional to them:—

In 7 Edward I [1279], the sheriff answered for the chattels of Elena of Little Harle to the value of 2s. 2d. ob.; this sum being for the goods of Elena, a fugitive, the sheriff paid. Richard Messor of Little Harle, with others, accused of many thefts, took flight and was outlawed. His goods were worth 22s. 8d. ob.⁶

Spearman thus speaks of Little Harle in his notes:—'In 1365 Sir Robert de Harle, kt., son and heir of William Harle, died seized of a moiety of the barony of Bolbec, viz., Bywell,' etc., 'William, baron of Greystock, son and heir of Ralph, lord Greystock, gave to Robert de Harle a moiety of Shotleyshire in exchange for a moiety of Ayden.'⁷ In 1568 John Fenwick was seized of the manor of Little Harle. In the same year Robert Aynsley of West Shaftoe, son and heir of William, married the daughter and heir of John Fenwick of Little Harle. William Aynsley, of Shaftoe, married Dorothy, daughter of Guy Delaval of Horton.⁸

In the time of the Civil War it would appear that Edward Grey of Morpeth, who held lands in Little Harle, and the Fenwicks, took the side of the king. In 1646 the former petitioned for the discharge of his estate from sequestration or for leave to compound; an estate at Little Harle, worth 70*l.* a year is mentioned. On 31 Jan. following his petition was dismissed.⁸

On 15 June, 1652, Edward, Katherine, and Francis, children of Randal Fenwick of Little Harle, begged from Parliament speedy

³ '1693 April 15 Mark Potts of Carrick who was slain on the Mote Hills was Buryed.'—*Elsdon Reg.* As the vicar of Horsley says in his *Parish Magazine* (Oct. 1890), 'What a wide field for conjecture does this short and simple announcement open out to us!' and much more.

⁴ Hodgson, *Beauties of England and Wales*, XI, 178

⁵ 2 ser., X, 63

⁶ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 342, 382, 341

⁷ ? Angerton, *Newm. Cart.*, 296

⁸ *Royalist Compos.*, 216-218

allowance of rent charge of 5*l.* each, purchased for them in 1640. On 18 Nov. on a report of the lands sequestered as belonging to Edward Grey, a papist in arms, the annuity of Katherine Fenwick was allowed, but as the other two were in Paris their claim was disallowed, and only to be allowed on a certificate that they were being brought up as protestants.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson thanked Mr. and Mrs. Anderson for their great kindness and hospitality, which they duly acknowledged, and then while some of the party took the cars, most of them crossed the park and fields, to the church at

KIRKHARLE,

the only ancient one in the old diocese of Durham, bearing the name of St. Wilfrid.²

As on the occasion of the last visit, the Revd. F. W. Barker kindly met the party and said a few words about the church. He also showed in the vestry the communion plate, and registers in which are some interesting entries. Amongst the communion plate are a cup and plate made by Francis Batty of Newcastle in 1721. The bell was cast in 1732.⁴

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1272) gives it as a 'living remaining in charge. Pro. Episc. 1*s.* 8*d.* Abb. de Atba Landa, propr. Sir Thomas Loraine, bart., 1669. Marmaduke Theakston, gent., v.h.v. 1726. Sir William Loraine, bart., 1771. 5*l.* 10*s.* certified value. Yearly tenths 6*s.* 10*d.*'

The vicar of 'Kyrkeharle' was present at a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on the 4 Oct. 1507.²

In Wm. Grene's survey of 'Blancheland nuper Monasterium' one item is 'Kirkharl rectoria. Item the parsonage ther, with all maner of tythes and oblacons thereunto belonging over and above the vicars porcons and other charges, late in the handes of the house, and is worth by year 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*'³

Hugh de Bolbek held in capite of the king, Kyrkherle, with other places, by five knights' fees. Otuerus de Insula held Thorneton and many other places and two carucates of land in Kyrkeherle by a knight's fee and a fourth part of a fee. The heirs of John, son of Robert, held Kyrkeherle, except the before mentioned two carucates, by a fourth part of a knight's fee.⁴

In 40 Henry III [1256], on the octaves of Easter, at Newcastle, John de Ridale, son of Hawysia de Newenham, on her petition, granted to William de Rodewood for ever 400 acres of land in Kirkharle, being all that land which Alan de Wgalton and Adam, son of Geoffrey, lately held there, at the rent of one pound of cumin or two ponce, at the feast of St. Cuthbert and services therefor.⁵ In 7 Edw. I [1279] Adam de a Halle of Kirkharle, accused of many robberies, took flight and was outlawed. His goods were worth 3*s.*, for which the sheriff answered.⁶

On 22 June, 1313, a writ was issued against John, vicar of Kirkharle, to answer a claim of Walter de Kokeshowe, executor of the will of Richard de Cokeshowe, for the return of 8*l.* which he unjustly detained, as he said. The sheriff reported that John was a clerk and had not the lay fee in his shrievalty where he could be summoned.⁷

John de Rydale granted to William de Redmershill, chaplain, land in

² *Priory of Hexham*, I (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), 10n. See *Proc.* for Sept., 1889 (2 ser., IV, 167), for notes of church. See also *Ibid.*, 61, for account of last meeting at Kirkharle.

³ See *Proceedings*, 2 ser., IV, 167

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, ccccv

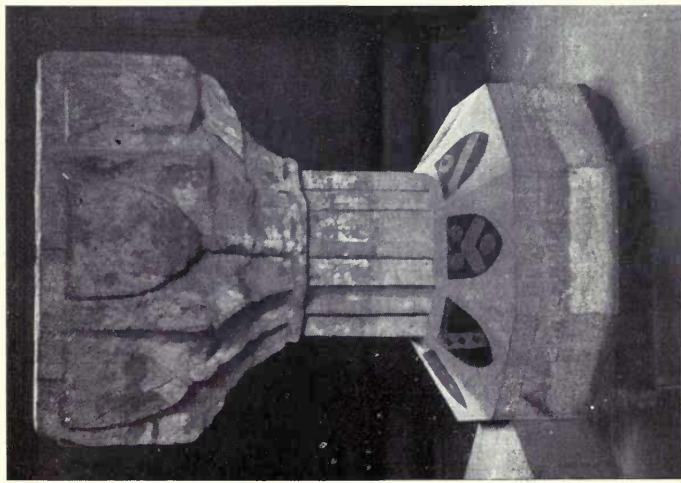
⁵ R. R. V. *Augment*, Misc. books, no. 399, p. 238, *Monasteries paper surveys*

⁶ *Newminster Cartulary* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 286, 287

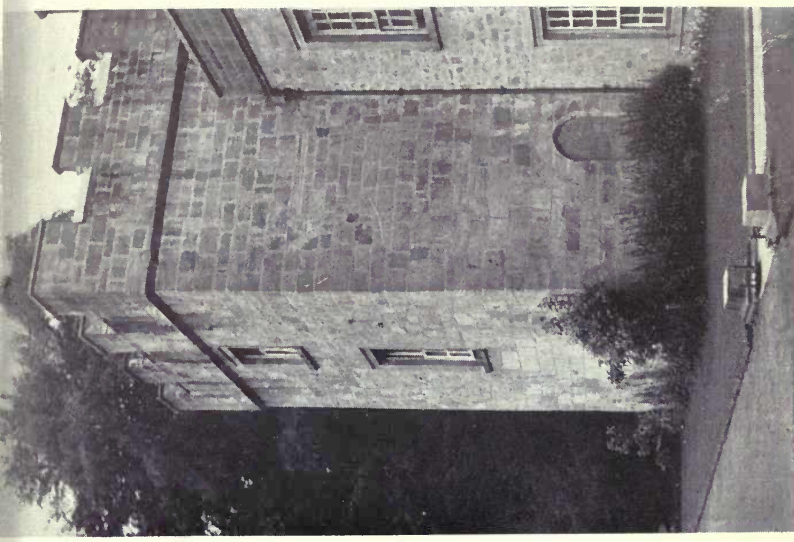
⁷ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 403

Ibid., 342

Reg. Pal. Dun., II, 957



FONT IN KIRKHARLE CHURCH
FORMERLY IN ALL SAINTS CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.
(The brass plates of arms in the base are modern).



LITTLE HARLE TOWER (see page 95).



New Pendemore which Hugh de Herle gave to him in free marriage with Ysmania his daughter, and if he could not warrant it then he would give him of his lands in Kirkharle.⁸ On 11 Nov. 1313, a William de Herle is witness to a grant of lands in Leicestershire. About 1325 *dom.* William de Herle held half a fee in Adderston owing homage, fidelity, castle ward, etc. On 18 Sep. 1328, he is a witness to a grant of John de Clavering relating to Warkworth castle, etc.⁹ On 27 July, 1327 a Robert de Herle was granted a general pardon. On 26 April, 1332, the same man, apparently, received protection on going beyond seas on the king's service.¹ This Robert de Herle was governor of Calais, and there are many references to him in the Patent Rolls. He appears to have been connected more particularly with Shropshire and thereabouts.

On 4 July, 1336, a licence was granted for the alienation in mortmain by Wm. de Herle, of 100s. of land and rent, of whomsoever and where-soever held, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St. Wilfrid, Kirke Herle, for his good estate in life, for his soul after death, and for the souls of the faithful departed.²

On 10 May, 1339, Sir William de Herle presented Alan de Heppescotes to Bolam church. In 1340 Thomas, son of Peter de Hotham was ordained sub-deacon at Durham to the title of 5 marks from William de Herle. Johanna, wife of William, son of William de Kyrkhorle, held as dower lands in Gillingham. Robert Hanslap was ordained sub-deacon in 1344 to the title of 5 marks from Robert de Herle.³

William de Herll, who died in 1346, is in the list of benefactors to Newminster.⁴ Gilbert de Herle and Mariota his wife held a moiety of Bywell by a knight's fee.⁵

On 1 July, 1348, the king granted Robert de Herle one hundred pounds as a recompense for the ransom of William de Vaux of Scotland, chivaler, a prisoner of war taken at the battle of Durham.⁶ On 1 October of the same year the king, having lately granted licence for the alienation in mortmain by William de Herle of land or rent, whether held of the king or of others, to the value of 100s. yearly, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the church of St. Wilfrid, Kirkharle, for his soul; and his son and heir, Robert de Herle, petitioned that William having died before he had given effect to it he might assign in mortmain to the abbot and convent of Blauncheland a moiety of Heddon which was held in chief, of the value of 12*m.* yearly, to find a canon of the abbey as chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church, which is appropriated to the abbey, for the souls of William, Margaret, sometime his wife, and their ancestors and heirs; such chaplain to dwell always with the vicar of the church, a canon of the same abbey; and the king granted the petition.⁷ On 2 Feb. 1350, the king granted to Robert de Herle an annuity of 100*l.* at the exchequer, for his fee until he had provided for him an equivalent of land or rent for his life because he had stayed with the king with ten men at arms—himself and one other knight, and eight esquires.⁸ On 12 Oct. following Robert de Herle, chivaler, had letters nominating, on going abroad, Adam de Rotheleye and Simon Pakeman as his attorneys for one year.⁹ Sir Robert de

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, 222

⁹ *Percy Chartulary* (117 Surt. Soc. publ.), 430, 435, 264

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, 161; 1330-1334, 276

² *Ibid.*, 303

³ *Reg. Pal. Dum.*, II, 232, 204; III, 284, 285; II, 145

⁴ *Newm. Cart.*, 304

⁵ *Ibid.*, 287

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, Edward III, 1348-1350, 110

⁷ *Ibid.*, 208

⁸ *Ibid.*, 492

⁹ *Ibid.*, 572

Herle, and two others, on 9 May, 1355, acknowledged that they owed Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, 1200 marks to be levied from their lands in Northumberland.¹

In 1351 Nicholas de Herle applied to the pope for a plenary indulgence for forty persons to be named in the papal chancery. It was granted, but for ten persons only, on 18 kal. July [16th June] following.²

An inquisition of 12 Jan. 1357, taken at Newcastle, of felonies in Tynedale, the jurors said that Richard de Wardle of Little Harle clandestinely stole 2 cows and 1 stot of the value of 20 shillings of the goods of Sir Robert de Herle of Kirkherle, on Monday, next before the feast of St. Martin in winter [Nov. 4] 1353.³

Kirkharle sent 11 men able with horse and harness, and 21 having neither horse nor harness to the Northumberland musters of 1538 [30 Hen. VIII].⁴

On 29 Nov. 1558, 'Roger Eryngton of Wallyke' made 'Randell Fenyke of Kirkherll,' one of his supervisors.⁵

Spearman, in his notes already referred to, stated that in '10 Eliz. [1568], Robert Loraine was seised of and in the manor of Kirkharle with the church glebe there and lands in Fenwick. In 35 Eliz. [1593] William Loraine held the manor and divers lands and messuages; he died on 15 Oct. of that year. In 14 Charles I. [1639] Thomas Lorraine son and heir of Robert, held Kirkharle, Grantles, and Trewit.' Sir Thomas Loraine first bt., died on 10 Jan. 1717-8, leaving fourteen sons and five daughters. The second baronet was Sir William Loraine [1658-1743]. He was the first to employ 'Capability' Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener, who was born at Kirkharle.⁶ The Rev. John Thomlinson, in his diary under date 11 Aug. 1718, remarked that 'he was a curious man in gardening and planting.'

On 3 Oct. 1902, Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine, a descendant of the Loraines of Kirkharle, executed a deed poll declaring his proper armorial bearings to be *quarterly sable and argent a plain cross quarterly counter changed*, the family motto being *Lauro scutoque resurgo*.⁷ The following short notes from the document may be of some interest. He sets out that his ancestor Edward Loraine was settled at Kirkharle before the College of Arms existed, and quarterings of Strother, Lyham, and Wallington, were brought in by marriage. That at an inquisition held in Newcastle castle on 11 Jan. 1511, Robert Loraine (II) is described as 'Robertus Loren, armiger';⁷ he was descendant of the last mentioned Edward, through Robert Loraine (I) whose murder in 1483 is commemorated by the memorial standing on the site of the cross at Kirkharle. Robert Loraine (III) was seated at Kirkharle in 1575 but the record of his arms at Flower's visitation was neglected as were many others in Northumberland. An inquisition was held at Morpeth after the death of 'Wilhelmus Loraine nuper de Kirkharle armiger,' his son. In 1615 Robert (IV) was seated at Kirkharle, and his pedigree and arms should have been recorded at St. George's visitation, but no record was made. At the inquisition of 3 June, 1618, at Morpeth, after his death, he is styled 'Robertus Lorreyne of Kirkharle armiger.' His son Thomas (I) was buried in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, Thomas (II) was created a baronet in 1664, Sir John Borough, kt., gave William the younger, uncle of Sir Thomas, new arms on 17 Feb.

¹ *Percy Chartulary* (117 Surt. Soc. publ.), 346n (from *Close Rolls*, 210 m. 27d.)

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg., Pap. Pet.*, I, 210

³ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., III, 16

⁴ *Ibid.*, IV, 203

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, III, 16

⁶ *North Country Diaries*, 129n, 131 & n

⁷ 'Rob'te lorell, Esquer, lord of Kirkhall,' in will of 14 Feb. 1562-3.—*Wills and Inv.*, I, 201

1639, and at that time he was 23 years old, and tenant for life of Offer-ton. The later arms were given at Dugdale's visitation as the arms of Loraine of Kirkharle. Sir Thomas Loraine, first baronet, signed the pedigree with later arms attached at such visitation, yet his will, now at Durham, is sealed with the earlier arms, and since the lifetime of the first baronet all who have followed have used the traditional arms, and not the later arms which were entered in the visitation book on Sir John Borough's sole authority. And as the officers of arms 'appeared not to be possessed of any powers enabling them to cancel the arms and substitute the traditional coat, he therefore, notified by the deed poll to all and sundry that as he and his ancestors had long used, he would, in future, continue to use the arms of his forefathers.

After thanks had been conveyed to Mr. Barker, the vicar, who, as on the previous occasion, so kindly received the visitors, the party again set off for the last place named in the day's programme, the secluded church of St. Andrew at

BOLAM,

of which Mr. W. H. Knowles gave a short description. The legless effigy, which had stood for so many years in a niche at the east end of the south aisle has now been placed on its back on a stone base on the floor, not far from the wall, the old blue paint which covered it being first removed. Instead of being as suggested by Wallis, and other historians, the effigy of one of the Bolans, recent research had definitely shewn it to be that of Robert de Reymes, who became possessed of half of Bolam barony *circa* 1295, and was the first of that family in Northumberland. The change has been made at the cost of Mr. F. Raimes of Stockton, who, with his two sons, was of the party.

As the church has been fully described in these *Proceedings* members are referred to it, so there is no need to say more here.⁸

On 18 Oct, 1294, protection was granted by the king for a year to many persons who had given him a moiety of their benefices and goods. Amongst them were William de Thorny, parson of Horton, and William de Middelton, parson of Bolam.⁹ On 2 May, 1304, licence was granted by the king, at the instance of Henry de Percy, the king's kinsman, and in consideration of his service in Scotland, for Robert de Reymes to enfeoff Lucy de Diveliston of a moiety of the manor of Bolam, which is held in chief, for her to re-enfeoff Robert, and Matilda his wife and his heirs, notwithstanding that it appeared by an inquisition *ad quod damnium*, made by master Richard de Hauering, king's clerk, oscheator this side Trent, that if Robert should die leaving Matilda and an heir under age, the king would lose the custody of two parts of the moiety during the heir's minority.¹

On 16 May, 1354, a pardon was granted, for 8 marks paid to the king, to Hugh de Raymes for acquiring in fee from Robert, son of Robert de Raymes, two tofts and 400 acres of pasture in Lighton and a moiety of the manors of Bolam and Aydene, held in chief, and entering thereon without licence; and licence for him to retain same.² On 22 Oct. 1355, a licence was granted for the alienation in mortmain by Robert de Herle to the abbot and convent of Blauncheland of the advowson of the church of Bolam, said to be held in chief, to find chantries and other works of piety in the abbey for the souls of William de Herle and the faithful departed.³

⁸ *Proceedings*, 3 ser., 111, 266

Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 22 Edw. I, 120.

¹ *Ibid.*, 32 Edward I, 231

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1354-1355, 43

³ *Ibid.*, 289

In 1430 the abbot of Blanchland paid the prior of Durham for the parish church of Bolam at Pentecost and Martinmas, 6s. 8d.⁴

The names of Walter de Bolun and Gilbert de Bolun are inscribed in the *Liber Vitae* which, before the Dissolution, lay on the high altar at Durham.⁵

In Cosin's List of 'Roman Catholics, etc., with their lands,' etc., of 1715, the lands of Roger Fenwick of Bolham were worth 125*l.* a year.⁶

Members entered the cars for the last time, and made their way in a glorious evening to the Central Station, Newcastle, which they reached at about 9-15, all well pleased with their day's outing, the day having been one of the hottest of this wonderful summer.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

PONTELAND.

In a fine made at Easter 46 Hen. II [1262], before the justices itinerant, between Peter de Montfort and Roger Bertram of Mitford, of a messuage and two oxgangs of land, etc., in Punteylaunde and the advowson of the church there, and of the chapel of Melneburne, when Roger acknowledged the messuage, advowsons, etc., to be the right of Peter, saving to Roger the chantry of his chapel in his capital messuage of Punteylaunde, to be held of Roger and his heirs for ever at the rent of a penny, and Peter gave to Roger one sparrow hawk.⁷

BELSAY.

In 1315 Thomas de Belsowe was one of the bailiffs of bishop Antony Bek in Wermuth.⁸

The view of the castle, made about 1728 by the brothers Buck, shews at the west side a plain square building, which has since disappeared; the annexed plate of it is taken from the original copper-plate belonging to the society.

KIRKWHELPINGTON.

On 19 Dec. 1312, the parish chaplain of Whelpington was on an inquisition relating to the vicarage of Bywell St. Peter. On 3 kal. Oct. [29 Sept.], 1313, he was on another inquisition relative to the presentation to Knaresdale church. On 10 kal. Sept. [23 Aug.], 1315, *dom.* Hugh, rector of Qwhelpington, was on an inquisition touching the church of Bedlington, as was also John de Caldeton, chaplain of Qwhelpington. On 5 ides [9th] Sept. following, *dom.* Hugh, the rector, was on another touching the right of presentation to Bywell St. Andrews; again on 17 kal. Dec. [15 Nov.] concerning the vicarage of Corbrig, and on 19 kal. Sept. [14 Aug.] relating to the vicarage of Edlingham.⁹

Robert de Welpyngton received the first tonsure on 3 Dec. 1335, from John, bishop of Carlisle.¹

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 77

⁵ 13 Surt. Soc. publ., 81

⁶ *The Names of Roman Catholics, and others, who refus'd to take the Oath... to king George*, 86 & 87

⁷ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 414

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1097, 1106

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 337, 440; II, 782, 726, 759, 820

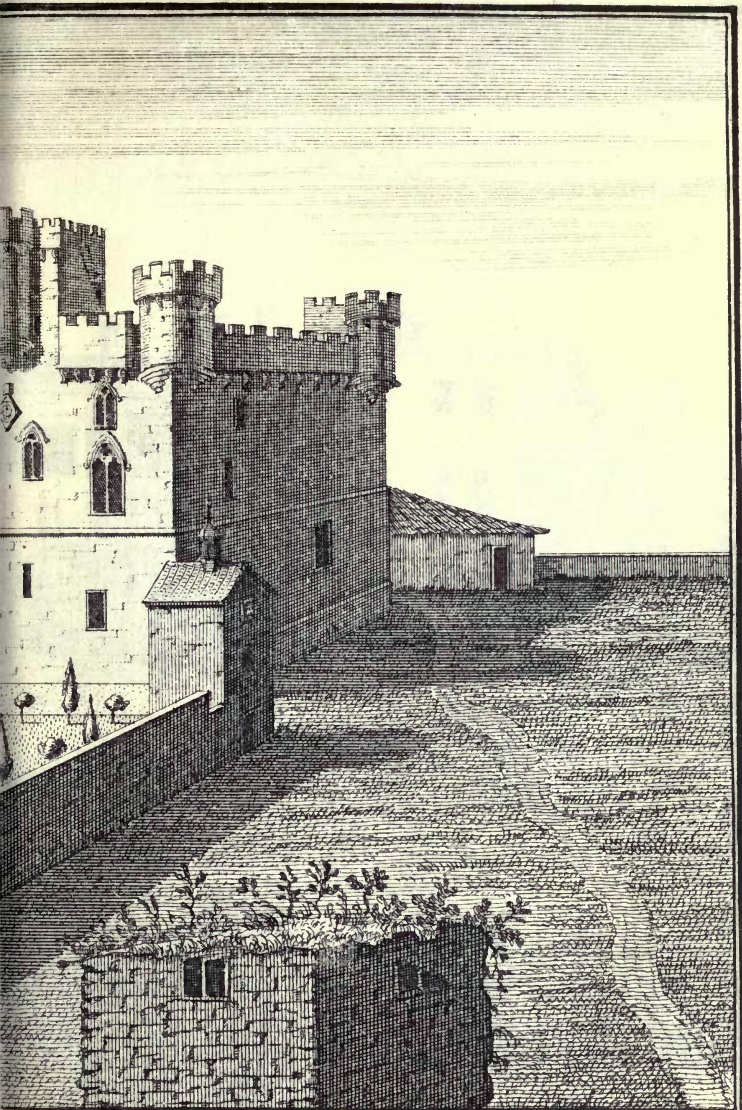
¹ *Ibid.*, III, 167

CORRECTIONS.

P. 64, line 20, for 'north' read 'north-west': and line 7 from bottom, for 'wear' read 'River Wear.'

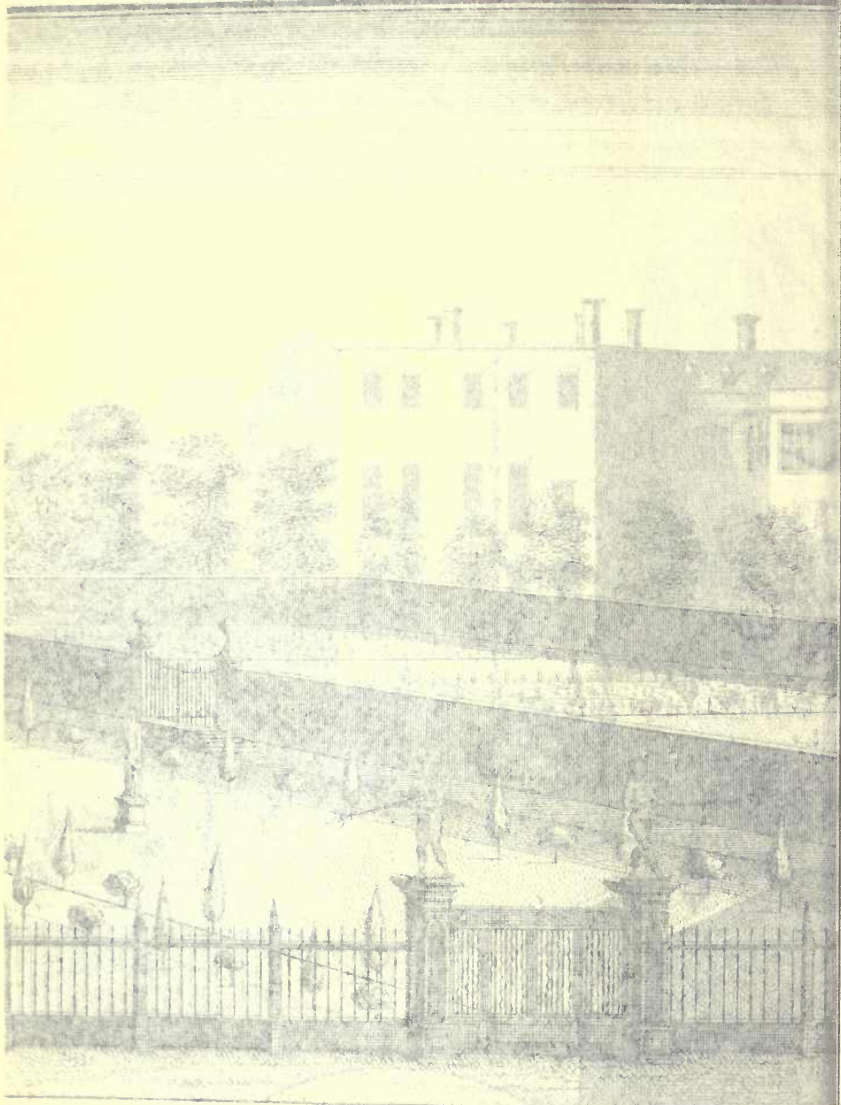
P. 68, line 34, for '2723-4' read '1723-4.'

100
THUMBERLAND.



has been long the Inheritance of the
Middletons, and is now in Possession of
John Bar. Esq.

IN THE SOUTH WEST CORNER



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P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 9

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of August, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Professor Haverfield, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

P. Newbold, B.A., Assistant Lecturer in Archaeology, Armstrong College, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the July meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Johnston :—*Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland*, no. 31.

From the Catholic Record Society :—*The Seventh Report*, 1911.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for August, 1911.

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4 ser. I, ii.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXIX, sec. C, nos. 5 and 6.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LXII.

From the Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie :—*Aarbøger*, xxv (1910), and *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, II, i.

From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A.—*Memoirs*, v, nos. 1 and 2.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, IX, i.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Bulletins*, 44 and 51.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Magazine*, xxvii to xxxvi (36 parts in all); *Abstracts of the Inquisitions post Mortem relating to Wiltshire*, Henry III, parts i to vii; Charles I, parts ii to viii; Edward III, parts i and ii; *Catalogue of Library and Appendix I and II*; also *Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Society*.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xli, ii.

From the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, 1911, no. 2.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxv, iv; *Notes and Queries*, 83-86; and *The Roman Era in Britain*, by John Ward, F.S.A. (Antiquary's Books).

It is a slab of local stone broken at the top, and now measuring 28 ins. in width, and 33 ins. in height; it bears an inscription of four lines, which is perfect save for one letter in line 1, and two letters at the beginning of line 2. I exhibit a measured drawing of it made by Mr. Collingwood of University College, Oxford, one of our younger helpers, from which the illustration has been reduced.



BARATES TOMBSTONE, CORSTOPITUM (½).

The text is

d.] m .rathes Palmorenius vexila(r)ius vixit anos [sic] lxxviii. 'To the memory of .rathes, a Palmyrene [from Palmyra in the Syrian desert], standard-bearer, aged 68.' *D.M.* is, of course, the abbreviation for *Dis manibus*; *Palmorenius, vexilarius* with one *l*, *anos* with one *n*, are merely instances of bad spelling.

It is interesting to find at Corbridge (where two well-known altars had already indicated the presence of men from the Levant, worshippers of Astarte and the Tyrian Heracles), a man from an even more eastern part of the Roman Empire. But perhaps the interest of our stone does not end with this. There is already one Palmyrene known on Tyneside from a Roman inscription. He set up at South Shields a magnificent sepulchral monument to his British wife, Regina, of the Catavellaunian

tribe, a monument which is now one of the chief distinctions of the very interesting collection of Roman antiquities in the South Shields museum. This Palmyrene's name was Barates, and I feel no very great doubt that he is the same man as the Palmyrene of our new inscription. It is hardly likely that there would be in this far northern region two Palmyrenes, each with a name ending in *-rates*. According, I supply—conjecturally, but not without reason—the letters BA at the beginning of our second line, and I conclude that Barates of Palmyra was a soldier and indeed under-officer (*vexillarius*) in the Roman army, stationed at South Shields; that there he buried his British wife with Oriental magnificence; finally, that after he had grown old and presumably retired, he settled and died at Corstopitum. There he was given a far plainer tombstone than that which, years before, he had set up to his wife. I may mention another discovery on which I came this morning, a piece of glass with a figure of a fish scratched upon it. Five antiquaries out of six would regard the fish as a symbol of Christianity. I fear that I personally doubt this.”¹

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Prof. Haverfield.

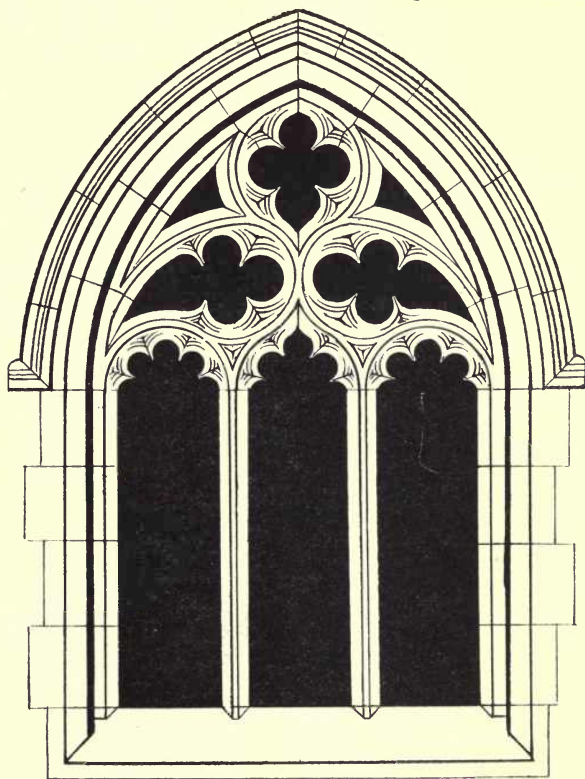
WYCLIFFE, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

The following interesting note by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., vicar of Witton-le-Wear, was read:—

“I give a few notes as to Wycliffe, which may serve to point out the interesting nature of the place. Whitaker says, and perhaps correctly, that the name describes the situation accurately, viz., ‘the cliff by the water’; but Wycliffe church and parsonage alone are by the water side, the cliff being opposite, while they are in a deep hollow. There is no village, only a house and mill close to the church and rectory. There is a well-painted portrait of the ‘Reformer,’ in the house, painted, as is said, by Sir Antonio à More, which cannot be earlier than the time of Edward VI, and may, perhaps, have been taken from some MS. illumination. All the engravings, I think, are taken from it. The features are very striking, and individualistic, but that he was a native of the place is not in the least degree likely. There was, indeed, a family of good birth in it, to the last of whom is an interesting brass in the church, a youth of 14, who died in 1610. They were always, however, called, like the place itself, both now and of old, Wycliffe; whereas John Wiclif, *haereticus*, as Leland styles him, perhaps more correctly than Whitaker, ‘the morning star of the Reformation,’ is, and always was, known as Wick-lif. But to me, and many others, what he was like, and where he came from, or what he said or did, are of very slender interest indeed. What I, and many, if not most, of your society, will be interested in is the fabric, and lovely situation of the church itself. As may be supposed, from the small area and

¹ The following letter appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of 16 Sept., 1911, from Mr. R. H. Forster:—“In examining the space immediately to the south of the ‘forum,’ we have to day found two large and important Roman sculptured slabs. One shows a carving in relief of a vine, with leaves and bunches of grapes, growing out of a two-handled cup; the stone is complete, and the design seems to have been continued over an adjoining slab, which may yet be found. The other is a heavy slab, measuring about six feet by three, with a pelta or Amazon shield at either end. The central panel bears the following inscription, in good, bold lettering:—SOLI INVICTO | VEXILLATIO | LEG VI VIC P F F | SVB CVRA SEX | CALPVRNI AGRICO | LAE LEG AVG PR PR, *i.e.*, Soli invicto vexillatio legionis sextae victricis piae fidelis fecit sub cura Sexti Calpurnii Agricolaee legati Augusti pro praetore (erected to the invincible sungod by a detachment of the Sixth Legion, the victorious, pious, and faithful, under the superintendence of Sextus Calpurnius Agricola, imperial legate and propraetor). The first line has been partially erased, but the reading is clear. The peltae are held by the hands of two figures, which must have appeared on adjoining slabs—possibly they were winged victories. Calpurnius Agricola appears to have been Governor of Britain about A.D. 162-165.”

population of the parish, it is not a large, though a singularly interesting and picturesque building. Originally an aisleless structure of about the middle of the thirteenth century, when the first rude and speculative attempts were being made at what afterwards developed into tracery, that is, piercing the solid tympana of grouped lancets, with holes of some sort, it consisted simply of nave, chancel, and south porch, with low walls, and high pitched roofs. Part of the west gable of the nave still remains, though the roofs themselves have given place to nearly flat fifteenth century ones. And the west, and south west windows of the nave, of three broad lancet lights under an enclosing



WINDOW, WYCLIFFE CHURCH.

arch, are left to show us what the original character of the place was like. The porch, chancel arch and two small two-light windows, one to the north west and the other to the north east of the arch, also remain, of the same date and character; all a little rude, but massive simple, solemn, and unpretentious. Then nearly a century afterwards the east window of the chancel of five lights was inserted in place of whatever was there before, and five windows of three lights each were introduced, three to the south of the chancel, and two to the south of the nave, east of the porch. They are all of the same pattern, and date

from about 1340-50. The tracery and heads of the lights still retain the original and contemporary glass, among which the three Persons of the Holy Trinity are the most remarkable and perfect. The little two-light window in the north west corner of the chancel, of earlier date, is filled with glass of some 80 or 90 years ago, perhaps earlier still, with a trailing pattern of ivy leaves running through all the diamond-shaped quarries, and charged with two shields of arms, one, *or, with chevron gules*, of the most magnificent colouring, and another, I think Warren, *chequée, or and azure*. All the glass is, doubtless, from the York workshops. There is also an incised Tees marble grave cover of the fifteenth century priest with an inscription, a quondam rector, and another, in relief, built up in the south wall of the nave to a woman, with lettering inlaid in lead, and the most beautiful floriated cross of fleur-de-lis I think I ever saw. The situation of the place is one of the utmost quietude and beauty, truly 'an abode of ancient peace,' and the approach to it, from the south east especially, one of the most romantic loveliness. You enter the walk through the wood at a farm house at Ovington, and it is at the top of the high and precipitous bank of the Tees at the most charming reach of its course, between Whorlton and Winston. I walked on the hitherto untrodden corresponding edge on the Durham side, rather more than a year ago, in early June, and was delighted with the experience. It was a warm day, with brilliant sunshine, and fleecy clouds in a bright blue sky. All the hawthorn, honeysuckle, and chestnuts were in full bloom, and the air was luscious with perfume. I came to a point where the cliff was about a hundred feet in height and quite precipitous, indeed overhanging the river, which was swirling away below, 'o'er solid sheets of marble grey,' as Scott says, and a grand old oak with strong, snake-like roots clinging on to the bare rock into the crevices of which they anchored themselves in the most marvellous fashion. It was a scene never to be forgotten. But the walk I have mentioned, on the Yorkshire side through the wood, is one of continuous beauty for half, or three quarters of a mile, and ends in a swift descent with the charming old fane of Wycliffe nestling peacefully at the bottom. Such are the main, if simple, outlines of the place as I remember it, and I should be much surprised if the members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries would not enjoy it as much as I did."

NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS, WEARDALE.

Mr. W. M. Egglestone, of Stanhope, sent the following note and drawings:—

"Since the publication of my notes and drawings of Neolithic flint implements found at Rookhope, Wear-dale, in 3 series, vol. IV, p. 205, six more flint implements have been found at this recently dis-



Fig. 1.

covered Neolithic settlement, so recently as July 10th of this year. These were found by Mr. T. H. Adamson near the smelt mill chimney. Fig. 1 is an interesting and beautiful implement, it is drawn natural size, and is in width, from wing to wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Its colour is dark grey, slightly blotched with white spots, and is clean, and looks as if it had only been chipped into shape the other day. The cutting edge is very sharp all round, the point to each wing. It has been intended by its maker or owner to fit it to a wooden haft, or into a piece of deer horn. The tang has a blunt edge on both sides. The underside is fairly plain, and shows no sign of chipping or secondary work. In Sir John Evan's *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, page 156, is figured a war-axe of the Gaveoë Indians, Brazil, in the British Museum and it is also figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2 ser., vol. 1, p. 102, of half circle or half moon shape, with a central tang thonged on to a handle, but this axe looks like a ground stone axe, having a cutting edge true to the circle, but the idea and shape suggests that the Weardale implement is a war-axe of flint chipped to shape as near as possible to the circular line. Fig. 2 is a brown flint scraper or knife, with a very sharp edge, the back of

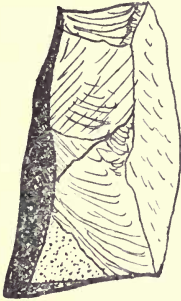


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

the knife being fairly thick. The other four of the batch were not of any importance. Fig. 3, natural size, is a flint flake beautifully shaped and fairly sharp all around it, showing secondary chipping around the edges. It was found in the same locality on the 3rd of the present month (July, 1911), by Mr. John Dixon, and given to Mr. Adamson. The thicker end is dark grey in colour, and the smaller very light grey. Evidently it has been exposed to the weather and got bleached."

Thanks were voted to Dr. Hodgson and Mr. Egglestone for their notes.

MISCELLANEA.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

A writer in the *Ancestor* (No. 9, April, 1904, p. 221) dealing with the right of the owner of a coat of arms to transfer the same to assignees, gives the following :—

1568. George Bullock, 'late Gonner over the Companye of the Ordinarye Gonners,' of Berwick-on-Tweed, made his will on 13 June, 1568. By it he granted and freely gave to his son-in-law, Rowland Johnson, gentleman, 'the Mr. Mayson and Surveyor of the Quenes Majestes workes there; an armes, whiche ys two speres, the one broken

and the other hole, with certayne moore-cockes standinge in a sheilde, which sheilde ys th' one halfe blacke and the other half blew; the helmet blew, mantyled white and black, with twoe yellow tassells lyke gold at the ends; which armes was wonne by the sayde George Bullocke xxviijth yeares sence [the Scotch war], of a Scottishe gentelman, one of the house of Cockburne. And nowe the sayde George Bullocke by that his sayde last will and testamente dothe frelye gyve and surrender over the same armes unto his sayde sonne-in-lawe for to gyve or use yt in everye condicion as lardgelye and as amplye as the sayde George Bullock might or owghte to have gyven yt in his lyfe time.' (Mus. Brit. Ad. Ch 19. 882. See also *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 1891, p. 326, where the document is printed in full by W. de Gray Birch).



HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING CHURCH (see p. 45 *et seq.*)

On 30 July, 1315, the jury in the case of an accident at Houghton-le-Spring—William de Newbotel, *dom.* William, parish chaplain of Houghton, *dom.* William, the chaplain, and others—gave their verdict. They unanimously said that John Sayer, a parishioner, took refuge in the church, on account of the coming of the Scots, and ascended the tower above the bells to the top, where he sat awhile; in descending he accidentally fell and died, without violence from any Scot or any other man. He fell on the frame-work of a bell, which alone was polluted by his blood, neither church nor tower being polluted, so that there was no need to abstain from the divine offices in the church, etc.¹

¹ *Letters from Northern Registers* (Rolls ed.), 249, 250.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 10

An afternoon meeting of the society was held at
CORSTOPITUM,
on Wednesday, the sixth day of September, 1911.

Members assembled at Corbridge railway station at 3 p.m., on the arrival of the 2-12 train from Newcastle, and proceeded direct to Lloyds bank in Corbridge where they, in batches of six, were shown the fine collection of 159 Roman gold coins (*aurei*) discovered in a bronze jug on 4 Sept. while excavating on the site of the buried town.¹ The hoard had been arranged in flat top-glazed cases by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, and they were described by him and prof. Haverfield. These comprise coins of the following emperors and members of the imperial house;—Nero, 10; Galba, 3; Otho, 3; Vitellius and his father, 1; Vespasian, 15; Titus, 11; Domitian, 5; Trajan, 45; Trajan and his father, 1; Marciana, 1; Trajan and Hadrian, 1; Hadrian, 35; Sabina, 3; Aelius, 1; Antoninus Pius, 12; Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius, 1; Faustina the elder, 7; Marcus Aurelius, 4. On the following day two stray gold coins were found, namely, one of Domitian and one of Trajan;² the latter, in all probability, belong to the hoard. A curious feature of the hoard is that it contains no coins of Domitian as emperor, or of Nerva. The latest coin in point of date, is one dating to the twenty-second year of the tribunician power of Antoninus Pius, *i.e.*, A.D. 159. It may usefully be compared with the hoard found at or near (*Vindobala*) Rudchester in 1766, which contained eighteen gold and four hundred and eighty-five silver coins, the latest coin dating to the year 166.³

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Forster and prof. Haverfield have remarked that this hoard of *aurei* is the largest find yet recorded in Britain, with the exception of the Cleve Prior hoard, found, but never properly recorded, nearly 100 years ago.

Amongst members and friends present, in addition to Prof. Haverfield, a vice-president of the society, and Mr. H. H. E. Craster, were Dr. Squire of Sunderland; Mrs. R. Blair of Harton; Dr. J. R. Baumgartner and the Misses Baumgartner, of Newcastle; Mr. R. C. Oliver and Mr. Matheson, of Morpeth; Dr., Mrs., and Miss Laws, Mr. H. Soden Bird, Mr. R. S. Nisbet (treasurer), Mr. Wm. Phillipson, Prof. and Mrs. Hearnshaw, Mr. M. Mackey, Mr. Geo. Weddle, Mr. John Weddle, and Mr. W. H. Knowles, all of Newcastle; the Rev. F. G. J. Robinson, rector of Castle Eden; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of

¹ In 1201 king John, when he had come to Exildesham, and had heard that at Corbridge treasure had been hidden away, he caused diggings to be made there, but found nothing but marked stones, brass, iron, and lead.—Leland, *Coll.* II, 212.

² This coin has Trajan's forum on the reverse.

³ The small hoard of 12 *aurei* and some 200 or more *denarii* found at South Shields in the seventies is of the same period.

Houghton-le-Spring; Mr. A. T. Flagg and Miss Flagg, Westoe; Mrs. Willans of Gosforth; Mr. W. I. Armstrong of Hexham; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; Mr. H. T. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland; Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon, and Mrs. George Bell of Westoe; Mrs. Cook of Corbridge; Dr. Cruickshanks; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mitcalf of Tynemouth; Mr. Higginbottom of Gosforth; Mr. N. Temperley of Gateshead; the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis and Mr. Guy Ellis of Bothal-haugh; Canon Lonsdale, vicar of Corbridge; Mr. Fred. Maling; Mr. and Mrs. Richardson of Willington; Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., V.P., of Hexham; Mr. R. Blair and Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, secretaries of the society; and many others.

After the coins had been inspected, members proceeded on foot to the site of the excavations, where Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., under whose superintendence, for several years, the excavations have been made, conducted the party to a specially levelled space on the top of a large heap in the centre of the present year's excavations. This heap, he explained, covered the line of the main east and west street—the same street which they had seen in front of the granaries—which appeared to extend beyond the area excavated, and possibly ran westwards, linking up with the Stanegate. Like the portion farther to the east, the street here showed the levels of three periods, with corresponding drains or gutters. At the extreme west of the excavations was the line of the Watling street²—the main road northwards from the bridge—south of the east and west street, no satisfactory indication of this road had been found, but that part of the field had at one time been divided into allotment gardens, and probably much of the metalling had been removed. To the north of the east and west street a road had been found and traced to the northern limit of the reserved area; it was only about sixteen feet wide, as compared with the thirty-seven feet found at the foot of the slope in 1907; but as much of the traffic would turn aside into *Corstopitum*, a narrower road to the north was to be expected.

On either side of the east and west street was a series of long narrow sites, usually divided by a narrow space with an open stone gutter. On the south these sites had been occupied by rough buildings, apparently of an industrial character, or perhaps there might have been shops or houses on the street front, with workshops occupying the rest of the premises; one of the buildings contained a small smith's furnace.

The sites to the north were more puzzling. Some had been, at least partially, covered by buildings, but others seemed to have been open spaces, the latter description applied particularly to the site on which the gold coins were found, and there was no evidence of any occupation later than the date when the bronze jug containing the coins came into the place whence it was exhumed. To the north of these sites was another east and west street—a continuation of the street to the north of the granaries, but beyond that no foundations had been yet discovered; this corresponded with the adjoining area to the east, which was explored in 1909.

After visiting a portion of the Watling street, where the surface and side-gutters had been cleared, the party proceeded to the east side of the great building on site XI, and examined the stretch where both the inner and the outer walls have been overthrown. Here a considerable quantity of earth has been removed since last year, and

² In a charter of 1391, of bishop Antony Bek, to Walter de Burton, waste land is mentioned in Wytemore, co. Durham, bounded on the east by 'Wattelingstrete.'—*Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1187.

additional evidence obtained that the clay and cobble foundations, on which the lowest masonry course rested, had been deliberately cut away; the stones had then been dislodged, and in many cases completely overturned. When and by whom this was done was still uncertain, but Mr. Forster expressed a decided opinion that the destruction was deliberate and malicious, and thought that it was probably carried out in Roman times, possibly during some disaster in the second half of the second century.

With the exception of the coins little of importance had been discovered. Amongst the discoveries, however, is the interesting tombstone, used as a paving slab, of Barates the Palmyrene, whose wife Regina, a Briton, was buried, aged 30, at South Shields, as recorded on her very ornate tombstone, found in the cemetery of the Roman camp there, and now to be seen in the entrance hall of the public library at South Shields. The wife's tomb has been noted with an illustration in *Arch. Ael.* 2 ser. x, 239, and a notice of the Corbridge stone, by prof. Haverfield appears in these *Proceedings* (p. 103). Two small sculptured panels have also been exhumed—one a seated Mercury, the other 'possibly a sepulchral fragment recording a woman's burial'—and one or two rude stone heads. A fairly large number of first and second century *denarii* have turned up in the excavation of the long low buildings, and a large quantity of oyster shells. Since last year a more commodious building has been erected for the preservation of the objects found, and the ancient granaries have been repaired.

After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Forster had, by acclamation, been accorded, members separated.

MISCELLANEA.

HOWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. H. H. E. Craster, F.S.A., thus writes:—'I enclose an extract from the *Patent Rolls* of Edward II. in case you care to print it in the *Proceedings*. It is noticed in vol. II. of the *County History* under Howick, but is not printed, and is of interest as being the grant by which the Greys first came to be possessed of property in Howick.' The following is the document referred to:—

1319, 17 May.—Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis quod in parlamento nostro nuper apud Ebor' convocato, de assensu prelatorum comitum baronum et aliorum procerum regni nostri tunc ibidem existencium, pro bono et laudabili ac diutino servicio quod dilectus et fidelis noster Thomas de Gray nobis in guerra nostra Socie hactenus impendit et impendet infuturum, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Thome centum et octo acras terre et octo acras prati cum pertinenciis in Howyk juxta Alnewyk in comitatu Northumbrie, que fuerunt Johannis Mautaleit qui Scotis inimicis et rebellibus nostris contra nos nuper adhesit, et que ratione inimicie et rebellionis ipsius Johannis ad manus nostras tanquam escaeta nostra devenerunt, que etiam tempore pacis valere solebant per annum septem libras decem solidos et octo denarios, sicut per inquisitionem inde de mandato nostro factam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est comperitum; habendas et tenendas eidem Thome et heredibus suis imperpetuum faciendo ante nobis et aliis servicia que de eisdem terra et prato debebantur antequam ad manus nostras devenerunt imperpetuum, salvo jure cujuslibet. Concessimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Thome quod sex terre husbondorum cum pertinenciis in dicta villa de Howyk quas Cristiana Mautaleit mater predicti Johannis

tenet in dotem de hereditate que fuit ejusdem Johannis et que racione inimicie et rebellionis ipsius Johannis ad nos et heredes nostros post mortem ipsius Cristiane reverti deberent, que eciam sex libras tempore pacis valere solebant per annum sicut per dictam inquisitionem similiter est compertum, post mortem ejusdem Cristiane remaneant prefato Thome et heredibus suis tenende simul cum dictis terra et prato per servicia que inde ante tempus predictum debebantur imperpetuum, salvo jure cujuslibet sicut predictum est, in partem satisfaccionis quadraginta marcatarum terre per annum quas eidem Thome pro servicio suo predicto sibi et heredibus suis habendarum concessimus providere. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Ebor' xvij die Maii per ipsum Regem et consilium.—*Patent Roll*, 12 Edward II., part 2, m. 12.

BRADLEY HALL, WEARDALE.

The following notice appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of 24 July, 1911 :—

'At the King's Head Hotel, Darlington, this afternoon, Mr. C. Tarn Bainbridge will offer for sale by public auction the valuable agricultural woodland and sporting property known as the Bradley hall estate, situate in the Wear valley, about two miles from Wolsingham station, one mile from Harperley station, eight from Bishop Auckland, and eighteen from Darlington, and comprising the lordship or manor of Bradley hall, and about 1200 acres of good grass and arable land and plantations divided into suitable sized farms, small holdings and allotments. The plantations and woods are 400 acres in area, and are in thriving condition. There is excellent partridge ground and sporting land, and the fishing rights embrace a mile and a quarter of the river Wear. In addition to Bradley hall and farm of 233 acres, the estate includes Bracken hill farm, New Hall farm, Holborn house, Snipe gate, Grey's Well farm, etc. Messrs. Clayton and Gibson, of Newcastle, are solicitors for the vendors.'

'The lordship or manor of Bradley hall, comprised in the estate of that name, which Mr. C. T. Bainbridge is to offer for sale at Darlington to-day, was formerly held by a family named Bradley. But at the time of the survey by Thomas de Hatfield, bishop of Durham, 1345-82, it was possessed by Ralph Eure, of Witton, and in the time of cardinal Langley, bishop 1406-37, Sir William Eure obtained a licence to embattle and fortify the hall.'

‡ The following is from Dr. Burman's MSS. (continued from *Proc.*, 3 ser., iv, 298) :—

Estreat of Court Roll of the bishop of Winchester's manor of Farnham, 12 November, 10 George I [1723]. The estreat or extracts consist of various admittances of a certain John Winn, son and heir of Toby Winn, to sundry small copyhold premises at Wrecclesham.

ELSDON (see p. 88).

The following appears in a recent book catalogue of Mr. T. Thorpe (St. Martin's Lane, London) :—

"116 DUTENS (L.) Three Long Autograph Letters, signed, each of 4 pp., 4to., addressed to Sir W. Hamilton, referring to illicit Practices carried on in the Mediterranean to provide the Marine of Toulon with Wood and Timber, a Neapolitan Vessel . . . taken by one of our Privateers, &c. ; refers also to Lady Hamilton, Lord Alg. Percy, My Lord Bute, Greek Medals, Collections of Pictures, &c. ; Vicomte de Choiseul : three interesting documents, 10s. 6d.
 † Dutens was a diplomatist and man of letters ; Huguenot Refugee ; Chaplain, and afterwards Charge d'Affairs at Turin ; Historiographer to the King and F.R.S. ; edited Leibnitz ; published and edited several literary and philosophical works."

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

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1911.

NO. 11

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. James Smith Clark, Rosedale, Gosforth, Newcastle.
2. W. E. Wardell, 1 West street, Gateshead.

N E W B O O K S , E T C .

It was reported that the following had been received since the August meeting, for which thanks were voted :—

Presents :—

From Mr. J. D. Robinson :—(1) Flügel's German Dictionary, 2 vols. ; (2) An Alphabetical Index to J. Fryer & Sons' Map of the county of Northumberland, A.D. 1822 ; and (3) *Nuova Antologia di Lettere, Scienze ed Arti*.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, N.S. VII, 9 (Sept. 1911).

Purchases :—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*, parts 34 and 35 ; *The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 18 ; *The Museums Journal*, II, nos. 2 and 3 ; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser. nos., 87-91.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 42.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological Society :—*Magazine*, vol. 37 ; and *Abstracts of the Inquisitiones Post Mortem relating to Wiltshire from the reign of Edward III*, part iii.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, part 33.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXIX, sec. C, no. 2.

D O N A T I O N T O T H E M U S E U M .

The following was announced, and thanks voted to the donor :—

From Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. :—A pair of tong-like irons, three feet long, with round head for stamping a pattern on cakes.

EXHIBITED :—

By the duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. (per the chairman):—

A small cylindrical earthenware ink-pot, of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date, found in the river Aln, near the Lion bridge, at Alnwick; it has a small ear or lob attached at right angles to the edge or lip for suspension: It is about two inches high and about an inch in diameter, the base being slightly broader than the mouth. Its inside is glazed (see illustration of it on plate facing this page).

THE HOARD OF ROMAN GOLD COINS FOUND AT CORSTOPITUM.

Mr. H. H. E. Craster, F.S.A., read a 'Note on the Corbridge gold hoard,' which he said was superior in numbers, as well as in merit and value, to the first find; several of them being very rare beside. See p. 109, for list of emperors, etc. Having described the coins in detail, Mr. Craster remarked that a coroner's jury had that day been trying to decide to whom the hoard belonged, but had failed to come to a decision as to whether it was treasure trove or not. Referring to the law bearing upon treasure trove, Mr. Craster observed that as soon as a hoard was found it was 'suspected treasure trove,' even in the case of a recognised body like the Corbridge Excavation Committee. It was only with great difficulty and persuasion that one could obtain the facilities needed for cataloguing, weighing, and photographing the coins. More than that, it was impossible for them to exhibit the coins. This society was fortunate in visiting Corbridge two days after the discovery of the hoard. He then showed the coins, but, on the following day, was warned that objection would be raised. Three days later, the public exhibition was stopped.

Mr. F. W. Dendy moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Craster. The interest and importance of this find, he said, could hardly be exaggerated. To the first hoard, which was found to be treasure trove, claims were set up by the duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor, and by the Crown. With regard to the second find, on which the jury that day had disagreed, the question was whether the coins were treasure trove—whether they had been hidden in the ground, and therefore belonged to the Crown or the lord of the manor,—or whether they had been simply dropped and were, therefore, not treasure trove, and, like other finds they had made, belonged to the owner of the surface of the land, Captain Cuthbert. With regard to the second find, that question was still in abeyance. He should like to take this opportunity to point out how very desirable it was, and how very desirable the Excavation Committee felt it to be that, in the interests of Northumbrian archaeology, these finds should not be separated from the other antiquarian remains found there, but that the whole should form one collection, which should remain in the North of England. A resolution from that society might strengthen the hands of the Excavation Committee, and he would therefore move: 'That it is desirable, in the interests of the study of Roman remains existing in the North of England, that each hoard of gold coins discovered at *Corstopitum* should remain intact, and that such hoards should not be separated from other finds at *Corstopitum*, but should be preserved with them in some suitable museum in the North of England. (2) That, in the event of Capt. Cuthbert, the owner of the site of *Corstopitum*, not building a permanent museum there to house the finds, the society should undertake their custody in the Black Gate Museum of Antiquities at Newcastle-upon-



SMALL EARTHENWARE JAR FOUND IN RIVER ALN ($\frac{1}{2}$).
(See opposite page)



OLD HOUSES, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

From a photograph by Mr. Nicholas Temperley.



Tyne, and (3) that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Corbridge Excavation Committee to assist them in their intended application.'

Mr. Maberly Phillips seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Craster, and remarked that so far as he could make out, the jury at Hexham found that the coins were not treasure-trove. They were then questioned and cross-questioned as to the law. He left at half-past five, and had since heard that they had disagreed. But when he left the impression was that the coins were not treasure-trove.

The vote of thanks was carried enthusiastically.

Mr. Philips also seconded the other resolutions moved by Mr. Dendy, and they, as well, were unanimously agreed to.

A full account of the hoard will be published with plates in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser., vii.

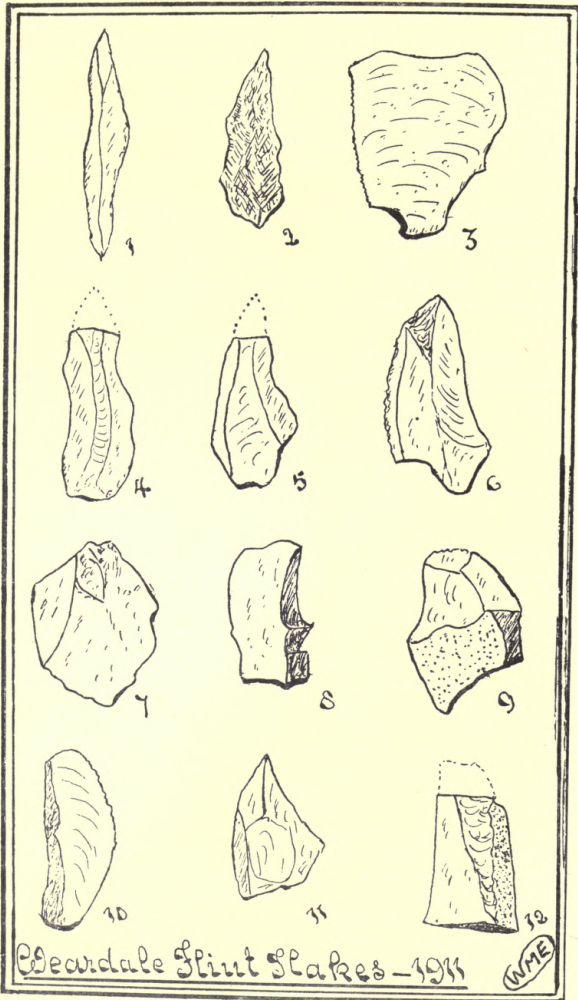
DISCOVERIES NEAR BIRDOSWALD (*Amboglanna*).

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson read an interesting report on the progress of the excavation at High house mile-castle, near Birdoswald, the object of which, he said, was to decide, if possible, who built the Wall. He felt confident that enough evidence would turn up to settle the matter.

NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN WEARDALE.

Mr. William Morley Egglestone of Stanhope in Weardale, exhibited some drawings by himself of another batch of flint objects discovered in Weardale in the first week of Sept. 1911, at the Rookhope settlement previously recorded in the society's proceedings. In the *Proceedings*, 3 ser., iv, 205, the writer submitted drawings of several implements of flint found on Redburn fell, Rookhope, and the locality was stated to be a newly discovered Neolithic settlement, as there is no record of any finds there prior to the year 1905. The first batch included several ordinary flakes and a unique flint arrow-head so far as workmanship was concerned, showing that the settlement contained at least one master of the art in the manufacture of flint implements. A second note with three drawings was published at page 106 of this volume. The present find, consisting as it does of a flint core with other objects, seems to confirm the statement that at this spot Neolithic man had his workshop and settlement, and chipped his flints and hunted the wild animals of the forest in a locality which, at this day, appears as a barren waste of exposed moorland. The batch to which this note refers consists of 18 objects. They were found one day in the first week in September of the present year, 1911, by Mr. T. H. Adamson, manager of the Weardale Lead Co.'s smelt mills, which buildings are erected in the neighbourhood of Redburn fell. The writer received these flints on the 9th of September, 1911, from Mr. Adamson. The first object to notice is a flint nodule or core, from which flakes have been cut, but evidently the stone has proved somewhat refractory, and has been cast aside. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 3 inches, and the section shows a measurement of 3 inches $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and the weight of the core is 13 ounces. The top part of the nodule is fairly smooth and even, and in colour similar to the chipped faces which are clean flint of a pale grey, with blotches of a lighter shade. A portion of the front of the stone shows a patch of the original acquired white surface. The back of the flint core has a mammillary projection about the centre of the stone, and the whole back shows a fairly thick white layer of a white chalcedonic-like material, and where chipped in places the surface gives an opalescent appearance of a blue-milk white. The white surface of the core at the back is part of the stone, and it appears

to have undergone a chemical change prior to the chipping at the front side. Cole in *Aids in Practical Geology*, 1893, p. 193, says:— 'In the chalk the white exterior of the flints is due to porosity on a microscopic scale, caused by the removal of the more soluble part of



the chalcedonic silica.' The Rev. J. G. Wood mentions that some of the flint-flakes discovered in the Dene-holes were covered with a white deposit which could not be imitated. Sir John Evans in his *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, 2nd ed., 1897, p. 497, says:— 'Under certain circumstances, even Neolithic implements, which still

retain their original black or dark colour in the interior have, on their exterior, become completely whitened, and in some cases softened. The cause, as was first pointed out to me by the late M. Meillet³ of Poitiers, appears to be inherent in the nature of most flints, the silica in which is of two kinds; the one crystallized silica or quartz, with a specific gravity of 2·6, and insoluble in water, the other colloid or glassy silica, known as opal, with a specific gravity of 2·2, which is much more transparent, horny, and soluble; though in their other properties both are chemically the same. It appears, then, that in these whitened flints, the soluble portion has been removed by the passage of infiltrating water through the body of the flint, while the insoluble portion has been left in a finely-divided state, consisting of particles susceptible of disaggregation by moderate force, and is consequently white.' (See also Prof. Judd in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol. x, p. 218.)

There is a specimen of a thick piece of black flint with clean faces where the flakes have been struck off. This is evidently a flint core. At the upper part four flakes have been chipped off, but they have apparently broken off half way down the face, as the lower chipped portion of the core stands out slightly. A small patch of the original white exterior is seen on this flint, which has a length of $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches and a width of 1 inch. The section is a little over $\frac{5}{8}$ th of an inch by 1 inch; the stone weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce.

The group of 12 small implements on page 116 contains some interesting specimens, all of which are drawn natural size.

No. 1 is a delicate fox-red flint showing at the sides of the middle ridge two clean even faces running down to very sharp edges on either side. The bevel or chamfer at the upper end gives the needle-like borer a good point. It is a neat little double-pointed specimen of an implement which might be used to make holes in skins for the purpose of stitching them together with leather thongs.

Another specimen (no. 2) is equally interesting. It is not made of flint, but of crystalized white quartz. Being found amongst the flint flakes, and at a Neolithic settlement, it is probably a genuine borer, which, considering the hardness of quartz—Mohs scale—would be handy for boring holes in jet or shells to facilitate the 'stropping' of beads for ornamental purposes. Various implements, such as arrow-heads, celts, flakes, hammers and beads, have been found made of quartz and quartzite in various parts of the world.

There is an interesting paper-flint implement (no. 3). It is remarkably thin and sharp all around the upper part, and might be used as a saw or razor, or for some surgical work. Sir John Evans says:—'Some flakes indeed seem to have served as surgical instruments, as the practice of trephining was known in the stone period.'⁴

The other flakes in the dozen group need only a passing notice. One is made of calcedonic-flint and is white. Two others are good specimens of cutting knives, and another is an awl or borer. While one has a knife edge and a thick back.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Egglestone.

DEDICATION OF CHURCHES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

The chairman read some 'Notices on the Devotion to, and Relative Popularity of Saints in the county of Northumberland, in early times, as indicated by the Dedications of the Churches,' for which he was thanked:—

"More than twenty-two years have passed since the late Mr. C. J. Bates read his admirable paper on the 'Dedication of Ancient Churches and Chapels in the diocese of Newcastle,' and since that time much additional

³ *Recherches Chimiques sur la Patine des Silex taillés.*—Montauban, 1866.

⁴ *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 289.

evidence has been made available, chiefly in the volumes already published of the new *History of Northumberland*. It is the purpose of the following notices to supplement that paper, and thus to present the evidence then adduced, together with the additional material, so as to exhibit the relative popularity of the saints whose names are associated with the ancient churches, religious houses, hospitals, chantries and altars. It is outside the limits of this paper to attempt to ascertain causes which induced the early missionaries and their converts, or the bishops and founders of the succeeding ages, to dedicate their churches and altars to local confessors and 'pious christians of blessed memory,' rather than to place them under the protection of the Apostles and Saints of the New Testament, or of patriarchs, prophets, or priests of the Jewish church.

So far as has been ascertained there was in Northumberland neither church nor altar dedicated to the Second Person or the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, nor to the Evangelists Matthew, Mark, or Luke; none to the Apostles Saint Jude, Saint Matthias, Saint Philip, Saint Thomas, or Saint Simon, nor was any dedicated to Saint Stephen, the first christian martyr. Saint Paul was only invoked—in conjunction with Saint Peter—in the priory of Brinkburn, and in a chantry within the church of St. Nicholas at Newcastle, and to Saint James was dedicated a leper hospital at Newcastle. There are no suggestions of dedications,—common in the Orthodox and Eastern churches—to the Redeemer, the Nativity, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Transfiguration, the Twelve Apostles, or to St. Sophia.

Dealing only with dedications authenticated by evidence, more or less direct, there have been churches, religious house, chantries, etc., under the invocation of St. Mary the Virgin, 47; St. Cuthbert, 11; St. John the Baptist, 10; the Holy Trinity, 9; St. Thomas the martyr, 9; St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Michael, 7 each; St. Peter and St. Giles, 6 each; St. Nicholas, 5; St. Margaret, 4; St. Edmund, St. John Evangelist, St. Lawrence, St. Leonard, St. Loy, and All Saints, 3 each; St. Alban, St. Anne, St. Bartholomew, St. Helen, St. John the Apostle, St. Oswald, and St. Wilfrid, 2 each. Two were dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; 1 to St. Mary and St. Patrick; 1 to St. Philip and St. James; 1 to St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and St. Ceolwulf; while St. Aidan, St. Augustine, St. Amphibalus, St. Boisil, Holy Cross, St. Ebba, St. Eleme, St. Hild, St. James, St. Maurice, St. Martin, St. Ninian, St. Oswin, St. Syth, and St. Valery, each had 1.

APPENDIX¹DEDICATION AUTHENTICATED BY DIRECT EVIDENCE.²

ST. ANDREW.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Benton, occ. 1312. Bp. Kellaw's Reg.	Corbridge, Bates, p. 337.
Bothal, occ. 1398. Hodgson, III, ii, p. 261.	Heddon, occurs circa 1165. New <i>Hist. Northd.</i> VI, p. 315.
Bywell, occ. circa 1200. New <i>Hist. Northd.</i> VI, 104n.	Newcastle, occurs 1218. Brand I, 178.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Hexham priory occurs 678. New *Hist. Northd.* III, p. 106.

¹ The authorities quoted in the appendix comprises:—New *History of Northumberland*; Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*; Raine, *History of North Durham*; Brand, *History of Newcastle*; Bourne, *History of Newcastle*; Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*; Scott, *History of Berwick*; Tate, *History of Alnwick*; Raine, *St. Cuthbert*; C. J. Bates in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., vol. XIII; Randal, *State of the Churches*; Ecton, *Thesaurus*; and various volumes of the Surtees Society publications.

² Assigned dedications of ancient churches are not brought into this computation; many of such may be found in Ecton, *Thesaurus*, published in 1742, and also in Randal, *State of the Churches*, drawn up before 1775.

ST. ANNE.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in St. Thomas's chapel, occurs 1329, Brand I, p. 32.

„ „ St. Nicholas's, occurs 1548. 79 Surt. Soc. publ.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Berwick, Segden Hermitage, occurs before 1307, Scott *Berwick*, p. 348.

ST. AIDAN.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Bamburgh, occurs 1121, *New Hist. North.*, I, p. 74.

ST. AMPHIBALUS.

Chantries and Altars.

Tynemouth priory, altar of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, *New Hist. Northd.* VIII, p. 147.

ST. ALBAN.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Earsdon, occurs 1563, *New Hist. Northd.*, VIII, p. 14.

Chantries and Altars.

Tynemouth priory, altar of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, *New Hist. Northd.*, IX, p. 147.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Newcastle nunnery, occurs before 1149, Brand I, p. 205.

Tweedmouth hospital, occurs 1234. Raine, *No. Durh.* 246, App. 128.

ST. BOISIL.

Ancient Church and Parochial Chapel.

Tweedmouth. Raine. *No. Durh.* App. p. 120.

ST. CATHERINE.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Hawick, in Kirkharle, 13th century. *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vol. v, p. 43.

Tilmouth, occurs 1325. Raine, *No. Durh.* 324.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Maison Dieu, Newcastle, occurs 1412. Brand, I, p. 25.

Chantries and Altars.

Embleton, altar in parish church, occurs circa 1330, *New Hist. Northd.* II, p. 59.

Newcastle, chantry, (No. 1) in St. Nicholas's, occ. before 1377. Brand, I, p. 250.

„ „ (No. 2) in St. Nicholas's, occurs 1548. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., p. lxxviii.

„ „ All Saints, occurs before 1336. Welford, I, p. 95.

HOLY CROSS.

Chantries and Altars.

Hexham priory, the Rood chapel, occurs 1547. *New Hist. Northd.*, III, pp. 79, 205.

ST. CUTHBERT.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Bedlington, occ. 1446. Raine, *St. Cuthbert*, p. 44. Farn Island, occ. 1370. *No. Durh.*, 345.

Bellingham, occ. in the 12th century. *Reg. Dun.*, Surtees Soc. Holy Island, occ. 1533. *Ibid.*, 125, 126.

Beltingham, occ. before 1446. Raine, *St. Cuthbert*, p. 44. Haydon, occ. before 1446. *St. Cuth.* 44.

Carham, occ. before 1446. *Ibid.*, 44. Norham, occ. in the 12th century. *No. Durh.*, 261.

Elsdon, occ. before 1446. Raine, *St. Cuthbert*, p. 44.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas, occurs before 1399. Brand, I, p. 256.
 Norham. Raine, *No. Durh.* p. 261.

ST. EBBA.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

St. Ebba, a very ancient chapel on Ebbs Nook, near Beadnell. *New Hist. Northd.* I, p. 319.

ST. EDMUND.

Chantries and Altars.

Chatton, chantry in parish church, occurs 1352. Bates, p. 337.
 [Embleton, chantry in parish church. *New Hist. Northd.*, II, p. 68.]
 Widdrington, altar in parochial chapel, occurs 1307. Hodgson's *Northd.*, II, ii, pp. 221, 248.

ST. ELEME.

Chantries and Altars.

Berwick, altar in St. Nicholas's church, occ. 1335. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 334.

ST. GILES (ST. EGIDIUS).

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

North Charlton, in Ellingham, occurs 12th century. *New Hist. Northd.* II, p. 292.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Hexham leper hospital, occurs 1377. 46 Surtees Soc. publ., p. 145.

Chantries and Altars.

<p>Kirkwhelpington, Willow's chapel. Hodgson's <i>Northd.</i> II, i, pp. 192, 207. Netherwitton, occ. 1548. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., p. lxxxvi.</p>	<p>Newcastle, in St. Nicholas's, St. Eligius and Holy Trinity. Close Roll, 8 Hen. VI, <i>Proceedings</i>, 2 ser., IV, 200. Newcastle, in All Saints. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., App. iii.</p>
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ST. HELEN.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Edlingham, occurs *circa* 1176. *New Hist. Northd.* VII, p. 146n.
 Earsdon chapelry, chapel on Bates island. *Ibid.*, 120.

ST. HILD.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Lucker, occurs 1567. *New Hist. Northd.* I, pp. 237, 238.

ST. JAMES.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Newcastle, hospital for lepers, occurs before 1349. Brand, I, p. 196.
 See Alwick abbey.

ST. JOHN (THE APOSTLE).

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, St. Nicholas, chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Apostle, occurs 1149, Bourne, 59; and in 1335, Welford, I, p. 81.

Private Chapels.

Bothal castle, occ. 1396. Bates, 336. Norham castle, occ. 1348. Raine, *No. Durh.* 277.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

<p>Edlingham, occurs 1358. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i>, VII, p. 143. Framlington, St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, occurs <i>circa</i> 1196. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> VII, 448.</p>	<p>Lowick, occ. <i>circa</i> 1344. Raine, <i>No. Durh.</i> 214n. Newcastle, occ. 1287. Brand, I, 106. St. John Lee, occurs 1479. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> IV, p. 128.</p>
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Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Buston Spital in Warkworth, occurs 1292. *New Hist. Northd.* v, p. 237.
 Warendford in Bamburgh, hospital, occurs 13th century. *New Hist. North.* i, p. 249.

Chantries and Altars.

Berwick, altar in parish church. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 336.
 Bywell St. Peter, chantry, occ. 1541. *New Hist. Northd.* vi, 109, 112.
 Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas's, occ. 1333. Welford, i, 81.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Meldon, occurs before 1274. Hodgson's *Northd.* iii, ii, 50.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Newcastle, hospital of St. Mary and St. John Evangelist. Bates, p. 340.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, in All Saints' church, chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, occurs 1404. Welford, i, p. 238.

ST. LAWRENCE.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Berwick, occurs circa 1174. Scott, <i>Berwick</i> , 333.	|	parish of St. Nicholas, occurs 1340. Welford, i, p. 107.
Newcastle, free chapel at Byker, in		Warkworth, occurs 1173. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> , v, p. 171.

ST. LEONARD.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Alnwick hospital, occurs before 1216. Tate, i, p. 48.
 Berwick, Cistercian nunnery, occurs 1335. Scott, *Berwick*, pp. 343, 344.
 Tynemouth, hospital, occurs 1293. *New Hist. Northd.* viii, p. 259.

ST. LOY (ST. ELOY, ST. ELIGIUS)

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas's, occurs 1430. Welford, i, p. 287.
 Newcastle, chantry in All Saints, occurs before 1377. Brand, i, p. 366.
 Spindleston. occ. 1590: *New Hist. Northd.* i, 175, 193; *Proc.*, 3 ser., ii, 326.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Morpeth, bridge chapel, occurs 1402. Hodgson's *Northd.*, iii, ii, p. 497.
 Warkworth, chapel occurs 1214. *New Hist. Northd.*, v, p. 121.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Bamburgh hospital, occurs 1260. *New Hist. Northd.*, i, p. 135.
 Berwick, hospital. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 345.
 Newcastle, hospital, occurs before 1291. Brand, i, p. 426.
 Wooler, hospital, occurs 1378. Bates, p. 342.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, St. Nicholas's, altar. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., App. xxiv.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Allendale, occurs 1547. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> iii, 72.	|	Farne Islands, occurs 1451. Raine, <i>No. Durh.</i> p. 353.
Belford, <i>Ibid.</i> , i, p. 366.		Framlington, St. Mary and St. John Baptist, occurs circa 1196. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> vii, p. 448.
Berwick, occ. 1153. Scott, <i>Berwick</i> , p. 334.		Hexham, occ. 678. <i>Ibid.</i> , iii, p. 200.
Bingfield, occurs 1536. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> iii, p. 159.		Holy Island, occurs 12th century. <i>Reg. Dunelm.</i> , p. 118.
Ellingham chapel, occ. 1333. <i>Ibid.</i> , ii, p. 270.		Jesmond, occurs 1361. <i>Arch. Ael.</i> , 3 ser., i, 132.

Lesbury, occurs 1531. *New Hist. Northd.* II, p. 441n.
 Morpeth, occ. *circa* 1334. Hodgson, *Northumberland* II, ii, p. 391n.
 Norham. Raine, *No. Durh.* 261.
 Seaton Delaval, occurs 1520. *New*

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Alhwick abbey, some time St. Mary and St. James, occurs before 1184. Bates, 333. Tate, II, 4
 Blanchland, occurs 1165. *New Hist. Northd.* VI, p. 313.
 Holystone, occurs 1309. *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV, 114.
 Lambley. See St. Patrick.

Hist. Northd. IX, p. 187n.
 Tynemouth, occ. 1110. *Ibid.*, VIII, 56
 West Swinburn, occurs 1278. *Ibid.*, IV, p. 275.
 Widdrington, occ. 1371. Hodgson, *Northumberland* II, ii, p. 562.

Newcastle, Westgate hospital, occ. before 1189. Brand, I, p. 67.
 Newminster, occurs before 1188. *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 2.
 Tynemouth, St. Mary and St. Oswin, occurs *circa* 1095. *New Hist. Northd.*, VIII, p. 53.

Chantries and Altars.

Alhwick, chantry, 1448. Tate, II, 70.
 Benton, chantry in parish church, occurs 1548. 22 Surt. Soc. publ., lxxxiv.
 Berwick, altar. in nunnery, occurs 1333. Scott, *Berwick.* 336.
 Bothal, chantry in parish church. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., lxxxvii.
 Brunton in Embleton, occurs 1343. *New Hist. Northd.* II, p. 104.
 Corbridge, chantry in parish church, occurs 1548. 22 Surt. Soc. publ., lxxxij.
 Embleton, chantry in parish church. *Ibid.*, p. 68.
 Hexham, chantry in priory church. *Ibid.*, III, pp. 79, 204.
 Holy Island, chantry of St. Mary and St. Margaret in parish church. Raine, *No. Durh.*, p. 148n.
 Morpeth, chantry in All Hallow's

chapel, occurs 1505. Hodgson *Northumberland*, II, ii, p. 305.
 Norham, chantry in parish church, occurs 1292. Raine, *No. Durh.* p. 261.
 Newcastle, a chantry in St. Andrew's, occ. before 1307. Brand, I, p. 181.
 Newcastle, a chantry in St. John's, occurs before 1377. Brand, I, 107.
 Newcastle, a chantry, No. 1, in St. Nicholas's, occurs 1305. Welford, I, p. 10.
 Newcastle, a chantry, No. 2, in St. Nicholas's, occurs 1500. *Ibid.*, 411
 Newcastle, a chantry in St. Thomas's chapel, occurs 1545. Brand, I, p. 32.
 Newcastle, a chantry in All Saints, occurs 1333. Welford, I, p. 86.
 Stanington, altar in parish church. *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 272.

Private Chapels.

Dilston castle, occurs 1657. Bates, 337.
 Hebburn in Chillingham, occurs *circa* 1271. Bates, p. 338.
 Newstead, occurs 1230. *New Hist. Northd.* I, 260.
 Ogle castle, occurs 1376. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, II, i, p. 379.
 Prudhoe castle, occurs 1300. Bates, 341.

ST. MARGARET.

Chantries and Altars.

Berwick, altar or chantry in Cistercian nunnery, occurs 1333. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 343.
 Ford, chantry in parish church, occurs 1564. *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, 344.

Holy Island, chantry of St. Mary and St. Margaret, in parish church, occurs 1504. Raine, *No. Durh.*, p. 148n.
 Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas, occurs 1394. Welford, I, p. 217.

ST. MAURICE.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Ellingham, occurs before 1181. *New Hist. Northd.*, II, p. 269.

ST. MICHAEL (AND ALL ANGELS).

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Alnwick, occurs 1431. Bates, p. 334.	Chollerton (possibly). <i>Ibid.</i> iv, 268
Alwinton, occ. 1582. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 334.	Newburn, occurs 1559. Bates, 340.
Felton, 1332. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> vii, p. 271.	

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Newcastle, Trinitarian priory on Wall Knoll, occurs 1459. Brand, i, p. 401

Chantries and Altars.

Hexham, altar in priory church, 10 century. *New Hist. Northd.* iii, 121.

ST. MARTIN.

Chantries and Altars.

Hexham, mentioned 1602. *New Hist. Northd.*, iii, p. 57.

ST. NICHOLAS (BISHOP OF MYRA).

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Berwick, occ. 1281. Scott, <i>Berwick</i> ,	Cramlington, occ. 1331. Welford, i, 76
p. 334.	Newcastle, occ. 1194. Brand, i, 236

Chantries and Altars.

Netherwitton, chantry in parochial chapel, occurs 1552. 97 Surtees Soc. publ., 164.

Norham, chantry in parish church, occurs 1344. *Raine, No. Durh.*, 261.

ST. NINIAN.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Holywell hermitage, in the chapelry of Earsdon. *New Hist. Northd.* ix, pp. 120, 121.

ST. OSWALD.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

St. Oswald's-on-the-Wall, occurs 1310. *New Hist. Northd.* iii, p. 202, iv, pp. 179, 180.

Private Chapels.

Bamburgh castle, occurs 1121. *New Hist. Northd.*, i, p. 74.

ST. OSWIN.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Tynemouth priory, St. Mary and St. Oswin, occurs 1136. *New Hist. Northd.* viii, p. 58.

ST. MARY AND ST. PATRICK.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Lambley nunnery, occurs 1201. *Hodgson's Northd.*, ii, iii, p. 93.

ST. PETER.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Bywell, occ. 1280. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> vi, p. 110.	Hexham, occurs 678. <i>New Hist. Northd.</i> iii, p. 200.
Chillingham, occ. 1574. Bates, 337.	Lucker, occurs circa 1242. <i>Ibid.</i> , i, pp. 235, 237.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in All Saints' church, occurs 1411. Brand, i, p. 364.

Private Chapels.

Bamburgh castle, occurs 642. *New Hist. Northd.*, i, p. 19.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Brinkburn priory, occurs before 1188. *New Hist. Northd.* vii, p. 456.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas's church, before 1413. Bourne, p. 60.

ST. PETER, ST. CUTHBERT AND ST. CEOLWULF.

Ancient Churches.

Norham, before 845. *Sym. Dunelm.* (Rolls ed.), I, 52. Bates, p. 341.

ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Whittonstall, occurs *circa* 1300. *New Hist. Northd.*, VI, p. 199.

ALL SAINTS.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Morpeth, occurs 1505. Hodgson, II, II, p. 505.

Newcastle, occurs 1312. Welford, I, p. 25.

East Swinburn, occurs 1479. *New Hist. Northd.*, IV, p. 303.

ST. SITH (ST. OSYTH).

Chantries and Altars.

Lucker occurs 1567. *New Hist. Northd.*, I, p. 237.

ST. THOMAS THE MARTYR.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels, &c.

Newcastle, occurs 1248. Brand, I, p. 31.

Prudhoe village, occurs 1501. 22 Surtees Soc. publ., App. XXI.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Bolton in Edlingham, occurs 1225. *New Hist. Northd.*, VII, p. 202.

Chantries and Altars.

Newcastle, chantry in St. Andrew. Brand I, p. 183.

„ „ St. John, occurs *circa* 1316. Welford, I, p. 50.

„ „ St. Nicholas, occurs before 1377. Brand, I, 254.

„ „ All Saints, occurs 1356. *Ibid.*, I, p. 361.

Ovingham, chantry in parish church, occurs 1548. 22 Surt. Soc. publ., lxxxij.

Private Chapels.

Berwick castle, occurs 1300. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 341.

THE HOLY TRINITY.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Berwick parish church occurs in 1233. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 335.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Newcastle hospital occurs in 1361. Brand I, pp. 62, 402.

Chantries and Altars.

Alnwick abbey, chantry, before 1232. Tate, II, App. p. xii. Newcastle, chantry in St. Andrew's church, occ. 1387. Brand, I, 179.

Berwick, bridge chapel. Scott, *Berwick*, p. 350. Newcastle, altar in St. John's church, occ. 1377. Welford, I, 190

Newcastle, chantry in St. Nicholas's church, occurs 1430. Welford, I, p. 287. Warkworth hermitage, occ. 1515. *New Hist. Northd.* v, p. 134.

Widdrington church, altar in parochial chapel, 1371. Bates, 342.

ST. VALERY, OR ST. WALERIC.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Alnmouth, occurs 1147. *New Hist. Northd.* II, pp. 439, 469, 490.

ST. WILFRID.

Ancient Churches and Parochial Chapels.

Kirkharle, thirteenth century. *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser., v, 43.

Religious Houses and Hospitals.

Guyzance chapel and cell, occurs 1147. *New Hist. Northd.*, v, p. 477.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop observed that it would be interesting if some additions were made to shew the process of the corruption of the names into surnames. He instanced St. Paul, which had become Sample or Semple; St. John, which had become Sinjon; St. Leger, which had become Silliger; and St. Helen, which was found as Sintlin.

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 12

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Rosamond, countess of Carlisle, Manor house, Boothby, near Brampton, Cumberland.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the September meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Corbridge Excavation Committee :—‘ Report on Excavations in 1910 ’ (overprint from *Arch. Acl.*, 3 ser., VII).

From Robert Blair, F.S.A. :—*The Antiquary*, VII, no. 10.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXIX, section c, no. 8.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXIII, i.

From the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Papers*, v, ‘ The Archaeology of the Delaware Valley.’

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, XVI, ii.

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cantiana*, XXIX, cl.

From the Royal Society of Sweden :—*Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, XIX.

From Mr. G. Harding, bookseller :—*Patent Rolls*, 10 volumes.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, XXVI, i-iv; *The Museums Journal*, II, no. 4; *The Scottish Historical Review*, IX, no. i; *Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks*, by John Ward, F.S.A. (‘ Antiquary’s Books ’); and *Old English Libraries*, by Ernest A. Savage (Antiquary’s Books).

D O N A T I O N T O T H E M U S E U M .

Mr. W. H. Knowles explained that the object given by him to the museum at the September meeting was for making biscuits. Though still in use in some places it is fast becoming obsolete.

NORTHUMBERLAND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

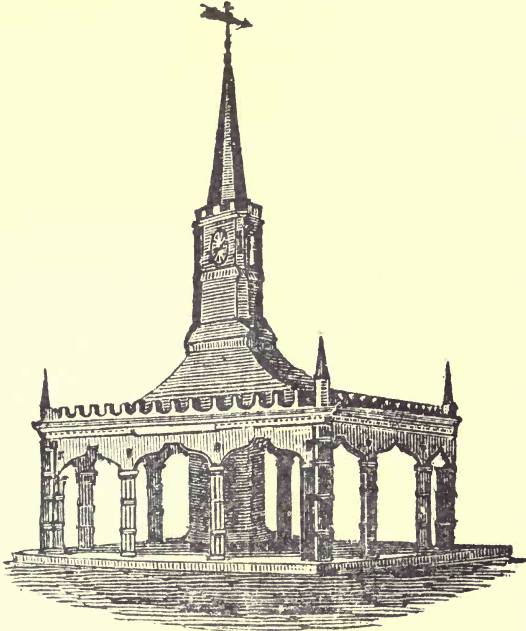
Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A. (one of the secretaries) reported that the Board of Works had written asking for the co-operation of the society in compiling a list of historical monuments in Northumberland, and that the council had appointed several small committees for the purpose of collecting the necessary material.

The action of the council was confirmed.

THE MARKET CROSS OF NEWCASTLE, commonly called
'THE WHITE CROSS.'

Mr. Heslop read the following notes:—

“The main avenue through old Newcastle lay from St. Nicholas’s



THE WHITE CROSS, NEWCASTLE.¹

church northward, to Newgate. Markets were held in this spacious thoroughfare from an early period; for in 1281 the street is referred to in connexion with its horse market. Its widest part is where it is joined by Low Friar Street, and in its centre here the Market Cross of the town was placed. Brand found mention of it as the White Cross in a document of A.D. 1410. In the plan of Newcastle by John Speed, dated A.D. 1610, the Cross is shown conspicuously as a focus of the radiating streets of the upper town. William Gray, whose *Chorographia* was published in 1649, refers to this locality as the scene of the early trading centre of the place. ‘The ancient parts of the town of Newcastle,’ he says, ‘was (*sic*) in the upper parts of it, about Newgate, where are many old houses and cottages.’ Bourne, writing

¹ Enlarged reproduction from wood-cut in Richardson's *Local Historian's Table Book*,

in 1732, describes the street. Entering the town walls by Newgate, with the church of St. Andrew on the right hand, is an ancient street called Darn Crook. Crossing the stream here, going still southward, the street changes its name from Newgate to Hucksters' Booths. Bourne continues:—'From the *Huxter's Booths* to almost the *Newgate*, the Street changes its Name again for the Name of the *White-Cross*, because of a *Cross* which stood there; to which, from the *Huxters' Booths*, was the ancient Market of this Town. This *Cross* was pulled down that very Night after Sir *George Selby* dyed, and King *James*, of Sacred Memory, March 24.'

'On the Place where the Cross stood was a cistern for receiving of that Water which goes by the Name of the New-water. This was lately pulled down, and there is now in the Place where the Cross was, a Pillar of Stonework. The Street hereabouts is wide and spacious, and having in it several good Buildings. There are four Fairs kept in this Street in the Year, one at *Lammas* for Horses, and another at *St. Luke's Mass* for Horses. The other two are for *Black-Cattle*, the one on *All Souls Day*, and the other at *Martinmas*.'—Henry Bourne, *Ancient and Present State of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1732, pp. 47-48.

The date given by Bourne with circumstantial precision is certainly wrong. King James I died March 27, 1625; Sir George Selby died March 30, in that year. 'The night after Sir George Selby died,' answers therefore to March 31, 1625.

The following notices of local historians continue the story of Newcastle's market cross:—

The Rev. John Brand, M.A., F.S.A., in his *History of Newcastle*, vol. I, p. 178n., quotes Bourne, and adds:—'There is an order of common-council, April 4, 1687, in which mention occurs of the White Cross, as almost quite demolished and fallen down, with directions to the then town's surveyor to rebuild it with steps and other conveniences.'

On the 17 March, 1700-1, the town council granted leave to William Yarnold to erect a 'cistern at the White Cross on columns, removing the then pillar and dial.'—R. Welford, *History of Newcastle*, etc., vol. III, p. 268.

'In the year 1783 it was pulled down and rebuilt after a design by Mr. David Stevenson, architect.' (Brand, vol. I, p. 199 and note).

'In the Mayoralty of Charles Atkinson, Mr. Stephenson designed and erected a new White Cross in Newgate Street, surmounted by a pretty little spire with a clock, and ornamented on the four sides with the arms of the mayor, sheriff, and magistrates.' The White Cross was removed in 1808, but the site it occupied, opposite the northern end of Low Friar Street, is still marked by a circle of stones in the roadway.'—R. Welford, *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. III, p. 435.

'Aug. 4, 1808. This month, the White Cross, in Newgate Street, Newcastle, was carefully taken down,² and removed to the new butcher-market, at the north end of which it was rebuilt, in a lengthened form, for the accommodation of persons attending the butter market.'—Richardson, *Local Records*, Hist. div., vol. III, p. 76.

The new Flesh Market extended across what is now the part of Grey Street below High Bridge Street. On the north side of the area the re-constructed White Cross was used for the sale of roll and salt butter.

The building thus divorced from its site was eventually demolished

² The flint and iron cross are, or were, on the lodge at Beaconsfield near Gateshead, the former residence of Alderman Cail. See *Proc.*, 2 ser., VI, 50.

and used apparently for building material on the formation of Grey Street by Richard Grainger in 1835-1839.

Newcastle was thus deprived of the outward and visible symbol of its ancient Market Cross, yet the spot where it once stood remains to this day a place of proclamation. On its site, not only are customary and local, but also royal and special proclamations made. Here the notifications of the Lammas and St. Luke's fairs, after proclamation before the Mayor, Aldermen and suite on the Sandhill and at St. Nicholas's Square, are again repeated at the site of the Town Cross. In like manner great national events are officially notified from it. Our town clerks and town marshals, from generation to generation, have on this spot made proclamation of the accession of the monarchs of England, or read their royal proclamations of peace before the Chief Magistrate of the time and the good men of the town there assembled. To take some later instances: '1 November, 1760, was fixed for the proclamation in Newcastle of the accession of King George III. At noon of that day a civic procession was formed at the Mansion House. The right worshipful the Mayor was preceded by the town's band of music and the regalia, supported by the magistrates in their scarlet robes, attended by colonels and officers of the troops quartered in the town and followed by the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.' At the Guildhall, in the Flesh Market and at the White Cross the accession of the new sovereign was proclaimed amid cheering crowds of townsmen. After a lapse of three score years a like observance took place when George IV was proclaimed king here on 3 February, 1820. On the steps of the White Cross the Mayor was then surrounded by his supporting pageant, free porters bearing halberds, sergeants with their maces, the town marshal, accompanied by the banner of the town, military officers and troops of the garrison. Around them thronged the townsmen, whilst on all sides the cry of 'God save the King' was heard in loudest acclamation. Again on 23 June, 1837, such a scene was witnessed on the accession of queen Victoria. Yet again, upon the bare pavement, but still upon the same historic spot where the White Cross had stood, in the early days of 1901, Edward VII was hailed our king, as again, but last year, there was read before our lord mayor the royal proclamation of king George V, whom God preserve.

Throughout long centuries, year by year, our chief magistrates have, all of them in turn, made periodic and special proclamations at the market cross of Newcastle, as at this day; and in all that time its name 'White Cross' has remained unchanged. But, as might be expected, the vicissitudes of the structure itself have been many, and have been chronicled incidentally only. Thus Mr. Richard Welford remarks characteristically: 'Local history limps in its account of the White Cross.' What has been actually recorded may be gleaned from the references already given, a summary of which may here be useful. They include the following data. The probability that a cross stood here in the thirteenth or fourteenth century; its actual mention in A.D. 1410; its insertion in John Speed's view of Newcastle in 1610; its demolition in 1625, as described by Bourne from the Milbank MS., where its destruction by night suggests some outburst of religious fanaticism; its reconstruction by order of the town council in 1687, 'with steps and other conveniences'; its alteration in 1700-1, by removal of its pillar and dial, and erection of a cistern on pillars; its replacement before 1732 by 'a pillar of stonework'; its expansion in 1783 to the considerable edifice of a Strawberry-hill Gothic character, with canopy, lantern, and spire, after the design of David Stevenson;

its removal, stone by stone, in 1808, to the new butcher market near the High Bridge ; its site marked out by a circle of stones in the pavement of Newgate Street from 1808 to the advent of tar-macadam : its persistence as a historic site, denoted in these latter days by the erection of a lamp post and drinking trough.

The ups and downs thus recorded sufficiently attest the importance attached by the civic authorities through long ages to the site of Newcastle's market cross. Its frequent lapses, through natural decay, or by the violence of faction have, time and again, been repaired from the public purse or by private munificence. Its utility to the city, and its capability of treatment as a structure appeal alike to both these sources, and the time has surely now arrived when this city will no longer allow its Lord Mayor, its dignitaries and high officials, to declaim a royal or a civil proclamation on the level of the street, but will once more replace the White Cross in a form of grace and beauty that shall stand for coming ages as a record of the twentieth century and of the public spirit of the citizens of Newcastle.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Heslop by acclamation.

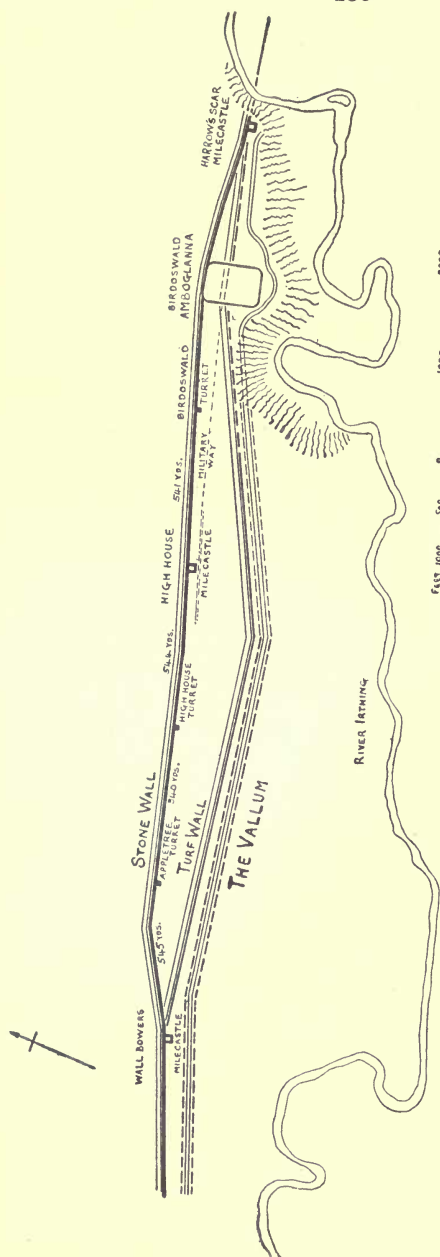
DISCOVERIES *per lineam valli.*

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson gave an interesting address on the discoveries made by Mr. J. P. Gibson and himself on the line of the Roman Wall, chiefly between Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*) and the Appletree turret. His remarks were illustrated by a fine series of photographs of the High-house milecastle and of the Birdoswald, High-house and Appletree turrets, which were handed round, and by drawings on the black-board. The following is the purport of Mr. Simpson's address :—

During the years 1895-7, the Excavation Committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society discovered that the rampart accompanying the 'inner ditch,' which lies between the wall of stone and the Vallum, near Birdoswald, was made of piled sods. The full extent of the deviation of the wall of stone from the line of the earlier work was found to be from a point 60 yards east of Wall Bowers milecastle to a point 100 yards west of Harrow's Scar milecastle, a distance of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The fort of *Amboglanna* is situated between these limits at Birdoswald. As the result of these discoveries, the theory³ was advanced by Dr. Haverfield that this inner rampart and ditch, now generally known as the Turf Wall, was the sole remaining fragment of the Wall of Hadrian, which had been built by him in turf *circa* 120 A.D., and replaced by a wall of stone, built on the same line, except at this point, by Severus *circa* 208 A.D. This theory has been to a certain extent accepted, both in this country and abroad, as the final solution of the problem of the builder of the Wall in stone.

In 1732, Horsley published, in his *Britannia Romana*, the first carefully reasoned answer to this question, concluding that the Wall of stone was the work of Severus, and the Vallum the work of Hadrian. In 1751, Warburton, though finally endorsing Horsley's view, mentioned that, in the opinion of some, many difficulties of the position were removed if it were supposed that 'Severus's Wall was built upon the same foundation with Hadrian's principal Vallum' (*Vallum Romanum*, p. 11)—the earliest statement of the Turf Wall theory. Neither Horsley nor Warburton, however, based their views on the results of practical excavation, but relied chiefly on surface indications to confirm the records of the Roman historians. Hodgson's views, though originally the same as Horsley's, were

³ The theory was first published by Warburton in 1753, and resuscitated in 1895 by the late Mr. Bates.—Ed.



completely changed by the discovery and more accurate knowledge of Hadrianic and other second century inscriptions, and by the results of excavations in various forts, made during the twenties and thirties of the last century. His final conclusion was that both Wall and Vallum were the work of Hadrian. Mr. John Clayton and Dr. Bruce very greatly confirmed Hodgson's opinion by excavations in milecastles and forts, made during thirty years from 1846, and this solution held the field, in spite of criticism (mainly on account of the undoubted defects in their explanation of the purpose of the Vallum), until the Turf Wall theory was put forward.

During the last ten years opinion as to the value and reliability of evidence has greatly changed. It is now recognised that pottery, especially Samian pottery, and, in a less degree, coins, form the most reliable basis for dating purposes, and that the evidence of inscribed stones, on which, ultimately, Hodgson, Clayton, and Bruce based their conclusions, is less reliable because of the possibility of their removal during reconstructions in Roman times. It is also recognised that evidence from the forts does not of necessity apply to the Wall, and that definite knowledge of the Wall must be sought for in the milecastles and turrets, which are integral parts of the work.

The results of work on the line of the Wall since 1908 have not, however, supported the turf-wall theory, and the evidence from Poltross-burn milecastle, excavated in 1909-10 (*Trans. Cumb. and Westmor. Arch. Soc.*, xi, 390), based on the pottery and coins, appeared definitely to oppose it. The supporters of the theory maintained that the admitted evidence of second century remains should be associated not with the Wall of Stone, but with the supposed wall of turf which had been entirely removed. The whole question was thus raised again, and a speedy solution called for, based on the modern reading of evidence. It will be seen, however, that if it were possible to suggest that second century evidence, accumulated from site after site along the Wall, belonged to an occupation associated with a wall of turf no traces of which remained, a final solution of the question would be impossible. The unique value of that portion of the Wall between Wall Bowers and Harrow's Scar now became apparent, for if at that point alone actual remains of the wall of turf were to be found, surely there alone could evidence from the Wall of Stone, uncontaminated by remains of the previous work, be sought for?

The known sites on this portion of the Wall, prior to 1911, were the milecastle on the High-house farm and the turret, between it and Birdoswald, known to Hodgson, and reported by him as 'destroyed' in 1837. The further possible sites would be other turrets, as yet undiscovered. Acting on the suggestion made some years ago by Mr. P. Ross, A.M.T.C.E., of Bradford, that there were two turrets between every pair of milecastles, it has been found possible, during June and July, to prove the correctness of his conclusions by locating the seven turrets (*Borcovicus* occupying the eighth position) in the four miles between the milecastles at Winshields and King's-hill. This knowledge led to the early discovery of the two turrets between Wall Bowers and High-house. *Amboglanna* occupies the second turret position between High-house and Harrow's Scar.

All the sites, one milecastle and three turrets, were thus available, and since 8th August the four have been completely excavated. The Birdoswald, Banks and Lanercost road is carried along the site of the Wall from a point 100 yards west of Birdoswald turret, and, in consequence, the north end of the milecastle and the other turrets are below the surface of the modern road. The enlightened and public-spirited action of the Brampton Rural District Council, in granting leave for the road to be temporarily broken into where necessary, has made possible a result which would otherwise have been incomplete and unsatisfactory. Through the kindness of the landowners, the earl of Carlisle at Appletree, the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Ramshay at High-house, and of Mr. J. Wright of Birdoswald, and of the tenants, Messrs. J. and J. Laidler of High house, and Mr. A. Sproat of Lanerton, the whole of each site has been cleared.

Details of masonry, floors, etc., need not be given at present, but it may be said that the successive floor-levels in the gateways of the milecastle, as far as they remained in position, agreed remarkably with those found at Poltross-burn. The milecastle measures 76ft. (N. to S.) by 60ft. within the walls, and is thus somewhat larger than Poltross-burn. The internal buildings were much disturbed. The quantity of ordinary pottery found was satisfactory, but Samian was very scarce and of little value for purposes of dating. There were several *mortaria* of ordinary second century type, but the most valuable fragments were those of two jars of grey 'rustic' ware. Eight coins were found, as follows:—Vespasian (*den.*); Trajan (1st and 2nd B. ?); Hadrian (1st B.); Antoninus Pius (1st B.); Marcus Aurelius (1st B.),

and two of Constantine I (*rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI*). Those of the first and second centuries were found uniformly at the lowest level and in the lowest debris.

The average dimensions of the turrets are 13ft. 5ins. (E. to W.) by 12ft. 8 ins., the average depth of the recess into the Wall being 3ft. 7ins. The Birdoswald turret, though reported destroyed, produced excellent results, remains of four floors being found. On the lowest were a Samian cup of form Drag. 27 (it had been rivetted) and fragments of a Drag. 37 bowl with a 'branch and double-leaf' design, which is usually dated not later than 110 A.D., and in no case as late as 140 A.D. Two coins were found at this level, a Vespasian (1st B.), and a Domitian (2nd B.).

High-house turret produced little pottery and no coins, its remarkable feature being the removal of the turret walls and the building up of the recess in the Great Wall flush with the south face, after the first period of destruction. This exactly confirmed the results obtained at Peel Crag turret in June. The pottery again included a Drag. 27 Samian cup.

Appletree turret produced much dateable pottery, but no coins. Successive floors were found, indicating that, like Birdoswald turret, it was not put out of use. At the lowest level, inside and outside the walls, were found fragments of two Drag. 27 Samian cups, three jars of 'rustic' ware, and four bowls of unglazed ware, with flat rims, of the type found at Poltross-burn (Report, plate III, nos. 1-6). Some fine decorated Samian and other vessels of second century types were also found. The Samian cup of form Drag. 27 was common during the first century, and in less common use as late as 140-150 A.D. Stray examples may have been in use for ten or fifteen years longer, but the total of four such vessels from three out of four consecutive sites, following the finding of the same type at Poltross-burn and Winshields, indicates something more than occasional use. Rustic ware, also common in the first century, has not been found in association with Antonine remains, after 140 A.D., but the fragments from Poltross-burn indicate that it was in use as late as 120 A.D. Bowls with flat rims, of the type referred to above, were common in the first century. The accurate dating of the fort of Gellygaer shows that they were still in use in Hadrian's time, and this was confirmed by the examples from Poltross-burn, but they did not occur at Newstead in the Antonine period.

To accept the turf-wall theory now would imply that this pottery, so definitely assigned to the earlier part of the second century, by results obtained from widely scattered British and Continental sites, was in common use in, and later than, 208 A.D. In view of such evidence, so strongly confirmed by that of the coins, we can only conclude that this portion of the Wall of Stone was the work of Hadrian. That the rest of the Wall, and therefore the whole Wall, belongs to that period, is indicated by the remarkable agreement in the alterations of floor-level and width of entrance in the gateways of the three milecastles recently excavated, and in those of two, cleared during the years 1852-4, which have lately been re-examined. This agreement is supported by the evidence of pottery and coins.

The 'inner ditch' probably represents the originally projected line for the Wall, the ditch of which was made first, and the rampart of turf a temporary defence, which may also have been adopted at other points while the Wall of Stone was being built. It has been suggested that a milecastle and several turrets may be situated on the earlier line, and, had this been the 'Wall of Hadrian' these sites would almost certainly have existed. In view of the new evidence, however, such

sites, if found to-day, should merely represent the positions for the permanent structures, which would probably be occupied by temporary erections used as watch towers.

Mr. P. Newbold, lecturer in classics and ancient history at Armstrong college, said the accumulated evidence was certainly in favour of Hadrian having built the Wall.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Simpson by acclamation.



THE CALE CROSS, NEWCASTLE, removed to Blagdon in 1807.
Reproduced from the wood-cut in Richardson's *Table Book*.

MISCELLANEA.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (See pp. 45-62, 108).

On 2 May, 1345, William de Dalton was presented to Houghton church, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the see. On 27 Sept. following, a similar entry occurs. On 1 Nov. of the same year, he (described as the king's clerk) was presented to the bishop of Durham for institution to the church of Houghton, the king having lately recovered the right to present against the bishop by judgment of the Court of the Bench. On the 6th of the same month, all persons were notified that in three weeks of the preceding Michaelmas, the king, by judgment of the Court of the Bench, had recovered against Thomas, bishop of Durham, his presentation to the church of Houghton.¹ On 8 Feb. 1350, Henry de Ingelby was presented to the church of Halghton, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the bishopric.²

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1343-1345, 457, 561, 563; 1345-1348, 10.

² *Ibid.*, 1348-1350, 470.

Local notices from early files of *Newcastle Courant* (continued from p. 68):—

- 11 April, 1724. A good dwelling house, 'the sign of the Cross Keys, on the Key-side,' to be let. Enquire of Mr. Cuthbert Ogle, in Newcastle.
- 11 April, 1724. 'To be let, 'a farm at Redhough, in the parish of Gateshead..... if any person have a mind to treat about the same, let them enquire at the Rt. Hon. the Lady Mary Radclyffe's house in Old Elvet, Durham.'
- 18 April, 1724. 'To be let, the Corn Mills of Morpeth belonging to Earl of Carlisle. Enquire of Mr. William Lambert, Morpeth. N.B. 'There is a windmill going to be rebuilt.'
- 18 April, 1724. 'To be let, an entire apartment at the west end of Elswick hall, 7 fire rooms, kitchen, brew-house, stabling, and part of gardening.' Enquire of Mr. Joseph Ledgard of Elswick.
- 25 April, 1724. 'These are to give notice, That if any person wants Bills for the return of money to London, let him apply to Mr. Robert Ilderton in Newcastle, who will acquaint such person where he may have Bank Notes for money for any sum not exceeding 6000*l.*, so as such person may apply as above before May day next.'
- 2 May, 1724. 'In the seat house at Wylam are now to be let four very good fire rooms, with the kitchen, scullery, and other conveniences. Enquire of Wm. Bacon, esq., in Newton Cap, or Mr. Thomas Slater in Newcastle.
- 2 May, 1724. 'To be sold, a farm at West Ackham, Northumberland—60 acres—housing, barns, and right of common. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Helmsley of Ackham.
- 31 May, 1724. 'For sale, the equity of redemption of one-third part of Sedgdale farm at Killingworth, Northumberland, belonging to George Kell of Newcastle, smith, a bankrupt.
- 6 June, 1724. 'To be run for, on Hobberlaw Edge, Tuesday, 14 July next, a plate of 10*l.* value, given by the town of Alnwick, by any horse. On Wednesday, 15 July, a plate of 5*l.*, also given by the town; and on Thursday, 16 July, the innkeepers' plate.
- 13 June, 1724. 'To be sold, the Capital House of Ovingham, &c.....with the outhouses, dove coat, garden, and orchard belonging. Also two farms in Ovingham and a farm at Ovington.....Also the Rectory and Advowson of the parish church of Ovingham, and all the tithe belonging to the same. The said estate being together of above the yearly value of 500*l.* Also several farms, &c., at Hehuden (*sic*) Raw, Bradbury, and Sheraton, co. Durham, of the yearly value of 250*l.*, late the estate of John Addison, esq., deceased.' Particulars may be had at Mr. Perkin's Chambers, Lincoln's Inn Square, or Mr. Browell's, Newcastle.'
- 27 June, 1724. 'Brussels, 29 June.* The English Countess Dowager of Newbrough was last Saturday married with ——— Ratcliffe, esq., Brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater.'
- 27 June, 1724. 'Edinburgh, 16 June. On Tuesday last the trustees of the forfeited estates in Scotland exposed to sale the estate of the late Earl of Mar, which was purchased by the Lord Grange for 35000*l.*'
- 11 July, 1724. 'To be let, several good farms at Black Callerton. Enquire of George Ledgard, esq., of Elswick, Henry Hudson, esq., at Whitley, or Mr. Thomas Davison of Newcastle, attorney.
- 1 Jan., 1725-6. Adm. of goods of Hugh Daws of Newcastle, malster, granted to Mrs. Margaret Heron, wife of Mr. Robert Heron, butcher in Morpeth, &c.
- 1 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, Three farms at Cowpen, with all manner of conveniences. Enquire of Mat. White, esq., at Newcastle, or Messrs. John Fenwick and William Johnson at Monkseaton.
- 1 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, a farm at Featherstone, Northumberland, 250 acres. Enquire of Mr. John Pattison of Unthank.
- 1 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, The Key and Granary at North Seaton, and 450 acres of land. Enquire of Henry Hudson, esq., Whitley, or John Rogers, esq., N.C. Also a farm at Rudchester. Enquire of John Rogers, esq.
- 1 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, the West End of Ryhill, 1000 acres. Enquire of Mrs. Johnson of Claypeth, Durham, or William Bonner, esq., at Kibblesworth (tenants, Thomas Newton, Robert Rowell, Joseph Angus, &c.).
- 8 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be sold, a large quantity of good oak wood at Heley, parish of Bywell St. Peter. Enquire of Mr. William Sanderson of Heley.
- 8 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, The North side of Camboe *alias* Elfe-hills, now in the possession of Mr. Fenwick Bowman. Enquire of Mr. Lancelot Allgood, attorney, Hexham.
- 15 Jan., 1725-6. 'To be let, a moiety of the great, small, and petty tithes of Mitford Rectory, with half of the glebe thereto belonging. Also a farm at Newton

* This date cannot be correct, for the notice appeared in the Newcastle paper, Saturday, 27 June.

- Underwood, a farm at Bill Key, two miles from Newcastle, &c., &c. Apply to Henry Rawling, esq.
- 5 Feb., 1725-6. To be let, a farm near Chester Moor called Hermetage, with good dwelling house, &c. Enquire of Mr. John Huet at Whickham.
- 12 Feb., 1725-6. To be sold, the freehold messuages, lands, and tenements (under decree of Court of Chancery), in Bolam, Newton, and Ovington, let at 179*l.* p.a., late the estate of William Fenwick of Bywell, esq., deceased. Enquire of John Bennett, esq., master in Chancery, or Mr. James Scott of Newcastle, attorney.
- 26 Feb., 1725-6. To be sold, a parcel of oak and ash wood at Ovenham, Northumberland. Enquire of Mr. Robert Fenwick of Newbegin, or Mr. Thomas Errington at Beafon.
- 26 Feb., 1725-6. To be let, a very good house and garden and close at Bedlington. Enquire of Mr. Chaloner of Blyth, who will treat about the same.
- 5 March, 1725-6. To be sold, a copyhold estate of 20 acres, with 5 dwelling houses, mansion house, barn, stables, in parish of Allendale nigh Allen-heads. Enquire of Mr. Matthew Dawson, attorney-at-law, Newcastle.
- 12 March, 1725-6. Whereas it is given out That James Watson of Sleekburn, co. Durham, is about to sell and dispose of an estate at Sleekburn, now in his possession, held by a lease for years under the Bishop of Durham. These are to inform the public That five-sixths parts of the said leasehold estate belong to the brothers and sisters of the said James Watson. Any person may be further satisfied on applying to Mr. John Watson of Newcastle, attorney.
- 19 March, 1725-6. Notice That a commission issuing out of the High Court of Chancery will be executed between John Bacon, esq., complainant, and Thomas Lisle, and others, defendants, at the White Hart, Flesh Market, Newcastle, 24, 25, 26 March, inst., when and where the creditors of Robert Lisle of Hazon, gent., deceased, are desired to come and prove their several demands.
- 6 Aug., 1726. To be sold the copyhold estate of Holmes, nigh Allendale, with 20 gates in Rookup, of the yearly value of 24*l.*, good dwelling house, and a new spring of wood. Enquire of Mrs. Richmond, Durham.
- 6 Aug., 1726. To be sold, at Newburn, a quantity of very good old Malt, &c., late belonging to Michael Longridge, gent., deceased. Apply to Mrs. Catherine Longridge, widow of the deceased, at Newburn.
- 6 Aug., 1726. To be run for, on Saturday, 20 Aug., on the New Course on Alnwick Town Moor, a plate, viz., a silver chamber pot of 40*l.* value, &c. Mr. Robert Claxton, clerk of the race.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To be let, 'A very good farm of land, lying on the South side of Hedgeley, belonging to Mr. Alex. Collingwood of Unthank, very improvable, a good right of common, with a good house, barn, byar, &c.' Enquire of said Mr. Collingwood, or Mr. Robert Bulman of Morpeth.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To be let, The farm of Cold-side, parish of Mitford, and belonging to Robert Mitford, esq. Enquire of Mr. Edward Ward, Morpeth.
- 5 Nov., 1726. 'To be let, a good farm at East Matfin, now tenanted by Mr. John Cragill. Enquire of Mr. Robert Douglas, in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.'
- 5 Nov., 1726. To be let, a farm at Halliwell, Northumberland, 200 acres, with good house, &c. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Fenwick of Newcastle.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To let, a very good farm at Kenton, belonging to Sir W. Blackett, bart., &c.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To let, a very good inn (with all conveniences, lot for the same), at Woolerhaugh-head near Wooler, and on the direct road betwixt Newcastle and Edinburgh. Enquire of Mr. Roger Pearson at Chillingham Castle.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To let, Two farms at Sighill, 5 miles of Newcastle. 300 acres and 360 acres. Enquire of Mr. Lancelot Allgood, attorney-at-law, Hexham.
- 5 Nov., 1726. To be let, North side of Great Bavington. 682 acres. Enquire of Edward Delaval, esq., of Dissington, Thomas Reed of Ayden, or Mr. Delaval of Bavington.
- 12 Nov., 1726. To be let, Aspersheels upon Darwent, by Dr. Christopher Hunter, Durham.
- 12 Nov., 1726. To be let, Birkheads, in the Chappely of Witton, now in the possession of Mr. Windship, all title free. Enquire of Henry Widdrington, esq., or Mr. Lancelot Allgood, attorney-at-law, Hexham.
- Todridge, in the Chappely of Bingfield, is to be let against same time. Enquire as above.
- 26 Nov., 1726. To be sold, The farm of Gill-chester, parish of Stamfordham, 100 acres, limestone quarry, &c. Enquire of Ra: Widdrington, esq., Cheeseburn Grange.
- 26 Nov., 1726. To be let, a farm at *Sanda*, near Hexham. Enquire of Mr. Nicholas Rowell of Howsty in Allendale, or Mr. Thomas Ellison, jun., Newcastle.

- 3 Dec., 1726. 'To be sold, a large quantity of good oak and ash wood at Swarland near Felton,' &c. Enquire of Mr. John Donkin, at the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.
- 3 Dec., 1726. To be let, Two farms at High Laws, parish of Hartburn. Enquire of Mr. William Aynsley of High Laws, Mr. Edward Grey of Morpeth, or Mr. Robert Ilderton at Newcastle, who will treat, &c.
- 3 Dec., 1726. To be let, at Humshaugh, 110 acres and 10 closes, with cottages, orchard, common right on Haughton Green. Enquire of John Robson, servant to Thomas Allan, esq., at Allan's Flatts near Chester, or to Mr. John Gall at Humshaugh.
- 24 Dec., 1726. On Monday last, died William Coatsworth, esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Durham and Northumberland.
- 31 Dec., 1726. To be let, the whole Township of Bolam, 800 acres. Enquire of *John Horsley*, esq., of Milburn Grange, or of Mr. *Richard Horsley*, of Bigg market, Newcastle, attorney.
- 31 Dec., 1726. To be let, farm of Dewly, farm of Intacks and Newriff, a mile from Newburn, tithe free. Enquire of Mr. Stephen Coulson in Newcastle, or Mr. John Carr in Gateshead.
- 26 Aug., 1727. Notice, That all such debts as were due from Mr. Robert Lisle, late of Hazon, which are fully proved by other people than the several Creditors, will be paid at Mr. Thomas Marshall's house in Morpeth, on Tuesday, 19 Sept. next.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be sold, all the great and small tithes of the Rectory of Felton, of the yearly value of 380*l.*, belonging to William Taylor, esq. Whoever hath a mind to purchase the said tithes, or any part of them, may apply to himself at Swinhoe, Mr. Robert Claxton, attorney-at-law, Alnwick, or Mr. James Proctor's attorneys, at Morpeth.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be let, a farm called Espley, 5 miles from Morpeth, 500*acres*. Enquire of Mr. John Stoddart of Morpeth, attorney-at-law.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be let, a farm at Hepscothe, 1½ miles from Morpeth, belonging to earl of Carlisle, 480 acres. Also corn mills of Morpeth. Enquire of Mr. John Nowell, or Mr. John Stoddart, in Morpeth.
- 11 Dec., 1731. 'To be sold, a perpetual rent charge of 30*l.*, out of an estate of upwards of 60*l.* p.a., in parish of Bywell.' Enquire of Mr. Aynsley, Hexham, Mr. Donkin, attorney, in Morpeth, or *Mr. John Threlkeld of Newcastle*, merchant, who will treat for the same.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be let, a very good Farm lying at Brunton, Northumberland, belonging to Sir Arthur Heselrig, bart., now in the occupation of Mr. William Selby. Also a windmill and closes at same place. Enquire of Mr. Robert Sturges, at Brunton-hall.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be let, a close called The Bishop's Meadows, value 8*l.* p.a., near Bealington. Enquire of John Airey, esq., Westgate, Newcastle.
- 11 Dec., 1731. To be let, the frechold estate of *The East Side of Green Lighton*, 882 acres, tyth free, 8 miles from Morpeth. Enquire of Mr. William Fenwick, the owner of the said estate, at Darlington, or Mr. Richard Fenwick, tanner, in Morpeth, who will treat.
- 1 April, 1732. For sale, a parcel of fine large Ash Tree and Plain Trees at Cartington. Also a parcel of Birch wood at Green Chesters, Northumberland. Enquire of Mr. Richard Richardson of Nether Witton.
- 1 April, 1732. To let, the Middle and East farms at Shortfat, Bolam. Also *Overshort (sic)* Corn mill there. Enquire of Mr. John Mills of Newcastle, attorney.
- 1 April, 1732. To be let or sold, the two Town farms at Whitcheater, 7 miles from Newcastle, each farm of the value of 100*l.* p.a. Corn tithe free. Enquire of Mr. Charles Clark, Mr. John Airey in Westgate, or Mr. John Morley in Newcastle.
- 8 April, 1732. In a few days the Rt. Hon. the Lord Peters of Ingatstone will be married to the Hon. Miss Ratcliffe, daughter to the late Earl of Derwentwater, a lady of great merit and a fortune of 30000*l.* [See 6 May, 1732. Married 26 April.]
- 8 April, 1732. A sale of the Whole Stock of Elsdeanburn, Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Wooler. 28 April; Ews, Lambs, old and young Wethers, Gimmers and Dummonts, Hogs, black Cattle, Horses.
- 15 April, 1732. To be sold, 'a parcel of fine large ash tree and plain trees,'.....at Cartington. Enquire of Mr. Richard Richardson of Nether Witton.
- 15 April, 1732. Catalogue of the Library of the late and learned Mr. Leonard Shaftoe, rector of Gateshead, and some other gentlemen, being a curious and valuable collection of books in most languages and faculties, which will begin to be sold Wednesday, 3 May. To be had, &c.
- 22 April, 1732. To be sold at Alemouth, a new-built stone house, 8 fire rooms, brewhouse, cellar, stable, &c. Also three granaries, commodious and light, to lay corn in. Enquire of Mr. Arthur Alnwick at Alemouth.

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1911.

NO. 13

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of November, 1911, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Alexander Morrison Rose, 31 Grosvenor place, Newcastle.
2. C. J. Trechmann, Hudworth cottage, Castle Eden.

The following NEW BOOKS have been received since the October meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. J. D. Robinson :—(1) *Die Mittelalterlichen Architektur und Kunstdenkmäler des Cantons Thurgau*; (2) *Mexico*, by Ernst Below; and (3) a coin catalogue.

From the Armstrong College, Newcastle :—*Calendar, Session 1911-12*.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for November.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XI, iv.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XLI, iii.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. LIX and LX, and *List of Members* for 1911.

From the Essex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S. XII, ii, and Index to XI.

From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A. :—*Papers*, v.

Purchases :—*The Museums Journal*, II, no. 5; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXVI, ii and iii; and *Notes and Queries*, 11th ser., nos. 97-100.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the donor :—

From R. Blair :—(1) Skull of a Romano-Briton taken out of a grave formed of stone slabs in the graveyard about 300 yards to the south-west of the Roman camp on the Lawe at South Shields, about 40 years ago. See illustration of the grave and skull, *Arch. Ael.*,

2 ser., x. 272; (2) Several medieval tiles; and (3) A mallet-shaped object of green glass, probably of local manufacture, 6in. high and 6in. in diameter, similar to an object in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum (*Cat.* 1892 ed., ME 133, p. 326), and described as a linen smoother.¹

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. D. R. Hitch of Newcastle (per Mr. R. Oliver Heslop):—An ivory roundel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, 'found at the depth of 9 feet when digging a trench for a drain from the cellar at Hart manor. The men also came across several bones, but the finder (Mr. J. E. Taylorson of Hartlepool) was not able to say whether human or animal. These bones have probably been lost or destroyed ere now.' Just within the top edge are incised two fine parallel lines, and about half-an-inch nearer the centre two other lines. In the centre are 8 or 9 small rings, each enclosing a dot, and between the inner and outer lines 23 similar rings and dots. The object may be prehistoric, as this mode of ornamentation has been in use from the earliest times, and examples of it of Roman date may be seen in one of the cases in the Blackgate, on some bone objects from South Shields.



OLD TOWER, EARSDON.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following letter from Mr. F. R. N. Haswell of Monkseaton :—

'I heard on Thursday that the land and houses formerly belonging to John Taylor of Earsdon, have been bought by Mr. James Younger of Burradon, for building purposes, and that the *old tower* in the garden of the house occupied by Mr. Ernest Bell is to be pulled down—this, you may remember, is at the S.E. corner of what a former tenant (Col. Pilter) used to call the 'cloister garden,' as it is completely enclosed by a wall about 9ft. high. It had a parapet, with the usual section of stones belonging to medieval times, but had been altered from a watch tower into something which needed a stove—it was roughly arched with stone—and the garden, I take it, was a cattle fold yard, for which the tower was a look-out, as it commands an extensive view right over Tynemouth castle. Its removal would take away another of the old land marks, and if by any means it could be preserved, without a serious loss to the new owner, I think it should be attempted. Mr. J. C. Hodgson, some considerable time ago, wrote to me about the tower, and hence I gave *him* this information, brought to me by Mr. Bell, and he replies this morning I had better inform you, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.'

Mr. Haswell was thanked for his communication, and the feeling was expressed that the old tower should, if possible, be preserved. But if this should be found to be impossible, that a description of the building, with photographs, sketches, and plan, should be placed on record in the *Proceedings* of the society.

¹ Mr Gibson, the castle warden, remembers a like object being used in his mother's house once a week for 'bottling' the floor,

'THE MELLEDEAN HOARD.'

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., read the following note on this find:—

'On the 21st October (last month) a young man was ploughing on the Mellendean farm, Roxburghshire, when his plough turned up several pieces of money. The ploughman supposed them to be card counters and valueless, and a large number of them were given away right and left in that impression. After rain had washed the plough furrows many hundred coins were afterwards picked up on the spot. Fortunately, the discovery became known to Mr. J. Avery, station-master at the North Eastern Railway Company's Sprouston station, on that company's Berwick and Kelso branch. Recognizing the important character of the find, Mr. Avery communicated with Mr. A. L. Miller, J.P., of Berwick, and by them the matter was at once made known to the proper authorities. The Procurator Fiscal of the district immediately took possession of as many coins as were left undispersed. These were handed by him to the Crown as represented by the King's Remembrancer for Scotland, and were by him submitted for examination to the authorities of the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. On applying to Dr. Anderson at that institution he kindly put me in communication with Dr. George Macdonald, the society's curator of coins, who most courteously permits me to lay before you the following letter:—

Although my examination of the find is not yet complete, I can supply a few particulars which may perhaps be of interest to your members. I hope, by-and-by, to publish in the *Numismatic Chronicle* a detailed account of this and of a much larger find which came to light in Kirkeudbrightshire in the spring. The Roxburghshire hoard was discovered about a month ago in course of ploughing on the farm of Mellendean. The coins number about 530. Of these 16 are Scottish, 15 of Alexander III, and 1 of John Balliol, and 77—a very large percentage—are 'counterfeit sterlings.' The remainder are pennies of Edward I, all English, with the exception of a single penny of Waterford. The Mellendean hoard, for so I propose to call it, was undoubtedly buried about 1300 A.D., probably a year or two earlier. It is of considerable interest as furnishing a representative series of examples of the earlier coinage of Edward I; and, particularly, as proving conclusively that the well-known pennies with EDW REX, belong to him and not, as has recently been maintained by some numismatists, to Edward III. The coins had probably been hidden away in a cloth bag; there was no trace of any containing vessel. The number of pennies from the Newcastle mint was four.

Mellendean farm, the site of the discovery, lies on the south of the Tweed, close to the junction of the North Eastern and North British Company's lines, and is so near the border as to make the interest of the find as much a concern of our society as of our Scottish neighbours. The results so far disclosed in Dr. Macdonald's letter are of themselves sufficiently important in their bearing upon numismatics as to be worthy of record in our *Proceedings*.'

Mr. Heslop was heartily thanked for his communication.

HASTING HILL, OFFERTON, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. C. T. Trechmann gave an interesting account of his excavation of a barrow on Hasting Hill, and the resultant discovery of several pre-historic burials, with urns, flints, etc., which, with some skulls, were exhibited. The following is a list of the objects found, a more detailed description will, it is hoped, be given in the transactions on an early date:—(1) Oblong cist with burnt bones and fragments of an incense cup and of a food vessel; (2) Broken cinerary urn; (3) Circular cist with coverstone, containing calcined bones and an animal's tooth; (4) Deposit of calcined bones; (5) A perfect food vessel; (6) A large and perfect cinerary urn filled with calcined bones and a flint flake and im-

plement, both burnt; (7) Square cist with calcined bones; (8) Primary grave of the barrow containing a contracted female skeleton with food vessel, flint knife, and bone pin and remains of food; (9) Stag's horn pick, (10) Contracted skeleton in cist with remains of food vessel, flint saw and flake; (11) Unburnt skeleton without any accompanying object; (12) Cist containing contracted unburnt skeleton of an infant with small food vessel and piece of flint; and (13) Remains of at least four disturbed unburnt interments, together with fragments of pottery in various parts of the mound.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Trechmann by acclamation.

DISCOVERIES AT CORSTOPITUM, 1911.

Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., gave a lucid description of the discoveries made under his direction at *Corstopitum* this season. His remarks were illustrated by plans and a fine series of lantern slides, the lantern being worked by Mr. S. S. Carr.

For notes of this year's finds, etc., see *ante*, pp. 102, 109, and 114. The full report will be published in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., viii.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Forster. Mr. Carr was also thanked.

DECEMBER MEETINGS.

The council having recommended that, as usual, no meeting of the society or council be held in December next, this was agreed to.

MISCELLANEA.

The following report of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest on the find of Roman coins at *Corstopitum* on the 27 Sept. 1911, is copied from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of the following day (28 Sept. 1911):—

"Yesterday, an inquiry was held in the Court House, Hexham, by Mr. H. T. Rutherford, coroner for South Northumberland, and a jury, to inquire into the recent find of Roman gold coins at Corbridge, and to inquire who were the finders, and whether or not they were treasure trove. The claimants were the Crown, the Duke of Northumberland, and Capt. Cuthbert, with the actual finders. Mr. J. J. Kirsopp, The Spital, Hexham, was foreman of the jury. Mr. W. Brown, from the Treasury Office, represented the Crown; Mr. Harvey, Solicitor, Newcastle appeared for the Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. Goodger (of Messrs. Cooper and Goodger, solicitors, Newcastle), appeared for the landowner, Captain J. H. Cuthbert, and the actual finders. Amongst those present were Captain Cuthbert, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mr. J. C. Straker, Mrs. C. W. C. Henderson (The Riding), Mr. J. Scott (Newton Hall), Mr. W. C. Patterson (Hexham), and Mrs. W. Fisher (Hexham).

Evidence was given of the finding of 159 Roman gold coins in a bronze vase or jug on the morning of September 4th by Holmes Ritey, of St. Helen's Street, Corbridge, and Edward Coxon, of Dean Street, Hexham, labourers, employed by the Corbridge Excavation Committee; by Mr. John Rutherford, of Corbridge, the foreman of the excavations. The coins were found twelve inches below the surface of the ground. Mr. W. H. Knowles, architect, produced a plan of the ground where the coins were discovered, and Mr. R. H. Forster, barrister-at-law, who is engaged in superintending the works on the ancient Roman city of *Corstopitum*, spoke to receiving the 159 gold coins from Mr. Rutherford, and in conjunction with Mr. H. H. E. Claster, examining the coins, making a list of them, of the different reigns to which they belonged, and to depositing them in Lloyds' Bank.

Mr. Rufus S. Wright of Alnwick, steward for the duke of the manor of Corbridge, gave evidence to the effect that under the Act of Parliament of 1776 the Common of Corbridge was enclosed, the Common was part of the manor of Corbridge, and the spot where the coins were found was within the manor.

Mr. Goodger addressed the coroner and jury. He contended that the position in which the jug containing the coins was found showed that it had apparently been left on the ground in one of the raids that frequently took place on the part of the Caledonians during the Roman occupation of this country. Mr. Knowles, in his evidence, had said that the coins were found in an open space some 12ft. from an ancient building, and some 60ft. from the main east and west street of the ancient city.

Mr. Goodger and Mr. Brown both read out quotations bearing on the law of treasure trove, after which the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After a lengthy absence, Mr. Kirsopp returned into Court, and informed the Coroner that there was no chance of the jury agreeing on the question as to whether the coins were treasure trove. After a further consultation by the jury, they returned a verdict to the effect that the actual finders of the coins were Holmes Riley and Edward Coxon, the two workmen employed by the Excavation Committee, but they could not agree that the coins were treasure trove.

Some discussion ensued amongst the parties interested as to the custody of the coins, Mr. Brown stating that he could not agree to their being deposited in a bank.

Mr. Goodger asked what in that case was to be done with the coins ?

Mr. Brown : They ought to be handed over to the Crown. (Laughter.) They will be quite safe. The Crown would not dare to part with them until all questions of title were settled.

Mr. Goodger said he must object to that. Once they were handed over to the Crown they could only get them back by petition of right. He would rather the coins were put in safe custody independent of the Crown, or the Duke, or Capt. Cuthbert.

The Coroner asked if he kept them would they indemnify him ?

Mr. Goodger said that his friend, Mr. Harvey, would agree to that on behalf of the Duke, and he would on behalf of Capt. Cuthbert.

Ultimately the Coroner agreed, on receiving an indemnity from the Duke's and Mr. Cuthbert's solicitors, to retain the custody of the coins for a week, to see if some arrangements as to their custody could be come to with the Treasury, pending a decision of the High Court as to the ownership of the coins."

FERRYHILL, CO. DURHAM.

The following paragraph appeared in the *North Mail* of 24th July, 1911 :—

'Whilst engaged in some quarry work on Saturday, at Messrs. R. Walker & Co.'s South Moor Lime Works, Ferryhill, the workmen discovered four human skeletons lying in a heap in a cavity of the rock, extending some considerable distance in the strata. The skeletons were not intact, as upon minute examination by a doctor it was found that the small bones were somewhat displaced. The skulls were in a perfect state of preservation and all possessed good, sound teeth. It is supposed that there are three adult boys' skulls or perhaps a female's. The remains have doubtless been in this particular spot for hundreds of years.'

Local notices from early files of *Newcastle Courant* (continued from p. 136):—

- 22 April, 1732. South Blyth, 'a plate of the full value of 5*l.* to be run for, on the sands there, on Tuesday, 30th May, by any horse, mare, or gelding, &c.' To enter at the house of Mr. Thomas Brown, at the sign of 'the 7 stars,' South Blyth.
- 22 April, 1732. 'Lately imported from Holland by William Errington, master of the *Anne* of Newcastle, a quantity of fine Wainscott Boards.....enquire at his house on the Head of the Dog-bank, Newcastle.'
- 29 April, 1732. 'To be let, now or at Lammas next, the house in the Pulline-market, wherein the late Mrs. Hannah Hesilridge liv'd. Enquire of Mr. Cuthbert Ogle, confectioner, Newcastle.'
- 29 April, 1732. The *Esther*, Capt. Allen Giles, will be ready to sail latter end of May for Maryland. Passengers to apply to Mr. Matthias Giles in Love Lane, near Sandgate, Newcastle, or said Commander Mr. Allen Giles on board said ship, now at Newcastle.
- 6 May, 1732. We hear that there is now living at Rome, the Hon. William Radcliffe, esq., 4th son of the last Earl of Derwentwater, 3rd great-grandfather, being the younger brother of the father of that Earl of Derwentwater that was beheaded, and who was never attained, and its said is heir to part of the Derwentwater estate.
- 6 May, 1732. To let, the West and North West sides of Wolsington, Northumberland, late in the possession of Ambrose Isaacson, esq., free of all tithes. [Farm Stock to be sold] Enquire of Robert Jenison, esq., at Wolsington, who will let same.
- 13 May, 1732. To be let, the fore part of the Great Messuage situate at the Head of the Side, late in the possession of Mr. John Widdrington, with stable, loft, brewhouse, &c. All the rooms are already hung. Enquire of Mrs. Ann Swinburn at Mr. George Anderson's in Westgate.
- 13 May, 1732.the house on Sandhill, next door to the Bull's Head, the same house where Mr. George Puncheon, surgeon, lately lived.
- 13 May, 1732. To be let, the House in the Pulline Market, wherein the late Mrs. Hannah Hesilridge lived. Enquire of Mr. Cuthbert Ogle, confectioner, Newcastle.
- 20 May, 1732. A weekly Market being granted by the king to be held at Stamfordham, Northumberland, for Sheep, Cattle, &c. Notice that 1st market will be Thursday, 8 June, and the Fair granted to be held yearly 1st Thursday after 15 August.
- 20 May, 1732. To be sold, 12 June, before Spicer, master in Chancery, the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of Branspeth, of the yearly value of 45*l.*
- 20 May, 1732. Newburn. A plate, value 4 guineas, to be run for on Newburn Sands, Northumberland, on Whitson Tuesday, by any horse, &c.
- 27 May, 1732. 'A weekly market being granted by the king, to be held at Stamfordham, in the county of Northumberland, for Cattle, Sheep, &c., This is to give notice, that the first market will be Thursday, the 8th of June: there is likewise granted a fair, to be held yearly on the 1st Thursday after the 15th of August. N.B.—The three first months will be Toll-free.'
- 3 June, 1732. To be sold, the Manor and Estates of Longwitton, of yearly rent of 600*l.*, 2200 acres. Enquire of Mr. George Wilson, Symond's Inn, London, or Mr. Airey's office, Newcastle.
- 3 June, 1732. Alnwick Races, to be run on the town moor, 'round the usual course.' 20*l.* plate, given by the freemen of the town, on 18 June, Tuesday. 10 guineas plate, given by the innkeepers of Alnwick, 19 June, Wednesday. 30*l.* plate, given by the High Sheriff, 20 June, Thursday. Gold cup of forty guineas value, gents sub., 21 June, Friday.
- 10 June, 1732. 'A parcel of fresh turnip-seed, of last year's growth, fit for gardens or fields, proper for the improvement of ground, or fattening of cattle; to be sold at very low prices per bushel or smaller measure, by Mr. John Crowe, on the Sandhill, Newcastle.'
- 10 June, 1732. London, June 1. Yesterday, General Wade kissed the king's hand upon his being appointed Governor of Berwick and Holy Island, vacant by General Sabines being formerly promoted to Government of Gibraltar.
- 10 June, 1732. London, June 1. Yesterday, Sir Chaloner Ogle, kt., kissed the king's hand on being appointed Commodore of the Squadron lately sailed to the West Indies, in the room of Commodore Lestock, who is recalled.
- 10 June, 1732. To be sold, Two freehold estates at Elsdon, in the manor of Redesdale, of near 50*l.* p.a. value, with about 200 acres of good common adjoining, both corn and hay tythe free. Enquire of Nat. Clayton, esq., Mr. Edward Clennel of Longhorsley, or Mr. Cuthbert Fenwick of Coatyards.
- 24 June, 1732. Wooler, June 17. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was last Sunday celebrated in the Protestant Congregation of this Place, before an audience of between 4 and 6000.

- 8 July, 1732. Whereas, a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded against John Threlkeld of Newcastle, &c., merchant. [He is required to surrender himself to the Commissioner on 11 Inst., and at the sign of the George in Westgate, Newcastle and make a full discovery of his Estate and Effects, &c. Mr. William Wharton, attorney-at-law, Newcastle.]
- 29 July, 1732. To be sold, a Copyhold Estate called Blackhall, near Hexham, 168 acres—with common right on a large common—mansion house, garden, &c., of yearly value of 51*l.* Also a large parcel of oak wood, of about 36 years growth, to the number of 12000 trees and upwards. Enquire of Mr. Featherston, attorney-at-law, Hexham.
- 5 Aug., 1732. Newcastle, 4 Aug., at the Northumberland assizes, a cause, *Elizabeth Ferry of Westwood, v. Nicholas Brown of Bolton, esq.*, executor of Joseph Brown, late of Bolton, deceased, being an issue directed out of chancery, to try whether the said Nicholas Brown paid to the said Ferry 17 July, 1727, 100*l.*, &c., upon a bond entered into by said Joseph Brown in a penalty of 300*l.* to pay 150*l.* (Verdict for Brown.) John Hall *alias* Tricky Hall, brother-in-law of Elizabeth Ferry, gave evidence, but manifestly perjured himself.
- 19 Aug., 1732. To be sold, under Decree of Chancery, a freehold estate at Riding, parish of Bywell, value 50*l.* p.a., with large tract of common not yet tore out; and moiety of farmhold called Wanless Daltrees and Storys, in manor of Redesdale, let at 20*l.* p.a.; and all late the estates of Gilbert Turnbull, deceased. Enquire at Maiden Chambers, or Mr. Kennedy of Newcastle, attorney.
- 2 Sept., 1732. Notice. Persons indebted to John Threlkeld of Newcastle, merchant, a bankrupt, to pay debts to Mr. William Wharton of Newcastle, attorney, to the use of Robert Dennett, esq., and Mr. Charles Ewes, assignees of estate of said bankrupt.
- 9 Sept., 1732. To be let, a Colliery at Heddon-on-the-Wall, belonging to Earl of Carlisle, &c.
- 9 Sept., 1732. To be sold, at Whitton near Rothbury, a freehold estate of 55*l.* p.a. Enquire of Mr. Robert Snowdon, or Mr. Robert Claxton, attorney-at-law.
- 9 Sept., 1732. To be sold, the Freehold Estate of 'The Greens,' co. Northumberland, good colliery and limestone quarry thereon, and right of common on large moor. Good dwelling house, barns, byers, and now let at 90*l.* p.a., 2 miles of Felton. Enquire at Mr. Chambers's office, Newcastle.
- 9 Sept., 1732. Under a decree of Court of Chancery, to be sold, a freehold estate at the Kiding, in the parish of Bywell. Let at 50*l.* p.a., &c.
- 14 Oct., 1732. All the Groceries and other merchant goods, lately belonging to Mr. John Threlkeld of Newcastle (against whom a commission of Bankrupt hath been awarded), are to be sold at very reasonable rates. Enquire of Mr. William Armstrong, merchant, in the Side, or of Mr. William Wharton, attorney-at-law, in Newcastle, &c.
- 14 Oct., 1732. To be let, Cowpan-Hall and Low-house Farms, near Blyth, co. Northumberland, Keeper and several farms at Crawcrook, co. Durham, belonging to Robert Bowes, esq., of Thornton. Enquire of Mr. William Wilson, Darlington.
- 21 Oct., 1732. To be let, one-half of Linmouth, parish of Woodhorn, 180 or 190 acres. Apply to Mrs. Jane Watson in Linmouth, or Mr. William Lawson, Longhirst.
- 28 Oct., 1732. [Curious advertisement by Mrs. Anne Smith, jun., daughter of Mrs. Anne Smith, postmistress of Morpeth, and formerly of the Queen's Head.]
- 4 Nov., 1732. To be let, a farm at Bebside, in the occupation of Messrs. John Barker and Henry Johnson, 250 acres, &c. Enquire of Mr. William Johnson, Broad Chare, Newcastle.
- 4 Nov., 1732. To be sold, In pursuance of the last will, &c., of Ralph, Lord Grey deceased, under decree of Chancery, part of the estates of Henry Grey, esq., in Northumberland, &c. formerly the estate of Ralph, Lord Grey, to discharge old incumbrances, &c. Enquire of Mr. Kettily, collector of customs, Berwick, &c.
- 18 Nov., 1732. To be sold, Black Swan Inn, Flesh Market, Newcastle. Enquire of William Potter, esq., of Hackwell.
- 18 Nov., 1732. To be let, a farm at Kirkley, called Dam Houses, 250 acres. Apply Nathaniel Ogle, esq., at Kirkley.
- 18 Nov., 1732. To be let, the Lordship of Wolsington, in the parish of Newburn, formerly rented by Anthony Isaacson, esq. Apply to Mr. Robert Jenison, Wolsington.
- 25 Nov., 1732. Newcastle, 24 Nov. Yesterday died the lady of Nicholas Fenwick, esq., M.P. for this Corporation, at his seat at Leunington, near Alnwick. She was the only daughter to the late Sir James Clavering, bart.
- 25 Nov., 1732. To be let, against May day next, a farm at Bebside, in the county of Northumberland, now in the occupation of Messieurs John Barker and

- Henry Johnson, consisting of 250 acres of arable meadow and pasture ground.'
 Enquire of Mr. William Johnson, in the Broad Chare, Newcastle.
- 9 Dec., 1732. 'Etall, Dec. 8. On the 29th past, Robert Davison, esq., of Swinow in Northumberland, was married to Miss Brown of Bolton.'
- 9 Dec., 1732. 'To be lett, against Whitsuntide next, A large, new, and well-built house, situate in Morpeth, now in the possession of Mrs. Horsley, consisting of 10 fire rooms and a good cellar, stable, brewhouse, garden, and other conveniences. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Shipley in Morpeth.
- 9 Dec., 1732. To be let, 6 undivided farms at Gunnerton, in the parish of Choller-ton, belonging to Mr. Robert Lilburne. Enquire of Mr. Stephen Watson of North Seaton, or Mr. William Rutter, jun., attorney-at-law in Newcastle.
- 9 Dec., 1732. To be let, at Coopen, Northumberland, a Farm now tenanted by Elstob and others, and another by Nelson, with the moiety of the Corn tithes thereof; also the moiety of all the other Corn tithes in Coopen, except those lands belonging to Harry Sidney, esq. Enquire of Mr. Lyonel Moore in Newcastle.
- 16 Dec., 1732. To be let, a farm of land in Cresswell, all enclosed and set with quicks, arable pasture and meadow. Houses and conveniences in good repair. An allowance for limestone, and liberty of leading ware from the sea. Enquire of Mr. Benjamin Cook in Warkworth, or Mr. Edward Cook in Westgate in Newcastle, who will treat about the same.
- 23 Dec., 1732. To let, the lordship of Wolsington, in the parish of Newburn, formerly rented by Isaac Isaacson, esq. Apply to Mr. Robert Jennison at Wolsington.
- 3 Feb., 1732-3. Newcastle, 2 Feb. On Saturday died the lady of Matthew White, esq., as did a small time before one of their daughters. On Wednesday both were buried in All Saints.

WITTON-LE-WEAR REGISTERS.

The following are a few Greenwell extracts from these registers:—

- 1582 Wilm Grinwell and Agnes Carre married.
 1614, June 18 William Gre'well and Elizabeth Stout married.
 August 13 Thomas Gre'well and Katherine Chapman married.
 1620[-1], Feb. 25 Johne Grinwell sonne of Johsiah Grinwell Baptized.
 1622[-3], ffeb 23 Thomas son of Rowland Grinwell was baptized.
 1623[-4], Jan. 3 Jane daughter of William Grinwell baptized.
 1626, July 16 Meriam daughter of Wm. Grinwell baptized.
 1629, May 31 Mary daughter of william Grinwell bapt.



FLORAL DEVICES EMBROIDERED ON THE ORPHREYS OF AN ENGLISH CHASUBLE
 OF THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY FROM HEXHAM.
 (In the Victoria and Albert Museum.)

By kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
 See the *Proc.*, 2 ser. xxiii, 356, 357.

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 14

The ninety-ninth annual meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of January, 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, His Grace the duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., the president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Mrs. Evelyn Blackett, Cary-cotes, Wark, North Tynedale.
2. Rev. F. D. Brookes, M.A., Birtley vicarage, s.o., co. Durham.
3. T. M. Clague, Saville Row, Newcastle.
4. Alfred S. Esslemont, 27 West avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle.
5. C. S. Kaines-Smith, M.A., 35 Fitzgeorge avenue, West Kensington, London, W.
6. Newton H. Harding, 110 N. Pine avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
7. Miss Noble, Jesmond dene house, Newcastle.
8. John Henry Bennet Noble, Sandhoe, Corbridge.
9. John G. Winning, Branxholme, Hawick, N.B.
10. John Dobson Wardale the y^r, Carlton Villa West, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the November meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Samuel Andrew and Major William Lees :—*Excavation of the Roman Forts at Castleshaw* (second interim report).

From Mr. L. W. Johnston :—Viking Club Publications, *Old Lore Miscellany*, nos. 32, 33, and index and title page to vol. iv.

From Mr. James Cooke, the author's brother :—*Ida or the Mystery of the Nun's Grave at Vale Royal*, by Mr. J. B. Cooke.

From Mr. R. D. Edleston, F.S.A., the author :—*Napoleon III and Italy, a brief Historical Survey*, dedicated to M. Emile Ollivier, pt. ii, 1860-1865; Darlington, 1911.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for Jan. and Feb., 1912 (the latter (VIII, 2) contains an article by Mr. R. H. Forster on 'Place names and Roman Sites,' in answer to another by Mr. Herbert M. White in an earlier number).

Exchanges :—

- From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(1) *Proceedings*, xxiii, no. 2 ; and (2) *Archaeologia*, 62, ii.
- From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, xxiv.
- From 'La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville'—(1) *Memoires*, xxiii ; and (2) *Bulletin Trimestriel* for 1911, pts. iii and iv.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4th ser, i, iii.
- From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, xxxiii.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xvii, ii.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal*, nos. 270 and 271.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser, xii, i.
- From the Record Office :—*Patent Rolls*, 14 vols., completing the Society's set.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—The *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 84 (xxi, iv).
- From the Société Archéologique de Namur :—*Annales*, xxix, i and ii ; and xxx, i.
- From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., nos. 43 and 44.
- From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—(1) *Transactions*, xxxvii, no. 116 ; and (2) *Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes*, part ii.
- From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. :—(1) *Report for 1910* ; (2) *The Origin of Druidism* ; (3) *The Cave Dwellings of the Old and New Worlds* ; (4) *The Origin of West African Cross-bows* ; and (5) *Geographical and Statistical View of the Contemporary Slav Peoples*.

Purchases :—*The Museums Journal*, xi, nos. 6 and 7 ; *The Visitation of Warwickshire* (62 Harleian Soc. publ.) ; *Jahrbuch* of the Imp. German Archl. Institute, xxvi, iv., and *Mamurt-Kaleh, ein Tempel der Göttemutter unweit Pergamon* ; *The Pedigree Register*, ii, no. 19 ; *The Official Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies* for 1911 ; the *Scottish Historical Review* for Jan. 1912, (vol. ix, no. 34 ; at p. 139 is an article on the early Northumbrian poem 'A Vision of the Cross of Christ,' by prof. Alois Brandl ; in the same is a review of *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser, vii ; and Messrs. Gibson and Simpson's note on 'The Builder of the Roman Wall,' from these *Proceedings* (pp. 129-133) is also referred to) ; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., no. 101, etc.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. R. C. Clephan :—A number of valuable Egyptian antiquities, consisting of ornaments, such as ear and finger rings, bracelets, necklaces, in gold, amber, lapis-lazuli, etc.'

Mr. Clephan said on looking over any collection of Egyptian objects of antiquity one could not be other than struck with the number of personal ornaments it contains, and at the great beauty of some of them. As most of these things are found in tombs the date of make is ascertainable, and it is interesting to follow through the work of the different periods. The long history of Ancient Egypt, extending over some sixty centuries, comprises periods of progress in the arts, at length reaching the highest point of excellence, then the decline

of art, and again and again renaissance, and the same laws governed these remote periods as those operating throughout our own era, which covers but a third of the space.

The cases were handed round *en bloc*, as the objects were too fragile to be handled.

Mr. Clephan was thanked by acclamation.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the report of the council, which, owing to its length, was taken as read :—

“Your council present their ninety-ninth annual report.

The Society has suffered loss in the past year by the death of five members: (1) The earl of Carlisle, who has been a member since 1885; in his demise we deplore the loss of a most accomplished artist and a good friend to archaeological research; (2) Lawrence William Adamson, LL.D., one of our vice-presidents, who joined our ranks in 1892; throughout his membership he was interested in our operations and it will be remembered especially how greatly he contributed, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Taylor, to the success of the exhibition of silver plate of Newcastle manufacture, held by our Society in May, 1897 (*Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser. xxi, 1-82). The deaths have also occurred of (3) Mr. Thomas George Gibson, who was elected a member of our society in 1879; (4) of Mr. J. M. Moore, for many years town clerk of South Shields, who had been one of our members since 1883; and (5) of county alderman Thomas Carrick, whose membership dated from 1906. Of members who joined us before the seventies three remain and of those who joined in that decade only four are left.

A new volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* has just been issued to members, the seventh volume of the third series of this publication, a work of 431 pages. From first to last these ‘Miscellaneous Papers relating to Antiquity,’ to quote the sub-title of the work, already number thirty-six volumes. Of these, the volume now published maintains the standard of its predecessors. In ‘Memoirs of Thomas Wandles and Patrick Wait,’ our vice-president, the Very Rev. the dean of Lichfield, throws valuable light upon that dark period of our church history which lies between the years 1640 and 1660. Mr. F. W. Dendy details, in ‘The Struggle between the Merchant and Craft Gilds of Newcastle in 1515,’ a phase in the contest that was to be continued for two centuries more between these bodies. The appendix of abstracts of original documents from the Star Chamber proceedings adds an invaluable postscript to the article itself and to the writer’s published histories of the ‘Hostmen’s and Merchant Adventurers’ Gilds of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.’ (93, 101 and 105 Surtees Society publ.). In his ‘Assessment of Hearth or Chimney Tax,’ Mr. Richard Welford supplements his account of the tax by a transcript of one of the subsidy rolls, giving the assessment in Newcastle for Michaelmas, 1665. The roll includes the name of every householder at that date, thus constituting the earliest published directory of the town, whilst the assessment indicates the status of each householder and the ward divisions from Brand’s copy include many street names of the period, etc. Mr. William Brown, in ‘Deeds, etc., relating to the Counties of Northumberland and Durham,’ edits seventeen documents, now in private hands, extending from the year 1306 to the year 1557. The personal and local allusions extending over this wide period are carefully elucidated by the writer. Genealogy and local history are represented in two luminous articles :—‘Some account of Ilderton and the Ildertons,’ and ‘Notices of the Three Middletons,’ by Mr. J. Crawford

Hodgson. The 'Report on the Excavations at Corstopitum in 1910,' a collaboration by Messrs. Forster, Knowles, Craster, Haverfield, Meek, and Gray, extends to 224 pages. The detail of minor objects, disinterred in great abundance, constitutes this a permanent work of reference to the Roman antiquary, whilst the elaborate examination of animal remains, by prof. Meek and Mr. Gray, enables the character of horse, cattle, domestic animals and minor mammalia of the Roman period to be contrasted with their modern representatives. The volume concludes with the first instalment of the 'Catalogue of Durham Seals,' by the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, collated and annotated by Mr. C. Hunter Blair. The list in its 92 pages of names, 'Abbatis' to 'Duxfield,' enumerates and describes 828 seals of private persons, the more important of which are illustrated by nine full plates and by numerous blocks in the text. It is a happy circumstance that our Society now begins the publication of this important work by its oldest member and vice-president, Dr. Greenwell, and that the task of its editorship and illustration has been undertaken by Mr. C. Hunter Blair, who has devoted unstinted labour in rendering the production worthy of the work, and of the interest attaching to the subject. The whole volume contains, besides sixteen plates and two plans, no fewer than fifty-eight minor illustrations. For the contribution of so many of these enhancements to the publication, your council would emphasize the editorial thanks expressed on page vii of the volume. It is perhaps worthy of note that to seven of the eight papers comprised in volume VII the names of vice-presidents are attached.

Further activities of the Society in the past year are chronicled in detail in the issued portion of the fifth volume of the third series of our *Proceedings*. The sheets for 1911 consist of 144 pages. These are accompanied by seventeen full page plates, and the text is further illustrated by nineteen inset blocks. Again should be recognized the unceasing and unsparing editorial labour bestowed by Mr. Robert Blair in producing the annual and serial issues of the Society's publications, and in enhancing the latter by the insertion of his collectanea.

Besides ordinary reports, the volume of our *Proceedings* now in progress contains such materials for history as Mr. F. W. Dendy's 'Local Muniments' (pp. 42, etc.); Mr. J. C. Hodgson's genealogical records and the same writer's 'Compendium of Church Dedications in Northumberland,' (pp. 11, 48, 118); the Rev. J. F. Hodgson's papers on 'Low Side Windows,' and on 'Wycliffe church,' (pp. 10, 104); Mr. Ed. Wooler's 'Palatinate Boroughs of Durham,' 'The Manor of Coniscliffe,' and 'Horseshoing and its origin,' (pp. 26, 31, and 38); the Rev. C. E. Adamson's 'Houghton-le-Spring,' (p. 46); Mr. W. M. Egglestone on 'Neolithic Flints from Weardale,' (pp. 106 & 115); and Mr. F. G. Simpson's notes of excavations, conducted by Mr. J. P. Gibson and himself, on the Roman Wall (pp. 129-133).

In our 97th and 98th reports, allusions were made to the discovery by these investigators of the Poltrossburn milecastle (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3rd ser., VI, xii, and VII, xiv), and in the former is a reference to the discovery of a wall turret hitherto unknown. To these have been added, by practical excavation, the location of seven turrets between Winshields and King's hill, and of two turrets between Wall Bowers and High house. A turret near Birdoswald was already known to have existed. This, and the two turrets last named, with the milecastle at High House have been completely excavated by Mr. Simpson under great difficulty. From the unostentatious manner in which the work is described in our publications the true value of the results obtained might be overlooked. It is safe to say, however,

that few excavations in late years have advanced our knowledge of the Wall itself to a like degree.

Members of our Society have contributed to or edited serials other than our own, and among these are:—‘Six North Country Diaries,’ 360 pp., edited by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, and published as No. 118 of the Surtees Society’s publications. No. 119 of the same series is ‘Richard D’Aungerville of Bury,’ a collection of documents issued by Richard of Bury, bishop of Durham, with papers referring to his episcopate or bearing on his life, edited by the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchin, dean of Durham. In a preface of forty-seven pages, dean Kitchin has added fresh interest to the life and work of the author of the ‘Philobiblon.’ Among his numerous contributions to archaeological literature in the past year, and in addition to his work in the Report on Corstopitum, our vice-president, professor Haverfield, has written on ‘Roman Inscriptions at Minsteracres (*Archaeological Journal* for June, 1911); ‘Notes on a Westmorland Antiquary, and on the Roman Wall about 1600 A.D.’ and on cognate matters (*Cumb. and Westmorland Soc. Trans.*, XI, 1911); ‘Roman Inscriptions recently found in Cumberland,’ (*Proc. Soc. Ant. of London*, 1911). Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., who had already published, in *The Archaeological Journal*, ‘An Outline of the History of Gunpowder, and that of the Handgun,’ etc. (vol. LXVI, p. 145); and the ‘Military Handgun of the sixteenth century,’ (vol. LXVII, p. 109), again contributes articles to that publication (vol. LXVII, Nos. 269 and 270, and vol. XVIII, 2nd series, pages 149 and 238), on ‘The ordnance of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.’ These have been collected as a work of ninety pages, furnished with a profusion of illustrations. In his work on the ‘Defensive Armour and the Weapons and Engines of War,’ published in 1900, Mr. Clephan covered a wide field, including medieval times and the period of the renaissance, the last chapter of which dealt with artillery. The present work, dealing exclusively with ordnance, enlarges the subject in great detail.

It is fitting that a record should be made of the rise and progress of the movement, having for its object the printing of our local parish registers. The registers of the parish of Denton were printed under the editorship of Mr. J. R. Walbran in 1842; those of Gainford in 1889-90, edited by the Rev. J. Edleston; and the Harleian Society (Publ., vol. 23) printed the register of Durham cathedral in 1897. In the year 1890 our member, the late Mr. M. H. Dand, and our vice-president, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, issued their privately printed *Epitaphs of Warkworth Church and Churchyard*. In 1896 our Society printed and published copies of the registers of the churches of Dinsdale and of Esh in the county of Durham, with introductions by Dr. J. W. Eastwood and the Rev. W. S. White respectively, the two registers occupying 150 pages. The work was issued in sheets and sent out thus with our *Proceedings*. There followed a transcript by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson of the Warkworth church registers, a volume of 333 pages, issued serially like the foregoing and completed in 1899. Already our Society had realized the laborious and costly character of the enterprise on which they had embarked, whereupon Mr. Dand and Mr. Crawford Hodgson generously paid a portion of the cost of printing. Our society continued to issue in the same manner the *Register of the Ancient Parish Church of Elsdon*, from a transcript by the Rev. Thomas Stephens. This was completed in 1903, forming a volume of 274 pages. Meanwhile it became evident that the finances of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries were insufficient for the further prosecution of the enterprise. At this juncture the Durham and

Northumberland Parish Register Society was formed, and its first volume was published in 1898. Year by year since that time, under the direction of their honorary secretary, Mr. Herbert M. Wood, registers have been printed in regular rotation between Durham and Northumberland until a twenty-sixth volume has been reached in 1911, the issue for the year amounting to over 400 pages. The volumes are printed on hand-made paper and are accompanied by separate indices of places and of persons. Nor is this all, for six parishes are printing their old registers in their several Parish Magazines¹ whilst, under the direction of Mr. Wood and his colleagues, copies of the registers of no fewer than eighty-six parishes are now in manuscript and ready for the press. It is seldom that an equal achievement can be shown within so short a period as has elapsed since the establishment of the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society.

Of the Society's publications in sheets and volumes, remainders have accumulated greatly and represent an important asset. Their proper classification and storage have now been accomplished, and a working catalogue completed. These have entailed many months of continuous work, generously superintended by our colleague, Mr. Matthew Mackey, to whom our obligation is cordially recorded. Assistance has also been rendered throughout by Mr. John Gibson, warden of the castle, to whose devoted services our Society has been so long indebted.

The monthly meetings in the castle have been well attended, and the papers submitted present varied aspects of archaeological studies. Our field meetings, held under the conditions of an exceptionally fine summer, have maintained their attractiveness, and the following places have been visited:—On Saturday, July 1, 1911, a meeting took place at Houghton-le-Spring on the invitation of the rector, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, one of the council of our Society.² Visits were made to the church, the rectory and garden, the grammar school, the alms houses, and to Houghton hall. In the church the rector read an account of the church and the rectory, and members were afterwards hospitably entertained to tea in the latter by the rector and Mrs. Adamson (*Proceedings*, 3 ser. v, 45-62, 108 and 133). On Wednesday, 12 July, more than sixty members responded to the announcement of an out-door meeting at Capheaton, Little Harle, Elsdon, etc. By utilizing motor-cars, Mr. R. Blair had organized an unusually wide circuit for the day's proceedings, and, as the weather was fine throughout, the meeting was a most successful one from beginning to end. Besides the above-named places, the visit included Belsay, Kirkwhelpington, and Kirkharle, whilst places seen by the way included Ottercaps, Overacres, and Raylees. Our Society is indebted to Sir Arthur H. Middleton, to the Rev. R. Hedley, to the Rev. W. Carr, to the Rev. T. Stephens, to the Rev. J. W. Barker, and to Mr. W. H. Knowles for descriptions of places visited, whilst Sir John Swinburne and Mr. George Anderson added hospitality to their kind services (*Proceedings*, 3 ser. v, 69-100). A third and last out-door meeting took place at *Corstopitum* on the 6th September, when Mr. R. H. Forster described the results of the excavations of the season, and the gold coins, which had just been unearthed were described by prof. Haverfield and Mr. Craster at Messrs. Lloyds' bank, where they were lodged.

The work of excavation at *Corstopitum* has attracted more than ordinary attention in the past season by the discovery there on the

¹ The Registers of Rothbury, edited by Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A., have been printed in the Rothbury Parish Magazine.

² Mr. Adamson was elected a Vice-President subsequently (see p. 153).

4th September of a bronze jug containing 159 gold coins, in excellent preservation, together with two worn bronze coins of the second century. The latest date represented in the hoard is the year A.D. 159. In 1908 a hoard of 48 gold *solidi* of the second half of the fourth century had been turned up by the spade of the excavator (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., v, 351). These hoards, which are almost unique, are of special value to numismatists, whilst their importance to Roman Archaeology is the illustration which they afford of two periods of disturbance, widely differing in time; and by their help and that of the pottery, which is obtained in such profusion, we are rapidly becoming able to construct the history of this important site. We already know that it was founded by, or at least in the time of, Agricola, and that it continued to be occupied (possibly with periods of abandonment) until the eve of the departure of the Romans from Britain. The work of investigation, which was begun in 1906 (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., III, 161), has already occupied the months of six successive summers; yet a seventh year's work will be entered upon with the promise of even greater achievement than ever. For, notwithstanding all that has been accomplished up to this time, it will be remembered that less than half of the area has as yet been explored, and that a task of years to come still remains to be done. Again the work has fallen upon the investigators of former years, and Mr. R. H. Forster, Mr. W. H. Knowles, prof. Haverfield, Mr. Craster, Mr. Newbold, prof. Meek, and Mr. Bush Fox have one and all maintained the unflagging zeal that has characterized the devotion to the undertaking from the outset.

Attention has been directed in the past year to the condition of the Society's museum. Strictures have been made, in particular, on the inadequate space, the imperfect light, the unfavourable atmospheric conditions and the general unsuitability of the site, for the display of our collection of inscribed and sculptured Roman stones. A sub-committee has been accordingly appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject.

The work of pointing the keep has been continued, and during the past summer its south and west faces have been completed from base to parapet with a care and skill equal to that bestowed upon the east side in the previous year. The north front, yet remaining to be done, will probably prove a more difficult undertaking. So great has been the effect of weathering on this side that your council have for some years regarded its condition with apprehension. The vigilance now shown by the estate and property committee of the city council is gratefully recognized, and will be appreciated by every member of our Society.

The windows of the chapel in the basement had been shattered by stones, and their frames had become so greatly decayed that one of them was blown in bodily during a recent gale. All of them have been re-fitted with leaded glass and efficiently protected by outer guards of galvanized steel wire.

The castle of Prudhoe, identified with the great families of Umfraville and Percy, has undergone thorough reparation by our president, the duke of Northumberland. Under the direction of Mr. W. H. Knowles all its works have been strengthened and pointed, whilst intruding trees and ivy have been removed. As the structure is practically complete in all its parts a careful restoration preserves its original and imposing character as a military stronghold of the twelfth century having its gateway strengthened by a barbican of later construction.

Your council have received communications from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and, in identical terms, from the County Council of Northumberland, asking for a list of ancient historical buildings and monuments within the province of our operations. A special sub-committee has been entrusted with the work of drawing up a list in accordance with this appeal.

Public interest has been aroused in the question of the ancient market cross of Newcastle, commonly known as 'The White Cross,' removed from its place in Newgate street in 1808 and subsequently destroyed. It is hoped that a new memorial of the old times, in design and on a scale worthy of the city, may shortly be erected.

Archaeology in its correlation with history has now become so generally recognized that it already forms a not unimportant part of a liberal education. In this lies one of the most hopeful prospects for the future of our Society. Not less significant in this respect has been the foundation of a chair of history and a lectureship on classical archaeology at Armstrong College, and the recognition accorded to our publications as repositories of historical facts and the use of our collections of antiquities as illustrations of the same. With the growth of a constantly widening public, likely, as time goes on, to supply recruits taking an active part in our ranks, the hope expressed above has every probability of realization. The advancement of our knowledge of the Roman occupation by the discoveries of the past year, and not less, the repertory of our later history accumulated in our publications by the patient labour of workers in other fields of investigation are of themselves sufficient to render our annals noteworthy. If the tale of our years as a Society is lengthening, its vitality continues with the vigour and the energy of youth."

The noble chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought they would agree it showed great activity on the part of the society; that they had admirable officers and very hearty support from the members, and that they were doing really good work. It seemed to him that there was much more activity in the society now than there was a few years ago. Of course, they had a very great incentive to exertion in the very interesting excavations that were taking place at Corbridge, which occupied so very large a part in their transactions. But when people were young and vigorous and very much interested in life they were rather inclined to outrun the constable. He was afraid that was rather the case with them. So far, they ought to rejoice in it, for as he had said it showed vigour and youth and energy. But the statement which the treasurer had made to them would require careful consideration. It was extremely difficult for those who were really interested in archaeology to hold their hand; but, on the other hand, it was absolutely necessary, if the society was to go on prosperously, that they should not outrun the constable. There was one thing, he thought, which they could all do to help matters, and that was to do their very utmost to secure as many new members as possible. Considering the good work which they were doing, and the very valuable field of operations they had in this part of the country—there was no part of the country which represented archaeological work better than Northumberland—he thought they ought to have a larger membership, and they might get it if all the members would do their best to get others to join. He regretted that, living away from Newcastle, and their meetings being generally in the evening, it was rarely possible for him to attend them, but he could assure them he took the greatest interest in the proceedings of the society.

After being seconded by Mr. R. C. Clephan, and supported by Mr. Knowles, the report was received and adopted.

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer and the reports of the curators and librarian were then read and adopted. The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, etc. :—The membership of the society stood at 361, twenty ordinary members had been elected during 1911, and that twenty-two had been lost by deaths, resignations, and removals. The balance sheet showed a balance of 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in favour of the society at the beginning of 1911; a total income for the year of 543*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and expenditure of 550*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, including 12*l.* 12*s.* deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank; the balance at the end of the year against the society being 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The capital invested with dividends was now 161*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* The receipts were: from subscriptions, 366*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* (including a life composition of 12*l.* 12*s.*); the castle, 112*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; the Blackgate museum, 32*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; from books sold, 25*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and from sundry receipts, 6*l.* 6*s.* The expenditure was: for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana* (on account), 60*l.*, and *Proceedings*, 87*l.* 11*s.* (including 40*l.* or thereabouts transferred from 1910); for illustrations, 33*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; for new books and subscriptions to societies, 37*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; for the castle, 80*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; for Blackgate, 79*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; for museum, 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; for Corbridge excavation fund, 25*l.*; for library fund, 9*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; and for sundries 70*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND OFFICERS FOR 1912.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V, viz. :—President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. Twelve Vice-Presidents: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., John Pattison Gibson, F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop. Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair. Two curators: Richard Oliver Heslop and W. Parker Brewis. Two Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the Rev. C. E. Adamson, thanking the society for electing him a vice-president.

COUNCIL FOR 1912.

Fifteen members having been nominated for the council while only twelve were required, voting papers had been issued to members. After Mr. R. D. Edleston and Mr. J. A. Irving had, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Hodgson, been appointed scrutineers, they collected the voting papers and retired to the council room, where they counted the votes. When this was concluded they returned and handed the list to the noble chairman, who then declared the following duly elected: Messrs. H. H. E. Craster, A. M. Oliver, P. Brewis, W. S. Corder, W. H. Knowles, M. Mackey, Jos. Oswald, F. G. Simpson, W. W. Tomlinson, S. S. Carr, Nicholas Temperley, and F. J. C. Hearnshaw.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. N. Temperley :—An earthenware pipe, rudely flanged, obtained from the gardener at Sockburn hall, near Darlington, on 28 Dec. 1911. It is 10 inches long, and diameter, at one end, external 3½ inch, internal 2 inch, at other end 2½ inch and 1½ inch.

'Seven or eight of these were found in a line—the thin end of each inserted in the wide end of that in front of it—at a depth of about 2½ feet when turning up an old grass field to make fresh flower beds, at a distance of about 150 yards from the old church and the hall.'

Mr. Temperley asks 'What date were such pipes used? Were they agricultural drains? or for what other purpose?'

From Mr. J. D. Robinson:—A photograph of a wooden memorial slab of 'Rebecca Rogers, who died Aug. 22, 1688,' in the old parish churchyard of Folkestone, Kent, mentioning the chimney tax (see Mr. Welford's paper, in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vii).

The epitaph is as follows:—

A House she hath, its made of such good fashion
The Tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
Nor will her Landlord ever raise her rent
Or turn her out of doors for non payment;
From Chimney Money, too, this Cell is free;
Of such a house who would not Tenant be.

SCOTTISH EXHIBITION, 1911.

A letter was read from the officials of 'the Scottish exhibition of National History,' etc., thanking the society for the loan of the Highland dirk in the Blackgate museum, which had been safely returned.

MISCELLANEA.

CORSTOPITUM HOARD OF GOLD COINS (see p. 140).

The following is from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of 13 Jan. 1912:—
'In the Chancery Division, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Neville had before him the case of the Attorney-General and the duke of Northumberland on a motion for judgment.

Mr. Sargent said it was the case in which the Crown claimed treasure trove consisting of valuable old coins found in the manor of Corbridge. A most elaborate defence had been put in by the duke setting up a general right to treasure trove in this manor. This particular 'find' which took place three or four years ago, related to 48 coins, dated between the years 300 and 400. A few months ago there was a more valuable 'find' of 200 coins of the year 100. The coroner of the county, who had the coins in his possession, had not put in any defence, and he was willing to hold them either for the Crown or the duke; he was merely a stakeholder; and as against him this was a motion for judgment in default of defence. The title dated back to the reign of John. The duke had intimated his willingness to withdraw his defence and submit to judgment on certain minutes, limiting the declaration asked for to these particular coins. But unless he was willing to make the admission the Crown required, this elaborate defence must be disposed of. In that event that day's proceedings would be ineffective, and the action must go on.

Mr. Schwann, for the duke, said that the minutes suggested exactly followed what was asked for in the statement of claim. He was quite willing to give an admission covering the 48 coins, the later coins, and any coins found in the future, but there had been coins found in the past, and he did not wish to make any general admission which would bind the duke in any other proceedings.

His lordship said that as the duke was not willing to introduce minutes admitting that all treasure trove in the manor belonged to the Crown, that question would have to be decided, and this motion must stand over until the trial of the action."

Mr. James Elliot, a member of the society, thus wrote on 17 Jan., from Exeter :—‘ In Exeter cathedral there is a very beautiful memorial tablet (with seated female figure) it reads : ‘ Near this place are deposited the remains of James Atkinson Rudman only son of James Rudman, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant and alderman. He died on the 14th day of January, 1805, in the 21st year of his age. This tablet was erected to the memory of a beloved brother by his affectionate sister, Margaret Frances Rudman.’ If I remember rightly the father was at one time mayor of Newcastle,¹ according to Brand.’

The following abstracts of local deeds are from the collection belonging to Dr. Burman (continued from p. 112) :—

ELWICK, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture, of 20 Nov., 14 Chas. I [1638], whereby Robert Jackson of Dalton Piercy, in the county of Durham, yeoman, granted to Mathew Harison of Elwick, weaver (first reciting that John Girlington of Ammerston, in the county of Durham, gentleman, Simon Lackenby of Shaudforth, gentleman, Martha Hall of Monckhassleden, yeoman, granted same to the said Robert Jackson) all that cottage in Elwick occupied by William Usher, of the ancient yearly rent of 2s. 8d., and an acre of ground in Elwick west corne feild adjoining Robert Hett's ground on the east upon the high street leading to Broadmires on the south, and upon William Gallilie's ground on the west, and upon the parson's ground on the north, and also three pasture gates in the Moore close, Whellow Moore, frier Croke loaning, and Night close in Elwick, as full and ample manner and forme or our sayd Sovereign lord king Charles by his letters patents sealed with greate seale of England, bearing date the 25 Sep. in the 4 year of his reign, did grant the said premises to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Mosse in fee farm, and in as ample manner as the latter granted the same to John Girlington and others, to be holden of our sovereign lord as of his manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty onely in free and common soccage, and not in capite nor in knight's service, paying into the king's exchequer at Westminster, or the hands of the bailiff, the yearly rent of 2s. 8d. [¶]

SUNDERLAND.

Deed of 5 June, 1647, by which Robert Collingwood of Sunderland near the sea, in the county of Durham, shipwright, granted to John Lettaney of the same town and county, M^r & mariner, a parcel of waste ground on the south side of the street at the east end of Sunderland, as by a grant by John Richardson, of the city of Durham, esq., was granted to Robert Collingwood, extending east and west six yards and north and south twenty-four yards, adjoining upon a house in the occupation of John Lettaney, belonging to John Dickinson, on the east, a house now in occupation of Magdelene Lyall, adjoining on the west ‘ The Towne middowes and pasture ’ on the south, and the king's street on the north, with free liberty to erect a house or houses. Executed by Robert Collingwood. Seal gone.

BILLY ROW, PAR. BRANCEPETH.

Indenture of 7 April, 1648, whereby Lyndley Wrenne of Binchester, in the county of Durham, esquire, and Barbary, his wife, granted to Bartholomew Marshall of Billy Row, in the same county, yeoman, his capital messuage and tenement ‘ commonlie called and knowne by the name of the Wester ffarme ’ situate at Billy Row, in the parish of Brancepeth, now in the occupation of the said Bartholomew Marshall,

¹ 1784-1785, Brand, *Newc.*, 11, 552.

and the several parcels of lands and grounds thereunto belonging, the parcel of meadow ground called 'Easter Burne' containing 12 acres, the parcel of meadow ground called the 'field,' containing the parcel of meadow ground called 'the Stobbes,' containing 7 acres. Witnesses are Robt. Harrison, Gab. Jackson, John Sclater, Martin Simpson, Peter Sedgwick. Livery of seisin in presence of Harrison and Jackson and Francis heighington, francis favell.

PELTON, CO DURHAM.

Indenture of 20 March, 1660, whereby William Hall of Pelton, in the parish of Chester, co. Durham, yeoman, granted to Thomas Wheldon of Pelton, yeoman, the Close or parcel of meadow commonly called or known as Stelley Loaneing in Pelton in William Hall's possession, except and reserved all coal mines, etc.

WEARDALE.

Indenture of 4 May, 1661, whereby William Marley of Hunstonworth, in the county of Durham, gentleman, and Jane, his wife, granted to John Wall of the Wester Harupp, in the parish of Wolsingham, co. Durham, yeoman, all that messuage or mansion house now or last in the possession of William Hall, and lately in that of John Chambers, the 2 little eastmost garths as they lie on the back of the house from the west side of the Espy Garth, one to the west end of the said house, the garths in the possession of Henry Hawdon, one parcel of meadow ground called the Espy Garth in the possession of John Dent, one close called West-lee-side, occupied by Chr. Robinson and others; a close called Hutchinson's Close, in the possession of John Hutchinson, to be holden of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed rights, duties, and services, the same having been granted by Henry Marley of Huton, county Durham, gentleman, to the said William Marley, and he appointed his friends Cuthbert Marley and Henry Hawdon both of Hilton, yeomen, his attorneys to give possession. Amongst the witnesses are Chr. Mickleton, Robt. Hisley, Rt. Cowhirst. Mem. of Seisin endorsed.

HORSE SHOES (see p. 38).

See note *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser, VI, 3, on a horse shoe found at *Condercum*. In this note Mr. Wooler's seal matrix is referred to.



German 15th Century Spanish 12th Century English 16th Century North African 12th Century German 1096-1291 French-Time of Crusades Early Roman



Arabian Horse of today Circassian 12th Century National Spanish German Crusades Hunnish Time Invasion of France Chinese of today showing Hunnish origin

HORSE SHOES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 15

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Capt. J. H. Cuthbert, D.S.O., Beaufront Castle, Hexham.
2. Robert Atkinson Morland, M.B., B.Sc., 36 Bewick Road, Gateshead.
3. Gerald Stoney, B.A.O., F.R.S., Oakley, Heaton Road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the January meeting, some being placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. John Forster, 211 Osborne Road, Newcastle :—Spink & Son's *Numismatic Circular* from 1897 to 1910, 14 volumes, 4to. cl.

From Mr. James Elliot :—(1) *Durham University*, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A., post 8vo. cl. ; and (2) *Recent Discoveries at Glastonbury Abbey*, by G. E. Mantle, sm. 8vo. paper.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for March, 1912 (included in it is the second instalment, illustrated, of an article on 'Hartlepool and the Church of St. Hilda,' by J. Tavernor Perry ; the first portion appeared in the February number).

Exchanges :—

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxxiv, i ; 8vo.

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings*, pt. 20 (vii, ii), large 8vo. (contains an elaborate paper, fully illustrated, on Bristol Merchants' Marks, by Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A.)

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, n.s., xvii, iii, 8vo.

From the Public Record Office :—(1) *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1429-36, and (2) *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, vols. i-III ; large 8vo., cl.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, n.s., xi.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxix, sec. c., no. 9.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, liv.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xli, iv.

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, xxv, ii-iv.

Purchases :—*The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 34; *The Registers of Bruton*, co. Somerset, II; and *Antike Denkmäler*, III, i, plates 1-12.

KIDLAND LORDSHIP.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., a vice-president, read a paper on 'Kidland Lordship and its Owners,' which will be printed in full in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3 ser. VIII).

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Hodgson.

A HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., F.S.A., read the following 'Memorandum on the material available for a history of the Society':—

"The suggestion has been made that the centenary of this society, which falls in the year 1913, should be commemorated by the publication of a volume containing a history of the society during the hundred years of its existence. The following memorandum is primarily a report upon the material available for such a work.

When the society was founded, it was proposed to issue, in addition to the parts of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, which then appeared at irregular intervals, a series of annual reports. These were intended not only to give a *résumé* of the work of the society during the year, but to give descriptions and illustrations of the objects acquired for the society's museum. However, only one such report was ever published. On the other hand a brief list of 'donations' was published as an appendix to each of the quarto volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, covering the years 1813-1855. The 'donations' include (1) donations of antiquarian objects to the museum, (2) donations of printed books and manuscripts to the library, (3) communications upon archaeological discoveries addressed to the society and drawings connected therewith. The society also possesses a MS. donation book for the years 1813-1843 and a library book containing entries of books acquired for the library between 1835 and 1854. The former occasionally contains fuller information respecting acquisitions than is given in the printed lists of donations.

In 1855 the quarto series of *Archaeologia Aeliana* was discontinued and a new series in octavo was commenced. At the same time the *Gateshead Observer* began to print full reports of the meetings of the society, and copies of these reports were supplied to members. This practice was carried on till January, 1858, and the reports so published form the sole volume of the first series of our *Proceedings*.

From February, 1858, to January, 1866, reports of the monthly meetings of the society were published in *Archaeologia Aeliana* and will be found in volumes III-VII of the second series. At that time the society, exhausted by the celebration of its jubilee, fell into a condition of inaction which lasted for more than fifteen years. With the commencement of the second series of *Proceedings* in January, 1883, under the editorship of Mr. Robert Blair, we get full and regular accounts of the meetings of the society and of the acquisitions made for the museum and library which give a consecutive account of the doings of the society during the last thirty years of its century of life.

Printed material for a history of the society is therefore in existence for the years 1813-1866, though, as we shall see, it may be supplemented from unpublished sources; (2) is non-existent for the years 1866-1882, a period represented only by two volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (second series, vol. VIII and portions of vols. VII and IX); (3) is ample from 1883 down to the present time, a period for which *Archaeologia Aeliana* and the second and third series of the *Proceedings* give all the

information that is required. Let us examine in turn the unpublished material for the history of the society during each of the first two periods.

I.—(a) The society possesses three minute-books for the first seventy years of its existence, viz., vol. I, 1813-1843; vol. II, 1843-1862; and vol. III, 1863-1887. The earlier minutes are of a disappointing character, containing little more than entries of attendance, papers read and donations, all of which are set out in the quarto volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana*. More valuable information may however, be obtained from the council book, a single volume covering the years 1813-1835. After 1835 the minutes become fuller and contain useful notices of bye-laws, resolutions and other miscellaneous matter as well as copies of numerous unpublished annual reports.

(b) Two bound volumes of correspondence addressed to the society contain some matter that is of interest. The first volume covers the years 1813-1816, the second 1817-1824. No later volumes have been found. They either lurk in some obscure corner of the castle, or the correspondence was not bound up, or else the volumes were destroyed in the fire which consumed the library of Mr. John Adamson, secretary to the society, in 1849. The breath of that fire, as well as much Newcastle dirt, has passed over the two earliest minute books, as may be seen from the charred edges of the leaves. These two volumes contain communications accompanying donations to the museum, and accounts of archaeological discoveries addressed to the society. Some of these are in print in the first two volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, or are epitomised in the printed lists of donations; but many contain new and interesting matter.

(c) The society also possesses a folio volume, lettered DRAWINGS, containing sketches made for the society by John Bell and others of objects presented to the society and newly discovered antiquities to which the attention of the society was drawn, covering the years 1826-1845. These are to a large extent calendared at pp. 118-119 of the catalogue of the society's library.

(d) In a paper on 'Early Members of the Society' read in 1885, Dr. Bruce writes:—'In the possession of our senior vice-president, Mr. Clayton, is a collection of papers in six volumes, of quarto size, each volume bearing the following title: *An Account of the Rise and Progress of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by John Bell, Projector thereof*. The volumes consist of a miscellaneous collection of papers relating to the society, some in manuscript, some in print; of cuttings from newspapers; of letters from various members of the society and others bearing upon its general business; and of circulars; together with occasional pages of narrative and criticisms by the editor himself. Altogether the collection is an interesting one, but it would be greatly improved by being weeded of a good deal of irrelevant matter.'—*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2nd ser., vol. XI, p. 156.

These volumes covered a period of forty years and brought the history of the society down from its commencement to the early fifties. Unfortunately four of the six volumes are now missing. The two earliest are still at Chesters.

Two similar collections, each in one volume, and also the work of John Bell, are still in existence. One of these is in the possession of our member, Mr. Mackey. It covers the years 1825-1852, and consists of printed copies of the annual reports presented at the anniversary meetings, notices of meetings with memoranda of business conducted, and other printed papers and manuscript correspondence relating to the society. The other volume was sold by Mr. Bell in 1851 to the Bodleian library at Oxford, where it is now catalogued as MS. Top. Northumb.

c. 1 (No. 28579 in the summary catalogue). This covers the same period as, and has much in common with, Mr. Mackey's volume, but is less methodically arranged as well as wider in its scope, as may be gathered from its title—*Accounts of Roman altars, inscriptions and antiquities, collected by John Bell, land-surveyor, Gateshead.*

A collection of printed annual reports and cuttings from the *Gateshead Observer* and Newcastle papers giving accounts of the monthly meetings of the society, made by Mr. John Ventress, is likewise in the possession of Mr. Mackey. The first volume extends from 1848 to 1854, when the first volume of our *Proceedings* commenced. The second volume begins with the discontinuance of the *Proceedings* in 1858.

(e) Accounts of meetings of the society between 1834 and 1866 appear in the new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. These notices, though far from providing a complete series, will doubtless be found valuable. There are also occasional notices of meetings in the early volumes of the *Archaeological Journal*.

(f) Some information relating to the history of the society may be gleaned from the journals and bound volumes of correspondence of the Rev. John Hodgson, as well as from a portion of John Bell's correspondence belonging to Dr. Burman of Alnwick, which is now in the possession of our secretary, Mr. Robert Blair, and doubtless there are in existence various other collections of letters of past members of the society. Notices of the society and of its premises may also be gathered from the council books of the Newcastle Corporation.

II.—Of the period 1866-1882 little has been recorded, probably because there was little to record. The society then had several notable members, chief of whom was Dr. Bruce. It was devoting its energies to the publication of the magnificent *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. But as a corporate body of archaeological students, it may almost be said to have ceased to exist. The minute-book covering these years is very unsatisfactory, but is the only source of information with the exception of a volume in the Newcastle Public Reference Library which contains press cuttings from the Newcastle newspapers giving reports of meetings held between 1860 and 1884, and the third volume of the Ventress collection above described, covering the years 1864-1881. Unfortunately there appears to be no record of the objects acquired for the museum, or of the books and manuscripts added to the library, during these years.

If the society determines to publish a history of its own proceedings, it will be necessary that an editor should be appointed, and that application should be made to Mrs. Clayton for the loan of the two extant volumes of John Bell's collection, enquiries being at the same time instituted for the four missing volumes. The six volumes, if they can be obtained, will probably be found to be the most valuable of the materials above enumerated. Meanwhile useful work might be done in two other directions.

(1) The annual reports of the society might be collected and prepared for the press. Since 1883 these appear in regular sequence both in *Archæologia Aeliana* and in the *Proceedings*; and probably it is unnecessary that they should be reprinted. Of the earlier reports some are in print in the early volumes of the second series of *Archæologia Aeliana*; others exist in pamphlet form and are, for the most part, to be found in John Bell's collections; others are given in the *Gateshead Observer* and other local newspapers; others are extant in manuscript and are entered in the minutes of the society. If they were collected and set up in type, they would both form a useful appendix to a history of the society and would facilitate the compilation of such a volume.

(2) A suggestion has been made that the society should publish a catalogue of its museum. Apart from the Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, the contents of the museum have remained uncatalogued since 1839, in which year there was published a *Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Books, Roman and other Antiquities belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. The list of miscellaneous antiquities is confined to six pages (pp. 79-85) of this catalogue. No catalogue has ever been published of the accessions (other than Roman stones) to the museum made during the last seventy years. If such a catalogue were now prepared, it might be made to form part of a volume dealing with the history of the society; then it could also be paged and sold separately.

A proper catalogue of the manuscripts in the society's library is equally needed. The list given in the current library catalogue (pp. 113-117) is not wholly satisfactory. The Woodman MSS. are entered separately in another portion of the catalogue, as are also the volumes of the Bell collection, which appear under the heading of 'printed books.' In one or two cases manuscripts in the library at the time that the catalogue was prepared are either unnoticed or are entered under some heading that precludes identification. In most cases also, the description is too brief to give any satisfactory clue as to the nature of the contents. A revised catalogue of these manuscripts, which form the most valuable portion of the society's library, might therefore, with advantage, be prepared, and be held in readiness to form, with the catalogue of the museum, an appendix to the proposed history of the society.

The preparation of such catalogues would be facilitated if some member of the society were to extract from the donation lists, (1) donations to the museum, (2) donations of manuscripts. These lists could be expanded by the addition of matter derived from the manuscript records of the society; and, by rendering possible the identification of objects of which the history has been forgotten, they would help on the final preparation of a catalogue.

Mr. Craster was thanked by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following coins were found on the beach at South Shields, on 29th February, 1912:—

ROMAN:

Den. Hadrian, *obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS P P; head laureated to right. *Rev.* P M TR P COS III; figure standing to left, with cornucopia and outstretched right hand.

ENGLISH

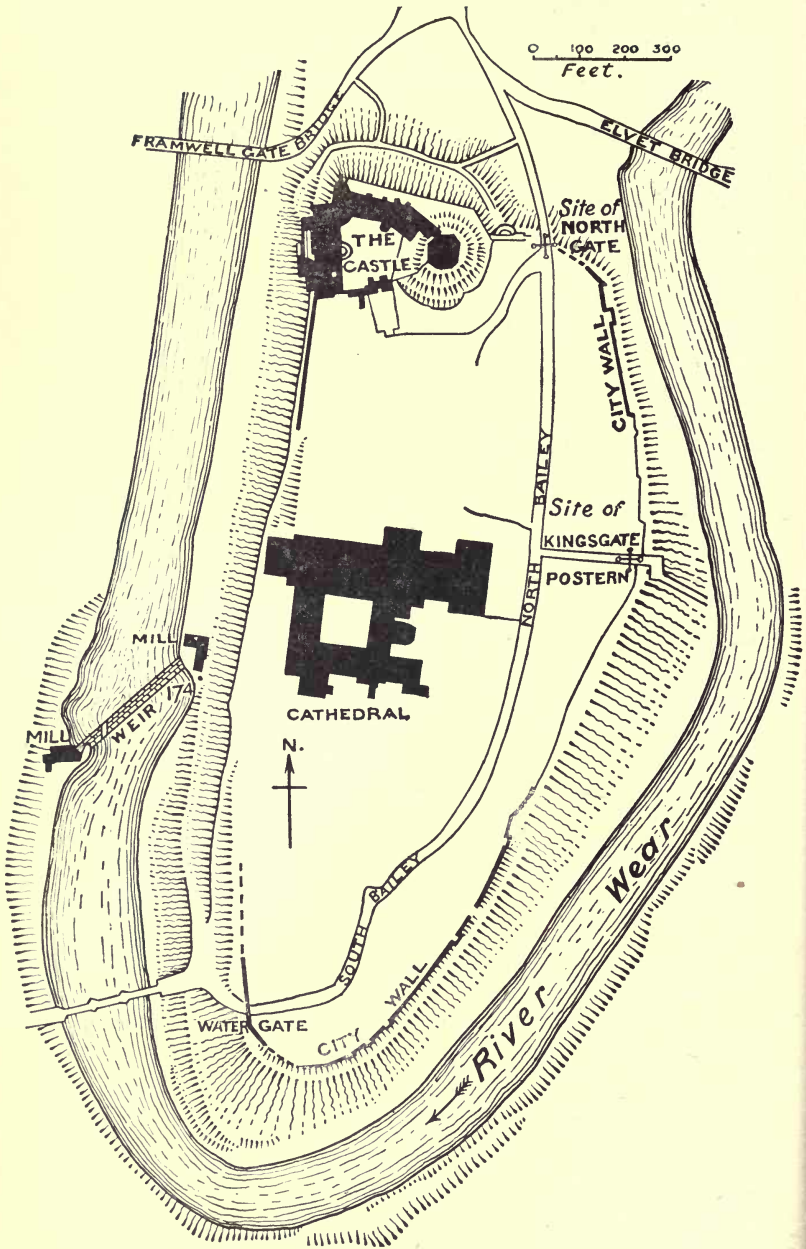
Penny of Edward I (London mint); and

IRISH:

Farfing of Charles I: *obv.* CAROLVS D G MAG BRIT, crown and crossed sceptres; *rev.* FRAN ET HIB REX, crowned harp.

NORMAN CASTLES.

A valuable book on the *Early Norman Castles of the British Isles*, by Mrs. E. Armitage, has recently been published by Mr. Murray of Albemarle Street, London. Its object is to prove that the castles built by the Normans in Britain and Ireland were, with few exceptions, earthworks with wooden buildings upon them. The book is profusely illustrated with plans, etc., and one of them—the plan of Durham castle—by Mr. Murray's courtesy, is given on the next page.



BLOCK PLAN OF DURHAM CASTLE, &c.

The following abstracts are of local deeds in Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 156):—

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

Indenture of 17 Sept. 1649, whereby Sir Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, in the county of Durham, knight, Stephen Jackson and John Sleigh of the borough of Barwick vpon Tweed, aldermen, and John Shell (?) of the same borough, burgess, granted to Thomas Watson and Andrew Crispe of Berwick, aldermen, Elias Pratt, Stephen Jackson, Robert Turvin, and Robert Sleigh, of the same borough, burgesses, on the trusts of an indenture whereby the maior, bailiffs, and burgesses granted to Valentine Mortoft of London, esq., of an annuity of 10*l.* out of a pasture or enclosed ground belonging to the borough of Berwick, containing 200 and 3 score acres, commonly called or known as Cocklaw, bounded on a parcel of ground called the Ewebriggs on the north, on the west on the Nethern Mordington *als* Morlington and Etherington in the kingdom of Scotland, on the south upon the river of Whittater and on the east on certain grounds known by the name of Bawdesbury, annuity to be paid on the feast days of the commemoration of St. John Baptist, St. Michael the archangel, and the nativity, at the Toll Booth or common gaol of the borough the 1st payment thereof being made on St. John Baptist's day, 1633, and to another indenture whereby the said Valentine Mortoft granted to Sir Robert Jackson of Berwick, knight, Sir Thomas Haggerston, then Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, esq., George Muschampe of Baymore, county of Northumberland, esq., Will'm ffenw^k, Andrew Moore, Stephen Jackson, the said John Shell, Will'm Grayson, John Saltonstall, John Greenehead, Charles Hutton, and John Sleigh of Berwick, gentlemen, who shall, before the feast of St. Michael, 1633, 'nominate & choose out of the poore aged people of Barwick, & not elsewhere ten poor men or women, or ten poor people of both sexes that shall be of the age of ffiftie fiue yeares or vpwards att the tyme' of such nomination or election, who shall have been labourers or poor tradesmen or decayed in trade through loss and casualties or bad debtors, or 'they become poore, lame, impotent, infirme, & weake, that they cannott worke haueing beene or then being of honest & pious conu'sacon, not addicted to swearing blasphemy, pffanation of the Lords day or any other foule & notorious crymes to each of which ten poore men or women to the number of ten.' Witnesses, Tho. Haggerston, Rob. Scott, Hen: Shelle (?), Raphe Salkeld, George Milner, Rob: Scott, Will. Banckes.

EVENWOOD, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture, dated 10 March, 18 Chas. II [1665], whereby William Kay the elder, of Evenwood, yeoman, granted to Ann Downes and Margery Downes, spinsters, daughters of Lambton Downes, of the same 'towne,' gentleman, in pursuance of a decree of the Durham Chancery Court, and also in discharge of an indenture of trust, Evenwood hall and the houses, etc., to the same 'belonging, and the closes, etc., called Searle wyfes Croftes or Sherley close, the little flatt and great flatt crosses, the calfe close to be divided between them as is therein set out, Signed and sealed by William Kay, in the presence of Will: Marley, John Hodgson, Lambton Downes.

Indenture of 27 Dec, 20 Chas. II [1668], whereby William Key the younger of Evenwood, yeoman, granted and demised to Elizabeth Garth of Headlam, co. Durham, widow, his Close known by the name of the Westfield, containing 30 acres in Evenwood, on the back side of

the message or seate house where the said William Key liveth, at a peppercorn rent when demanded.

Bond of 27 Dec. 1672, of William Key, jun., of Evenwood, co. Durham, yeoman, to Elizabeth Garth of Headlam, co. Durham, widow, in 200*l.* to perform covenants. William Garth, Abra. Gibson, Mat. Middleton.

ST. HELEN AUCKLAND.

Draft lease of 27 April, 18 Chas. II [1666], for one year, from Francis Howard of Corbye Castle, in the county of Cumberland, esq., to Cuthbert Carr of St. Hellen Auckland, co. Durham, esq., in consideration of 5*s.* a house in St. Hellen Auckland, in occupation of Thomas Meburne.

Indenture of 29 June, 21 Charles II [1669], whereby John Garth of St. Hellens Auckland, co. Durham, yeoman, in consideration of 40*l.*, and in consideration of a marriage between John Garth and Jane his wife and sisters of George Moore, after referring to an agreement between John Garth and George Moore of Escombe, father of John Garth, granted to George Moore of Escombe, yeoman, 'a new parler adjoining and being part of that house where John Garth dwelt, with a little parcel of ground adjoining, containing 1 rood and a house now in occupation of John Burne and 3 closes, one of them commonly known and called by the name of Highlen-acres the land of Sir Joseph Craddocke on the north, and another close commonly known as and called by the name of Low tenacres, in the township of St. Hellens Auckland, and now occupied by the said John Garth.

The following notes are taken from the recent catalogue [no. 720] of autograph letters, etc., on sale by Mr. James Tregaskis, High Holborn, London:—

140 CLARKE¹ (Hewson—Miscellaneous writer, born at Gateshead. 1787-1845). 54 A. Ls., to R. A. Davenport, editor of the *Poetical Miscellany*, from Dec. 27th, 1824, to his settlement in Canada in 1845. 8vo. and 4to. £2 17 6.

*. The first letter contains a reference to his libels on Lord Byron; "I trust you will see that I am called upon to give some explanation of my grounds for the free terms in which I have spoken of Lord Byron." Byron attacked him very severely in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* as—

'A would-be satirist, a hired buffoon,
A monthly scribbler of some low lampoon,
Condemned to drudge, the meanest of the mean,
And furbish falsehoods for a magazine.'

But Byron had evidently been touched in a tender spot, for nothing could prove more effectually the groundless nature of this attack than these charmingly written letters on his literary work. The *Dictionary of National Biography* puts his death conjecturally at 1832, but the last of this series of letters is dated from Chambly, near Montreal, 1845.

214. DURHAM COLLIERIES. Petition to Parliament, praying that the proposed tax 12 pence per chaldron upon all Coal sold at the port of Sunderland be abandoned, as this tax 'if it should take effect, would prove the utter ruine of the Cole Trade.' With a list, 1 p. folio, of reasons why the tax should not be imposed. 37/6. (*Townshend Heirlooms; Historical Papers.*) [circa 1720.]

522. NORTHUMBERLAND (Sir Algernon Percy, tenth Earl, Admiral; called by Clarendon, 'the proudest man alive,' 1602-1668). L. s., 1 p. folio. To the Mayor of Sandwich, enclosing an Order of Parliament, to be put in execution forthwith, with fly leaf. Accompanied by contemporary octavo portrait. 21/. York House. 6 April, 1642.

There is an article on 'Northumbrian Ghost Stories' in the *Treasury* for January, 1911.

¹ See Welford, *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, I, 563, for a notice of Hewson Clark.

P R O C E E D I N G S
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Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. H. E. Johnston, Public Library, Gateshead.
2. Col. H. Conyers Surtees, Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the February meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Miss Edleston, Gainford :—(1) *Nunburnholme its History and Antiquities*; (2) *A Religious and Worthy Speech spoken by Mr. Rowe*, London, 1641; (3) The Harleian Society register series, 4 vols. (*The Parish Register of Kennington*, *The Registers of St. George's, Mayfair*, and *The Registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell*, vols. III and IV; (4) The Index Library, vols. II, III, IV, V; (5) *Remembrancia*, index to vols. II and VIII.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for April, 1912.

Exchanges :—

From the Essex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XII, iii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, XLV.

From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, LVII.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXIV, i.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S., II, ii.

Purchases :—*The Museum Journal*, II, nos. 8 and 9; *The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 20; and *Mitteilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, parts 1 and 2.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:— From Mr. James MacNaughten¹ of New York, U.S.A., a native of Newcastle (per Mr. Macdonald):—A fine collection of 9 dozen flaked arrow and spear heads; 17 stone axes; 16 axe hammers; 5 mortars (stone); 12 pestles; 6 perforated stones (probably net sinkers); 1 whip; 2 pairs of buffalo horns; 20 shells; a piece of pottery in the form of an animal; and sundry other small articles too numerous to mention, all formerly used by the North American Indians.

The chairman kindly welcomed Mr. Macdonald, and informed him how greatly the society appreciated the collection of Indian objects which had been presented to the society's museum through his intervention.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. MacNaughten.

From Mr. W. W. Gibson:—A commission in bankruptcy of 7 April, 1786, signed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, (to which the Great Seal was attached, but is now detached and in two pieces), of John Dodgson of Newcastle, 'spirit merchant, dealer, and chapman.'

ROMAN BRIDGE AT CHOLLERFORD.

Mr. Blair (secretary) read the following notes by Mr. Henry A. Rye of Bakewell:—

"Dr. Bruce, in his plan of the bridge, shows what he calls a covered way, he describes it as 'evidently posterior to any of the other works, crossing the abutment and cutting through the square castle in which the wall terminates. It goes beyond the extent of the excavations in both directions. It is formed in a great measure of stones that have been used in the bridge. As it is founded upon a bed of silt, at least a yard thick, its construction cannot have taken place until the works of the bridge had been overwhelmed by some terrible devastation. No probable conjecture has yet been formed of its use. The idea of a water-course naturally rises to the mind, but the joints of the passage are by no means close, and though covered on the top, the bottom of it consists simply of the sandy alluvium of the river. Most of the slabs which form the covering have been snapped across, apparently by the weight of the deposit upon them, though some of them are two feet thick, they were found precisely as they now lie.'

I was much interested in this covered way, and venture again a probable conjecture as to what it was. When I was in the north of Scotland I saw an ancient mill about the size of the castellum, the wheel was rough and laid horizontal, the shaft going through the floor above on which lay the nether mill stone through the centre of which ran the shaft, the bottom ends of the shaft turned in a hollow stone in the centre of the floor roughly paved below the inlet for the water, the upper stone was carried on its fer-de-moline attached to the head of the shaft and regulated by an iron screw bolt. It was used by a west coast farmer for grinding the corn for his cattle. I thought at once of this and set about to see if it would work. I could find no hollowed out stone for the shaft to revolve in, but the covered way finished beyond the return of the abutment so there was a good quit for the water. I went to the other side to see how to get the water to work such a mill. There is a small plantation, and the river side has a raised walk through it. The

¹ Mr. MacNaughten's father was foreman printer with Messrs. Carr, who, in 1856, printed the *Newcastle Daily Journal* in High Friar lane, and Mr. MacNaughten himself was employed there as a boy. 'He is very well satisfied at the acceptance of a few relics, which he has secured from the red man's land.'

ground rises on the fence side of the plantation, and would make a fairly good mill lodge for water at the end of the plantation. I got what I wanted, a quick running stream of water following the fence and passing under the North British railway, and I followed it some distance towards Brunton hall—a farm. Nothing would be easier than to place a shuttle across this stream before it enters the North Tyne and turn the water into what is now the plantation, and might then have been the mill lodge, forming a weir to keep the water from overflowing the bank of the lodge into the North Tyne, and working such a rough mill as I saw in the north of Scotland. I do not say that it was so, but think if I had had more time and summer weather I could have definitely settled as to exact levels, etc.”

In an accompanying letter Mr. Rye said that ‘when he was done with the two sheets of the large Ordnance Survey (from which he had made the tracing, exhibited to illustrate his remarks) he would present them to the society, and thus they would form a basis for a set of ordnance sheets $\frac{1}{25000}$ scale of the whole length of the Wall, and might soon be got together if individual members gave sheets.’

Thanks were voted to Mr. Rye.

DURHAM DIOCESAN REGISTRY, ETC.

The following ‘Inventory of Books and Papers preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Durham, with notes of similar documents in other depositories,’ compiled by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., F.S.A., was commented on by him:—

PART I.

ACT BOOKS OF THE CONSISTORY COURT, LETTERED ‘ACTS.’

1532-1542—This is an unbound volume kept in a parcel along with the bound Act Books. It contains, in addition to the general business of the consistory court, a few grants of administration and probates.

1567-1572—Also contains some grants of administrations and of probates.

With 1571 the series of *Libri Testamentarii* commences, and probates and administrations were no longer entered in the Act Books.

1576-1580, and 1580-1589, these two volumes are large folio; the volume for 1589-1595 is missing; 1595-1601; the volume for 1601-1606 is missing; 1606-1608; 1608-1610; 1610-1614; the volume for 1614-1619 is missing; 1619-1622; 1623-1626; the volume for 1626-1629 is missing; a few pages for 1629 are bound up at the end of the volume for 1632-1633; 1629-1632; 1632-1633 (wrongly lettered 1628-1636); 1635-1637; 1637-1640; the volumes for 1640-1665 are missing.

From the year 1665, when the Act Books recommence, down to the year 1734, they fall into two parallel series, differing in their contents, but of a precisely similar nature.

1665-1678; 1678-1703; 1703-1734; and 1665-1674; 1674-1685; 1685-1704; 1705-1710; 1711-1726; 1726-1737; 1737-1741; 1741-1760; 1760-1772; 1772-1778; 1778-1788; 1788-1798; 1799-1815; 1815-1834; 1834-1851, not found; 1851-1854.
Here the series ends.

Several leaves of an Act Book of the consistory court are bound up in vol. 110 of the Sharp MSS. in the Durham cathedral library.

These Act Books are registers of civil suits between party and party. They comprise testamentary and matrimonial cases, suits for subtraction or non-payment of tithes, etc. After the Restoration they practically become Cause Books, and afford little information regarding

the suits. Notes of some of the testamentary cases in the volume for 1665-1678 are given in Raine's *Administrations (Test. Dunelm.)* II, 81-85, in the custody of the Northumberland County History Committee.

ACT BOOKS OF THE CONSISTORY COURT LETTERED 'ACTS EX OFFIC.'

These are registers of criminal cases heard by the chancellor in the consistory court. These cases were initiated by a presentment (*officium*) of the chancellor. They include moral offences, breaches of church discipline, etc. They are, therefore, to be distinguished from the civil suits entered in the parallel series of act books. The volumes are :—

1578-1579, extracts printed in *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surtees Soc. publ.), pp. 113 *et seq.*; volume for 1579-1589 missing; 1589-1591; 1591-1594; 1595-1599; 1599-1603; 1603-1608, wrongly lettered 'Acts'; 1609-1618, lettered 'Acts Ex Offic.' 1608-1620; no volumes for 1618-1634; 1634-1636, bound up near end of the volume lettered 'Acts 1628-1636.'

After the Restoration criminal jurisdiction in spiritual matters seems to have been left entirely in the hands of the archdeacons.

DEPOSITION BOOKS.

These contain depositions taken in causes heard in the consistory court. A number of depositions prior to 1565 are in a parcel along with an unbound and tattered Act Book for 1532-1542. They are cited as A in *Ecclesiastical Depositions* (21 Surtees Soc. publ.) where they are largely printed. The bound volumes are all lettered 'Dep.' :—

1565-1573, this is the volume cited as C in *Ecclesiastical Depositions*, where numerous extracts from it are printed; 1575-1576, the volume there cited as D; 1572-1591, the volume there cited as E, this volume covers the years 1576-1588, but embraces entries earlier and later than those dates; 1588-1590; 1591-1594; the volume for 1594-1599 is missing; 1599-1604; 1604-1607; 1607-1610; the volume for 1610-1614 is missing; 1614-1618; 1618-1626; 1626-1631.

Depositions are also to be found in the act book of the commissary for Northumberland 1561-1571, which is the volume cited as B in *Ecclesiastical Depositions*.

MARRIAGE BONDS.

These are bonds entered upon by one of the contracting parties upon the issue of marriage licences by the chancellor. The series commences in 1664, but there are some loose bonds for 1662 and 1663. Over a hundred marriage licences for the years 1598-1619, and one earlier licence for 1595, are given by Sir Cuthbert Sharp in vol. 25 of his MSS. in Durham cathedral library. They are derived either from a lost register or from the Act Books of the period. Marriage licences were also granted by the archdeacons of Northumberland prior to 1663 to persons resident within the archdeaconry. In vol. XII, paper 188, of the Hunter MSS. in the Durham cathedral library is a 'breviate' or abstract by Registrar Sisson of licences granted by the archdeacon in the years 1614-1615, 1629-1640, 1662-1663, and 1672.

This last date is perhaps a mistake. Raine had access to a full list or register of these licences, and gives in his *Test. Dunelm. Adm.* I, p. 54, seventeen such licences issued between the years 1630-1640.

VISITATION BOOKS.

There are three volumes in the diocesan registry lettered as follows :

Vis. D. 1578-1587, consisting of synods and visitations held by bishop Barnes. Practically the whole volume is printed in *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surtees Soc. publ.)

Vis, 1577-1587. Diocesan Visitations held by the chancellor. The first part of this volume, and extracts from the latter part are printed in *Ecclesiastical Proceedings*. An abstract of the whole, so far as relates to the archdeaconry of Northumberland is given in the fifth volume of the Hodgson MSS., pp. 193-240,

Vis. 1665-1669. A similar volume.

For visitations of Northumberland archdeaconry 1595-1621, see the Visitation Books of the commissary for that archdeaconry.

REGISTERS OF A COMMISSARY OR SURROGATE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE, IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. *Act Books*. Of these there is only one remaining, 1561-1571, lettered 'Acts.'

This is the volume cited as B in *Ecclesiastical Depositions* (21 Surtees Soc. publ.) where extracts from it are printed. It deals chiefly with spiritual offences, but also contains some grants of administrations and probates, a few of which are noted in Raine *Test. Dunelm. Adm.* II, 99. There is also in the diocesan registry an Act Book of the chancellor's surrogate for Bamburgh deanery, 1769-1787, lettered 'Officialis.'

B. *Probate Books and Visitation Books*.

1595-1601, extracts in Raine, *Test. Dunelm. Adm.*, I, 151-171; 1601-1607, extracts in Raine I, 171-191; 1607-1609 *not* extracted by Raine; 1609-1618, extracts in Raine I, 191-215. (The above four volumes are lettered Vis. N.) 1619-1621, extracts in Raine I, 241-249, not now in the diocesan registry.

These volumes (1595-1621) consist of (a) a record of parochial visitations throughout the archdeaconry; (b) a register of probates and administrations then granted.

1621-1624 contains probates, etc., for Northumberland. Extracts in Raine I, 249-253.

1625-1629, or later. This volume should probably be included in the above series. Extracts from it are given in Raine, II, 101-113. It is not certain whether these last two volumes contain more than entries of probates and administrations. Neither of them is in the diocesan registry. The probates and administrations entered in the volumes for 1600-1607 and 1607-1618 are indexed, the index being placed at the end of each volume.

Large extracts from the visitation records in the volume for 1601-1607 are given in vol. v of the Hodgson MSS. pp. 241-293, and a transcript of a portion of the visitation in the missing volume for 1619-1621 is among the Raine MSS. in the custody of the Northumberland County History Committee.

BISHOPS' REGISTERS OR ACT BOOKS.

If registers were kept by the bishop of Durham before 1311, they have not been preserved. The following list shows what registers are in existence, and what are wanting subsequent to that date.

1311-1316. *Kellawe*. In the Public Record Office. Printed in *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense* (the Rolls series), vols. I, II, and III, p. 1-105. The register includes the temporal as well as the ecclesiastical business of the bishop. The ecclesiastical portion is printed in *op. cit.*, vols. I. and II., pp. 1-834.

1318-1333. *Beaumont*. Register wanting.

- 1333-1345. *Bury*. The first half of his register, covering the years 1333-1338, is wanting. The larger portion of the second half, for the years 1338-1345, with a list of ordinations covering the whole of the pontificate, is bound up with Kellaw and printed in *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, vol. III, pp. 106 onwards, and a smaller fragment is bound up with Hatfield, and printed in *Richard d'Aungerville de Bury* (119 Surtees Soc. publ.), pp. 10-64. Like Kellawe, this is a register of temporal as well as ecclesiastical business.
- 1345-1381. *Hatfield*. In the Durham cathedral library. In course of publication by the Surtees Society.
- 1382-1388. *Fordham*. Register wanting.
- 1388-1406. *Skirlawe*. Register wanting.
- 1406-1437. *Langley*. In the Durham cathedral library.
- 1438-1457. *Nevill*. Register wanting.
- 1457-1476. *Booth*. Register wanting.
- 1476-1483. *Dudley*. Register wanting.
- 1484-1494. *Sherwood*. Register wanting.
- 1494-1501. *Fox*. In Durham diocesan registry.
- 1502-1505. *Sever*. Register wanting.
- 1507-1508. *Bainbridge*. Register wanting.
- 1509-1523. *Ruthall*. Register wanting.
- 1523-1529. *Wolsey*. Register wanting.
- 1530-1559. *Tunstall*. In Durham diocesan registry.
- 1561-1576. *Pilkington*. Bound up with Tunstall.
- 1577-1587. *Barnes*. In Durham diocesan registry.
- 1589-1595. *Hutton*. Register wanting.
- 1595-1606. *Matthew*. Register wanting.
- 1606-1617. *James*. Register wanting.
- 1617-1628. *Neile*. In Durham diocesan registry.
1628. *Montaigne*. Register wanting.
- 1628-1631. *Howson*. Register wanting.
- 1630-164 . *Morton*. The register is now lost, but a note ' June 27, 1753, Rec^d of Mr. Bowlby the following books :— 1494, one dated in bishop Fox's time ; 1530, bishop Tunstall's time ; 1617, bishop Neale's time ; 1632, bishop Morton's time ; 1617, a marble covered book,' in one of the registers in the diocesan registry shows that it was deposited there with the others. It was utilized by Randal for his account of Durham and Northumberland churches, and is quoted by Brand in his *History of Newcastle*.
- 1660-1672. *Cosin*. A fragment of this register, for the years 1660-1662, is bound up with Neile, forming pp. 105-108 of that volume. See also below, under the head of ' Bishops' Subscription Books,' for bishop Cosin's subscription book, which contains, in addition to the subscriptions of beneficed clergy and curates (pp. 1-18, 49-88) lists of ordinations of priests and deacons during bishop Cosin's pontificate (pp. 19-48). Neile's register is thus described by Randal (Sharp MS. 49, p. 149) ' The Register of bishop Neile (being a marble cover'd book) consists of 106 pages or 53 paper leaves in folio. N.B.—The two last leaves, being on one side only paged, make ye number 104. Page 15, 16, 17, etc., contains by mistake ye patent of ye spiritual chancellor granted by bishop John Howson, and the confirmation by dean Hunt, etc., inserted here by mistake, I suppose. After page 104, which should be called p. 106. follow four folio leaves, being

'Catalogus omnium et singulorum clericorum collatorum admissorum seu institutorum, etc., a tempore consecrationis domini Johannis nunc Dunelm' episcopi usque ad primum diem Novembris anno regni regis Caroli II, 15, annoque consecrationis dicti Dunelm' episcopi tertio.' [1663]. These leaves are paged singly, being 105, 106, 107, 108. Then follow thirteen pages or leaves consisting of sundry matters, but all after bishop Neile's time, the last page being 121. The first collation (page 1) in bishop Neile's register is dated Nov. 11, 1617. The last institution (page 104) is dated Dec. 10, 1627.'

1674-1722. *Crewe*. Register wanting.

1722-1730. *Talbot*. Register wanting.

1730-1750. *Chandler*. In the record room at Bishop Auckland.

1750-1752. *Butler*. Bound up with Chandler.

1752-1771. *Trevor*. In the record room at Bishop Auckland.

1771-1787. *Egerton*. In the record room at Bishop Auckland.

There is also in the record room at Bishop Auckland a key or synopsis of the last four registers, in Hunter's handwriting, which is known as the 'Bishop Auckland MS.'

These registers, supplemented by the Act Books of the consistory court and the probate books and visitation books above mentioned, form the materials used by Randal in constructing his lists of parochial clergy in Durham and Northumberland. These were printed by George Allan with the respective titles of 'A State of the Churches under the Archdeaconry of Durham,' and 'A State of the Churches under the Archdeaconry of Northumberland,' and are frequently bound up in copies of Hutchinson's Histories of Durham and Northumberland. Randal's original MS. is in the Durham cathedral library, the Durham portion forming vols. 8 and 9, and the Northumberland portion forming vols. 10 and 11 of the Randal MSS. The MS. contains references to the original sources and additional illustrative matter which are not to be found in the printed copies.

Numerous extracts from the registers of Hatfield and Langley and others from the registers of Fox and Tunstall are printed in the various volumes of the Surtees Society, the volume of *Extracts from Northern Registers* in the Rolls series, the histories of Durham of Hutchinson and Surtees, Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. II article 2, and probably in other works.

The pre-reformation registers contain entries of all kinds of business transacted before the bishop in person. Those of the 16th and 17th centuries are limited to lists of institutions, licences, and ordinations; and the registers of the 18th century contain institutions and licences only.

BISHOPS' SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

These contain the subscriptions to articles, not only of beneficed clergy, but of curates, schoolmasters, parish clerks, and midwives throughout the diocese.

Vol. 49 of Sharp's MS. library contains epitomes by Randal of the following subscription books :—

- (1) Bishop James's Subscription Book, 1606-1617, pp. 172-175, 'e copia penes Bremes Wheler.'
- (2) A Subscription Book beginning in 1628 and containing entries down to 1690, pp. 42-45, 59.
- (3) Bishop Cosin's Subscription Book, 1660-1671, pp. 60-63, 70-71, 231, 233-235. The last is described by Randal (*ibid.* p. 17) as follows :—'Parchment cover. Subscription Book of bishop

Cosins from 1660 to 1671, consists of 89 fo. pages in paper, 43 and 4 p. are wanting. Betwixt 65 and 66, 79 and 80 p. are wanting. Afterwards, and in ye same book are 26 folio pages, or 13 leaves of paper. Ye last page is a blank page.'

- (4) A subscription book of 26 pages, 1671-1690, p. 230. (Bound up with bishop Cosin's book)..

The following volumes are in the diocesan registry:—1679-1705, 1705-1721, 1721-1730, no volumes found for 1730-1815, 1815-1834 lettered 'Second Subscript. Book of Bishop Barrington,' 1836-1850 lettered 'Subscriptions made before Edward, lord bishop of Durham,' 1850-1856 lettered 'Diocese of Durham Subscription Book.' Here the series ends.

There is also in the diocesan registry a single volume covering the years 1662-1835, lettered 'Parish Clerks and Midwives' Subscription Book,' containing a relatively smaller number of entries. Possibly these last (which include beneficed clergy) were subscriptions made before the chancellor.

If the volumes for 1730-1815 are not to be found in the diocesan registry, it is possible that they are preserved at Bishop Auckland.

BISHOPS' VISITATIONS,

so called. They are in reality returns made by the parochial clergy throughout the diocese to a set of questions issued from time to time by the bishop.

Circa 1730. Styled bishop Chandler's visitation. An abstract of the returns is in the possession of Mr. Robert Blair of South Shields.

Circa 1750. A few loose returns, formerly in the possession of Mr. Nelson of Bishop Auckland, and now in the Bishop Auckland record room.

Complete returns for the following years are bound up in volumes in the Bishop Auckland record room; :—1774, 1792, 1810, and 1814.

BISHOPS' TRANSCRIPTS,

being transcripts of parish registers sent in to the bishop annually by the parish clerk. The series commences in 1742 but is very incomplete for twenty years after this date.

ACT BOOKS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM.

1572-1576 in Durham treasury.

1600-1619 in Durham diocesan registry, lettered 'Acts Ex Offic.'

The archdeacon had no probate jurisdiction. The second volume is confined to spiritual offences. I have not examined the first.

ACT BOOKS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Archdeacon Clarke's act book for 1619-1622, in the diocesan registry, lettered 'Acts Ex Offic. 1619-1620.'

A similar book for the same period, in the diocesan registry, lettered 'Acts Ex Offic. 1619-1622.'

The entries in these two volumes are arranged under deaneries.

Archdeacon Turner's Act Book for 1682-5. This is in the late Mr. Robert White's library, now belonging to Miss Andrews, 11 Claremont Place, Jesmond. It consists of presentments for spiritual offences (recusancy, etc.), similar to those recorded in the commissary's Act Books for 1595-1621.

It seems highly probable that other archdeacon's Act Books may be found in the archdeacon's office at Durham (Mr. Jones is the solicitor in charge).

ARCHDEACONS' BOOKS.

These are not of the nature of records, though valuable for historical purposes, but are private memorandum books kept by the archdeacons. The following exist for Northumberland :—

Archdeacon Basire's book—vol. 137 of the Hunter MSS. in the Durham cathedral library. This is a private journal for the years 1674-6.

Archdeacon Thomas Sharpe's book. In the record room at Bishop Auckland. (An abridged copy among the Hodgson MSS. in the office of the Northumberland County History Committee, contains additions by archdeacon John Sharpe.)

Archdeacon Singleton's book. One copy is among the Hodgson MSS, another in Dr. Greenwell's possession; both in Singleton's autograph.

Archdeacon Thorpe's book. Formerly, in the possession of the late Mr. George Neasham.

I am not aware whether any such books exist for Durham archdeaconry.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS IN THE DIOCESAN REGISTRY.

Caveats.—Register of caveats issued by the chancellor in cases of probate 1728-1858, one volume.

Fiats.—Register of commissioners of oaths authorised to act in the Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Durham, made pursuant to 4 Geo. III, cap. xxi, 1765-1867, one volume. This is a record of the palatinate, and not concerned with the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court.

Forms.—'Record of cases which occurred in the consistory court of Durham, to which are added opinions, decisions, and forms of procedure relative to the office and duties of surrogate, and the conduct of other ecclesiastical matters, by Samuel Viner, A.M., principal surrogate from 1780 to 1815,' one volume.

CORRECTIONS OF OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATIONS.

Acts 1561-1571, is an Act Book of a commissary for Northumberland.

Acts 1603-1608, belongs to the series of Acts *Ex Offic*.

Acts *Ex Offic*. 1600-1619 is an Act Book of the archdeacon of Durham.

Acts *Ex Offic*. 1619-1620, Acts *Ex Offic*. 1619-1622, are Act Books of the archdeacon of Northumberland.

APPENDIX.

The following list of papers in the fourth or inner room of the Durham diocesan registry was prepared in July, 1911, by Mr. H. R. Leighton, by whose permission it is here printed. The descriptions of the various bundles serve to indicate the nature and variety of the unbound papers of the office :—

Visitation papers in bundles :—1736-1751, 1751-1760, 1760-1770, 1770-1780, 1775-1776 (Northallerton), 1790-1800, 1800-1810, 1810-1820, 1820-1830, 1830-1831, 1837, 1841, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1866 (2 bundles), 1870 (3 bundles), 1874 (2 bundles), 1878 (2 bundles).

Certificates of Renewals of Leases under 6 Wm. IV by Dean and Chapter.

Visitation papers, letters of archbishop of Canterbury to bishop of this province : articles of enquiry.

1874, Visitation letters (2 bundles).

1874, Miscellaneous papers.

Returns to commissioners as to glebe houses.

Description of Districts (1 bundle).

Citations (1 bundle).

'Terriers, 1629-1827.

Visitation of Cathedral, 1893.

Bishop's Enquiries as to Parish Rooms.

Convocation Papers relative to Northallerton.

Inhibitions and Visitations, Northallerton. 1787, 1817, 1833, 1836, 1838, 1841.

Tithe Apportionments.
 Meeting House certificates.
 Institutions and Licences.
 Parochial Returns.
 Diocese of Durham Deeds.
 Diocese of Durham: Faculties in numerical order.
 Consecrations of Burial Grounds, etc., in alphabetical order.
 Resignations.
 Faculties, Sequestrations, Consecrations, Citations.
 Citations 1799-1811, etc. (on files).
 Surrogate Papers and Letters.
 Petitions for Non-residence. 1838-1856.
 Licences for same. 1828-1879.
 Registry Letters.
 Executors' Oaths, 1780, etc. (On top of press marked 'Cause Papers,' in second bay on east side.)
 Declarations of Penance, 1668-1734, 1760-1821.
 Commissions to take oaths of Clergy previous to being collated, instituted and licensed 1838-1855.
 Old Index to Court Papers.
 Cause Papers, 1745-1762, 1777, etc.
 Probate Inventories, circa 1756.
 Miscellaneous Forms and Documents, 1756.
 Citations. 1731-1735.
 Inquisitions post-mortem, temp. Eliz. R. [Since removed to the Public Record Office.]
 Ordination Papers from 1753.
 Caveats against ordination, 1762-1790.
 Sequestration Bonds. 1665-1719. 1724-1820, 1821-1849, etc.
 Testimonials of Clergymen, 1731-1769

PART II.

A List of Books and Papers formerly preserved in the Consistory Court, Durham, and since transferred to the Probate Registry, Durham. The following list is compiled from two returns made from the Durham consistory court, namely in 1830 and in 1837, published respectively in *Parliamentary Papers*, 1830, vol. xix, pp. 175-176 (House of Commons Sessional Papers, 1830, No. 205), and in the *Report of the Commissioners on the Public Records*, 1837, p. 269. The whole of the archives of the consistory court were preserved in the galilee of the cathedral church until 1822, when they were removed to the present diocesan registry. The testamentary records have been subsequently transferred to the probate registry in Sadlergate.

ORIGINAL WILLS.

'The earliest original will is dated in 1526, but there are few or none from that year to 1540, when the series, notwithstanding a few trifling interruptions, may be said to commence. Of the wills from this latter year to 1660, but especially previously to the year 1600, are some in a decayed and ragged state, and others almost totally illegible,' *Parliamentary Papers*, 1830, vol. xix, p. 175. The wills are stated, in the return of 1837, to be kept in bundles containing one year each, arranged in chronological order. Abstracts of a great number of original wills, made by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, are given in vols. 31 to 36 of the Sharp MSS. in the Durham cathedral library. Many of the older wills abstracted by him have since decayed.

WILL BOOKS (*LIBRI TESTAMENTARII*).

'There are copies of all wills proved in this court regularly entered in large folio volumes commencing in the year 1561, save and except from the year 1797 to 1820, when the wills were not entered, and also some occasional chasms in the older wills.' *Report of Commissioners on Public Records*, 1837, p. 269 (return from Durham consistory court). A return from the consistory court made in 1830 mentions 'books containing copies of wills, etc., commencing in 1577, and extending with a few chasms to the present time. Some of the earlier books

contain copies of wills, the originals of which no longer exist.' *Parliamentary Papers*, 1830, vol. XIX, p. 175. Some earlier wills are entered in the bishops' registers. Numerous wills and inventories from the 'registers of the Consistory Court,' dating between 1528 and 1572, are printed in *Durham Wills and Inventories*, I (2 Surt. Soc. publ.). See *ibid.*, p. 108 note.

PROBATE BOOKS (*LIBRI TESTAMENTARI*).

Act Books containing grants of administration and probate for the whole diocese. References given to Raine's extracts in his two volumes of administrations (*Test. Dunelm.*) in the office of the Northumberland County History Committee.

1571-1576,	Raine's I,	101.
*1577-1582,	" I,	101-113, 261-262.
1582-1585,	" I,	260.
1585-1587,	" I,	123-127.
1587-1589,	" I,	113-123.
1589-1590,	" I,	149-151.
*1591-1594,	" I,	127-133.
1595-1599,	" I,	133-138.
*1599-1607,	" I,	139-149.
*1607-1614,	" I,	217-225.
*1614-1625,	" I,	227-241, lettered 1614-1619.
1629	" II,	13-15 (pp. 1-187 wanting).
*1629-1633,	" I,	3-11.
*1635-1637,	" II,	15-19, lettered 1635-1646 (pp. 1-25 wanting).
*1638-1644,	" II,	19-35.
*1646-1650,	" II,	35-43, lettered 1645-1663.

There is nothing for 1650-1660.

1660-1668, Raine's II, 45-65, 77.

The volumes asterisked are known to exist in the probate registry at the present date.

Raine gives (II, 101-113) extracts of probates and administrations for the years 1625-1629. It is doubtful whether this volume should be included in the above series or among the Probate Books of the Commissary of Northumberland.

For entries of grants of administration and probate before 1571, see the Act Books of the consistory court, and for a list of Probate Books for the archdeaconry of Northumberland, 1595-1624, see above under the head of 'Registers of the Commissary for Northumberland.'

ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

There are bonds entered into by executors on proving wills for the due performance of their executorship, which bond served as the act on the grant. The series commences in 1694, and ends in 1791. There is thus a gap, extending from the year 1668 (when the series of probate Act Books ceases) to 1694, for which there are no records of probate or administration; but the loss is in part made good by the office index to administrations, which commences in 1660. 'Since the year 1791, up to the present period, the custom of the office has been to write the act on the granting of probate or letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the back of the will.' *Parliamentary Papers*, 1830, vol. XIX, p. 175. The bonds are filed in bundles of one year each.

There is also at the probate registry, though unnoted in the two returns from the consistory court, a probate and administration act book for the years 1724-1735, and a series of administration act books commencing in 1776, viz. :—1776-1778, 1780-1790, 1791-1800, 1800-1814 missing, 1814-1821, 1822-1832, 1833-1842, 1835-1845, 1843-1853.

INVENTORIES.

Up to the year 1700 inventories are found with the wills, since when they have only been rendered by citation. *Report on Public Records*, 1837, p. 269.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Craster for his useful compilation.

ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA, 3 SER.

The recommendation of the council to allow new members to purchase the volumes of *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., at 10s. each, taking the set, and 15s. each volume separately, was confirmed.

MISCELLANEA.

WILLIAM ELDERTON, THE ELIZABETHAN BALLAD WRITER.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., has kindly sent the following:—

In the *Catalogue of the Fifty Manuscripts and Printed Books bequeathed to the British Museum*, by Alfred H. Huth, recently published, are described such of the extremely rare ballads of William Elderton, the Elizabethan ballad writer, as have survived. On page 92 of the catalogue, Elderton is stated to have been 'well-known as a writer of ballads, and also for his drinking propensities . . . that he was an attorney in the Sheriff's Court; later . . . master of a company of players [and] he died before 1592.'

In the Appendix of Documents included in the writer's paper on 'Some Account of Ilderton, and the Ildersons,' printed in *Arch. Ael.*, ser. 3, vol. VII, there is, on page 123, an abstract of a petition presented by John A'Neill of Elderton, on the 18 June, 1586, in which the petitioner stated that the land at Ilderton, from which he had been ejected 'dothe belonge to one Elderton, a common wryter of supplications abowte the Courte and Westminster Hall.' On page 114 of the same volume it is shown that Thomas Ilderton of London—evidently the 'common wryter of supplications abowte the Courte,' succeeded to the family estates of Ilderton *circa* 1578, and died in London on the 1st of May, 1586, being succeeded by his brother *William* Ilderton, then about 40 years of age. With great probability the latter may be identified with the attorney in the Sheriff's Court, who wrote the following ballads:—

- A proper newe ballad sheweing that Philosophers Learnynges are full of good warnynges. London [1569?].
- A proper new ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques. Whose death is bewailed, To the tune of a new lusty gallant. London [1569?].
- A ballad intituled, a Newe well a daye | As playne maister Papist, as Donstable waye. London [1570].
- A ballad intituled, Prepare ye to the Plowe, To the Tune of Pepper is blacke. London [1570].

Also the following, which apparently are not in the museum:—

- A New Yorkshyre Song. 1584.
- The Panges of Loue and louers f[i]ttes. 1559.
- The Lamentation of Folly.
- A ballad intituled Northomberland Newes [1569].
- *Newes from Northumberland.
- *The Dekaye of the Duke [1572].
- *A newe Ballade declaryng the dangerous Shootyng of the Gunne at the Courte [1578?].
- *A new Ballad declaring the great Treason conspired against the young King of Scots.
- Elderton's Jestes with his mery Toyes [licensed 1561, now lost].

In the short life of William Elderton, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, nothing is set out as to his parentage.

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .


3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 17

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of April, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

 THE LATE MR. J. P. GIBSON, A VICE-PRESIDENT.

The chairman said he was sorry to have the duty of requesting that a letter of condolence be sent to the relatives of one of their most esteemed vice-presidents, Mr. J. P. Gibson, who had passed to his rest. He had been a member of the society since 1882. Those of them who had to do with Hexham or the Roman Wall in any way would know of the keen interest Mr. Gibson took in anything that was connected with the archaeological research in that district. They had lost a very valuable member indeed in Mr. Gibson, and one who had spent time, trouble, and money without stint in furthering the work which they had at heart, and which they wished to prosper and go forward. He thought they owed Mr. Gibson and his memory a very great debt of gratitude.

Mr. F. W. Dendy, in seconding the motion, remarked that Mr. Gibson was, as the chairman had said, a most valuable member of the society, because he took personal pains, and investigated the facts which lay hidden along the course of the Wall.

The motion was carried in silence.

N E W B O O K S , E T C .

It was announced that the following had been received since the March meeting of the society:—

Present, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. John Forster:—Spinks' *Numismatic Circular*, XIX, 1911, cl.

It was decided to subscribe in future for the publication.

Exchanges:—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXVIII, no. 272.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—*Proceedings*, no. 61.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—

Transactions, 4 ser, II, i.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, xvii, iv.

Purchases:—*The Museum Journal*, 11, no. 10; *The Scottish Historical Review*, ix, no. 3; and *Notes and Queries*, no. 118, etc.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

On the recommendation of the council it was decided to hold three full day meetings during the season: (1) in Upper Weardale; (2) at Easington, Dalton-le-Dale, and Seaham; and (3) at Stamfordham and the district between it and Newcastle.

The question of fixing afternoon meetings was left over.

A NEWCASTLE INQUEST.

The following letter from Miss Hope Dodds of Gateshead, was read:—

'In looking through a file of Ancient Indictments at the Public Record Office, I came across the following record of a coroner's inquest, which I thought might be of sufficient interest to be printed in the *Proceedings* of the society. I do not think it has ever been printed before, as the Ancient Indictments are not very easy to deal with. Each file consists of a hundred or more sheets of parchment of all sizes strung together by the left top corner on a leather thong. The files have been crushed together anyhow, and each tied up in an outer cover of parchment. The result of this is that the larger sheets are exceedingly dirty, crushed, and frayed. This particular sheet, however, is a small one near the centre of the file, and has been well preserved, being quite clean, smooth, and legible. The files are indexed under the year of the reign to which they belong, but there is no clue to the contents of the separate files beyond the date.'

The following is the Latin document referred to:—

Ancient Indictments (King's Bench), file 537, R.O.

Com. ville Noⁱ Castri sup' tyna'.

Inquisi^o capt' ap' villa' Novi castri sup' tyna' in Com' p'de'o xix^o die Novembris Anno r'gis henrici octavi vicesimo octavo cora' Rob'to Carre uno coronator' d' regis ib'm sup' visum corporis Nich'i Stobbes sclat' jacent' mortui ib'm in vico vocat keyside p' sac'um Cristoferi ffeyrbok smyth Willi Johnson m'yn' Dame Wyniard coup' Nich'i Cawton Rob'ti tomeson Will'i Brown Rolande Johnson m'yn' Joh'is Mathoson m'yn' Rob'ti Bronn Thome Tate Rob'ti Creswell Alani Clerke et Rolande maxwell qui dicunt sup' sacrm' sui q'd dict' Nich'us die et anno sup' dicto existens sup' una' stageam voc' a skafalde p' estimaco'em in alt' a t'ra XL pedes et una' post' voc' a sparr sup' qua' dict' stage jacebat et dicta post p'cii unius den'ii fregit racone cuius dict' Nicho' a dicta skafold cecidit ad t'ram et sic collum suu' ra'one dict' caduci fract' et instant' obiit et sic dict' Nich'us devenit ad morte' suu' et non alit'*

* Miss Dodds has sent the following translation of it:—The County and Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. An Inquest held at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county aforesaid, on 19 Nov., 28 Henry VIII [1536], before Robert Carre, a coroner of the lord king there, on the view of the body of Nicholas Stobbes slater, lying dead there in a place called keyside; by the oath of Christopher ffeyrbok smith, William Johnson mariner, Dame Wyniard cooper, Nicholas Cawton, Robert Tomeson, William Brown, Rolande Johnson mariner, John Mathoson mariner, Robert Brown, Thomas Tate, Robert Creswell, Alan Clerke, and Rolande Maxwell; Who say on their oath that the said Nicholas at the aforesaid date being upon a stage called a scaffold, by estimation 40 feet above the ground, and a post called a spar upon which the said stage lay, and the said post priced one penny broke, by reason of which the said Nicholas fell from the said scaffold to the earth, and thus breaking his neck by reason of the said fall, and he died instantly, and so the said Nicholas came to his death, and not otherwise.

NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENT, WEARDALE.

Mr. W. M. Egglestone of Stanhope, sends a further note on Neolithic flint implements found in Weardale, in addition to those previously contributed to the *Proceedings* (3 ser. vol. IV, p. 205 ; vol. V, pp. 106 and 115). The note refers to six objects having been found at the Red Burn Common Neolithic settlement by Mr. T. H. Adamson, on the 18 of October, 1911. Mr. Egglestone says the only object of importance in this group is a flint arrow head, a drawing of which he sent. The colour of the arrow point is a light brown. The width from barb to barb at the butt is nine-eighths of an inch, and the length from butt to point is $10\frac{1}{4}$ eighths. The other objects are ordinary flint flakes.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF 'AD MURUM.'

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., read a valuable paper dealing with this subject, of which the following syllabus was given to members:—

"Interest of the subject. *Ad Murum* hitherto identified with various localities. A new consideration suggested. Bede's description of events there derived from testimony, but his identification of the place a matter of personal knowledge. Narratives quoted, of the Midland incident (Bede, *Hist. Ecc.* III, 21), of the Essex incident (Bede III, 22) both occurring at *Ad Murum*. Precision of statement that this 'wick' or 'vill' was separated from the eastern sea by a distance of twelve miles. This statement from Bede's own knowledge. Note the contemporaries of events in the narrative who were living in Bede's youth.

"Various identifications of *Ad Murum*; by Camden, A.D. 1586 ; Gray, 1649 ; Baxter, 1719 ; Smith, 1722 ; Bourne, 1736 ; Brand, 1787 ; Hodgson, 1812 ; Hodgson-Hinde, 1852, 1855 and 1858 ; Longstaffe, 1860 ; Bates, 1885 and 1895 ; Boyle and Knowles, 1890 ; Plummer, 1896. The seven different places suggested by these reducible to three, viz., Rudchester (Longstaffe), Heddon-on-Wall (Bates), Pandon (Brand, Hodgson-Hinde and Boyle). Arguments for Rudchester and Heddon both depend on measurements from *Segedunum*. Pandon on alleged measurements from the sea. Each advocate differs in his standard of measurement and destroys the other's argument. Advocates of Pandon also fail when tested by their measured miles.

"Three essentials in the investigation: (1) Ascertainment of the length of Bede's miles ; (2) Establishment of starting point ; (3) Direction taken in measurement.

"Instances of miles in the works of Bede : Those taken for granted discriminated from those recorded of his own knowledge. Modern English statute mile : Anglo Saxon mile ; identical in length but differing in length of component parts. Instances of Bede's accuracy in distances described of his own knowledge showing his use of Anglo-Saxon mile. Application of Bede's mileage to the present case : 'From the Eastern sea,' might be (1) as the crow flies ; or (2) as it would naturally appear to Bede in the customary reckoning from Caer Urfe by the Wrekendike to the ancient ferry from Gateshead to Pandon, where Bede's name 'Wall' still remains in the most prominent feature of Pandon, viz., Wall Knoll."

After some remarks by Mr. Dendy, thanks were voted to Mr. Heslop by acclamation.

It is hoped that the paper will be published *in extenso*.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. W. Brown has kindly favoured the editor with the following Northumberland item from the register of Cardinal Wolsey, archbishop of York (fo. 61):—Nov. 14, 1521. Institution of Sir William Gladlay, chaplain, to the perpetual chantry of All Saints in the castle of Alnewik, vacant by the death of sir William Johnson, the last chaplain, on the presentation of Sir Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, the patron.

BATTLE OF NEWBURN.

The Camden Society has just published a volume (xii) which includes a life of Sir John Digby, 1605-1645, written before 1665. "Digby is not likened to the Trojan hero only: a poem declares:—

'I might Horatius Cocles have hym nam'd
Who gainst Porsenna's Army single stood
On Tibers Bridge for which Act hee is famed;
So almost sole our brave Sir John made good
The Horse and Foote retreat against ye Scot
At Newborne fight which ne're shall bee forgot.'

The prose record tells a wonderful story of Digby's valour at Newburn fight on 28 August, 1640. The flight of other bodies of horse had left 'Sir John with his single troop engaged against the whole Army of the Scottish horse to undergoe the unequal shock of the overpowering Ennemy advancing in a firme and united body.' Mounted on 'Sylverside'—steed of mettle, worthy to carry any hero—Sir John was unhelmeted and the horse badly wounded, and the Scots pressed furiously upon him, 'but' (says the pious and laudatory biographer) 'God vouchsafed to bee his helmet and overshadowed his head wonderfully with the heavenly shield of his holy protection in this day of battaile, for neither by sword carbine nor pistol which pell-mell were brandished and discharged at his bare head and came so near that his face glowed with the heat of the fire issuing from them was hee either hurt or touched.' But his horse fell dead, and the valiant Sir John was 'enviored by the enemy and became their war-like prisoner,' grateful, however, to the 'coronell' and other commanders for the 'singular respect, civilitie, and courtesie' with which he was treated during his imprisonment in Newcastle. Spalding's *History of the Troubles* notices his capture."¹

COLLINGWOOD FAMILY.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., of Coniston, thus writes (16 March, 1912):—'I am interested in the deed of Robert Collingwood, though I don't know whether he was any kin of mine. But in the German miners' accounts, which I am now printing, there is a Robert Collingwood of Newcastle, in business with John Chandler and William More, in 1576; they were introduced to the German Company at Keswick by Henry Anderson, the Company's agent at Newcastle, and sold iron and tallow, taking in exchange wrought copper pots. I wonder whether anything is known about any of these people. In the same accounts there are names of ships and skippers plying between Newcastle and London. The odd thing is that none of the ships seems to have been owned in Newcastle; all come from East Anglian ports though many of the masters have north-country names.'

¹ Review in *Scottish Historical Review*, for April, 1912.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 18

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

THE LATE MR. J. P. GIBSON, A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that he had conveyed the sympathy of the society to Mr. John Gibson, the elder son of Mr. Gibson, and that he had received a letter in reply from him, thanking members on behalf of himself, brother, and sisters, for their vote of sympathy.

A letter was read from Mr. W. W. Gibson, nephew of the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, presenting, in the name of the family of the deceased, a framed photograph of him for the society's meeting place.

Thanks were voted to them for the gift.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. J. A. Forster, Crosslands park, Barrow-in-Furness.
2. Mrs. Wilson, c/o Dr. Drummond, Westoe.

MR. RICHARD WELFORD, M.A., A VICE-PRESIDENT.

This being Mr. Welford's seventy-sixth birthday, the chairman was asked, and undertook, to convey to him the congratulations of members.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

It was announced that the following had been received since the April meeting:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. F. H. Cheetham of Stockport:—*Haddon Hall, an illustrated account of its fabric and history.*

From the Editor of the University of Durham Philosophical Society Armstrong College:—*Proceedings*, iv, iii.

From Mr. L. Johnstone:—The Viking Club Transactions (1) *Records*, i, vi; and (2) *Miscellany*, v, ii.

From Robert Blair:—*The Antiquary* for May, 1912.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, XII, ii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 45.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Proceedings*, XIV, ii.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*.

*Purchases :—**Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXVII, i; (1) *The Registers of Corbridge*, and (2) *of Halton, co. Northumberland*, and (3) *A List of Parochial and Non-Parochial Registers* (Durham and Northumberland Par. Reg. Soc. publ.); and *The Museums Journal*, II, ii.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and special thanks voted to the donor :—

From Mr. Wm. Brown, F.S.A., secretary of the Surtees Society :—A parcel of deeds relating for the most part to Pontop and the family of Mewburn.

Mr. Brown wrote :—‘ Would you present them in my name to the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle. I enclose the few abstracts I made. I believe the deeds originally came from the Bowes papers, sold by the executors of the founder of the Bowes museum at Barnard-castle. Mr. R. J. Dent, 42 Grey Street, Outlands Mount, Harrogate, gave them to me. I fear they are not worth very much.’

The following are the abstracts referred to :—

Nov. 6, 26 Elizabeth [1584]. Conveyance from Thomas Knevett, esq., one of the gentlemen of Her Majesty’s Privy Chamber, to Ralph Emerson, John Snaythe, and Christopher Tompson, of Wytton Gilbert, yeomen, of the manor or lordship of Wytton Gilbert. Warranty against the heirs of Anne Vaughan, deceased, the grantor’s mother. Power of attorney to Launcelot Wylkynson and John Walton to deliver seisin. (Copy).

Aug. 6, 27 Elizabeth [1585]. Reciting the above deed, and ‘ that the said purchase was in truth as well to the use and behoof of sundry other persons of Witton Gilbert aforesaid, and of their heirs and assigns, whereof they, the said Ralph Emerson, John Snayth, and Christopher Thompson have made unto every of the said several persons a several deed of feoffment accordingly to the end that each of them may quietly enjoy his several tenement and all that thereunto belongeth. The parties to these presents divided the residue of the manor as follows :—To Ralph Emerson a messuage or tenement, a garden, 14 acres of arable land, 16 acres of meadow, and common of pasture for 6 beasts, of the yearly value of 10s. 3d.; to John Snayth a messuage or tenement, a garden, an orchard, 30 acres of arable land, 30 acres of meadow, and common of pasture for 14 beasts, of the yearly value of 40s. 9½d.; and to Christopher Thompson a messuage or tenement, 4 acres of arable land, 6 acres of meadow, and common of pasture for three beasts, of the yearly value of 4s. 1½d. All sign with marks. Two seals bear B.M., the third a merchant’s mark. Witnesses, Thomas Clakam, John Read, Jane Roberts, my daughter, Ja. Middilton.

March 2, 8 James I [1610-1]. Release from Robert Marley, of Seaton Delavale, co. Northumberland, yeoman, in consideration of 40*li.* paid to John Blaston of Kiopeth, co. Durham, yeoman, son of John Blaston, senior, of all right in a messuage in Kio, which had

once belonged to Nicholas Marley, his father. Signed Robert Marlay. Witnesses, Henr. Anthony, notary public, John Blaston, senior, George Grundie of Hedley, parish of Lamesley, Andrew Anisley, servant of the said notary, and of me William Anthony.

Sept. 18, 1687. Conveyance from Matthew Grainge of Kyo Lawes, co. Durham, yeoman, John Grainge, his son and heir apparent, and William Greenwell of Kibblesworth, co. Durham, gent., to Anthony Meaborne of Pontopp, esq., in consideration of 400*li.*, of the messuage or tenement in Lanchester, called Kyo Lawes, and certain closes of pasture and corn, and 600 acres of moor. Warranty against claims to dower by Anne, wife of Matthew Grainge, and Jane, wife of John Grainge. Signed by Matthew Grainge (mark), John Grainge, Will'm Greenwell. Seals (the same) a swan. Witnesses to sealing and delivery :—T. Smith, Rob. Leighton, William Lawes, William Hunter, Daniel Marley, Cuth: Palliser, Christo Walker, Robert Wheatley, Cuthbert Fenwicke, Robert Greenwell, John Sowerson. Witnesses to livery of seisin, Cuth: Palliser, Christo Walker, Robert Wheatley, Cuthbert Fenwicke, Robert Greenwell, T. Smith, Rob. Leighton, William Lawes, William Hunter, Daniel Marley.

April 29, 1709. Conveyance, in consideration of 850*li.*, from Richard Belasyse of Lincoln's Inn, esq., to Thomas Smith of Morton Grainge, co. Durham, esq., of those messuages in Lanchester, and the closes, called Smith Close, Lowfeild, East Raw Wards *alias* Aw Wards, Whinney Pasture, Horse Pasture adjoining upon Kio Lawe, the West Raw Wards *alias* Aw Wards, the Delves, late in the occupation of George Cuthbert, and the Ryding Hill lying between Hoppers land and Ferryesland near Kio, late in the occupation of Thomas . . . John Blenkinsop, and George . . . Covenants against Henry Marshall, late of St. Paul, Covent Garden, esq., and Robert Marshall, esq., his father, and against dower by Margaret, Richard Belasyse's wife. Signed Ri: Belasyse. Seal, *a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys.* A crescent for difference. Witnesses, Jo: Mowbray, Tho: Trollopp, junior, Tho: Simpson, Tho: Smith, junior, Mich: Harrison.

April 28, 1626. Demise from Thomas Hall of Crooke, gent., Beatrice, his wife, and William, his son and heir, to John Meaborne of Pontopp, gent., of 'a parcel of ground called the Highfield in Crooke, containing three score acres, in the tenure of Sir Nicholas Tempest, knt., and of colemynes, colepittes, and seames of coles, aswell opened as not opened, lying and being within the close or parcel of grounde aforesaide and libertie to worke, wynn, and gete coles there and all other liberties of heaproome, wayleaves, incident and belonging thereunto, To hold from the Annunciation, 1629, for four score and nine years at a yearly rent of 4*d.* at Michaelmas if demanded.' Covenant by the lessors to levy a fine within seven years. Signed by Thomas Hall. The other signatures destroyed. Witnesses, Thomas Shaftoo, Nicholas Wilkinson, James Shafto, the younger, Alexander Lampton, Thomas Browne, William Browne, William Reede.

July 14, 1653. 'This deed was shewed unto James Shafto, gent., and Alexander Lampton, clerke, att ye tyme of their seuerall examinations taken this day before us, Fran: Wren, Thomas . . . Shewed unto Anthony Meaborne before the committeemen 31^o Aug. 1653, Peter Brereton, 'Crooke Bank.'

Nov. 18, 1652. Indenture between Ralph Maddison of Birtley, and George Clarke of Chester in the Street, gent., and Anthony Meaborne of Pontopp, gent. Reciting the deed of April 28, 1626, and that Anthony Meaborne therein named had died, and Anne,

his widow, had taken administration of his goods and chattels, and become interested in the recited premises, and that on Oct. 3, 7 Charles I [1632], she had set over the close to Thomas Smith, Ralph Maddison, and George Clarke, and that Thomas Smith had died. Now by this indenture Maddison and Clarke set over the residue of the terms in the close to Anthony Meburne, Raife Maddison, Geo: Clarke. Witnesses, Rob. Ayton, John Short, Robert Clerke, Joseph Smaithwaite.

May 21, 1669. Conveyance by William Jackson of Whickham, gent., to Anthony Meborne of Pontopp, esq., of a messuage or tenement in Crooke in the chapelry of Tanfeild in the parish of Chester, and of a close or parcel of ground called Crooke-feild or High-feild in Crooke, containing three score acres, in the possession of Anthony Meburne. Signed, William Jackson. Witnesses, Raiph Harrison*, Arch Kirby*, Robert Thompson*, John Emerson*.

May 15, 1665. A mortgage for 10*li*. 12*s*.

Aug. 15, 1670. Conveyance by William Hall, of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, gent., to Edward Charleton of Hesslyside, knt, of the coalmines, coalpits, and seame or seams of coal as well opened as not in the parcels of ground known by the names of Broomefeilde, Meadowspott, the Backside, and the High-feild in Crooke. Sealed in the presence of Nich: Chator, John Frier, Tho: Archbald. (Copy).

Undated probate copy of the will of William Tempest of Hollywell, par. Brancepeth, esq. Everything to his sister, Ruth Tempest, she paying his three . . . William, Matthew, and Allan Swinburne, 100*li*. each. Witnesses, John Currey, Robert Leach, James Ranken. Proved July 20, 1681.

THE CHESTERHOLM MILESTONE.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following note by professor Haverfield, V.P.S.A. :—

“The milestone which now stands erect beside the Roman road called Stanegate at Chesterholm is familiar to every Northumbrian archaeologist. I shall perhaps be excused if I try in the following note to make one or two corrections in the current version of its history.

Our first accounts of it date from the early years of the eighteenth century. Horsley, who visited the spot more than once in the course of those years, saw three milestones. One of these ‘is thrown down and lies under an hedge near the rivulet, a little east of this station’—that is clearly the stone which we see to-day standing erect beside the rivulet. A second was ‘standing at about a mile’s distance or less from this place to the west’; it stood beside the Roman road and bore an inscription on it in large letters . . . *dri bono reipublic(ae)nato*—that is presumably the stone of which a fragment still survives in the proper place to-day. A third milestone was ‘about two miles west from the station, upon the common’—that has, I believe, wholly vanished (Horsley, *Brit. Romana*, pp. xiv and 228. and plate LIX).

Stakeley, who visited Chesterholm along with Roger Gale in 1725, saw two milestones. One was some little way west of the place, ‘a most noble column, set upon the road; it is of a large bulk and height, with an inscription only but not quite defaced. Mr. Gale thought he could read *TVNG* on it.’ The other was beside the road close to Chesterholm, ‘in a corner of a field below, by the side of the brook, and as the military way turns up the hill.’ The first of these is presumably the stone on which Horsley read *bono reipublic(ae) nato*; the second is plainly the stone now standing at Chesterholm (Stakeley, *Iter Boreale*, p. 60).



THE ROMAN MILESTONE AT CHESTERHOLM.

From a photograph by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A.



'THE CASTLES,' NEAR HAMSTERLEY, Co. DURHAM (See page 194).

Stone Flagging in Gateway.

Later writers of the eighteenth century, like Wallis, who published in 1768 (*Hist. Northumb.*, II, 25), and Brand, who visited the spot in 1783 (*Hist. Newc.*, I, 610), say much the same, and so John Hodgson, who was often at Chesterholm in the early nineteenth century, in the days of Anthony Hedley (1814-35). Hodgson adds that the stone which stood a mile west of Chesterholm was still standing till '20 years since: now split lengthwise into two pieces, it serves as posts to a gate' (II, 3, 197). These pieces have vanished, so far as I can find out. But what seems to be its base is still in the ground at the proper spot.

This evidence will serve to show that the history of these stones can be traced more definitely than is done in the *Lapidarium* (no. 261). It also proves that the milestone at Chesterholm which Horsley saw lying down is not to-day *in situ*. It is often called a Roman milestone standing as the Romans left it, and tourists (as I know) often admire it as such. Whether there remains anywhere in Europe a Roman milestone which still stands erect as the Romans left it, I do not know. Chesterholm, at least, cannot boast of that glory."

Prof. Haverfield was thanked for his note.

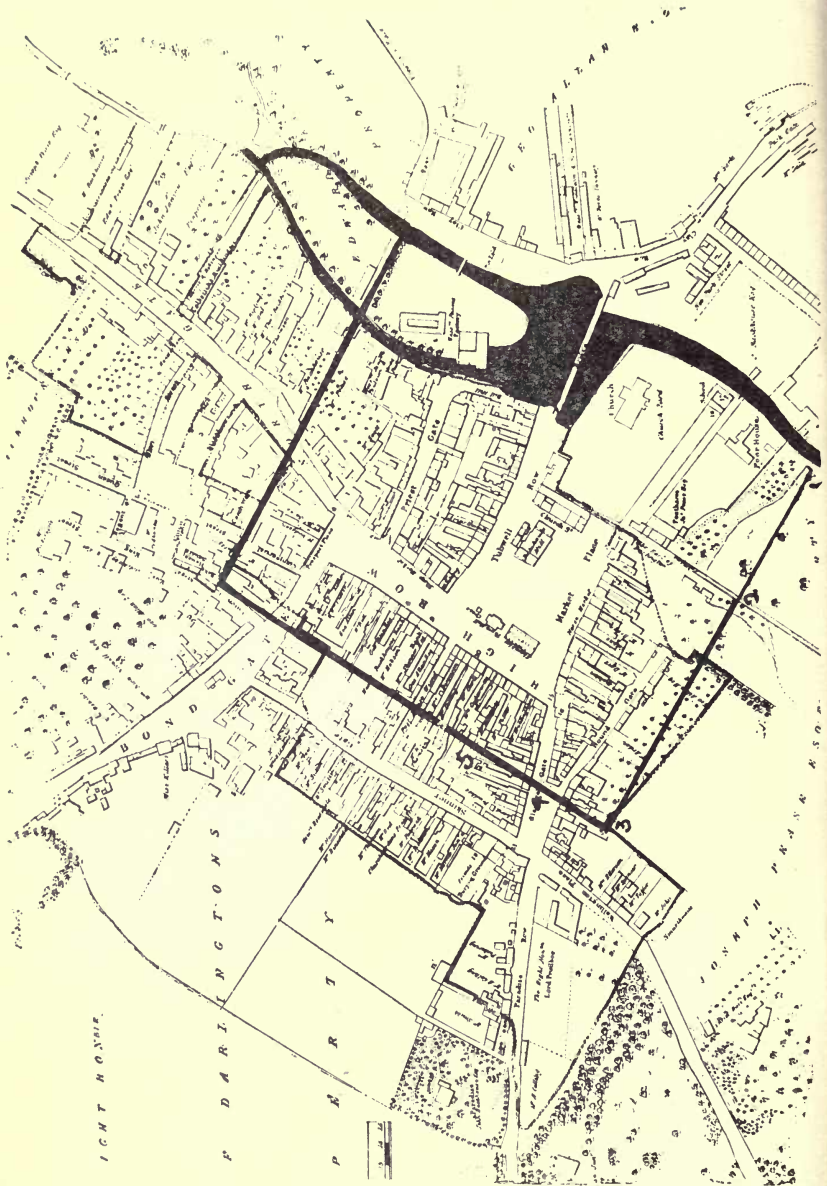
THE SAXON BURGH OF DARLINGTON AND ITS MILITARY DEFENSIVE EARTHWORKS.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a paper by Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Darlington, dealing generally with the subject of early boroughs, of which the following is the portion relating specially to Darlington:—

"That Darlington existed in early Saxon times there can be no doubt, from the discovery in 1876 on the Greenbank estate of a Pagan Saxon burial ground. From this were unearthed about a dozen skeletons of adult males, females, and children. At the head of each was a small urn of burnt clay, such as was the custom to place in graves in those times. There were also found iron swords and spear heads with iron bosses for the centre of shields. The spear heads were from 10½ inches to 16 inches in length.¹

The first mention of Darlington as a borough in written history occurs in 1180 in 'Boldon Book,' a little over 100 years after the conquest of the Saxons by the Normans. It was then described as being on lease, a proof that it had previously existed as a borough. The defensive earthworks of Darlington consisted probably of a ditch and rampart surmounted by a wooden stockade formed of one or more rows of stout palisades pointed at the top and fixed deeply in the ground. The rampart on the north side was probably from the river Skerne opposite East Street, up Mill Street, across Northgate on the site of the Three Tuns Inn, the north side of Harrison Square, across Commercial Street to the north end of Wallis's yard in Bondgate. The west boundary probably was from the north end of Wallis's yard, across Bondgate to Abbot's yard, and from the west side of Abbot's yard, in a straight line to the west garden wall of Miss Wheeler's, no. 37 Blackwellgate. At the back of the Three Blue Bells inn in Mechanics' yard, and also in front of this inn in Blackwellgate, distinct and positive traces of the ditch have been found. From Blackwellgate to the back of Miss Wheeler's garden (where distinct traces of the rampart are to be found), and from there in a straight line to the river Skerne, the southern earthworks ran. In Feethams field, 56 feet south of the sunk fence, the ditch has been found. It was excavated on April 2, 1912, and found to be 8 feet deep, 16 feet wide at the bottom, and 25 feet 6 inches at the top. The rampart would likely correspond with the size of the

¹ See *Proc.*, 3 ser., II, 34, for an illustration of some of the objects found.



PLAN OF DARLINGTON, shewing supposed site of a Saxon 'burh.'

ditch. The river was at one time very wide at the ford in Tubwell row, old plans shewing it to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ chains. Above the ford it appears to have been much narrower, and we are inclined to think that part of the mill race was a portion of the borough defensive ditch, and used in later times as a mill race. Old maps shewing the latter to have been the borough boundary. The lines we have drawn on the three sides follow the old borough boundaries in several places exactly. It will be noticed that these earthworks protect all the roads leading in and out of the town. There may have been gates in Northgate, Bondgate, and Blackwellgate, the river forming the defence on the east side, where a gate would not be required. In 1380 Northgate was called Duresmgate; Bondgate, Cockyntongate; and Blackwellgate, Battlegate. The area enclosed by earthworks is shown on the map, and includes a space of $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This, it will be seen, represents a great camp, and tends to show that Darlington was a large fortified borough. This is further confirmed by the size of the parish church and the extent of the market place, only equalled in size by that of Nottingham.

There are seven main roads converging on Darlington. Grange Road (the great north road), Coniscliffe road to Barnard castle, Woodlands road to Staindrop, with a branch to West Auckland, Northgate (the great north road again), Haughton road to Stockton and Hartlepool, Yarm road, and Neasham road, which leads from the ford over the Tees at Neasham from Yorkshire. All these roads converge at the market place, and all the roads on the east side entered the town by the ford across the Skerne at the bottom of Tubwell row adjoining Messrs. Pease's mill. The market, no doubt, grew by reason of its situation at a point where the seven ways met.

Including the river Skerne, which formed the defence on the east side of the borough there were 1750 lineal yards to protect, and it would require 2,000 men, exclusive of reserves, to defend the whole of this at the same time.

It is difficult at this long distance of time to say positively how the name of the town really originated."

Mr. Wooler was thanked for his paper.

MISCELLANEA.

FLODDEN FIELD.

The following appears in *The Antiquary* for June, 1912:—"An interesting discovery has been made at Flodden Field, a large number of bones having been dug up from 2 feet below the surface, and within 250 yards of a memorial recently erected 'to the brave of both nations.' The bones were so closely disposed as to convey the idea that the bodies had been buried on top of each other. There were three skulls, all face downwards, but so friable that they crumbled to pieces when touched. A number of teeth were also found, the enamel of which is in an excellent state of preservation. Owing to the growing crop, investigations have been suspended until the autumn, and they are being looked forward to with interest as determining whether a large burial-pit, or merely a hurried grave of small dimensions, has been unearthed. The discovery is taken as strengthening the opinion that the disastrous battle in which king James was killed must have taken place somewhere on a line of 500 yards connecting the southern slopes of Pipers' hill with the site of the present vicarage.

A WEARDALE APPRENTICE'S BOND 200 YEARS OLD.

Mr. W. Morley Egglestone of Stanhope, has sent a copy of a Weardale apprentice's bond of 1712, transcribed by himself from the original. The date in the text is the 27th day of December, the term to begin 1711, but the year 1712 is written at the end of the document. Evidently these bonds were executed under the statute passed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, enacting that no person should exercise any trade, craft or muster in England unless he had served a seven years' prenticeship. This law was repealed in 1814. The old document was one of a bundle of parish papers set apart as useless. The trades carried on at this period in Weardale were those of weaver, tailor, cartwright, carpenter, shoemaker, husbandman, mason, and even miner :

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty seventh day of December in the Eleventh year of the Raigin of Queen Anne now of Great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the faith etc., Witnesseth That William Mosling son of Thomas Mosling of Boltshope in the p'ish of Hunstonworth and Countey of Durham, yeoman, doth by these put and bind himselfe an Apprentice and seruant to and with John Houston of High Bissshopley in p'ish of Stanhope and Countey aforesaid weauer And after the manner of an apprentice to dwell with him from the Eleventh day of November being the feast of St. Martin ye Bissshop in winter in the year one Thousand seven hundred and Eleven vnto the full end and term of seven years from thence next Ensueing fully to be compleated and Ended dureing all which said Term The said William Mosling the Apprentice the said John Houston as his Master well and truly shall serue, his secrets keep, his commandments Lawfull and honest euery where he shall willingly fulfill and obey to the vtmost of his power, fornication or adultery he shall not commit nor take to wife any woman dureing the said Term, Taverns or Alehouses of Custom he shall not frequent or use except it be about his Master's business there to be done. He shall not play at Cards, dice, chess, Bowls, or any other vnlawfull Games. The goods of his said Master he shall not Inordinately waste, spend, or them to any person lend away without his said Master's Consent, Connell and Consent to be done, but he to his power the same shall hinder and Lett, And his said Master thereof shall warn, from the service of his said Master by day and night he shall not absent or prolong himselfe but in all these as a true and faithfull seruant and apprentice ought to doe, shall use and behaue himselfe towards his said Master and all his as well in words as in deeds. And the said John Houston doth covenant promise and grant by these p'sents well and faithfully to teach and Instruct or cause to be Instructed and taught vnto the said Apprentice, The art, scyence mistery or Trade of a Weauer aforesaid after his best manner he can with due chastisement also (if need require), finding and also giueing unto his said Apprentice meat, drink, washing, Lodging meet and convenient for such an apprentice to have during the said Term of seven years as aforesaid. And for the true performance of all and euery the said covenants and agreements on the Apprentice's part and behalf William Palfreyman of Whitleys in ye said p'ish of Hunstonworth and Thomas Mosling, father of the said Apprentice, Together with the said Apprentice doe hereby bind and oblige themselves their and euery of their Executors and Assignes Joyntly scuerally and firmly by these p'sents vnto the said Master or his Assignes in the sume of Tenn pounds of currant English money to be forfeited and payd vnto the said John Houston the Master his Executors, [or] Assignes if default be made on the Apprentice's part and behalfe. IN WITNESS whereof the p'tyes aforesaid to these p'sent Indentures interchangeably haue sett to their hands and seals the day and year above written. Anno Dni. 1712.— William Mosling [Seal], Thomas Mosling X his mark, William Palphreyman, his mark, Sealed signed and delivered in the presence of John Greenwell, William Emerson.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

On the 27 March, 1912, a *denarius* of Domitian was picked up on the beach. It reads *obv.* IMP CAES DOM . . . GERM P M TR P X; head to right; *rev.* . . . COS XV CENS P P P, fig. standing to left holding spear and buckler.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 19

The first country meeting of the season of the Society was held on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of May, 1912, in

UPPER WEARDALE.

The weather was not at all propitious, the day being marred by heavy showers of rain, with a cold north-east wind. In spite of the weather, however, it was a day of real enjoyment. Members assembled at Darlington railway station, on the arrival of the 9-30 a.m. train from Newcastle, and at 10-30 they set off in a large motor char-a-banc belonging to the North Eastern Railway Company. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newbigin, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, and Mr. M. Mackey, all of Newcastle; Mr. N. Temperley and Mr. J. Oxberry and friend, of Gateshead; Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) and Mrs. Blair of Harton; Messrs. J. Heslop and H. T. Thorburn, of Bishop Auckland; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a V.P., of Alnwick; Miss Edleston of Gainford; Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; prof. Dixon, M.A., of Darlington; Mrs. Stobart of Witton tower, and party; and Mrs. Izatt of Hamsterley; in addition to Mr. J. E. Hodgkin of Darlington, and the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., the guides for the day.

The first stop was made at the picturesque village of

HEIGHINGTON,

where the church was inspected and the effigies, inscribed medieval pulpit, and other objects of interest were pointed out, but as there is already a full account of the church on the occasion of a former visit in 1907 in *Proc.* (3 ser, III, 67) members are referred to it, so that there is no further need to say more about it here. (The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proc.*, 2 ser. iv, 187, 188.)

In 1467, Thomas Wyatt, 'a restless ecclesiastic,' was vicar of Heighington.¹ On 22 June, 1532, Richard Ayre was chaplain of Heghynton. In Sep. 1533 Robert Fauchus was paid 2*s.* 8*d.* for 16 feet of new glass in the choir of the church and also 4*d.* for a day's work. In 1534 George Steel and three companions received 6*s.* for four-and-a-half days at 16*d.* a day, for plastering the walls of the choir; and Ralph Blyth was paid 4*s.* 2*d.* for pointing the walls of a barn at Heighington; Roger Yonge received 2*d.* for carting a load of sand to the barn.² William Hardinge, a minor canon of Durham and vicar of Heighington, deposed in proceedings after the Rebellion of 1569 that he had heard mass sung at the time of the rebellion, but took no part in it. He died

¹ *Ripon Chapter Acts* (64 Surt. Soc. publ.), 232.

² *Durham Household Books* (18 Surt. Soc. publ.), 131, 170, 273, 276.

in 1584 and was buried in St. Oswald's church, Durham. On 18 March, 1570, proceedings were taken against John Nicholson, the curate, for publicly reading in his parish church certain psalms in the Roman tongue, contrary to the ecclesiastical laws.³

By her will of 4 July, 1584, Jane Willey, wife of Ralph Willey of Houghton in the Side, and daughter of James Hodgson of Newcastle, merchant, gave money to the poor householders of Denton, Heighington and Houghton le Side, and she desired their prayers. By his will of 13 Feb, 1591, John March of Redworth directed his body to be buried in his parish church of Heighington. To Mr. Francis Key, the vicar, he gave 20s. He also left the yearly sum of 5*l.* to the poor of the parish. His monumental slab inscribed Mr. John March, marchant adventurer of Newcastle upon Tyne, lyeth here. He dep'ted the 8 of March, 1590.⁴

Shackleton, or Windmill hill, with remains of ancient entrenchments round the top, described in these *Proc.* (3 ser. III, 37, 70, 162) was next passed, and then after crossing the Watling Street,

WEST AUCKLAND

was reached. Here a short stop was made to look at the two old houses in the village, one, the more important, the old time residence of the Carrs and Edens.

By will of 11 Oct, 1579, Thomas Claxston of 'Wyndlston,' gentleman, gave Mr. Robert Eden of West Auckland 'one ryall,' and to his wife, Mrs. Jane Eden, one angel.⁵

In the divisions of common of pasture established by the men of the king, and by the men of Antony, bishop of Durham [1283-1311], dealing with land in the villis of St. Helens Auckland and West Auckland, certain land is mentioned as lying fallow and unenclosed 'in all the field between the Wateling Strete to the highway of Feldingford toward the forest, and all the field by the lonyng near to the house of Sir John de Silvedon as far as Deeneburn,' etc. The bounds here given are interesting, as an early mention of the 'Watling Street.'⁶

Owing to lack of time the church of St. Helen Auckland, was not visited.

The journey was continued through Etherley to

WITTON CASTLE,

where, in the hall, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, in racy fashion, recounted the history of the ancient site and of its various owners, and particularly of the difficult part he himself had played as chief architectural adviser during the restoration of the castle by the late Mr. Henry Chaytor. He said: 'In the fourteenth century the Eures succeeded to the property; they were descended from lords Clavinger and Warkworth, and in the female line from the Vescis and Attons. The Scotch, in their raids, often damaged the castle. Bishop Bury, 1333-45, pardoned Ralph Eure, brother and heir of the lord of Witton, for marrying without licence. In 1410 bishop Langley pardoned Sir Ralph Eure for fortifying without leave. *Temp.* Sherwood, 1483-94, Eures fell into female line, but before then⁷ they sold the manor to the Darcys, who ruled till 1743, when the castle was sold by

³ *Depos. and Eccl. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 158 and 159 & n, 199.

⁴ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 97, 189 & n, 190.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I, 425.

⁶ *Reg. Pal Dun.*, III, 34, 544.

⁷ In a note to *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (p. 158n), it is stated that the fourth lord Eure sold the castle to Sir Richard Forster, bt. Mr. William Howard, lord William Howard's grandson, married Mary, a daughter of William, fourth lord Eure, of Witton castle, and from him are descended the earls of Carlisle. — *Household Books of Lord William Howard* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 9n.

Henry Darcy to William Cuthbert, from whom it passed to Henry Hopper, and after him to Sir William Chaytor of Croft. Then Donald Maclean⁸ became the nominal purchaser of the estate and castle. He enjoyed possession for a considerable time, but suddenly vanished one fine Sunday afternoon and was never seen in the neighbourhood again. For a long time nothing was heard of him, but at last he was discovered and visited by a member of the Chaytor family who found him living, said Mr. Hodgson, in a retired and tasteful villa on the shores of the Bay of Naples, and enjoying, at a safe distance from his creditors, a placid and contented old age. After his temporary tenure it was bought by the late Mr. Henry Chaytor, whose grand nephew is the present owner. Historically there is not much to be said about the castle, though there are some characteristic Welsh, Irish, and Scotch touches which are interesting. Thus, the Tudor Henry VIII, when Sir Ralph Eure was warden of the marches, and had done many valiant acts against the Scotch, generously bestowed on him all the lands that he could win and keep in his nephew's kingdom. But he was killed at Halidon hill with the lord Ogle by the earl of Arran. Then James, first lord Darcy of Navan, in the kingdom of Ireland, about 1689, exemplified his ideas of Home Rule by dismembering the place and transporting the chimney pieces, wood and lead, to lord Carey near Richmond, towards building a new house there, but destruction being easier than construction he never did so, and the materials were all sold for very much less than the cost of pulling down and shifting. During the Civil Wars the castle was held by Sir Wm. Darcy, but was taken by Sir A. Haslerigg, the Puritan leader at Auckland, who sequestered the goods but spared the buildings, which remained untouched till Maclean's time, who made certain additions and alterations, and in that state Mr. Chaytor found it.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson was, by acclamation, carried, for his services.

A pleasant walk through the park brought the party from the home of the Chaytors to the south end of the bridge over the Wear.^{8a} Looking across the river towards the village of Witton no one who has read much in local lore could fail to have his memory stirred by thoughts of Robert Surtees and his biographer George Taylor; by recollections of the Rev. John Farrer, and of the little tract that tells the story of his unobtrusive life, and which has for its frontispiece the well-known silhouette portrait of him engraved by Bewick. It was in this village that Mr. Farrer lived for 28 years, faithfully discharging, as the inscription on his monument declares 'the important duties of minister of this parish and master of the school in this village.' It was in Witton hall that Surtees's friend and biographer lived for between thirty and forty years, and it was there too that Mr. Taylor's son, the late Sir Henry Taylor, author of *Philip Van Artevelde* and other poetical dramas, spent his youth. Nor do these references exhaust the connexion of this quiet little village with English literature, for it was here that Dr. Thomas Jackson, the celebrated seventeenth century divine was born. Dr. Jackson became vicar of Newcastle in 1623, and was afterwards promoted to the deanery of Peterborough. He wrote much and well—'with great eloquence and dignity'—is the way one author puts it, 'so that his style is a pattern of perfection.' What is known of Dr. Jackson has been admirably summarised by Mr. Welford

⁸ The best account of the Donald Maclean episode is given in Fordyce's *Durham*, 1, 624-626. Sykes (*Local Records*, 111, 223) speaks of him as 'the Witton impostor.'

^{8a} On the 6 Oct. 1313, an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed to the fabric of the bridge of Witton in Weardale.—*Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 443.

in his *Men of Mark*, II, 615. The neighbourhood is rich in reminiscence, but for antiquaries the predominant memory is one that couples the name of Robert Surtees with that of George Taylor.

On 3 Dec. 1300, Robert de Wotton in Werdale, received a pardon from the king by reason of his service in the Scotch war, for the death of Alice, late the wife of William le Sclater, as it appeared by an inquisition made by the sheriff and coroners of Northumberland that he killed her by misadventure.⁹ On 18 March, 1337, Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordained as priest *non beneficiatus*, in Durham cathedral church, Roger de Wotton in Werdale to the title of five marks from his father William, son of Adam. On 13 kal. May [19 April], John, bishop of Carlisle, ordained John de Wotton as deacon *non-beneficiatus*, to the title of five marks from the same.¹

On kal. [1st] Dec. 1400, a mandate was issued to dispense Ralph de Euer, nobleman, and Matilda de Greystock, noble woman, to marry, though related in the double fourth degree of kindred.² On 3 July, 1497, a dispensation was issued by Julian, the cardinal, through Richard Nykke, vicar-general of Richard, bishop of Durham [Fox 1494-1501], to Sir William Eure, kt., and Constance his wife, who had married, although twice related in the third degree. On 18 Jan. 1516, a dispensation, was issued by Leonard, cardinal of St. Susanna, on 3 Nov. 1515, for Ralph Eure and Agnes Bigott to marry though related in the third degree.³

Sir George Conyers, kt., of Harperley, was buried at Witton on 18 Oct. 1567. An inventory of his goods at Harperley is given in *Wills and Inv.* Robert Harrison of Wolsingham, husbandman, by his will of 19 August, 1568, made his 'well-beloved frends Robert Garthwate of braydlie & John vasye of witton' two of his supervisors. By his will of 9 Oct. 1587, Henry Jackson of Smelthouse, directed his body to be buried in Witton church; to it he gave 6s. 8d., and to Robert Wilkinson, the curate, 20s.⁴

The following 'memorandum' appears in the Witton register:— 'That the Grammar school in Witton-le-Wear was rebuilt from the very foundation in the year of our Lord 1787 John Cuthbert, esq., of Witton castle, having by one or more Codicils left an hundred pounds in trust to the Rev^d John Farrer, Minister and Schoolmaster, and Mr. Nicholas Greenwell, steward at Witton Castle, for the express purpose of enlarging the said school. The sum of 94l. 4s. 1d. was receiv'd, the rest defray'd the Law Expenses in a Chancery Suit. N.B.—The sum expended in building the school was 134l., Rec^d of Mr. Cuthbert's Legacy 97l. 4s. 1d., rais'd by Mr. Farrer & his Fr^{ds} 36l. 15s. 11d., total, 134l. Trustees for money left to teach the boys in 1788, Henry Utrick Reay, esq., of Hunwick; Robert Hopper Williamson, esq., of Whickham.'⁵

The party passed through the village without stopping, noticing on the way the house known formerly as Witton hall, but now as Witton tower, the erstwhile residence of an adventurer named Charles Joseph Douglas who claimed and held it for some time. No one knew whence he came or whither he went. Baptisms of his children are recorded in the registers of Witton.⁵ On 20 Feb. 1786, the death of 'Mrs. Isabel

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 29 Edward 1, 558.

² *Req. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 187, 197.

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, IV, 328.

⁴ *Test. Ebor.* 111 (Surt. Soc. publ.), 360, 369.

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 266 & n, 265; II, 292, 293.

⁶ 1773, Aug. 29th. Henry Broadley Douglas, son of Charles Joseph and Henrietta Douglas, Witton-hall.

1775, Jan. 17th. Thomas, son of the same.

1779, Apr. 12th. Anna Sophia, daughter of the same.

Sholto, baptiz'd June 24th, 1781.

Hodgson, formerly of Witton-hall, aged 84,' is given in the same registers.

Since the last visit of members in 1894 (*Proc.*, 2 ser. vi, 229), the picturesque ivy-covered church, with its Norman south doorway, has been pulled down to the ground and rebuilt in a substantial manner in the Perpendicular style, and the Norman font replaced by a brand new one in the same style.

There is a full account of the church in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xvii, 57, by the vicar, the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, with a collotype view of the building. The communion plate is described in these *Proc.* (2 ser. iii, pp. 443 and 4). The carving on some of the old oak pews was apparently seventeenth century work. The ancient font was a truncated cone, when in use, but when it was removed it was found that it had a hollow in the wider part as though this end had been used originally for baptisms. Before the rebuilding there were traces of colouring on the columns and arches of the north aisle.

According to the 'antiqua taxa' the 'capella de Witton' was valued at six marks, the tax being 2s.⁶

The next stop was at the interesting remains of

BRADLEY HALL,

which last year was offered for sale by public auction.⁷ In 1434 it was owned by Robert Euers, 'lord of the place of Bradley, nobleman,' and Elizabeth his wife, noble woman, as in prid. kal. December [30 Nov.] of that year the pope from Florence granted an indulg to them to have a portable altar or to celebrate or cause to be celebrated, mass before daybreak.⁸ At the time of bishop Hatfield's survey, Ralph Eure held the vill of Braudley at an annual rent of 22s.⁹^a

The journey was then continued to

WOLSINGHAM

where a short halt was made to view the 'chapel walls,' strong earthworks on the east side of the village. In the enclosure the foundations of a considerable building are traceable. This is said to be the site of the old manor house, a very probable supposition. In 1904 some excavations were made, and a good length of a massive wall about four feet thick with a plinth, all of ashlar masonry, was exposed. In the south west corner of the enclosure is a well.

Pudsey, bishop of Durham (between 1138 and 1159), confirmed Chopwell to Robert, the abbot, and the monks of Newminster, and salt works on the river Blyth, in exchange for Wolsingham, which his predecessor, William, gave to the monks. Bishop Farnham confirmed the grant, as also did bishop Robert, as likewise the prior and chapter of Durham.⁹

On 10 Feb. 1340, Alexander de Ferry, rector of Wolsingham, was granted by the bishop, leave of non-residence for one year from that date, provided that the people were not defrauded of the divine offices, etc. In a certificate of December, 1340, of the official of the arch-deacon of Durham, the church of *dom.* Alan de Ferrers, the rector of Wolsingham, where he personally resided, was taxed by the old taxation at 40*l.* and by the new taxation at 40*s.*, but was worth then 40 marks.¹ On 10 kal. March [20 Feb.], 1358, the office of notary was conferred by the pope on John Lascy, the then rector.²

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iii, 89. ⁷ See page 112; see also *Proc.*, 2 ser. vii, 245, for note.

⁸ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 9, *Letters* viii, 515.

^{8a} 32 Surt. Soc. publ., 60.

⁹ *Neum. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 46 and 47; *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, ii, 1253.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iii, 316, 379.

² *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 4, *Papal Letters*, iii, 598.

Bernard Gilpin, by his will of 17 Oct. 1582, stated that he bought for 40*l.* a fine in Wolsingham of Sir Robert Browne, some time minister of Wolsingham, and of Jane his wife for the school at Houghton, but if it and two others could not be made sure for the school then to be delivered to the minister and churchwardens to be bestowed on the poor of Houghton parish or upon the school and its poor scholars. By his will, of 12 March, 1586, Richard Brischo of Wolsingham, gent., directed his 'bodie to the earth of which yt was made, to be buried within the chancell of the parishe church of Wolsingham.' His widow by her will of 28 Jan. 1594, directed the burial of her body in the same place; she gave 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of Wolsingham.³

In March, 1674, John Aiesley, M.A., was presented by the king to the rectory, void by the resignation of Guy, bishop of Bristol.⁴

For an account of the church, etc., see *Proc.* 2 ser. VII, 246; and of communion plate and bells (*ib.* IV, 440).

The bridge across the Wear was next crossed, and the drive resumed to

SHULL HOUSE.

The diversified scenery of Weardale was not seen at its best by the antiquaries, but even under the disappointing conditions that existed it did not fail to arouse their admiration. The magnificent and extensive vistas of hill and dale and well wooded valleys, and the long and lonely and tree-bordered roads, were a revelation to some of the party who had not been in the neighbourhood before.

At Shull house, a former residence of the Backhouse family, the party were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hodgkin to tea.

Thanks were proposed and carried by acclamation to Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin for their hospitality.

Then Mr. Hodgkin conducted members across the fields to the early entrenched enclosure known as

'THE CASTLES,'

where he has recently made excavations, the chief being the uncovering of the gateway on the east side, apparently the only entrance to the enclosure.

The stone walled camp known locally as 'The Castles,' and so marked on the Ordnance Survey is situated about 100 yards north of the Harthope Burn, which is a tributary of the Bedburn river, and is about 1½ miles N.W. of Hamsterley village. The camp has formed the subject of a paper by Mr. Wooler.⁵ At the time this paper was written, the camp appeared to consist simply of a roughly rectangular enclosure with large piles of water worn rounded stones, varying in height from a few inches above the ground level to as much as 15 feet. There had only been cleared in the S.E. corner internally, a small piece of the wall face which consisted of fairly smooth stones laid dry, but giving no appearance of having been worked with tools,

For the last three years Mr. Hodgkin has been engaged in personally investigating the camp, and has opened up considerable sections of the wall from which the following points are clear:—

(1) The whole of the internal corners of the camp were rounded, and the external corners square with massive quoin stones, many of which are still in position.

(2) There was only one entrance, in the middle of the east wall, this

³ *Wills and Inv.*, 11, 92, 124 & n.

⁴ 'Privy Seal Dockets' (*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. XXIV, 184).

⁵ For a full account of these ancient entrenchments by Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., see these *Proc.*, 3 ser. 111, 70.



GATEWAY FROM OUTSIDE.



GATEWAY FROM INSIDE.

'THE CASTLES,' HAMSTERLEY.

From photographs by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin.



side being very strongly defended in addition by a natural stream, and a second mound or earthwork between the stream and the wall, running the whole length of the east face. In the south face of the gateway there is an oval guard-house which was entirely filled with stones before Mr. Hodgkin commenced his operations. The whole of the gateway has been cleared, showing what is probably rough stone flagging, and at the north side of the gateway a curious large flagstone on end, which may have been used in connexion with a wooden barrier to close the gateway.

(3) The width of the walls varies from 14 to 21 feet, the widest part being in the middle of the east side, where it has been widened to allow of the construction of the gatehouse in the thickness of the wall. The only finds which Mr. Hodgkin has come across which could help to fix the date are the upper half of a stone quern, and a squared stone that has been used to hold the gate pin, the hole for which has worn oval. The Rev. J. Holliday, vicar of Hamsterley, reported having seen a fine stone hammer head on the occasion of a visit last winter, but this has disappeared. (See plate facing pp. 184 and 194.)

Members then made their way on foot to the motor car which was rejoined on the Wolsingham road where it had been in waiting for some time, and the return journey was made through the village of Hamsterley,⁶ the church, about a mile from the village, being seen on its hill to the left.

In 1313, Nicholas le Forester, clerk, occurs as 'sergaunt' of Hamsterley. At an ordination in the chapel of Auckland manor on 20 Dec. 1337, Thomas, son of Thomas de Bolton of Carlisle diocese, was ordained non-beneficed priest to the title of the patrimony in Hamsterley and Morletoft.⁷

A woman of Hamsterley had been for 17 years so lead away by demons, called Eumenides, that she had scarcely any sense or intellect left; she came to Durham and implored the clemency of St. Cuthbert. Going to Finchale with her priest as a witness, and being led there by others, she completely recovered her health.⁸

Robert Melet, by his will of 18 June, 1565, directed the burial of his body 'in my p'ich churche of Hamsterley, w^h dew oblaccions according vn to the lawys of thys realme.'⁹

The return journey to Darlington was made by way of West Auckland, the Watling Street, to Legs Cross, past Walworth castle and Thornton hall, which it was intended to visit, but owing to the unpropitious weather and lack of time these places had to be passed by, in drenching rain, but even this experience failed to produce a growl from any member of the party, and surely no better proof than this could be given that the outing had been a success.

Darlington station was duly reached by the party in time for the 7-12 p.m. train to Newcastle, on which dinner was partaken of by many of the members. Thus ended the day's proceedings.

The following are a few additional notes relating to the places visited during the day:—

On 13 Dec. 1315, John, the provost of Heighington, is named in a writ for the executors of Antony, bishop of Durham.¹

⁶ The following pathetic entry occurs in the Hamsterley Register: May, 16 day, 1660. John Robson, Ane his wife, Mathew Robson, John Robson and Margreett Robson, being children of the said John Robson, being five p'sons, the house being Burned they weire Buryed the 17 day of May, all wh. was left of them in one Coffin.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 108; III, 194.

⁸ *De Vita S. Godrici* (20 Surt. Soc publ.), 381, 389.

⁹ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 238.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1105.

Wm. Hardinge, vicar of Heighington and Harte, were excused from attending the general chapter in Auckland St. Andrew church on 28th Jan. 1579.²

On 16 Feb. 1313, the bishop granted a charter to Eudo, son of Jordan del Rydding, of land and waste in West Auckland in a place called 'Aucklandleyghes,' etc.³

Sir Henry Taylor, in his *Autobiography*, speaking of Witton hall, his father's house at Witton-le-Wear, about 1822, says that 'it was dark and gloomy—an old square, ivy-covered border tower, with walls so thick that light and sunshine had their own difficulties.' He remembered 'that a sprig of ivy had worked its way inwards, and was sprouting in a corner of the drawing room . . . The situation was picturesque near the top of a steep hill which rose for about half-a-mile from the valley of the Wear. The river was crossed by a bridge nearly opposite, and eastward stood an uninhabited castle, partly ancient, partly modern.'⁴

On the 22nd April, 1313, the bishop issued a commission, from Evenwood, to the dean of Auckland, to enquire concerning the goods and debts due to the lights of St. Mary in the chapels of Hamsterley and Wyterton.⁵

In 1579, office of the judge against John Danyell of Witton-super-Weare, for not cohabiting with his wife; he appeared and was dismissed.⁶

Sir George Bowes, for his services in the rebellion of 1569, got a grant from the crown of the forfeited estate of Bradley hall, and a porch in the church of Wolsingham, which came to be called 'Mr. Bowes's Porch.'⁷

Between Dec. 1311 and 1313 the bishop of Durham was directed to raise sums from the clergy of the diocese for the king, the amount due from the rector of Wolsingham being 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Notices of the writs, with the bishop's returns to them, may be seen in Kellawe's Register.⁸ On the 23 March, 1312, a sentence of excommunication and interdict against the rector of Wolsingham, presumably on account of non-payment, was relaxed. On 27 Jan. 1313, the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* had been received by the bishop from the rector of Wolsingham, for arrears of a moiety due to the late king from the clergy of Durham diocese.⁹

At the chancellor's visitation of 6 Feb. 1578, in Auckland St. Andrew church, Edward Banks, the rector, was excused, while Robert Brown, the curate, Wm. Raynoldson the parish clerk, and the four churchwardens were present. Mr. Edward Banks, rector, and Mr. Crockett, curate of Wolsingham, were present at the general chapter in Auckland St. Andrew church on 28 Jan. 1579.¹

On 2 Nov. 1311, the bishop granted to the prior and convent of Durham all his waste, including pasturage on the surrounding moor, with the wood of 'Wastropheved,' in the vill of Wolsingham, with free entrance and exit; one of the bounds extended from one way to another way leading from Stanhope towards Correbrigg, and so along that way towards the north to a place which is called 'Bernardescrosse.'²

In Oct. and Dec, 1315, Robert, the provost of Wolsingham, is named in a king's writ in favour of the executors of Antony, bishop of Durham.³

² *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 95.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 1195.

⁴ 1, 434.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 313.

⁶ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 114.

⁷ *Depos. and Ecl. Proc.*, 229n.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 835, 848, 849, 859, 875, 876, 881, 895, and 898.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 250.

¹ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 58, 95.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 1140.

³ *Ibid.*, 1096, 1105.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 20

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Saturday, the sixth day of July, 1912, at

WALLSEND AND TYNEMOUTH.

Members assembled at Wallsend railway station on the arrival of the 1-50 p.m. from Newcastle, and proceeded to the corner of Hunter and Buddle streets where the remains of the east gateway of the Roman station of *Segedunum* had been uncovered during the course of the excavations for the foundations of a new building.

Amongst those present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Corder, were Mr. F. W. Dendy, LL.D., a vice-president, and Miss Baumgartner, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Baumgartner, Mr. W. H. Cullen, Miss Cullen and a friend, Mr. J. A. and the Misses Dotchin (2), Mr. and Mrs. John Weddle, Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, Messrs. E. R. Newbigin, James Cross, R. S. Nisbet (treasurer), R. Oliver Heslop, a vice-president, etc., and T. Bailes, Dr. Bradshaw, and Miss Lucy Philipson, all of Newcastle; Miss Ethel Parker and Mrs. Willans, of Gosforth; Mr. Jos. and Miss Mawson, of Durham; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, of Alnwick; Dr. Wilkinson, and Messrs J. A. Dixon, LL.D., and S. S. Carr, of Tynemouth; Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Alfred Hare, and Mr. D. J. and Miss Brown, of North Shields; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson, and Messrs. T. Matheson and A. Burn, of Morpeth; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, of Monkseaton; Mr. Nicholas Temperley of Gateshead; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; and Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), and Mrs. Blair, of Harton; Mr. W. Richardson of Willington; Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon; Mr. A. T. Flagg of Westoe; and professor Meek and Mr. Evans of Newcastle.

Mr. W. S. Corder, who had assiduously watched the diggings, pointed out the different features of the remains, which consist chiefly of the lowest course of massive stones of the north and east walls of the northern guard chamber, and of fragments of the north wall of the south guard chamber of the double portalled gateway. In a case were arranged the various objects such as pottery, coins, and other things unearthed during the operations. As Mr. Corder intends to describe the discoveries at the next monthly meeting of the society (on the 31st July), and to illustrate his remarks by plans, etc., nothing more need be said here on the subject.

After Mr. Dendy had proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Corder, which was carried by acclamation, members returned to the railway station and continued their journey to

TYNEMOUTH,

proceeding direct to Marine house, the residence of Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., a vice-president, on his invitation, to inspect his fine collection of arms and armour, Egyptian antiquities, etc.

Mr. Clephan read the following notes:—

“This is not by any means the first time I have had the honour of receiving you, but I do so to-day with peculiar pleasure for I have now got these collections mounted, cased, arranged, and classified in such a manner that you can see what there is to see, which was never so before, though during the short time at our disposal to-day I cannot hope to give you more than a general idea of them. Since members were last here my collection of Egyptian antiquities has been more than doubled, not in numbers only but in importance; and it has been gathered together with a view to giving the student a clear idea of the general trend and scope of the arts and crafts of ancient Egypt over a period of fifty centuries or more.

Pottery may perhaps be considered as being the earliest of the arts and crafts after flint chipping, and here you have examples of vessels made before history begins, say, some 8000 years ago. It has been fashioned by the hand and foot, and has had no aid from the potter's wheel. The quality is superior to any of a later period in Egyptian history, and is of burnished red and black ware. Of the vessels in stone I must draw your attention to a red breccia vase, which is very rare; and also to a stone bowl in slate of good workmanship, as are also some black diorite vases for holding eye-paint, one of which still contains some ground antimony used for the purpose. The ivory carvings of this period and in the first dynasty when herds of elephants ranged above the first cataract, are excellent. Some examples of the beginnings of art may be seen in some fish-shaped stone palettes used for grinding eye-paint. The custom of using eye-paint goes all through Egyptian history, and here are examples for holding and applying it. In primitive times we have animals well modelled, but examples of the human form occur but rarely, here are a few examples in one of the table-cases. The polished alabaster vases are some of them early, but the majority date from the eighteenth dynasty, say 1500 B.C. A splendidly translucent bowl is early in date, and so is a bowl in veined aragonite in table-case F.

Any definition of the religion of the ancient Egyptians is apt to be misleading, for it changed greatly over its long course. Though the religion was pantheistic it was in a sense monotheistic as well, for the deities were all manifestations of one supreme being, as typified by the sun in its various phases. Each nome, and even village, had its own pantheon in very early times, but each individual member represented the same fixed law or principle in nature, as did the corresponding deity of the other places, though called by different names; and in course of time many of the more salient divinities became fused together and were known by one name throughout Egypt, many of the combinations possessing the attributes of the primordial gods of Egypt. The idea was further developed in the formations of trinities, and eneids or companies of gods. Here you have an example of the last-named, a company of 13 gods, found together on one mummy, this is a rare example and a fine piece of work. The collection here of figures of the gods is a good one, and I know no private and few public collections to equal it either in numbers or in its representative character. The figures of the deities, which number between two and three hundred, are in bronze, silver, stone, porcelain, and even electrum. The worship

of sacred animals goes back into prehistoric times, and was, for the most part, emblematic of certain deities or principles in nature, for both gods and animals symbolize the same abstract ideas. The collection is rich in prehistoric examples. Amulets were very numerous among the ancient Egyptians, who were an extremely superstitious and imaginative people, whose picturesque system of religion demanded many propitiatory offerings and charms against malign influences, and for the invocation of help and protection from the unseen in all the affairs of life, as well as in death. I must draw your attention to a glazed frame containing 25 amulets in fine beaten gold plates, found together within the swathings of a mummy. Table-case B contains about a hundred fine examples of the leading amulets, and indeed there are but few unrepresented in the collection, which I have gathered together with great care and labour. Many of the examples are most artistic, showing an admirable knowledge of technique. The tet amulet symbolizes stability; the plume, truth; the utchat or symbolic eye, a charm against the evil-eye; the ānhk, life; the ba-bird, the soul; the builder's square, exactitude and so on.

On looking over any important collection of Egyptian objects of antiquity one cannot be other than struck with the number of personal ornaments it contains, and at the great beauty of some of them. Table-case H contains many beautiful necklaces, ear-rings, bracelets, great blue winged scarabs, worn by the dead; while in table-cases I and J are many rings, bracelets, earrings, etc., in gold amber, lapis-lazuli and faience. Many of them are so lovely, and of such an admirable technique that I could discourse for an hour on their beauties, but this passing reference must suffice to-day.

Wall-case A contains wood carvings of the middle empire, and an interesting model of a Nile boat of the ancient empire, in sycamore wood, painted in tempera. The vessel is manned by six rowers. On the billiard table is an example of another sepulchral boat with a galley-like prow and stern-post, both terminating in camel's heads, an unusual feature, as this animal plays no part in Egyptian mythology, though it was known in prehistoric times. Amid-ships is a canopy supported on four poles, and in the centre is a figure of Isis, nursing Harpocrates. There are eight rowers, two and two, each holding an oar. Although the model looks perfect now, when I got it it was in many pieces, however, as all were there, they are put together again and strengthened with needles in such a manner that you would not think it had been broken. These examples represent the two classes of sepulchral boats, which were both wanted for use in the under-world; but there is also another variety, that of 'the boat of the sun,' which is an imaginary boat, pictured on scarabs, stelae, etc.

These funeral figures—ushabti—are called 'respondents' or 'answerers,' and are all formed in the image of Osiris, the god of the resurrection. The dead were condemned to perform certain labour in the fields of the nether-world, which did not accord with the ideas of the living as to bliss hereafter; and a way out of the difficulty was found by the priests, in the creation of these figures to do the labour in the fields of the farm in the other world. It was believed that on the utterance of certain 'words of power,' that these figures would immediately become men and women labourers, ready and willing to do the work required of them, and you will observe that they are each equipped with a hoe, pickaxe or flail, and a basket. These figures were usually packed in boxes, examples of which may be seen on the billiard table, which were deposited in the sepulchres. The collection of ushabti figures fairly covers the period involved, there are many varieties, and some of the examples are rare. Each figure is inscribed with the name of the

defunct, and a part of the sixth chapter of the *Book of the Dead*. I must only draw your attention specially to a single example to illustrate the subject, viz., the ushabti made for Nesi Khensu, princess of the house of Pharaoh and priestess of Amen-Rā. This lady was the queen of Ten-her-Tehuti, a king of the twenty-first dynasty, who reigned about 1100 B.C. Stelae are stone tablets which represent the entrance into the nether-world, and they schedule offerings made to the Ka, or double of a deceased person. You see two stelae in table-case G, and there is another near the fire-place. In another case are many inscribed stones, with reliefs from the walls of tombs.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the ancient Egyptians were consummate sculptors and wood-carvers from the very earliest dynastic times, and that their customs of burial and the carving of colossi¹ and other statues for the decoration of the temples, have preserved to us many examples of their art. Here in table-case A you have a primitive figure which goes nearly to the beginnings of art, it is carved in stone partly in the round and partly in profile; and in wall-case 1, are many fine figures. Perhaps the most interesting of all is a limestone model for a school of sculpture, being a bust of the reigning Pharaoh, probably Amenhetep III of the eighteenth dynasty. The position of the features are determined by the block being first squared in lines, horizontal and vertical, cut in the back. One side of the face is not quite finished, and over the forehead is a piece of stone merely blocked for the carving of a uraeus. This is a very rare example of the kind, and was obtained by myself directly from a tomb at Gurnah; its height is 8 inches. Another very interesting figure in the case is that of a kneeling scribe, cut in black diorite and polished. Its artistic merits are of a high order. There are other figures in the case which you can glance at, and in wall-case 6 is a fine large figure, in black diorite, of Pharaoh, seated on his throne; and a remarkable figure in wood of a man of rank of the old empire. Above wall-case 6 is a large figure of a man of rank of the new empire. One of the most interesting features of this collection, from an ethnographic as well as from an artistic and historic point of view, is the collection of heads in stone, wood, and plaster, and they form a racial study of the utmost importance, a subject which it is, of course, impossible to go into to-day. This series contains perhaps one of the most important objects in the collection, a fine typical head in relief of a man of rank of the fifth dynasty. The face is coloured red and the wig arranged in lines of small curls, like a barrister's wig. This head, some sixty centuries old, I think I can absolutely identify. Then follows a remarkable head of the twelfth dynasty, dating say, a thousand years later; then some examples from the eighteenth dynasty, above wall-case 1, say B.C. 1500, and some specimens of the work of late dynastic, Greek and Roman times. Here is a very typical head (table-case 1) of a man of the fourth dynasty, showing a type similar to that of 'the Sheikh el Beled,' the remarkable statue in wood found at Sakkāra.

On wall-case 1 are the head and neck of a mummy of the new empire, also a mummy-cat and jackal. In wall-case 6 is a large coiled snake, in a rich blue-glazed faience, unique, I think, as to size; and in table-case A are several bronze mummy-cases with snakes or pieces of snakes inside. In wall-case 1 is a remarkable mummy-hawk, the casing assuming a life-like appearance; and a bronze hawk mummy case in wall-case 1; and in no. 6 is the mummy of a quail, in its case; in table-case F is the mummied hand of a woman, with a ring on her finger,

¹ In the *Graphic* of 13 July, 1912, is an illustration of a large alabaster Sphinx, 26 feet long, over 3000 years old, which has been found at Memphis during the past season. It is 'beautifully sculptured and not defaced in any way.'

the bezel of which is a scarab. There are several curious tesserae or mummy labels of the Greek period in wall-case 7.

On wall-case 1 is a tablet in calcareous stone, a cartouche on which is inscribed the celebrated *Hymn to the Sun*, in fine hieroglyphics. It is long and describes the sun in its various phases and its influence on nature. The first verse, headed 'morning,' runs—

"Thy appearing is beautiful in the horizon of heaven,
The Living Aten, the beginning of life;
Thou risest in the horizon of the East,
Thou fillest every land with thy beauty." &c., &c.

This beautiful poem was written about 1400 B.C. The chief seat of the weaving in ancient times was Apu (Panopolis, the modern Akhmim), and it produces dyed fabrics to this day; but much linen was made in the temples, and its manufacture produced a considerable revenue. It is stated that the skill in weaving was so great at a very early period in the history of Egypt, that in a square inch 540 threads may be counted in the warp and 110 in the woof. In this drawer are pieces of Egyptian linen of an early date. The Egyptians were adepts at embroidery, and here you have several remarkable examples of their skill. Here are numerous examples of the art of painting in tempera, springing from the eighteenth dynasty onwards. I cannot dwell on them.

Ordinary scarabs are modelled after the *ateushus sacer*, a dung-eating beetle so often seen at the edge of the desert, rolling along with its long hind-legs the ball made of dung which contains its eggs. These little objects though primarily seals are highly representative of the symbolism and imagery of ancient Egypt. The beetle typifies the sun that vivifies, and its image, the scarab, generation, new-birth, and the resurrection. There are also winged scarabs and heart scarabs. This collection is numerous. It includes many royal scarabs, some with their original gold mountings, and there is a rare series of the Hyksôs period.

The case of ancient lamps contains many remarkable specimens; they come mainly from Egypt, but Etruria, Phœnicia, Greece, and Rome and its provinces, are all well represented. I would draw your attention to the forms assumed by some of these lamps, e.g. a Nile boat, a frog, a human foot, a negro's head, a bear on its hind legs holding a lamp, and many other fantastic shapes. It is a far bigger subject than it looks.

There are nearly a hundred pieces in the cabinet of ancient glass, and the majority is Egyptian, but Phœnician, Greek and Roman generally, are all well represented. The earliest bottle, dated, perhaps, B.C. 3500, and the latest in the fifth century A.D. Many of the pieces, and more especially those of the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt are exquisitely beautiful, and show a truly remarkable knowledge of technique. A very important collection, made by professor Petrie at the ancient glass-works he found at Tel-el Amarna, consisting of rolled glass rods, drawn rods, flattened rods, beads, etc., is before you, and from it you will see the various processes of glass-making in vogue during the eighteenth dynasty.

There are still many very interesting groups of Egyptian antiquities that have not been touched upon, such as ancient beads, papyri, clay books, pot-sherds, etc., but you can glance at them on the table.

There is now very little time to devote to the Greek and other collections, but I will run them quickly over. Wall-case 12 contains some examples from Mycenæ. Knossos and Mycenæ are perhaps the cradles of Greek art. Greek history owes more to painted vases than to any other objects of antiquity, for the subjects of their enrichment dot the i's and cross the t's, so to speak, of the written works of ancient writers, often

making clear what without them would have been obscure and unintelligible, and the grace and elegance of their forms afford a fitting tribute to the culture and refinement of the most artistic nation of antiquity. We have had very little knowledge of the paintings of ancient Greece until quite recently, and but a faint reflection of them had been preserved in the work of the vase painter, some of whose scenes recall pictures which are known to have existed. He, however, did his work under somewhat difficult conditions, in having to deal with a surface either concave or convex. The revelation of what Greek painting really was has been vouchsafed to us in the discovery of Graeco-Roman portraits in Egypt, which were attached to the heads of the coffins of dead persons. There are a number of these portraits in the museum at Cairo, and Mr. Petrie has just found a few near Heliopolis, copies of which I now exhibit. The archaic stage of Greek art, which owes much to the older Mediterranean civilizations, extended well into the fifth century B.C., and the sudden bound from the conventional figures of earlier times to those instinct with life and motion is coincident with the career of Pheidias, the great artist of the Parthenon. A vase here affords an excellent example of archaic Greek pottery, the subject of enrichment being a winged human figure, lions, rosettes, etc.; painted in colours, orange-red and black, with touches of purple on a buff-coloured ground. Corinthian style, seventh to sixth century B.C.

Here is an example of later archaic work in a symposium on the lekythos D 28a. This black figure process still belongs to the archaic period of Greek art, but in the strong period this procedure was reversed, the figures being left in the orange-red colour of the terra-cotta and the ground was black. You will see many examples of this style in the cabinet. Greek terra-cotta statuettes were coloured as a rule, but most of the paint has shredded off. These figures follow the same lines of development as do the works in marble, they are full of interest and have preserved many myths which would otherwise have been lost to us. The primitive figures of Cyprus, Rhodes and Greece are rudimentary and the archaic standing and seated figures are but roughly and bluntly rendered. You will find examples of all the periods here. The coquettish little figures of Tanagra are homely in all their details, and obviously represent living types, and are instinct with life, motion, grace and human interest. One table-case is filled with Etruscan objects; and with Roman pottery, etc., which I got at Trier. The drawers contain a collection of *fibulae*, from Etruria, Rome, Egypt, etc., including two of the 'Aucissa' type found in the Roman Wall district, near Newcastle; Roman coins, bone and bronze pins, bodkins, etc., found at Adwalton, near Caistor, Lincolnshire; Roman bronze finger-rings and many other things from Trier, mostly found by myself in the *thermae* there; a superb collection of Egyptian beads of all ages; casts of Greek gems; the Wedgewood collection of cameos and other things; pieces of ancient Egyptian linen, part of it dating from the reign of Ramses II, and earlier; papyri, clay books in hieroglyphics and cuneiform, and two of the celebrated tablets in cuneiform from Tel el Amarna; pieces of Samian ware, with the names of the potters incised; and many other objects of interest too numerous to mention.

There is no time to run over the arms and armour to-day."

Members were then entertained to tea in the drawing room by Mrs. Clephan, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Garvie.

Before separating Mr. R. O. Heslop in some well chosen words proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Clephan for their kindness and hospitality, to which Mr. Clephan responded, and thus ended a very pleasant afternoon in weather that was all that could be desired.

MISCELLANEA.

The following abstracts are of local deeds in Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 164):—

ST. HELENS AUCLAND.

Honrd S^r—The inclosed is A copy of the precipe for ye originall writt ag^t yo^r daughter & the substance of what the delaracon wilbe w^{ch} I reade to yo^w to the End that if yo^w thinke fitt. ' the same may be sent to the Attorney gen'all to advise vpon, w^h Mr. Weston, what will be best to be done in itt, I have vndertaken to Appeare w^{ch} will not be till the first day of the Assizes when, & not before, the declaracon will be filed, to w^{ch} wee must pleade the day after ; and what, is the thing to be advised vpon in w^{ch} my care shall not be wanting. S^r I p^d the 10th to yo^r daughter Davison who, as alsoe yo^r Granchilde & M^{rs} Jane are very well & they & he aswell as he coule desired me to p^sent their duties to you & yo^r Lady w^{ch} wth the tender of my humble service to you, to all further from him who is S^r Y^r Most very humble serv^t whilst Jo: Crosby. Yo^r daughter desires you will send her the letter by w^{ch} Marmaduke Davison refused to stand to the agreem^t

End^d ' To the Worppll Cuthbert Carre, esq^{re} att St. Hellen Auckland—
Durham, 17 July, 1670.

Bond of 8 Sep. 1681, of William Key of Evenwood, yeoman, to Cuthbert Carre of Auckland St. Hellens in 200*l.* to perform covets. in 2 indres of release of even date made betn. him & Simon Lodge & Abraham Hilton and Cuthbert Carr.

LANGLEY, CO. DURHAM.

Will of Richard Wright of Langley near the city of Durham, yeoman, of 16 March, 1677; he gave to Thomas Wright his son his message at Broom called & known by the name of ' Hunters banck,' als Huntersfields & failing issue to Peter Wright his son, & failing issue to his son John Wright. Subject to the payment to his wife Syth Wright during her life of 20*l.* yearly or assurance with articles of marriage & at his wife's death he gave to his son John Wright 200*l.* out of the same; he gave his tenement at Langley to his wife for life, and after her death to his son Peter Wright, & failing issue to his son John Wright, & failing issue to his son Thomas Wright, & failing issues then to his right heirs, & after the death of his wife he gave 100*l.* out of the Langley house, & his son John Wright he appointed his wife & John Wright executors. Proved 3 Oct. 1684.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.

In the name of God, Amen, the xxviith day of January, Anno Dni one thousand six hundred eighty and three, I, John Robinson of Middleton, in the county of Durham, yeoman, being sick in body, but of sound and perfect memory, praise be therefore given to Almighty God, Doe make & ordaine this my present last will and Testament in manner and form following, First and principally I commend my soule into the hands of Almighty God hoping through the meritts Death and passion of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, to have full & free pardon & forgiveness of all my Sinns & to inheritt Everlasting Life. And as touching the disposition of all such temporall Estate as it has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give & dispose thereof as followeth: First I will that my debts & funerall Charges shall be paid & discharged. First I committ my body to the earth to be decently buried in the churchyard of Middleton. I give & bequeath to the poor of Middleton, Newbigin & fforest five shillings. I give & bequeath to Grace Robinson, my wife, all my lands untill my son William come to the Age of twenty one yeares & then he^s to enter of these three parcells, viz., Church-close, Lenny House and close adjoyneing, & the Thorne Close, paying Forth 1

third part thereof to my wife Grace Robinson. I give to Grace Robinson, my wife, A parcell of Land called Rutter-Croft and House. Likewise another parcell being Six Rood called Scallets untill my son Will: come to the age of one & thirty yeares provided she remaine soe long unmarried. But if she marry before the yeares aforesaid be expired then my Sonne Will: to enter of the said two parcells of Land paying her forth A third part thereof. Likewise my will is that my Sonne William, when he comes to the Age of Thirty-one yeares shall pay forth of the said two parcells of land, viz., Rutter Croft & Scallets forty pounds w^{ch} shall be divided equally amongst my daughters in part of the portions. I give unto my fower daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret & Grace, each of them twenty pounds more to be paid them when they come to the Age of Twenty-one yeares. And if any one or more of them shall dye before they accomplish the said Age of twenty-one yeares that their portions shall be equally divided amongst the rest of my daughters. I give unto my sonne William All my husbandry geere. And as for my household goods my will is that it shall be att the Disposall of Grace Robinson, my wife. All the rest of my goods moveable and immovable (debts legacies & funerall expenses discharged) I give and bequeath to Grace Robinson and William my sonne, whome I make my whole & sole executor of this my last will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & seale the day & yeare first above written. Likewise I appoint & put in trust Richard Robinson & Richard Johnson to be supervisors of this my last will & Testament. John Robinson. Sealed, Signed, & Delivered in the presence of us, William Ross, John Holmes, Robert Dent, Richard Robinson, Richard Johnson. Proved at Durham, 9 Aug. 1684.

SUNDERLAND.

1690. Know all men by these presents that I, Elizabeth Atkinson of Sunderland by ye sea in ye County of Durham, widdow & administratrix of ye goods & chattels of Thomas Atkinson, late of Sunderland aforesaid, deeed., being of sound and perfect minde & memory doe make this my last will and Testament in manner & forme following. Whereas Abigal Porter, widdow & relict of Thomas Porter, late of ye Citty of London, Marrin', deeed & Suzannah Harpor, of Reighton bankes, in ye County aforesd., yeom', both daughters of ye s^d Thomas Atkinson & me ye said Elizabeth, have already reced their full parts & shares as well of their said Fathers personall Estate as of mine, yet nevertheless I give & bequeath unto ye said Abigal & Suzannah ye sume of five shillings A piece of Lawfull English money as A token of my remembrance to be paid unto them immediately after my decease by my executrix hereafter named. I give & bequeath unto Anthony Emerson & Ellen his wife (one other of ye daughters of ye s^d Thomas Atkinson & me ye said Elizabeth, All my terme of yeares that now I have of in or to ye Burgage, Messuage or Tenement with ye appurtenances in Sunderland aforesd, where in I now inhabit & dwell or in any other houses, Burgages, Messuage or Tenements whatsoever in Sunderland aforesd & all my right, title & Interest of in or to ye same or any part or parcell thereof and alsoe all other my Goods & Chattels whatsoever, as well reall as personall of what nature or sort soever the same be in my own possession or in ye possession of any other person of persons whatsoever. And of this my last will & testament I doe hereby nominate & appoint ye said Ellen, executrix. And I do hereby revoke all other wills & Testaments by me herebefore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale ye first day of December. Anno Dni 1690. Eliz. Atkinson. Sealed, Declared & published, in ye pnsence of Jane Tooley, Wm. Coming, Mary English, John Johnson. Proved at Durham on 15 Nov, 1693. Joannes Brookbank, official.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 21

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of July, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Rev. G. V. Collier, M.A., F.S.A., Langton Rectory, Malton, Yorks.
2. Miss Eleanor Cruddas, Haughton Castle, Humshaugh, R.S.O.
3. Miss Florence Cruddas, Haughton Castle, Humshaugh, R.S.O.

The following letter from Mr. Welford was read in reply to the congratulations of members on his 76th birthday, conveyed to him by Mr. Heslop :—

‘Gosforth, July 27, 1912.

My Dear Friends and Colleagues,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a communication from Mr. R. O. Heslop, M.A., chairman of your monthly meeting on the 29th of May last, conveying the congratulations of the society upon my attaining, on that day, the 76th year of my age. Permit me to thank the society very heartily for this kind recognition of my thirty-three years membership, and to ask their acceptance as a thankoffering of the framed picture of the Walls of Newcastle in 1638, which formed the subject of a paper read by me in 1887, and published in the twelfth volume of the second series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.—Yours very sincerely, RICHD. WELFORD.’

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation for his gift.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the last meeting of the society, on the 29th May, 1912 :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Messrs. Maclay, Murray, and Spens, solicitors, Glasgow :—
Archaeological and Philological Papers, by the late Alexander Galloway.

From Mr. J. W. Robinson, Brokenhaugh, Haydon Bridge :—*Durham Marriage Bonds*, 1664-1676.

From Mr. Thos. May, F.S.A. (Scot.):—'The Roman Pottery in York Museum.' Five parts (overprints).

From Mr. Robert Blair:—*The Antiquary* for June-Aug., 1912, (n.s., VIII, nos. 6-8, no. 7 contains an article well worth reading, on the Silver Treasure of Hildesheim).

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, XLII, i.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—(1) *Yorkshire Archl. Journal*, XXII, i; and (2) Extra Series, II.

From La Société Archéologique de Namur:—*Annales*, XXX, ii.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology:—*Bulletin*, no. 47.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—(1) *Proceedings*, XXX, Sect. C, nos. 1-3; and (2) Index to the Serial Publications of the Royal Irish Academy.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Journal*, XXXIV.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, new ser. XVIII, i and ii.

From La Société Archéologique de Bruxelles:—*Annuaire*, XXIII.

From the 'Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie':—*Aarboeger*, I, 1911.

From La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord:—*Memoires*, 1911-1912.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XII, iii.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, n.s., XII, Svo., cl.

Purchases :—*The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 21; *The Museums Journal*, II, no. 12; *The Oxford English Dictionary*, SI-SNIGGLE (vol. IX); *Der Obergermanisch-Ractische Limes des Roemerreiches*, 36 (Kastell Ems and Kastell Inheiden); *Jahrbuch* of the Imp. German Archl. Institute, XXVII; and *The Scottish Historical Review*, IX, 4.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors:—

By Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A., of Rothbury:—(1) An old Coquetdale salmon leister; (2) An old Coquetdale shepherd's crook; (3) Cannon ball, found by a drainer, 2 feet beneath the surface of the soil at Rothbury; (4) Fragments of seventeenth century pottery found in the ruins of the old public house at Chew Green, Upper Coquetdale; (5) Horse shoe found in the walls of Thropton pele, Rothbury; (6) Horn pick and fragments of red deer antlers, found in Hepple quarry, Upper Coquetdale; (7) Football, stuffed with hay, such as was used at the old fashioned football plays at Rothbury on Shrove Tuesdays, discontinued in 1867; (8) Three ja (no history); (9) Lock and key of the old 'kitty' (lock-up) at Rothbury; (10) An agricultural mug, early nineteenth century; (11) A collection of old prints (evidently cut out of a History of Marlborough's wars); (12) A collection of old ballads; and (13) A collection of old toy books.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Dixon for his gifts.

By the late Mr. J. P. Gibson (per Mr. F. Gerald Simpson):—Fragment of a Roman inscription, probably an altar, as it has a jug on one side, of which the letters remaining are [I O] M | /// NON. The stone is now 16in. long by 10in. wide. It was found in an old wall south of *Aesica* in 1908.

By Mess^{rs} Simpson & Co., Wallsend:—The top stone of a sandstone quern, discovered during the excavations on the site of the east gateway of the Roman station of *Segedunum*.

From Mr. John Heron:—Headings of two old Newspapers of 1818 found as lining to an old chest.

From Mr. Wm. Brown, F.S.A., editor of the Surtees Society:—Probate copy of the will of William Swinburne of Capheaton of 30 Aug, 1653. The following is the document in full:—

In the Name of God Amen Anno dni 1653 August 30th I Wm Swinburne Esqr of Capheaton sicke in body but perfect in minde thancks be to our Lord God doe make this my last Will and Testament in forme as followeth **FIRST** I give my soule into the hands of my mercifull Redeemer and my body to be buried in the parishe Church of Kirkwhelpington **SECONDLY** I give to my two daughters Margarett and Jane Swinburne that debt of one Thowsand pounds owing me from Sr William Selby late of Winghamton and if that faile in any parte my Will is their portions be made vp foure hundred pounds a peece out of my other personall estate I give to my daughter Margery tenn pounds p annu' to be issuing out of my same Williams estate further my Will is that the hundred and Seaventie pounds I am owing to my Neice fra . . Swinburne be paid her out of the first monies can be raysed out of my personall estate . . . two sonnnes Matheæ Swinburne and Allan either of them fifty pounds as it can be made . . Estate I give to my two grand children Troth and Isabell Swinburne either of them five p . . that their brother will provide for them sufficient portions I give to my grand child John . . pounds and to his sister Elizabeth other five pounds I give to my neice ffrances Swinburne . . Now my Will is that if my personall estate will extend that then that my daughter Margaretts portion] . . . foure hundred pounds be made vp six hundred pounds And that my sonnns portions Mathew and All[an] . . a peece may be made vp a hundred a peece The remainder of all my goods and Chattles moveable . . unmoveable (my funerall expences discharged) I leave to be devidd amongst my three Children Mathew Allan and Margarett and hereby doe make of this my last Will and Testament my Welbelovd freind Henrie Browne] my full Executr and hereby doe ordaine my sonne W^m Sup'visor to order this and other things intrusted him. W. Swinburne, Dorothee Selby, Ralph Rotherforth.

Probate was issued from Westminster in the name of 'Oliver Lord Protector of ye Comonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland' on the 30th day of March 1654

By Mr. Bolam:—A card bearing an impress of the old woodcut of the castle of Newcastle by Bewick, being the card of invitation issued in 1848 when the society took possession of the castle. It is signed by John Adamson and Edward Charlton, the then secretaries.

(A grandson of Mr. Adamson—the Rev^d. C. E. Adamson, a vice-president as his father was before him—, and two sons of Dr. Charlton—Mr. Oswald J. Charlton of Newcastle, and Mr. George V. B. Charlton of Thrapston, Northants—, are members of the society.)

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The council recommended that the report of a sub-committee respecting the prices to be charged to members for publications in stock be confirmed:—

The following are the prices proposed by the sub-committee:—

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN STOCK, 1912.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 1 ser. (demy 4to.).

Vol.	Part.	Revised price.	Vol.	Part.	Revised price.
I	2	—	IV	1	10s.
III	1	—	"	2	2s. 6d.
"	2	5s.	"	3	2s. 6d.
"	3	5s.	"	4	2s. 6d.
					Index to vol. I...2s.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 2 ser. (demy 8vo.).

Vol.	Part.	Revised price.	Vol.	Part.	Revised price.
I	1	5s.	XII	32	7s. 6d.
"	2	5s.	"	33	7s. 5d.
"	3	5s.	"	34	—
"	4	7s. 6d.	XIII	35	—
II	5	5s.	"	36	10s.
"	6	7s. 6d.	"	37	5s.
"	7	7s. 6d.	"	38	10s.
"	8	5s.	"	39	7s. 6d.
III	9	5s.	"	40	—
"	10	5s.	"	41	—
"	11	5s.	XVI	42	7s. 6d.
"	12	5s.	"	43	7s. 6d.
IV	13	5s.	"	44	7s. 6d.
"	14	7s. 6d.	XVII	45	7s. 6d.
"	15	7s. 6d.	"	46	7s. 6d.
V	16	7s. 6d.	XVIII	47	5s.
"	17	—	"	48	5s.
VI	18	7s. 6d.	XIX	49	5s.
"	19	—	"	50	5s.
"	20	—	"	51	5s.
VII	21	—	XX	52	10s.
"	22	7s. 6d.	XXI	53	12s. 6d.
VIII	23	7s. 6d.	XXII	54	7s. 6d.
"	24	7s. 6d.	"	55	7s. 6d.
IX	25	7s. 6d.	XXIII	56	7s. 6d.
"	26	—	"	57	7s. 6d.
X	27	7s. 6d.	XXIV	58	7s. 6d.
"	28	7s. 6d.	"	59	7s. 6d.
"	29	7s. 6d.	XXV	60	5s.
XI	30	7s. 6d.	"	61	5s.
"	31	7s. 6d.	"	62	5s.

Archaeologia Aeliana, 3 ser. (sm. 4to.).

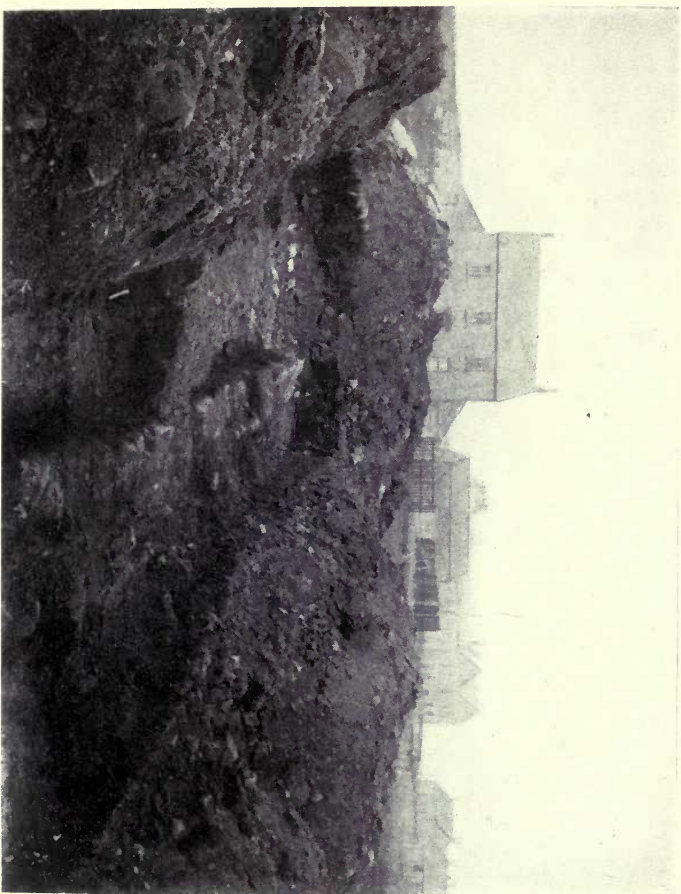
Vol.	Revised price.	Vol.	Revised price.
I	15s.	V	15s.
II	15s.	VI	15s.
III	15s.	VII	In use.
IV	15s.		Or the 6 vols. for 3l. 0s. 0d.

Miscellaneous.

	Revised price.
Housesteads Report	5s.
Pipe Tunes	1s.
Border Holds	30s.
General Index to <i>Archaeologia Aeliana</i>	2s. 6d.
Index to Brand	2s. 6d.
Remnants of Old Newcastle, part 1	2s. 6d.
part 2	2s. 6d.
Lapidarium Sept., parts 1, 3, 5	10s.
Warkworth Parish Register	5s.
part II, 61 : III, 71 ; IV, 111.	
Dinsdale Register	2s. 6d.
Esh Register	2s. 6d.
Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, etc.	10s.
Library Catalogues	—
Richardson, St. Nicholas's Church	7s. 6d.

(2) We further recommend: That when the number of copies of any publication do not exceed six, no copy of these be sold without a prior resolution of the council authorizing the sale.

(3) That as to any part or volume of the first or second series of the *Archaeologia* or any other publication of the Society (except the third series of the *Archaeologia*, the General Index to the same, and the Library Catalogue) when the number of copies exceed 50 the sub-committee have power to dispense of the surplus copies beyond 50 to any person at a lower price than those already fixed.



BACK OF CARVILLE HOUSE FROM S.W. ANGLE OF CAMP IN 1881.

THE STABLE TO RIGHT OF HOUSE STOOD ON THE REMAINS OF THE GUARD CHAMBER, UNCOVERED IN 1912.

From a photograph by the late Mr. C. J. Spence; the block presented by Mr. W. S. Corder.

- (4) That the library catalogue, of which there are 396 copies, be offered free to members, and that 20 copies be placed for that purpose on the table at each of the next monthly meetings of the society—on the understanding that no member takes more than one copy; and
- (5) That as there is much more work still to be done in collating the *Proceedings* and the odd parts of publications, etc., the sub-committee be re-appointed.

The report, as recommended by the council, was received and adopted, and the Sub-Committee was re-appointed.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. E. Wooler, F.S.A. :—The photograph of a rare election cartoon in his possession, representing a donkey standing, with the Bowes arms near its hind feet. A bishop's mitre and pastoral staff are 'at rest' on the ground between the legs. On the donkey is a man who has lost his head carrying a man who has lost his legs meaning, as Mr. Wooler says, without understanding. Issuing from the donkey's mouth is a label bearing an inscription of a somewhat obscene nature. On a milestone, below the words 'From Durham,' are the letters T C | J E, and the date 14 April | 1784. The T C refer doubtless to Sir Thomas Clavering, bt. of Axwell park, and J E to Sir John Eden, bt. of Windlestone. The cartoon bears the title 'A NORTHERN ASS.'

THE LATE J. P. GIBSON, F.S.A., A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read an obituary notice of Mr. J. P. Gibson, by Mr. Geo. Neilson, LL.D., of Glasgow, for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

The paper will be printed in the current volume (VIII) of *Archaeologia Aeliana* with a portrait.

A ROMAN WALL TURRET ON LIMESTONE BANK.

Mr. P. Newbold gave an interesting description of the unearthing of this turret, and of the objects discovered in it, for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation. It is hoped that the paper will be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

SEGEDUNUM—THE LAST PHASE.

Mr. W. S. Corder read the following notes on recent discoveries made at Wallsend :—

"I am afraid that the interest that attaches to the recent excavations on the site of Roman Wallsend, arises rather from sentiment and associations than from the extent or importance of the remains themselves. The fact that for a few short weeks this summer, fragments of Roman work were visible *in situ* in the heart of a busy commercial borough, with electric trains and trams passing and repassing within a few yards of them, appeals, and rightly appeals, to the popular imagination.

'Men are we and must grieve, when even the shade
Of that which once was great, is passed away,'

and with the building of the new Carville house we have regretfully reached the last phase of a great Roman station—and Wallsend must henceforth derive what comfort she may from her civic motto 'Situ exoritur Segeduni!'

Early in June of this year (1912) the only portion of the Roman camp of *Segedunum* unbuild on, lying between Hunter Street on the east, Leslie Street on the west, and Buddle Street on the north, and consisting of old Carville house and part of its grounds, passed into

the hands of the builder. On the site Messrs. Lumsden & Co. are erecting a workmen's hotel for Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., from the designs of Mr. Percy L. Browne of Newcastle. The proprietors kindly gave me leave to watch the excavations on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, and I was fortunate enough during the most critical period to have Mr. Newbold's co-operation without which some of the most interesting of the fragments of masonry discovered might have been destroyed before they had been examined and plotted down, and I wish to put on record also my great indebtedness to the architect for his kindness and consideration, and for the help that he has given me with the plans; and to the clerk of the works and the contractor's foremen, whose patience must have been a good deal tried by the interference of 'that anchory bloke,' as one of the navvies called me.

Horsley (*Britannia Romana*, 1732) says:—'The two closes in which the Roman town and station have stood are called Well Lawes, perhaps it has been Wall Lawes.' On the mining plan of 1781, in the Brown collection in the possession of this society, these fields are marked as belonging to 'C. Atkinson, Esq,' the two colliery shafts and engine houses (which lay just outside the western rampart of the camp) are shown, but no dwelling-houses are indicated on the Wall Lawes. In evidence given before a select committee to enquire into colliery leases in 1834 it was stated 'that there were so many mansion houses in Wallsend, built before the colliery started. Mr. Jos. Hetherington, coalowner, lived in one, and Mr. Buddle in the other.' From this it might appear that Hetherington's house (Carville house) was built before 1778, when the first shaft was sunk; but on the other hand it is not shown, as I have already stated, on the plan of 1781. I have been unable to ascertain definitely when the house was built, but think it probable that it was between 1780 and 1790. Joseph Hetherington failed in 1845, and left the house, and in 1855 John Reay, the under-manager of the colliery, went to live there, and occupied it until his death in 1867. During his tenancy the outlying part of the main building to the west was the colliery 'Tommy-Shop,' and the small detached block on the east side of the property was a coach-house and stable. After John Reay's death a Mr. Norman occupied Carville house for a while, and was followed by Dr. Wilson, whilst during the last few years Mr. Ryrie lived in the house and used the outbuildings as a paint factory. The old waggonway from Wallsend pit passed across the camp just to the south of the house, and so through the eastern rampart to Carville staith.

The layer of soil which covered the site, to a depth varying from 18in. up to 3ft. showed signs of modern disturbance in every direction, drains and culverts, garden walls and colliery waggonways necessitating, on the part of Mr. Newbold and myself a mental attitude of hopeful expectancy mingled with healthy scepticism.

On June 10th the trench in the extreme north-east corner of the site laid bare three well-dressed stones lying side by side, 2ft. 6in., 1ft. 6in., and 1ft. 0in. wide respectively, 15in. in height and about 18in. from front to back, the tapered spaces between the stones at the back being filled with rubble and puddled clay very firmly rammed. As these three stones, which were bedded on the virgin clay, were evidently *in situ* and their position agreed exactly with that of the inner face of the eastern rampart of the camp, I took very careful compass bearings and found their direction was 23° west of true north.

On June 13th, about seven yards to the south of this spot the bottom course of the northern guard chamber was uncovered. Two of the stones had been removed and one of them broken up, when fortunately



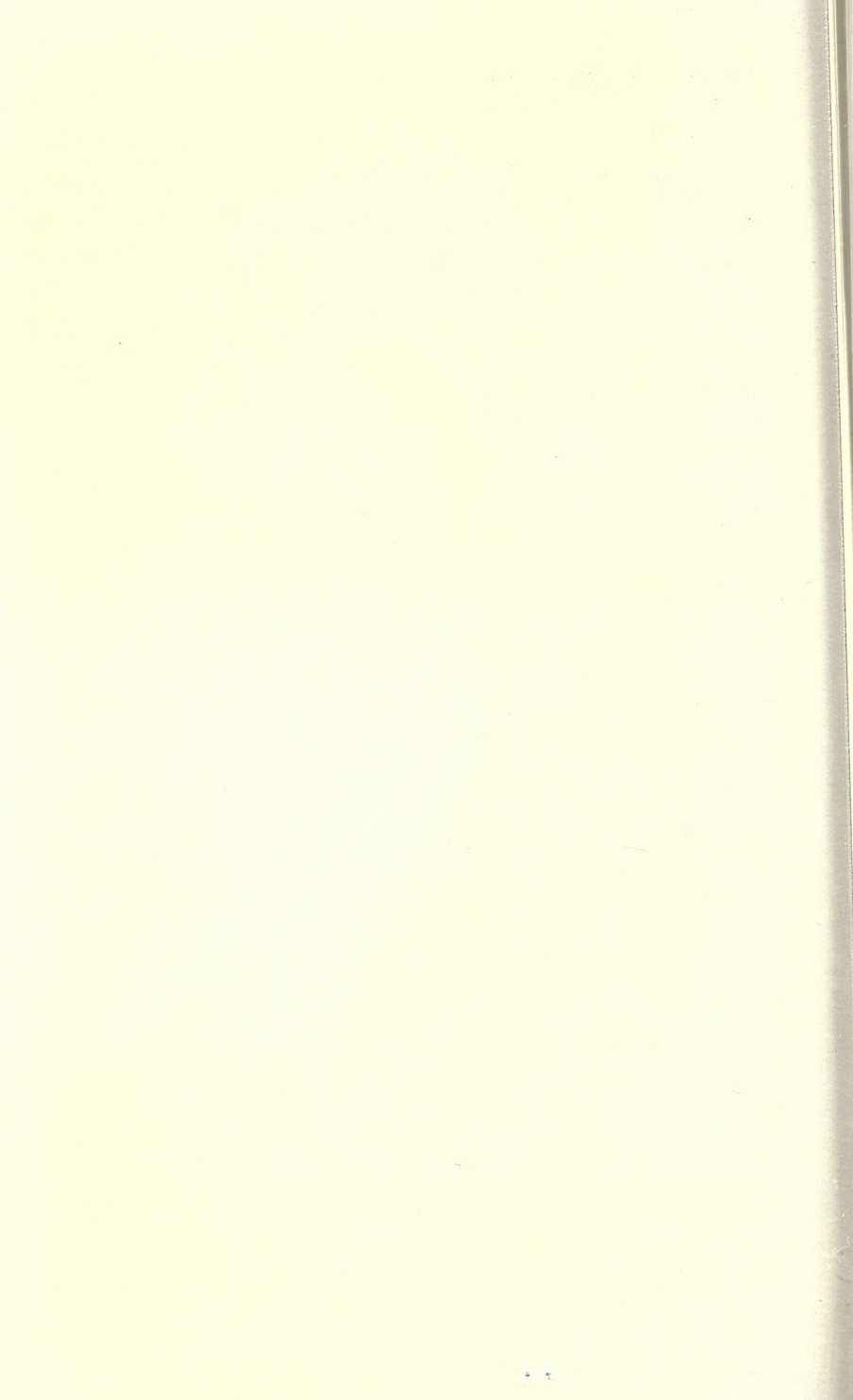
REMAINS OF EASTERN GATEWAY, LOOKING EASTWARDS.



FOUNDATION OF NORTHERN GUARD CHAMBER, EASTERN GATEWAY.

SEGEDUNUM, July, 1912.

From photographs by Mr. W. S. Corder.



Mr. Newbold intervened, and with admirable boldness secured a respite for the remainder. These consisted of eleven large squared stones each measuring from 18in. to 2ft. 0in. wide, by about 1ft. 8in. deep and 15in. in height. When first uncovered they formed two beautifully straight faces at right angles, and the lines of the joints were so close as not to be readily discernible. The northern face measured 12ft. 6in., and the western about 8ft. 0in. (including in each case the stones that had been removed). The compass bearing of the west face exactly coincided with the fragment of the rampart, viz., 23° west of north. The dressed stones rested on large cobbles about 12in. in diameter, which were rammed firmly into the clay and projected about 6in. beyond the face, and neither in this nor in any of the other foundations examined was there any sign of cement. A careful examination showed that the method of making these foundations was to lay bare the strong yellow clay (which, over the entire site, is free from stones and very tenacious), remove it to a depth of about 14in. and place a layer of very large cobble stones of fairly equal size and similar in shape, and ram small stones and puddled clay in amongst them, making a firm smooth surface on which the dressed stones were bedded.

Small and plain though this bit of masonry was, I think Mr. Newbold will bear me out when I say that on the whole line of the Wall one has seen no Roman foundation of better quality and workmanship than this when it was first uncovered, and before the heavy rains and hot sun had begun to warp the clay on which it rested. One may mention in passing that the coachhouse and stable of Carville house exactly followed the lines of the guard chamber, and it is probably owing to this fact that it had escaped entire destruction. A week later the large stones lying about 16ft. 0in. to the south of the north-west angle of the guard chamber were uncovered, and appear to form its south west corner. The large slightly wedge-shaped stone standing on end, measuring 2ft. 3in. by 2ft. 3in. by 10in. to 12in. thick, and weighing between seven and eight hundredweight, was not apparently in its original position, but the others were *in situ*, and firmly bedded on cobbles and worked clay. Turning eastward we came on what at first seemed to be a pavement of large cobbles but these proved to be a foundation, such as I have already described, on which doubtless the inner or southern wall of the guard chamber was built. This quern, which Mess^{rs} Simpson & Co. present to the society was imbedded in the clay amongst these cobbles.

At about the point where the outer or south east angle of the guard chamber was likely to be we found one square stone *in situ*, measuring 1ft. 10in. by 2ft. 6in. by 15in. high, and at right angles to it three courses of footing stones in excellent condition. At the point where we hoped to find remains of the central pillar of the gateway there was one block 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. by 1ft. 6in. high with a rather smaller stone beside it. Although they were resting on their cobble and clay foundations these two blocks appeared to have been moved so as to be slightly askew, rather as though someone had tried to lift them, but finding it too heavy a job had abandoned it. The larger block weighed about three-quarters of a ton.

Of the southern guard chamber, only two of the large squared stones were left, and one of these were removed before its exact position was noted. The extreme south west corner showed two or three dressed stones *in situ*, and several square yards of cobbles firmly bedded in the clay.

The entire width of the gateway appears to have been about 57ft. 0in., the guard chambers being 16ft. 6in. each, the central pier about 4ft. 0in.,

and the two roadways about ten feet each—these approximate measurements being, of course, on the foundation, not on the ground level.

The Praetorian way¹ showed clearly in section first in the westernmost trench and afterwards all the way across the excavation for the large basement, and it was easy to sight along its middle line at several points to the large stone of the central pier.

The sections showed the road as a reddish yellow band about twenty-five feet wide, sloping slightly from the centre to the sides, and consisting of a hard and solid mass about fifteen inches thick, formed of gravel with larger pieces of sandstone interspersed mixed with what appears to be puddled clay and cement. In one or two places where the underlying virgin clay had slipped and fallen away through the action of the weather, the roof of the cave consisted of the cement-like substance of the road carrying its own weight, and that of the soil above it.

I laid bare about a couple of square yards and found the surface to consist of a fairly smooth and even layer of gravel mixed with pieces of sandstone four or five inches long; a good enough road for walking on even now. I found no trace of paving stones, of which doubtless it had been robbed long ago, if indeed it ever had them. Other small fragments of walling of buildings within the camp, and traces of Roman pavements, showed in the trenches, but they had been much disturbed, and only in one case near the main garden entrance two small parallel pieces of walling were sufficiently preserved to show their direction, which was exactly parallel to the Praetorian way. Not a single inscribed stone was found and the fragments of pottery were for the most part small and unimportant. The only two potter's marks are MICCVS F, and PECVLIA · F, the P and E, V and L, A and R ligatured.

Among the bones and fragments of antlers there is a cattle shank, which has been roughly cut in flat faces, probably for use as a handle.

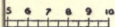
Mr. Craster has kindly examined the six coins that were found, and his report is as follows:—

- 1.—Trajan. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P. Bust of Trajan to right, laureated. *Rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Victory standing to right writing; VIC DAC on a shield slung from a tree. Cohen 454. *Sestercius*.
- 2.—Trajan. *Obv.* Similar to no. 1. *Rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Dacia seated to left, in front of her a trophy. Cohen 535. *Sestercius*.
- 3.—Antoninus Pius. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Head of Antoninus to right bare. *Rev.* IMPERATOR II. Victory standing to left, with wreath and palm. Variety of Cohen 437. *Denarius*.
- 4.—Plautilla. *Obv.* PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE. Bust of Plautilla to right. *Rev.* PROPAGO IMPERI. Caracalla and Plautilla clasping hands. Cohen 21. *Denarius*.
- 5.—Valentinian I. *Obv.* D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG. Draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian to right, diademed. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor standing facing, dragging captive by the hair and holding labarum. Mint mark, CONST.
- 6.—Gratian. D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG. Draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian to right, diademed. *Rev.* GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor standing to left, with labarum and shield. Mint mark, CON.

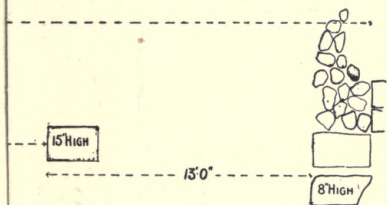
It is interesting to note that this small number covers a period of nearly 300 years.

¹ As Mr. Newbold points out it would be safer to speak of "the East and West roadway," rather than the 'Praetorian Way,' as we have no evidence as to which way the *Praetorium* of *Segedunum* faced. The general rule was that it faced either the East or the enemy (*i.e.* the North), but in the case of Wallsend the East and the enemy are in a sense synonymous, as the Great Wall ran from the South-East angle of the camp to the river, leaving the Eastern rampart open (*i.e.* North of the Wall).

To face p. 212.



L.C.



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UPPER STONE OF A QUERN ($\frac{1}{5}$).

From photograph by Mr. W. S. Corder.



SAMIAN WARE ($\frac{1}{2}$), FOUND WHEN WALLSEND COLLIERY WAS SUNK
IN 1778, AND NOW IN BLACK GATE MUSEUM.

How far, it may be asked, do the remains I have described fit in with what little is already on record with regard to the camp of *Segedunum*? In this connexion Horsley's description (*Brit. Rom.*, 1732, page 135) is interesting. 'The ruins of a Roman station and town at this place are still very discernible; though it has all been plowed, and is now a very rich meadow. The stones and rubbish of the buildings are levelled, and covered with earth and grass; but yet the ramparts of the fort may be distinctly traced out, both they and the ditch being visible at least in one degree, almost quite round. There are very evident remains of two turrets at the western and eastern entries to the station, and of another at the south west corner. The west entry has been close to the Wall, and the eastern one directly opposite to it. The fort has been about one hundred and forty yards, or perhaps six chains square, and so the contents of it above three acres and a half. About sixty yards of the western and eastern sides lie without, or to the north of the line of the Wall, and eighty within it, so that the Wall falls upon the sides of the station not far from the middle of them.'

Now the one point which in these latter days we have been able to locate with certainty is the south east angle of the camp, which lay where the small reservation now is at the foot of Hunter Street. Here in 1884 trenches made under the supervision of our Society clearly showed the rounded angle of the camp and a few stones of the actual Wall's end which ran thence to the river, and of which a fine piece was uncovered in 1903 in Messrs. Swan & Hunter's shipyard.² A line joining this south east angle with the three rampart stones I have already described, gives us the run of the eastern rampart—it lies 23 degrees west of true north,—and from this line those of the other three ramparts can be deduced.

Traces of the western rampart were found under the front of Leslie's house when it was pulled down about twenty-four years ago; and trenches made in 1884 by this Society showed the north rampart where the backyards of the north side of Buddle Street now stand, though unfortunately no exact record of these discoveries was made at the time.

The point of junction of the great Wall with the western rampart of the station is marked by an ansated tablet which I inserted in the front of a house in Evelyn Terrace five years ago, and I may be pardoned for saying in passing that I am relieved to find that these recent discoveries seem to justify the statement I then put up on what was at that time perhaps rather insufficient evidence. If, as I think, the measurements and compass bearings as shown on the plan are fairly correct, Horsley's statement, based on the appearance of the grassy mounds 180 years ago, that the western and eastern gateways are directly opposite to each other is not exactly borne out, the eastern gateway being a little more northerly than the western.

It may be that some day a further excavation in Swan and Hunter's shipyard may lay bare another fragment of the Wall's end which gave its name to the borough, or that if ever the old colliery chapel were rebuilt the foundations of the great barrier may be found still lying as the Romans laid them—but the camp of *Segedunum*, where for nearly three hundred years the Cohort of the Lingones from the wine-lands of Burgundy kept watch over the shallow waters of the Tyne, has at last utterly vanished from the eye of man—'the square and solid blocks of an imperial guard house' have found a resting place

² See *Proc.*, 2 ser. I, pp. 42 *et seq.* A plan of part of Wallsend shewing the site of the camp is given on p. 43.

in the public park, and the place thereof is marked only by this inscription:—

THE EASTERN GATEWAY
OF THE ROMAN CAMP OF
SEGEDUNUM
STOOD ABOUT TWENTY YARDS
TO THE SOUTH OF THIS SPOT
AND REMAINS OF IT WERE FOUND
WHEN THIS HOUSE WAS BUILT
ANNO DOMINI, 1912.

The paper was illustrated with a series of plans, drawings, and photographs made by Mr. Corder, some of them being reproduced on the accompanying plates.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Corder.



ROMAN POTTERS' STAMPS, WALLSEND (see p. 212).

MISCELLANEA.

The following abstracts of local deeds, etc., are from Dr. Burman's MSS. (continued from p. 204):—

Indenture of 1 Oct. 4 Anne [1705], whereby John Moore of Stockton upon Tease, granted to Leonard Hinde of Ripon, gentleman, and Anne, his wife, and Anne Hinde, grandchild of the said L. Hinde, and daughter of Richard Hinde of Ripon, gentleman, the close or parcel of meadow ground containing an acre and a half, formerly used and enjoyed by a 'Quicke sette hedge then growing in the same, and since stubbed up and laid together in the feilds and territories of Ripon in Bondgate.'

ST. HELLENS AUCKLAND.

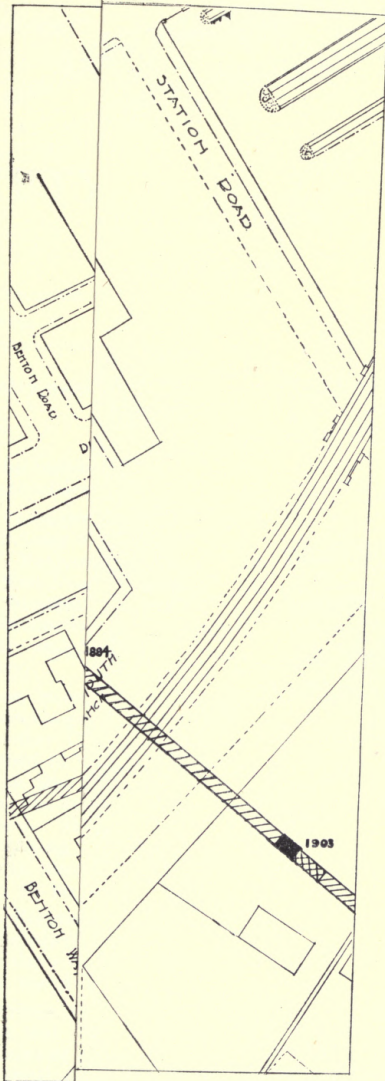
Indenture of Mortgage of 14 July, 1688, whereby William Williamson mortgaged to John Hutchinson for 100*l.* the old hall and several closes of land—Oxe close, the Well garth, ye high Maine & the Low Maine in St. Hellens Auckland.

Endorsed June 4, 1688, Rob. Lynn to Mrs. Elstobb for 10*l.* dische for the above Bond & on forfeiture of 60*l.* to S^r Robt. Eden on his claiming any sum by Judgment on Elstobb's close now purchased by the s^d S^r Robert.

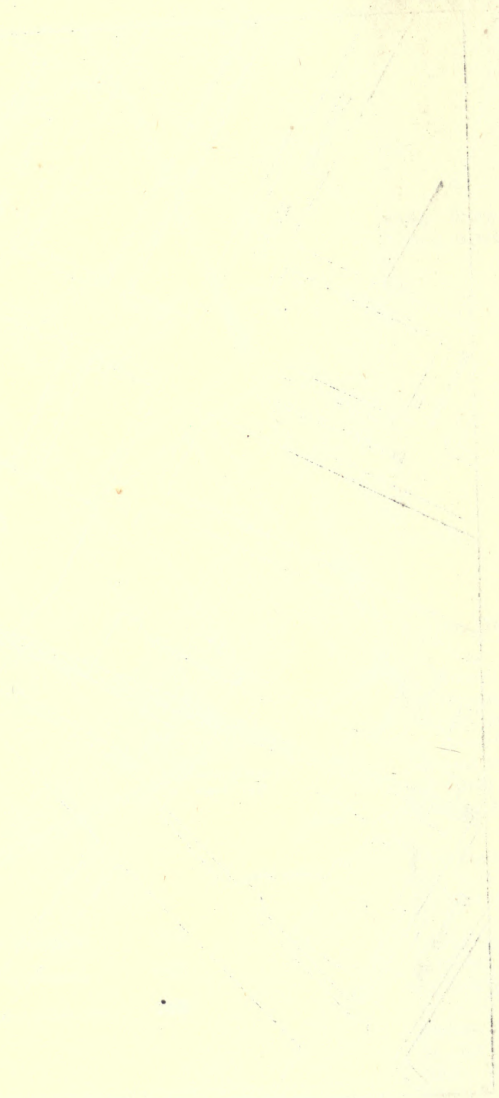
Bond of 9 July, 1690, in 100*l.* of William Williamson, of St. Hellens Auckland, to Ralph Williamson, of London, arm. for pay^t of 50*l.*, on the 11th Nov^r or within 14 days. William Werdon, W. Cradock, & Jo. Gibson are witnesses.

Similar bond of 23 Jan. 169^q, for 30*l.* to same as of the parish of St. Anne, ar. Jo. Ornsbey, Tho. Gifford & Ham^d Hendry being witnesses.

Bond of 2 Aug. 1690, of Will^m Williamson for 300*l.* to Ra. Williamson to perform covenants. End^d 'Judgm^t entred in ye Court of Pleas att Durham ye 12th September, (16)93.'



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 22

At a country meeting of the society, held on the 29th day of August, 1912, at

CORSTOPITUM

to inspect the buildings cleared out during the current season and the different antiquities exhumed.

Amongst those present were :—Messrs. E. R. Newbigin, G. R. B. Spain, and James Selater of Newcastle; Mr. H. T. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland; Mr. T. Matheson of Morpeth, and son; Miss Cruddas of Haughton Castle, and Miss Neasham of Newcastle; the Rev. T. and Miss Stephens, Miss Mary Stephens, and Miss Taylor, of Horsley vicarage; Mrs. Stansfield Richardson of Sunderland; Mr. N. Temperley of Gateshead, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton, and Miss Blair of Charlton, near Banbury.

It had been intended to start from Newcastle by motor car, and go through Westerhope to Stamfordham to visit the church there, which the vicar, the Rev. G. Evans-Gwynne, had kindly undertaken to describe; then to proceed to Welton hall, where are the remains of an early pele, against which the later Jacobean house of 1614 is built; and so by Matfen, along the military road to Portgate, thence down Watlingstreet to *Corstopitum*. But owing to the few members who intimated their intention of taking the round, doubtless in consequence of the holidays and the great uncertainty of the weather, this portion of the programme had to be abandoned.

Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., who, since the commencement of the exploration, has superintended the work, kindly conducted members and friends over the ruins and explained to them what he considered was the object of the different buildings.

The operations this season have been very productive, more productive than last year, and have, as Mr. Forster said, gone far to confirm theories of former years. This year's excavations have taken place in the south eastern part of the buried town, and many buildings have been cleared of the superincumbent earth which has for so many centuries enshrouded them. Amongst them are the ruins of an oblong building lying east and west, having an apsidal west end, a small forecourt, and apparently side aisles, in one of them—the north—there is a small strong chamber, some four or five feet square, which was probably

roofed by 'oversailing,' it is sunk below the room level with a flight of some twelve stone steps leading into it on the north. In several Roman camps similar chambers have been discovered, notably the arched example at *Cilurnum*, and the strong room with remains of the stone work of a window at South Shields. Here were discovered one or two interesting inscribed and sculptured stones, including a fine altar, some four feet high, inscribed DISCIPVLI | NAE | AVGVSTORVM | LEG · II | AVG; a puzzling inscription recording the seventh cohort, the original number of the legion appearing to have been erased and the numerals xxx inscribed; and a figure of Hercules brandishing a club over a smaller figure. To the east of this building is another and a smaller one also having an apse and two doors. The foundations of two villas have been found, which at a later period after their erection appear to have been thrown into one and used partly as a pottery, as a kiln has been found, and a considerable quantity of pottery made from local clay, which is still in use. The large walls unearthened in 1907, and again this year, it is conjectured, carry an aqueduct to supply the town with water.

Amongst the small finds are a number of base silver and bronze coins, several sixth legion tiles, a sculptured relief of a wild boar, the badge of the twentieth legion—the second so far discovered—part of a cupid with one wing damaged, iron implements of different kinds, a bronze bowl, numerous pottery, etc., etc.

After Mr. Forster had been thanked on behalf of the party by Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) for his courtesy and kindness, members separated.

MISCELLANEA.

The following abstracts of local documents are from Dr. Burman's MSS. (continued from p. 214):—

ST. HELEN AUCKLAND.

Indenture of 26 March, Wm. III., 1699, Whereby Sir Robert Eden of West Auckland co. Durham, Bart., granted to Francis Carre of St. Hellen Auckland, Esquier, the closes of pasture meadow, & tillage ground in Saint Hellen Auckland, known by the name of 'Elstobbs's ffarme,' late in possession of Francis Richardson, but now of Francis Carre with the appurts & also the yearly rent of 1s. due & payable unto him the s^d R. Eden out of the s^d premises in respect of his being seised of & in one third part of the Royalty &c. of Saint Hellen Auckland to be held of the chief lord or lords under the suits & services due & of right accustomed excepting the said yearly rent. Robt. Eden.

Endorsed 26 Mar. 1699, S^r Robt. Eden his deed ffr. Carre of Elstobbs and for 310^l. 0s. 0^d., also of one shilling payable to him as Lord of one third of the royalty. This Estate to stand charged in the Book of Rates at 5^l. 1s. 10^d.

Assignment of 9 Oct. 1699, by Ralph Williamson to William Williamson. Mtge of 150^l. to Elizabeth Ile of Cockerton co. Durham, widow, of his mansion or seat house & orchard & houses in St. Hellens Auckland & his closes known as the Hills, the Barne Close, the [?] Close, Calf Close, part of the Little Cow Close, the Green Cow Close, the North part of the Little Cow Close, the ox pasture or c [?] pasture.

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 23

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Otto Levin, Westover, Gosforth, Newcastle.
2. Miss Mary Russell Spence, Balbedie, Twickenham park, Middlesex.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the July meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. John D. Robinson, Gateshead :—(1) *Nicephori Historiae Ecclesiasticae*, vols. 1 and 2; and (2) Description of the Vatican Museum.

From Mr. T. E. Forster :—*Memoir of the Hartley Colliery Accident and Relief Fund*.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for August, 1912.

Exchanges :—

La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, xxvi, i and ii.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXIX, no. 273.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxx, Sec. c. nos. 4-7.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, ix, ii.

From the Shropshire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxxv, ii.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological Society :—*Magazine*, xxxvii, no. cxvii.

From the Essex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xii, iv.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Proceedings*, XLII, ii.

From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin* for 1912, nos. 1 and 2.

Purchases :—The *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxvii, pt. 8 ; *The Museums Journal*, xii, nos. 1 and 2 ; and *Notes and Queries* for August, 1912.

MURTON VILLAGE, CO. DURHAM.

The following letter of 19 August, 1912, from Mr. R. Anderson Aird of Seaham Harbour, addressed to Mr. Blair, secretary, was read, for which he was thanked. It relates to the discovery of an early Norman carved stone while excavations were being made in Murton. The opposite plate, from the photographs exhibited, shows the different sides of it :—

“I send herewith photographs of the four sides of a stone found at Murton village near here, which may be of interest to your members. The stone was found in an old hedge while the ‘cum’ was being removed preparatory to sinking the foundations for the aged miners’ houses at that place, and had evidently been thrown there many years ago with rough rubble stones, none of which shows any marks of dressing. It is grey sandstone, and measures 12 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 inches deep ; it is carved—as will be seen from the photographs—on one side with the figure of a man contending with a dragon, the other side shows two dragons, or griffins, with tails interlaced and wings overlapping, the heads being reversed and the beaks holding the top of one wing. One end shows a dragon of very fine workmanship, the details of which can be seen on the photograph—the head in particular has been remarkably well done ; the other end of the stone has been damaged, but the rosette, which has the appearance of a handle, is clearly shown. From its general appearance the stone seems to have formed a double capital as there seems to be an indication of a necking at the base. It is hollowed out in basin form, but this appears to have been done at a later date, the hollow for about two-thirds down is smooth, but towards the bottom it is quite rough. There is nothing to account for its being found here, as there never has been any ecclesiastical buildings near or any building of note, the nearest being Dalton-le-Dale, about two miles distant N.E., and Easington three miles south—the spot where the stone was found is about one mile to the west of the road connecting these two places. Pitlington is about four or five miles to the S.W. The stone is now in the possession of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society, and it would be interesting to know if there are any similar pieces existing within the county that its history might be traced. I am indebted to Mr. G. S. Boggon of this town for calling my attention to the stone, which had fortunately been laid aside by an intelligent foreman.”

GREATHAM CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.

The Rev. E. Boddington, vicar of Greatham, read an interesting paper descriptive of the discoveries, during recent alterations including a new tower to the church, of a number of sculptured stones of pre-conquest and later date. The paper was illustrated with a fine series of drawings in colour. Mr. Boddington also claimed that the two moulded shafts supporting the ancient altar slab in the church were of pre-conquest date, and gave prof. Baldwin Brown as his authority for the statement. The paper will be printed in the transactions of the society.

Mr. Boddington was thanked by acclamation.

DEODATUS THRELKELD, AN OLD NEWCASTLE WATCHMAKER.

The chairman read an instructive paper on this seventeenth century Newcastle worthy, which will in due course be printed in the transactions.

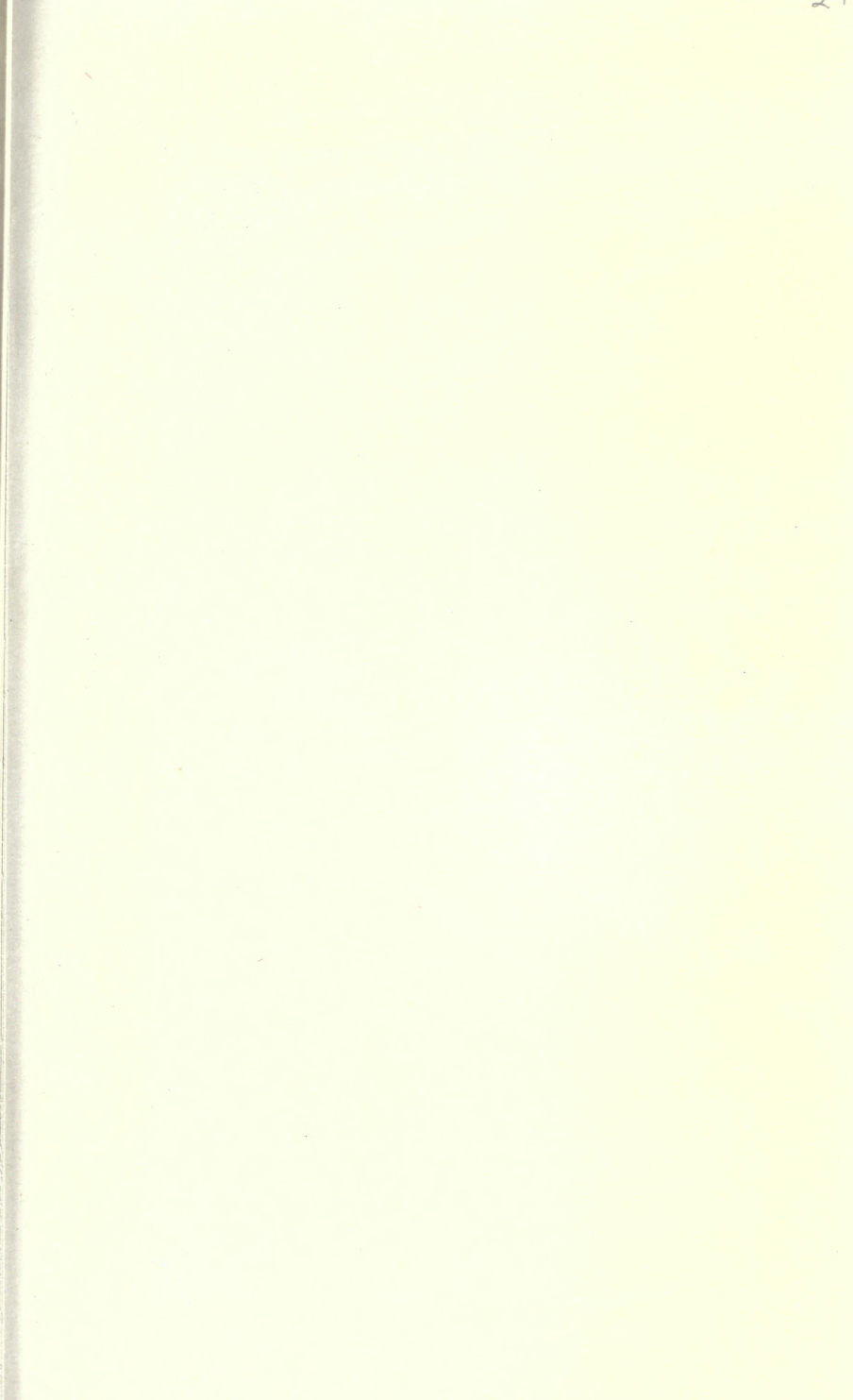
Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

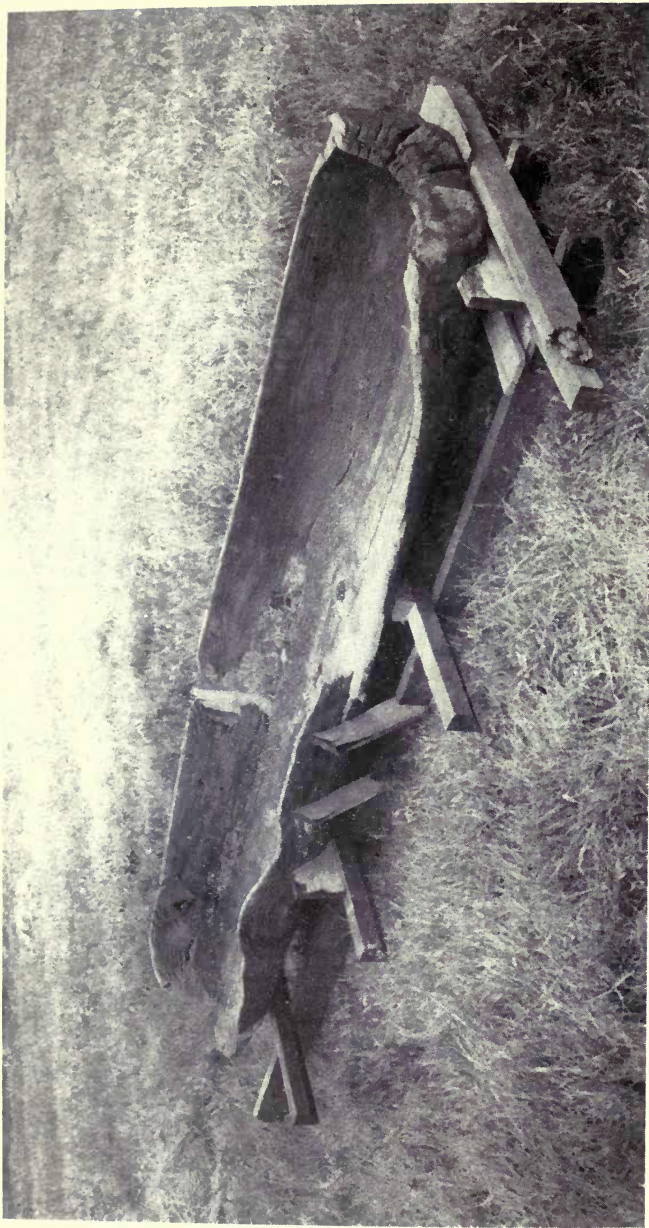


CARVED STONE FOUND AT MURTON, Co DURHAM.

From photographs by Mr. Fred. McKenzie.







‘DUG OUT

FOUND IN RIVER TYNE AT WEST DUNSTON STAIRS 17TH JULY, 1912, DURING DREDGING OPERATIONS BY THE N.E.R.CO.
THE BOAT IS OF OAK AND LAY ABOUT TEN FEET BELOW THE HIGH WATER LEVEL, BURIED IN SILT AND SAND,

A 'DUG OUT' FROM THE TYNE.

Mr. J. T. Oliver, assistant engineer to the N.E.R. Co., described an early boat dug out of the Tyne at Derwenthaugh during some excavations there by the N.E.R. Co. His remarks were illustrated with plans and sections, of which reproductions are here given. The opposite plate, from a photograph exhibited by Mr. Oliver, shews the boat.

Mr. Oliver said that on behalf of Mr. Charles A. Harrison, the chief engineer, he had much pleasure in asking the society to accept the custody of a 'dug-out' which had been found in the bed of the river at Derwenthaugh on the site of the new west Dunston staiths which the railway company were constructing there. The fact was that on the 17th July last, while the excavation of the foreshore was proceeding, prior to the foundations of the new staiths being put in, the contractor came across the end of a submerged 'dug-out' buried in the silt and sand, lying about five feet below the bed of the river at the place, and about 12 feet below high water. It was carefully unearthed and laid aside, and was found to be of oak, almost complete, and measured 14 feet in length and 3 feet in breadth, and being rather fragile, and as exposure to the atmosphere would tend to destroy it, Mr. Harrison, after consultation with Mr. R. O. Heslop, determined to ask your society to kindly accept the custody of this relic of the past.

Mr. Oliver was thanked by acclamation.

The N.E.R. Co. and Mr. Harrison, their engineer, for presenting the boat to the society, were voted special thanks.

MISCELLANEA.

The following abstracts of local deeds are from Dr. Burman's MSS. (continued from p. 216):—

ST. HELENS AUCKLAND.

Bee itt Remembered that I William Williamson of St. Hellens Auckland in ye County of Durham gentⁿ have of the day of the date hereof had and Received of and from Ralph Wlliamson of ye pⁱish of St. Martins in ye ffeilds London in ye County of Middlesex esq. the sume of One Hundred and ffifty pounds of Lawfull money of England in full payment satisfaction and discharge of ye considⁿ or Mortgage money mentioned and expressed in one paire of Indentures of Lease beareing date w^h these and made by and Betweeno me the afores^d William Williamson of ye one part and ye s^d Ralph Williamson of ye other part of all that My Mansion or Seate house Orchard and ye other houses Severall Closes & parcell's of Ground in ye s^d Indenture of Lease pticularly mentioned & expressed the receipt whereof I the s^d William Williamson do hereby acknowledge & thereof & of every part & parcel thereof I doe for me my heires Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs} & assignes and every of us acquitt release & for ever discharge ye s^d Ralph Williamson his heires Exrs Admrs & assigns & every of them by these presents. In Witnesse whereof I ye s^d William Williamson have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale the Second day of August in ye second yeare of ye Reigne of King William & Queen-Mary &c. Annoque Dom. 1690—Will. Williamson—Signed Sealed & Delivered in ye p^rsence of Robt. Eden, John Rutherford, Joⁿ Pease.

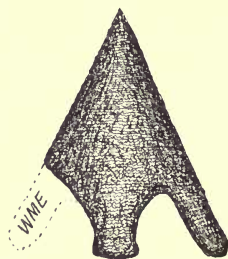
Agreem^t of 19 Nov. 1698 of Sir Robert Eden of West Auckland, bar^t in conson of 250*l.* p^d by Francis Carre to convey Elstobb's farm.

Indenture of 30 Nov. 1697 whby Thomas Gilford of Bp. Auckland co. D^m gentⁿ Granted to ffrancis Carre of the same Esquire the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the moiety of the prebend of Saint Hellen Auckland & the full $\frac{1}{3}$ of the moiety of tythes of 'corn & grain hemp flfax & Rope' & all other tenths & tythes to the 3^{pt} of the moiety of the s^d prebend belonging & the full 3^d of the moiety of all tythes of 'hay, wooll, lambes, calfe, milk, pigg, goose oblacons offerings porcons of tythes yearly payments' & all o^r tithes as well great as small out of the s^d 3^{pt}. of moiety of the s^d prebend.—Tho. Gilford—Witnesses: Tho. Slator, George Garth, Chris. Raine.

On 26 Mar. 1698, William Williamson of St. Hellens Auckland, Gentⁿ, directed his tenants Richard Forster, George Dickenson, Robert Henderson and another to attorn to Ralph Williamson, with an account of the arrears of the several tenants. Will. Williamson. Witnesses, Henry Howard, Jo. Glaseton.

On 12 Aug. 1698, Thomas Buletson & John Hodgson gave an opinion to Francis Carre of St. Hellens Auckland on some matters submitted to them for their opinion respecting 'Elstobb's farm & Lowhall & ffulbecks & how the rents should be charged in the Book of Rates with the parson's stipend.' They valued Elstobb's farm at 310*l.* & they valued the tythe rent of 40*s.* Mr. Carr's possession with arrears at 36*l.*, which had to be taken from the purchase money payable to Sir Robert Eden & that the s^d farm should stand in the Book of Rates for Mr. Carr to pay at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*, as it did formerly. Mr. Francis Carr to convey all his interest in the tithe of 40*s.* out of Lowhall farm & the two Fulbecks in consideration of the tithes of Calf, lamb, wool & hay & all other petty tithes unto Sir Robert Eden released from all rents which were payable to him the s^d Mr. Carre or to the Curate or Curates of St. Hellen Auckland for the time being or to come for or by reason of his or their stipend, salary, &c., out of the same & that the rent should thereafter thereupon stand charged in the Book of Rates at 4*d.* for Sir Robert Eden to pay as a proportionate part of 3*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in ye Book of Rates for the whole tyth.

Release of 1 Feb. 1699, by John Elstobb ffoxton co. D^m, Gent., eldest son & heir of Charles Elstobb, late of Foxton, Esq^r, of closes of pasture in St. Hellen Auckland belong^g to Sir Robert Eden & granted to him by Edward Elstobb his brother of all demands to any claim in St. Hellen Auckland.



FLINT ARROW-HEAD, UPPER WEARDALE.

(See page 179.)

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 24

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :

The Rev. Edgar Boddington, vicar of Greatham, near West Hartlepool.

The following NEW BOOKS have been received since the last meeting on the 28th August :—

PRESENTS, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Armstrong College :—*Calendar* for 1912-13, sm. 8vo., buckram.

From the Museum Committee of the Northampton Corporation :—*A Catalogue of the Collection of Drawings . . . made by Sir H. E. L. Dryden, bt., and presented by his daughter to the Corporation of Northampton*, 8vo. ppr.

From Mr. L. Johnstone :—*Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney and Shetland*, v, iii.

From R. Blair (secretary) :—*The Antiquary* for September, 1912.

EXCHANGES :—

From the Thoresby Society :—*Publications*, xx, i.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 46.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxx, sec. c, no. 5, 9, 10, 11.

PURCHASES :—*The Registers of Swanage, co. Dorset* (Par. Reg. Soc.); and *Notes and Queries* for September.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Mr. H. J. W. Coulson of Blandford, Dorset, the owner of the site :—The fragment of a centurial stone discovered at the Mucklebank wall turret several years ago, but overlooked. It is fully described in the following note by professor Haverfield, and is shewn on the opposite plate :—

'The late Mr. J. P. Gibson—*quem honoris causa nomino*—excavated in 1892 the turret of the Roman Wall which stands in a striking position at Mucklebank on the Nicks of Thirlwall. He found one inscribed stone, of the kind called 'centurial,' which has been published in *Archaeologia Aeliana* and elsewhere (*Arch. Ael.* xxiv, 15; *Archaeological Journal*, L, 301; *Ephemeris*, ix, 1206). Since that time, Mr. F. G. Simpson has detected another fragment of inscription, which seems to have been turned up in 1892 but overlooked; he has sent it to me to look at, and by his request I now describe it. It is a block of stone 8ins. high, 4·5ins. broad, and 13ins. deep, and it bears in an ansate panel the right half of a legionary inscription—

leg.	XXV.
ch	O X
> Iul	I · FLO
ren	TINI

that is, adding the obvious supplements which I have indicated above by italics, *legio XX v(aleria), c(o)ho(ors) X c(enturia) Iuli Florentini*. It is one of the ordinary building-stones, of which the Wall offers us many. A few, like the stone found about 1751 in making Wade's Road between Benwell and Rutherford (*Lapid. Sept.*, no. 94; *C. I. L.* 563), bear a date—in that case A.D. 158. Most, like the one before us to-night, are on our present knowledge undatable; we record it in hope. Meanwhile this stone is to be placed in the collection of the society which is so aptly called the Blackgate. I should add that the usual description of the Twentieth Legion is 'v.v.' Valeria Victrix. Whether the second 'v' was omitted here, as occasionally, or was inserted in the second line, or we should take for v a rather irregular and perhaps accidental line which cuts obliquely across the first stroke of the v, making the end of the line resemble a w, I am not sure.'

Professor Haverfield was thanked for his note.

From Mr. W. B. Bond, now of Venice, but formerly of Newcastle :—Nine engraved copper plates of local places, one a map of the Tyne, either by or in the style of Hollar, while others are mostly by members of the Richardson family. The following is a list of the plates :—

(1) Map of the Tyne, engraved by Hollar?; (2) A Coast Scene, etched by T. M. Richardson, junr.; (3) Burradon Tower, etched by T. M. Richardson, senr.; (4) Water Mill, Ambleside, etched by Edward Richardson; (5) St. Mary's Chapel, Jesmond, etched by George Richardson; and Dover, after Luke Clennel, etched by Henry Richardson; (6) Large Copperplate of Cullercoats; and (7-9) 3 Small ones of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Tynemouth.

From Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury :—(1) An old back-gammon board; (2) The despatch case of Lieut. Reginald Cyril Goodenough, of the 97th Regiment of Foot, son of the Rev. R. W. Goodenough, vicar of Whittingham, who fell in the assault on the Redan battery, during the Crimean war. Inside of it are some acorns Lieut. Goodenough gathered on the slopes of the Alma during the fight; (3) An old mug, which belonged to Robert Wealleans, a farmer at Charity hall, parish of Alwinton, during the early part of the nine-

teenth century. He had in his possession an embroidered gauntlet-glove, with the tradition that it had been found on Plainfield mow on the morning after the gathering of the Jacobites, October 6th, 1715. On the front of the mug, of which the handle is missing, is a coat of arms (? Freemasons') above 'Robert Weallans,' and below 'Ancient and Honourable Craft of Freemasons'; and (4) Snuffer tray belonging to the old pair of snuffers sent amongst the last lot of articles.

From Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. :—A copy of a blank pay-bill of the Union Coach which ran between Newcastle and Edinburgh before the advent of railways.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Thomas Rutherford of Seahouses :—(1) An iron 'man-trap'; and (2) a large wooden crossbow, found in an old cottage at Seahouses. These cross-bows are said to have been in use well into the nineteenth century by whalers for driving harpoons.

By Mr. Joseph Taylor of Chester-le-Street :—A red earthenware bottle of Roman shape, about six inches high, minus the handle, and the base of another cream-coloured jar, with traces of a red glaze, said to have been found at Chester-le-Street about three years ago, on the site of the deanery when excavating for the Board Schools. The exhibitor said that with them were found several Roman coins, one an *aureus* of Vespasian, which he had sold.

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. :—A small piece of brown cloth found at the bottom of an ancient well at Huntcliffe 'Roman guard station,' Saltburn, co. York. Several human skulls, fragments of 'Roman' sandals, pottery and coins, were discovered at the same time. Mr. Greenwell informed Mr. Wooler that he had found cloth in British barrows. The following is a report Mr. Wooler has obtained from Mr. Walter M. Gardner, M.Sc., of Bradford Technical College :—

'The cloth is composed of a coarse quality of wool, with a small proportion (probably about 15%) of a vegetable bast fibre. The structure of the yarn shows considerable skill, and the fibres are well twisted and bound together. The cloth structure is what is now known as a square cloth, *i.e.*, the warp and weft threads are similar in character and equally spaced. The interlacing of the threads is of the herring-bone type, and the twills thus produced are correctly joined; the whole structure thus showing considerable technical skill, and Professor Barker informs us, is similar to many of the homespun fabrics of to-day. It is impossible to identify the colouring matter which has been employed in dyeing the cloth, since it has undergone decomposition. Chemical examination reveals a considerable amount of oxide of iron, which was no doubt an ingredient in colouring the cloth. There is also a small quantity of tin present, the use of which is obscure. The fabric has every appearance of being ancient, and the fibre is, of course, very much deteriorated and rotted by age.'

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Mackey, referring to the cartoon, of which a photograph was exhibited by Mr. Wooler at the July meeting (p. 209), in connexion with the Durham County Election of 1784, says that Sharp, in his *Knights and Burgesses of the County and City of Durham*, mentions, in a foot-note, "A Caricature, now extremely rare, entitled 'A Northern Ass,' records this election. The two members are mounted on the stubborn animal,—Eden without a head, and Clavering without feet, in allusion to the gout, to which he was a martyr; the mitre and crozier are on the ground, 'at rest.' Eden holds a label inscribed 'The Irish faction for ever'; and a label issues from Clavering's mouth, 'I served you as long as I could stand.'"

The following paper on

DEODATUS THRELKELD OF NEWCASTLE, WATCHMAKER.

By J. C. Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., a Vice-President.

was read on the 28th August, 1912 (see page 218).

A man diligent in his business.—*Proverbs*, xxii, 29.

In one of the inimitable papers¹ with which the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe enriched the transactions of the society, that learned writer traced with some minuteness the descents of the manor of Stainton-in-the-Street in the wapentake of Sadberge, incidentally giving an account of the family of Threlkeld, who at one time held a moiety of that manor. In that paper it is shown that Deodatus Threlkeld, the subject of the following notice,² was the eldest son of William Threlkeld, incumbent of Startforth, and stipendary curate of Brancepeth.

Deodatus Threlkeld was born about the year 1657, in France, or at some other place on the Continent, where his parents were at the time sojourning. The surname of his mother, a French woman, it is said, has not been recovered; her christian name was Thomasine. After her husband's death in 1675, she removed to Newcastle—no doubt to be near her son—standing godmother in 1689 to her granddaughter Hannah, and dying there in 1706 at the great age of 86.

He does not seem to have been a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, but he was trading on his own account in the year 1691 and, of such repute and standing, that he was employed to construct a new clock for the steeple of the old church of All Saints, for which he was paid the sum of 42*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, and engaged at the annual salary of fifty shillings to keep it in order. The churchwardens' accounts show that he was still drawing his salary in 1703, in which year he was paid a further sum for making the clock to strike,³

By prudent industry, and by the portions of his wives (It is known that two out of the three had money), he accumulated a competency. He resided in the Close. On 3 February, 1712-3, he took a conveyance from Mr. John Aynsley of Hexham of a rent charge of 30*l.* per annum issuing out of the Lee in the township of Riding, in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew;⁴ and on the 1st August, 1713, he took a conveyance from Sir John Middleton of Belsay, bt., of the Middleton moiety of Tritlington in the chapelry of Hebburn, the consideration paid being 1100*l.*⁵ Here he built himself, in the words of Horsley, the earliest of the historians

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., III, pp. 96-103.

² The writer desires to express his indebtedness to the late Mr. Francis Brumell, Town Clerk of Morpeth, for information relating to the title of Tritlington; to Mr. H. H. E. Craster for particulars relating to the granting out of the monastic and chantry lands; to Mr. Edwin Dodds for details from his unique collection of abstracts of the Durham Marriage Licences; to Mr. Harold Sample for an inspection of the Tritlington deeds; to the Rev. B. W. Taylor for a transcript of the Threlkeld epitaph in Hebburn chapel; and to Mr. H. M. Wood for notes from parish registers, etc.

³ Cf. Sopwith, *Account of All Saints*, pp. 15, 129. Miss Gray of Fellside, Corbridge, writes to say she possesses a clock with works by D. Threlkeld; and Mr. Saville Bell informs the writer he has had one of his clocks through his hands.

⁴ This annuity was sold by Margaret, widow, executrix and devisee of Deodatus Threlkeld, 10 Aug., 1733, to Mrs. Elizabeth Varey. Cf. *New Hist. of Northumberland*, VI, p. 274.

⁵ Threlkeld's moiety of Tritlington comprised parcels, some of which had belonged to the abbot and convent of Newminster, and others to the chantry of St. George, in the church of Chester-le-Street. A lease dated 16 August, 1532, granted by Sir John Purles, chantry priest, with two pendent seals, in the possession of the writer, is printed in *Proceedings*, 2 ser. v, p. 155. These parcels were granted out by the Crown by letters patent, 6 Elizabeth, to Richard Robson, who on 4 February, 1563/4, conveyed to Thomas Ogle. The purchaser, or another of the same name, 12 June, 1628, conveyed to Thomas Middleton of Belsay, by whose representative Sir John Middleton, bt., the property was sold in 1713 to Deodatus Threlkeld. In a deed dated 12 May, 1690, the premises are described as comprising a moiety of the town of Tritlington.



GATE PILLARS AT TRITLINGTON, ERECTED BY DEODATUS THRELKELD.



HEADLAM HALL, CO. DURHAM, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

The residence of the Right Hon. J. A. Pease.

From a photograph by Mr. J. H. Skipper of Barnardcastle.



of Northumberland, 'not a very large house, but a very pleasant one,'⁶ with sunny terraced gardens rising from the sedgy stream of the Line, adorned by four striking stone gate pillars, two of them carrying wickerwork baskets of flowers and fruits, and two surmounted by pine apples or fir cones. His removal from Newcastle to Tritlington can be fixed with certainty by the following notice which appeared in the *Newcastle Courant* of 27th July, 1723 :—

Deodatus Threlkeld being gone from Newcastle to reside at his house at Tritlington, near Morpeth, will continue to make and sell as many gold and silver watches as he, with his own hand can finish; at which place may be furnished with the same, and also at Mr. Francis Batty's, goldsmith at Newcastle, or at Mr. Thomas Shipley's, merchant in Morpeth, at all which places watches will be taken in to be mended. The said Deodatus Threlkeld will be at Morpeth every Wednesday, and to be heard of at the said Mr. Shipley's.

As the resident proprietor he was probably the principal mover in procuring the enclosure and division of the moor, or common, belonging to the township, which, up to that time, had been used in common of pasture in the following proportions; the tenants of the earl of Oxford and Mortimer, who had succeeded to Bothal and the other estates of the family of Ogle of Bothal, held 30½ stints; Mr. Henry Ogle of Cawsey Park held 6½ stints; Mr. Edward Wilson of Ulgham held 6½ stints, and Threlkeld himself held 20 stints. By an award made on the 22nd September, 1724, the arbitrator, or commissioner appointed to make the division, gave 137 acres to the earl (possibly in respect of his lands in Earsdon, or as lord of the manor), 23 acres to Ogle, 45 acres to Wilson, and 78 acres to Threlkeld in lieu of their respective stints. This award being accepted by the parties, the lands, so divided, were inspected by lord Harley (subsequently second earl of Oxford) in person on the 11th May, 1725, in 'very foggy, dark, rainy cold weather.'⁷

Threlkeld died on the 26 February 1732-3, and was buried in Hebburn chapel on the 1st March, under a slab bearing the following inscription :

The burial place of Deodatus Threlkeld, of Tritlington, and Margaret, his wife, by whom he had issue 5 children, viz., John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Elizabeth; of which only three survived him viz., John, Thomas, and Elizabeth. He departed this life the 26th of Feb., 1732. aged 75.

15 Jan^y 1732. Will of Deodatus Threlkeld of Tritlington, gent. I give to my son John 20*l.* per annum to be paid out of my lands in Tritlington. To my daughter Elizabeth 400*l.* when 21, or married, which annuity and legacy I charge on my lands at Tritlington; and subject thereto I give the said lands to my wife Elizabeth for her life. Remainder to my son Thomas, etc. Remainder to my daughter Elizabeth, etc. My rent charge of 30*l.* per annum issuing out of the Lee, Northumberland, to be sold by my executrix, for the payment of debts and legacies. To my friend Mrs. Jane Henderson 10*l.* To my son John, for mourning, 10*l.* To my son Thomas, for mourning, 10*l.* To my daughter Elizabeth 5*l.*, for mourning. To my grand daughter Margaret Milburn 5*l.*, for mourning, and, for a token, a guinea. To Mrs. Margaret Young one guinea. Household goods, plate, rings, etc., to my wife. Residue to my son Thomas. Wife executrix. Proved 2 May, 1733.

Deodatus Threlkeld married, firstly, at All Saints, 11th December, 1684, Hannah, daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, who held some lands at Newburn by lease from the earl of Northumberland, and his daughter the duchess of Somerset.⁸ In the register of marriages he is described as of the parish of All Saints, goldsmith. By her he had (perhaps with other) issue three sons and three daughters, viz. :—

I. William, baptized at Newburn, 19th November, 1685, buried at St. Nicholas, 7th April, 1691.

⁶ Horsley's *Northumberland*, p. 25. ⁷ *Portland MSS.*, Hist. MSS. Comm., vol. VI, p. 108.

⁸ The lease of the farm at Newburn was renewed 10th May, 1695, for the term of 21 years, in favour of Deodatus Threlkeld, the premises being described as late in the occupation of Margaret Anderson, widow, and of her daughters Hannah and Tabitha. Hannah married Threlkeld, and Tabitha, apparently, subsequently married William Softley, who had a renewal of a lease on 20th Jan., 1719.

- II. Deodatus, who emigrated to Virginia, where he was living 26th August, 1728, when he wrote a note of instruction to his son, also named Deodatus, what he was to do after his death in order to find his grandfather. Nothing more is known of these Virginians; they are not mentioned in the will of old Deodatus of Tritlington, nor are they mentioned in a declaration made in taking out administration of the effects of Elizabeth Threlkeld in 1765.
- III. Hannah, baptized at St. Nicholas, 10th October, 1689; her sponsors being John Kellet, Thomasine Threlkeld, her grandmother, and Elizabeth Man. She was married at the same church 9th September, 1714, to Thomas Milburn of Newcastle. Their descendants eventually succeeded to the estate of the Sandersons of Armathwaite castle, Cumberland.
- IV. Mary, baptized at St. Nicholas, 8th March, 1691-2, her sponsors being William Morton, Mary Henderson, and Ann Anderson. She was buried at the same church, 27th June, 1710.
- V. Anne, baptized at St. Nicholas, 9th May, 1695, her sponsors being Thomas Anderson, Mary Webster, and Ann Russell. She was buried at the same church, 14th January, 1698-9.
- VI. Joseph, baptized privately at St. Nicholas, 18th August, 1697; apparently died in infancy.

Deodatus Threlkeld married secondly, at St. Nicholas, on the 3rd January, 1698-9, Margaret, daughter of George Ilderton of Ilderton.⁹ She died within a year of her marriage, after giving birth to a son, and was buried at the same church in which she was married, on 18th October, 1699. Administration of her personal estate was granted to her husband on the 19th October, 1699. They had issue:

- VII. George Threlkeld, baptized at St. Nicholas, 16th October, 1699, buried on the 15th February following.

Deodatus Threlkeld married thirdly, at St. Nicholas, 29th October, 1700, Margaret Moor, of the parish of Whickham. In the register of marriages he is described as watchmaker, in the marriage licence as clockmaker. Under her husband's will she took his property at Tritlington for her life; and dying there she was buried at Hebburn chapel on the 17th November, 1758. By her will, dated 9th June, 1758, and proved the same year, she made her son, John Threlkeld of Morpeth, universal legatee and sole executor.

Deodatus and Margaret Threlkeld had issue:—

- VIII. John Threlkeld, born in the Close, baptized at St. Nicholas, 8th Sept., 1701, as son of Deodatus Threlkeld and Margaret his wife, his sponsors being John Bowes, esq., sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. John Aynsley, and Mrs. Elizabeth Clavering. He was apprenticed 17th August, 1717, to (his godfather) John Bowes of Newcastle, draper; was set over to William Leighton on the 18th May, 1718, and admitted free of the Merchants' Company, 2nd May, 1728. Soon after, he set up in business on his own account, and on the 2nd April, 1729, took Thomas Carr of Hexham as an apprentice. A romantic, if imaginative, account of his marriage, as given by the family, is related by Mr. Longstaffe in the paper already referred to. Stripped of the flowers with which the family imagination had embroidered it, his career, as recorded in the documents, was as follows:—

At the age of 30 he married at Gateshead church, on the 30th November, 1731, Jane, eldest daughter of Gawen Aynsley of Harnham, afterwards of Little Harle, who was his senior by three years. In the marriage licence he is described as of Newcastle,

⁹ Cf. *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. VIII, pp. 118, 124.

mercier, she of the parish of Hartburn, spinster. Falling into difficulties, notice was given in the *Newcastle Courant* of 8th July, 1732, that a commission of bankruptcy had been awarded against John Threlkeld of Newcastle, merchant, who was thereby required to surrender himself on the 11th of the same month at the sign of the George in Westgate Street, and to make a full discovery of his estate and effects. In the same newspaper of 2nd September, 1732, all persons indebted to the bankrupt were called on to pay their respective debts to William Wharton of Newcastle, attorney, to the use of Robert Dennett, esq., and Mr. Charles Ewer, the assignees of the bankrupt's estate. Finally the trustees advertise in the *Courant* of 14th October that all the groceries and merchant goods lately belonging to Mr. John Threlkeld of Newcastle, are to be sold at a very reasonable rate.

Through the parliamentary influence of Sir William Middleton of Belsay, third baronet, one of the knights of the shire—from whose father Tritlington had been purchased—John Threlkeld was appointed to the postmastership of Morpeth, in which town he passed the remainder of his life. Under his father's will he took an annuity out of Tritlington. In 1758 he was sole devisee of his mother, and in 1761 benefitted under the will of Henry Ogle of Cawsey Park. On the 27th September, 1765, he obtained administration of the goods of his sister Elizabeth, and dying, 14th February, 1769, he was buried at Morpeth¹

30 Dec., 1767. Will of John Threlkeld of Morpeth, gentleman. I give to my son Henry Threlkeld 50*l.* I give to my wife Dorothy Threlkeld the interest on all bonds, mortgages and other monies (except the legacy so given) for her life, and after her death I give the same to my daughter Margaret Threlkeld. Wife executrix. Proved at Durham 24 April, 1769.

The executrix nominated having died in the testator's life time, administration, with will annexed, was committed 24th April, 1769, to Mary, wife of George Mitford of Morpeth, surgeon and apothecary, the natural and lawful sister of Margaret Threlkeld, the residuary legatee, an infant.

By his first wife (who was buried at Hebburn chapel 7th August, 1743), John Threlkeld had issue:—

- (1) Jane, born 28th October, 1733, buried at Hebburn chapel, 14th December, 1740.
- (2) Deodatus, born 12th July, 1737, buried at Hebburn chapel, 1st January, 1740-1.
- (3) Mary, born 24th June, 1741. She took a legacy of 500*l.* under the will of Henry Ogle of Causey Park, dated 16th December, 1760, and married 18th December, 1764, George Mitford of Morpeth, surgeon, son of another George Mitford, a surgeon at Hexham (of no affinity, so far as can be ascertained, to the family of Mitford of Mitford), and died leaving issue, in March, 1810. From them spring the Murray-Aynsleys, some time of Little Harle tower, and now of Tockington in Gloucestershire.

John Threlkeld married secondly, Dorothy, daughter of that Ralph Wallis, who, after running through the inheritance of his father's at Coupland and elsewhere, was storekeeper to the garrison at Berwick. In the marriage licence, dated 31st December, 1751, he is described as of Morpeth, widower, aged 30 (his age was really 50), and she of the chapelry of Hebburn, spinster, aged 22. Under the will of her uncle, Henry Ogle of Cawsey Park, who died in 1761, she and her husband took a small property in the parish of Elsdon, called Netherhouses, with remainder to their son Henry. She died the year before her husband, and was buried at Morpeth, 26th February, 1768, having had issue one son.

¹ Tuesday, died of an apoplexy, at Morpeth, Mr. John Threlkeld, formerly a merchant in this town.—*Newcastle Courant*, 18th February, 1769.

- (4) Henry Threlkeld, born 25th January, 1753, baptized at Morpeth on the 1st March following, on whom, by Henry Ogle's will, was entailed the property of Netherhouses in Elsdon. Being thus provided for, his father gave him a legacy of 50*l.* only. He resided in Morpeth, and is stated to have died there without issue.
- IX. Margaret, born in the Close, and baptized in St. Nicholas, on the 12th January, 1702-3, as daughter of Deodatus Threlkeld and Margaret his wife, her sponsors being Mr. John Rawling, Mrs. Hannah Bowes, and Mrs. Elizabeth Webster. She was buried at the same church 1st March, 1703-4.
- X. Elizabeth, born in the Close and baptized in St. Nicholas's on the 30th March, 1704, her sponsors being Mr. John Rawling, Mrs. Margaret Allgood, and Mrs. Martha Middleton. She was buried at the same church 27th July, 1704.
- XI. Thomas Threlkeld, born in the Close, and baptized in St. Nicholas, 25th Sept., 1707, his sponsors being Mr. Jonathan Roddam; Mr. Mark Browell, and Mrs. Elizabeth Webster. He was apprenticed 29th Sept., 1723, to Thomas Hunter of Newcastle, mercer, set over to Cuthbert Smith, 14th Sept., 1724, and admitted free of the Merchants' Company, 9th October, 1733. As he was not out of his apprenticeship when his father, in his last illness, made his will, and consequently not set up in his trade, or advanced in life, as was his older brother, he was given Tritlington, subject to his mother's life-interest, and also subject to the portion of his younger sister, Elizabeth. It does not appear how, why, or when he drifted to Southampton—it may have been in one of the colliers which carried Newcastle coal to the Channel ports. He married, before the year 1748, Louisa, daughter of Ann Hunt of Popham, in the county of Southampton, in which place he ultimately settled. As 'of Popham' he had dealings with Tritlington in 1769, and on the 24th of August, 1784, he joined his son, James Matthew William Threlkeld, in selling that property in three lots, viz., to Robert Smith of Plessey and Thomas Potts of Morpeth certain parcels for 3100*l.*; to John Sadler the younger of Tritlington certain parcels for 2250*l.*; and to Thomas Davison of Morpeth, Tritlington Moor (representing the allotment given to Deodatus Threlkeld in 1724), for 750*l.*; the total, 6100*l.*, being over five and a half times what had originally been paid for the property in 1713.
- Thomas Threlkeld and Louisa his wife had, perhaps with other issue, two sons and a daughter, viz.:—
- (1) Elizabeth, born at Tritlington and baptized at Hebburn chapel 1st March, 1747-8.
 - (2) James Matthew William Threlkeld, eldest son, described as of Popham, and of full age, in a deed made 11th February, 1778.
 - (3) Thomas Threlkeld of Wadham College, Oxford, matriculated 28th May, 1777, aged 17.
- XII. Elizabeth, born in the Close, and baptized at St. Nicholas, 13th November, 1712, her sponsors being Mr. John Bowes, Mrs. Elizabeth Clavering, and Mrs. Jane Moor. She took a legacy of 400*l.* under her father's will, and died unmarried and intestate in June, 1741, leaving her mother Margaret, her brothers John and Thomas Threlkeld, of the whole blood, and William and Margaret Milburn, children of her sister of the half blood. Administration of her personal estate was committed, 27th September, 1765, to her brother John Threlkeld of Morpeth.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 25

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of October, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The chairman referred to the recent deaths of Dr. Kitchin, dean of Durham, who had been a member of the society since the year 1900, and of Mr. George Anthony Fenwick, elected in 1865.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

George Renwick, Spring hill, Morpeth.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following have been received since the September meeting :—

PRESENTS, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. J. D. Robinson :—(1) 'Catalogue du Musée Plantin-Moretus'; (2) 'Esposizione Italiana Londra, 1888'; and (3) 'Notice sur le Clergé de Cahors pendant la Revolution.'

From the Corbridge Excavation Committee :—*Corstopitum* Report for 1911 (overprint).

From the Leicester Museum Committee :—Nineteenth Report.

From the University of Durham Philosophical Society :—*Proceedings*, IV, iv.

From Mr. L. Johnston :—*Old Lore Miscellany*, no. 37, Orkney and Shetland Records, vol. I, part x.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary*, VIII, no. 10.

EXCHANGES :—

From the Heidelberg Historical Society :—*Jahrbuch*, xvii, i.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser. XII, iv.

From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its borders*, part lxxi.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—'Early Man in South America.'

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXIX, no. 274.

From the Public Record Office :—*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, IV.

PURCHASES:—*Pedigree Register*, II, no. 22; *York Memorandum Book*, part I (120 Surtees Soc. publ.); *The Museums Journal*, XII, nos. 3 and 4; *The Scottish Historical Review*, x, no. i; *Directory of Museums* (Museums Association); and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 139-148.

The following donations to the museum were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors:—

By Mr. W. W. Gibson:—A framed print of his uncle the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., a vice-president, enlarged from a snapshot by Mr. A. B. Gardiner. (See reproduction of the snapshot, *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., VIII, 267.)

By Miss Jones, principal of Girton College, Cambridge:—An old horn lantern.

By Mr. F. G. Simpson:—A framed set of plates of the Poltrossburn Roman camp, excavated by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson and himself.

By Mr. C. D. Newby of Durham:—A 'commission,' on parchment, under the old Court of Pleas in the palatinate of Durham, authorising Mr. Henry Marshall the younger, son of the late Mr. John Edwin Marshall, some time registrar of the Sunderland County Court, and a member of a well-known family of Durham solicitors, to take and receive affidavits in that court. We already have a record book of the court in our library, and the document is interesting as proving the survival of the old court to so late a period in the nineteenth century as 1875.

Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our well beloved Henry Marshall, the younger, of the city of Durham, gentleman Know ye that we, confiding in your fidelity, industry and provident circumspection, have assigned, and by these presents do assign you, the aforesaid Henry Marshall, the younger, our Commissioner for taking and swearing affidavits to be read and made use of in the Court of Pleas in and for the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, and do, by these presents, give and grant unto you full power and authority to take, receive and swear, all and singular such affidavit or affidavits in writing as any person or persons are or shall be willing and desirous to make before you, in or concerning any cause, matter or thing depending in the said Court of Pleas for our said County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, or in any wise concerning any of the proceedings in that Court, who by reason of imprisonment, sickness, or other just impediment, are or shall be hindered from attending the said Court pursuant to the form, intent and effect of a certain Act of Parliament, made at Westminster in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the Courts of the County Palatine of Durham.' To have, enjoy and exercise the said office of our Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid as long as it may please us. Witness: The Honourable James Fleming, one of Her Majesty's Counsel at Durham, the twenty-sixth day of October, and in the Thirty-ninth year of our Reign.

By Warrant from John Wetherell Hays and William Charles Ward, two of the Justices of the said Court of Pleas.

Watson.

Entd 18 Novr 1875. E. W. Williamson, Depy Regr of Sol^{rs}.

Seal of the County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge affixed.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. R. Welford: a

NEWCASTLE CUSTOM HOUSE BOND OF 1732.

The following note by Mr. Welford (with a copy of the document) was read by Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries):—

"Prior to the Act 32 Geo. III, c. 50 (July 5, 1792), no goods carried in British ships from port to port in Great Britain, could be landed until the masters thereof had taken out a coquet, and become bound to the king for their delivery, and also for returning certificates of such landing from an officer of the Customs at the port of discharge, within six months of the date of such bond.

The wording of these documents, taken from one out of about fifty in my possession all relating to the year 1732, is as follows:—

'Noverint universi per presentes, Nos (Sam. Buffum de Yarm[outh] in co. Norfolk, Naut' et Guli. Scott de Novo Castro sup. Tinam, Hoastman¹) teneri & firmiter Obligari Serenissi' Dom' nost' GEORGIO secundo Regi &c. in (Ducent. Quadragint.) Libris bonæ & legalis Monetæ Magnæ Britannia, Solvend' eidem Dom' Regi Hæred' vel Successoribus suis. Ad quàm quidem solutionem bene & fideliter faciend' Obligamus nos, & utrumq' nostrum, per se pro toto & in solid' Hæred' Executor' & Administrat' nostras firmiter per Præsentes, Coniunctim & Divisim, Sigillis nostris Sigillat Dat' (Octavo) Die (Julii) Anno Regni dict' Dom' GEORGII Secundi, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Francia & Hibernia Regis, &c. fidei defensor' &c. Sexto, Annoq. Dom' millesimo septingentesimo tricesimo (secundo).

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if (One hundred and twenty one Cha. Coals) mentioned in an Entry made in the Custom-house in the Port of Newcastle, the Day of the Date above written, in the name of (Sam. Buffum) and laden in the Ship or Vessel called *The* (Prosperous Jenny, Yarm.) himself Master be discharged and laid on Land in the Port of (Lond.) or in some Port or Creek within Great Britain, or any Dominions thereof, and in no other Place: And if the aforesaid (Sam. Buffum) shall within six Months next after the Day of the Date hereof bring a true Certificate from the Officers of the Customs of the Port, Creek, or Place where he shall happen to discharge and land the said Goods, testifying that the said Goods are there discharg'd and laid on Land, unto the Officers of the Customs in the said port of Newcastle. That then this present Obligation to be void, or else remain and be in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

M. Clover.

Sam^{ll} Buffum. Seal of the Customs, an anchor.

W^m Scott. Seal of the Customs, an anchor.

[Endorsed.] London. The goods within mentioned delivered there, 10 Nov. 1732. Ra. Trotter, D.Cust.'

The bonds are printed on parchment, and bear three blue sixpenny stamps on the left hand side. They are all witnessed by Matthew Clover, an officer in Newcastle Custom House. He, living in Gateshead, became the father of that remarkable boy, Robert Clover, known in local history as the 'Gateshead prodigy,' who, dying young, is described by Wm. Hilton the poet as 'the most universal genius this part of England could ever boast.'²

A member of the Hoastman's Company of Newcastle is always the second signatory to these bonds. In the bond above quoted he is William Scott, father of Lords Stowell and Eldon. Others bear the names of John Simpson, sheriff of Newcastle in 1733-34 and mayor in 1742-43; Ralph Sowerby, sheriff in 1740-41 and mayor in 1743-44, 1750-51, and 1758-59; Thomas Liddell, William Selby, Thomas Airey, Edward Ord, John Armorer, William Hall, Henry Atkinson and other well-known Newcastle citizens.

The vessels employed in these coasting voyages display the usual run of ordinary Christian names, as 'John and Mary,' 'Susan,' 'Hannah,' etc.; a few explain the merits of the ladies so honoured, as 'Constant Ann,' 'Happy Bet,' and 'Prosperous Jenny'; others show the attributes or aspirations of their owners, as 'Endeavour,'

¹ Words appearing in parentheses are written into the printed form.

² *The Poetical Works of William Hilton*, vol. 1, p. 239, Newcastle: Angus and Robson, 1776.

'Success,' 'Speedwell,' and 'Blessing'; whilst one carries 'Robert's Adventure,' and another hails from 'Golden Pippinland.'"

Mr. Welford also exhibited a newspaper of 1718, giving 'News from Newcastle' in that year. The following note by him was read:—

"Nearly four years after the *Newcastle Courant* made its appearance in the North of England the *St. James's Evening Post* commenced its career in London. The issue for 'Tuesday, October 28, to Thursday, October 30, 1718, price three half-pence,' is printed by 'T. Warner at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster-Row,' and bears a halfpenny impressed stamp. It consists of four pages, measuring 10in. by 8½, the first three of which contain a diminishing quantity of matter on each page, and the fourth is blank, so that the children, as an American editor once remarked, might practice upon it their writing lessons.

The principal item of news in this journal is a loyal communication from Newcastle, which none of our local annalists has thought fit to chronicle. It is dated 'Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 21,' and appears in all the beauty of capital letters, thus worded:—

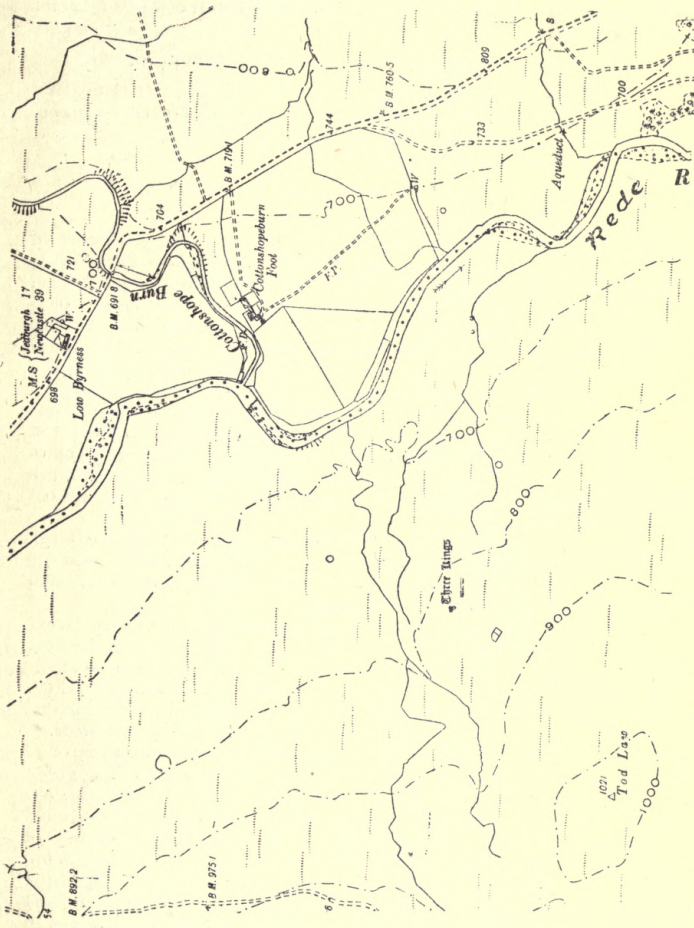
'Yesterday being the Anniversary of His most Sacred Majesty King GEORGE'S happy Coronation it was observ'd here in the following Manner:

Between Four and Five in the Morning the Day was was (*sic*) usher'd in with the Ringing of Bells, which continued till Ten at Night; at Three in the Afternoon, the Hon. Major General Wightman's Regiment being quarter'd here, paraded in the West-Gate, and from thence march'd down to the Sand-Hill, and drew up opposite to the Town-House; at Four, Sir Wm. Blaket, Mayor, and the Aldermen in their Formalities, with the Musick before them, came to the aforesaid Town-House, where they were attended with several of the Clergy, and abundance of Loyal Gentlemen: Then the Mayor began the King's Health, the Prince and Princess, the Duke of Cornwall, and all the Royal Family; and at each Health the Regiment fir'd a Volley; then a Bonfire was lighted, and the Mayor gave ten Guineas to the Soldiers, with which Money they merrily drank the aforesaid Healths: After some time spent in the Town-House, the Mayor invited the Aldermen, Officers of the Army, and several loyal Gentlemen to Supper at his House, where there was a very splendid Entertainment, and there the aforesaid Healths were repeated, with many other of his Majesty's good and loyal subjects; and there being a large Bonfire before the Mayor's Door, and Plenty of good Strong Beer, the Commonalty were not idle: So the Night concluded with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and good Affection to his Majesty and all his Royal Family.

It is further to be noted, that to make Room for more loyal Gentlemen, none of the Aldermen, except one, did except (*sic*) of the Mayor's invitation to Supper.'

The third page of this journal consists of four short advertisements, one of books, another of 'The fam'd Royal Eye Water,' the third announces 'The New System of the Gout and Rheumatism, at the Anodyne Necklace without Temple Bar, where are also sold the Admirable Necklaces for Children's Teeth with the Coral Drops for softening (*sic*) and opening the Gums,' while the fourth relates to Cordial Horse Balls and a Preparation of Antimony for grease in horses. These latter are 'only sold by Samuel Gibson, Druggist at the Angel and Crown in Lombard St. Where the best Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spaw-Water, and all Sorts of Drugs are sold at reasonable Rates.'"

Mr. Welford was thanked for his communications.



PLAN OF PART OF REDESDALE, SHOWING POSITION OF 'THE THREE KINGS.' (See next page.)
 4 1/2 inches = 1 mile.

TURRETS ON THE ROMAN WALL AT STEEL-RIG, ETC.

Mr. F. G. Simpson gave a graphic description of the discoveries he had made along the line of the Roman Wall, which he illustrated by drawings on the blackboard.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

The paper will be printed in full in the next volume (IX) of *Arch. Aeliana*, fully illustrated.

DR. DAVENPORT, RECTOR OF HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

The Rev. Dr. Gee of Durham read a very interesting paper dealing with this seventeenth century Durham worthy and his correspondence, for which he was thanked by acclamation.

The paper will doubtless be printed in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser., IX.

'THE THREE KINGS OF DENMARK,' REDESDALE.

Mr. G. R. B. Spain read the following paper:—

“As one follows the valley of the Rede to its source in the heart of the Cheviot range, after passing the Roman station of *Bremenium* at Rochester, the hills, which have been running in long easy slopes, begin to rear their contours into grander and more impressive outlines. Riddlees Cairn, The Dour, Byrness Hill, Hindhope Law, Oh Me Edge, and Elliscraig are all well defined underfeatures of the main line of the Cheviots, and it is on the north east side of a spur of the Elliscraig, called Tod Law, overlooking the Rede, on a farm belonging to Lord Redesdale called The Raw, that the ‘Three Kings of Denmark’ are situated. The stones themselves are irregular-shaped pieces of hard sandstone standing on the corners of a ten foot square; three of them are still upright, about four feet six inches high, but the fourth fell inwards towards the north many years ago, and now lies almost covered by the turf.

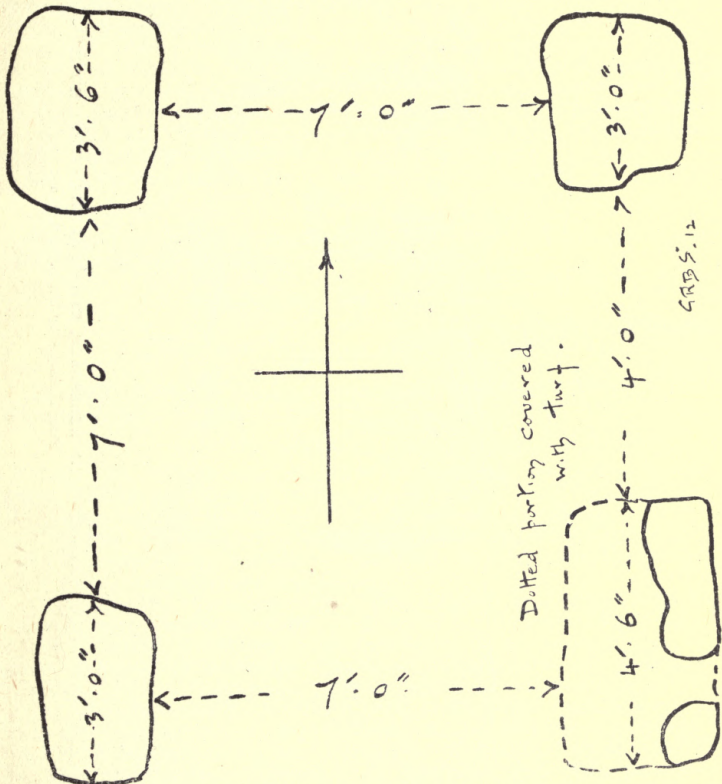
The shortest route to ‘the kings’ is to leave the Newcastle-Jedburgh main road at Cottonshope-burnfoot farm, cross the Rede, and go straight up the opposite hill to the sheep stell; fifty yards north-east on a flat tableland, the stones will be found.

The local inhabitants have little to tell regarding the ‘Three Kings of Denmark.’ ‘They are very old,’ they say, ‘the kings are likely buried there—killed in one of their battles.’ One man, I fear to make the bald burial statement a little more interesting, said that ‘there were four Danish kings buried there with gold crowns on their heads,’ but as he was not indigenous to the soil I took this *cum grano salis*.

The ‘Three Kings of Denmark’ are referred to in the various histories of Northumberland. Wallis, 1769, vol. II, p. 61, says, ‘On a green hillock, on a moor called The *Todd Law*, north of the river *Reed*, are three large stones in a triangular order, twelve feet distant from each other, and each as many feet in diameter, sepulchral, in memory of the like number of valiant chieftains slain in battle.’ Hutchinson, 1778, vol. I, p. 195, says, ‘On the Tod-Law, a mount on the adjoining moor, Mr. Wallis also says are three stone columns, placed in triangular order, 12 feet distant from each other, and each column near 12 feet in diameter.’ Hutchinson refers to the MSS. of ‘the late Roger Gale,’ and adds: ‘It was the custom of the Danes, at the solemn investiture of their Kings, or men of high authority, to erect monuments of this nature; and to that people it is most reasonable we should attribute such erections.’ Mackenzie, 1825, vol. II, p. 106, says, ‘About a mile south east from this chapel [Byrness] in a heathy moor, stands the *Tod-Law*, which means the *Fox Hill*. On the top of this hill, which is now

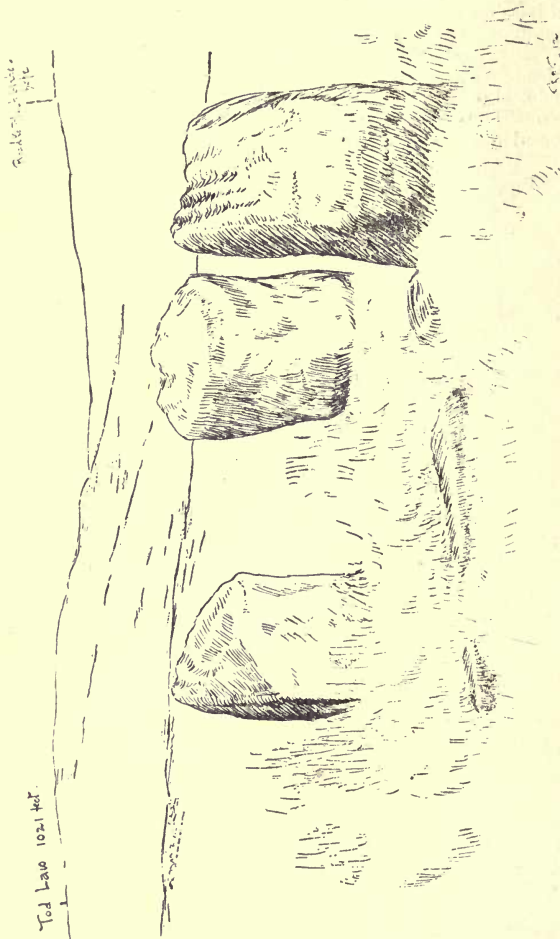
covered with a plantation, are three large stones, in a triangular order, twelve feet distant from each other, and each as many feet in diameter.' This is evidently copied from Wallis.

It is a curious fact that this Tod Law has never had a plantation on it as far as I am aware, but another Tod Law close to Rochester must have had a large plantation of fir trees planted all over it about this time, and it looks as if Mackenzie has confused the two hills, which are four miles apart as the crow flies. Hodgson, 1827, vol. 1, part 2, p. 148, repeats Wallis, and adds 'This Tod Law is on a high bare ridge on Lord Redesdale's ground in Earlside (now the Raw) on the west side of the Rede, about a mile south of Birness Chapel, and the monument upon it consists of four stones forming a square, three of which are standing and one is fallen.' (See plan below.)



The view from the stones is a beautiful one: the long panorama of the Cheviot watershed is unfolded, seamed and gashed by innumerable burns, while southward the valley of the Rede recedes in misty rolling ranges to the Ottercaps. During my last visit to the locality I attempted to find some indication of further stones, works, or mounds, and although there are indications, I could make out little. I fear that

the sheep stall must have absorbed many stones from the surrounding area when it was built. I was told by the man who 'led' the stones for the sheep stall that Lord Redesdale's agent said that the three kings must not be touched, but that stones near might be taken. 'There were a good few stones,' he said. I also noticed that recent treasure



MONOLITHS IN REDESDALE, KNOWN AS THE 'THREE KINGS'
From a drawing by Mr. G. R. B. Spain.

hunters have dug a hole in the centre of the remains, this hole is about a foot deep and two feet in diameter. We may, I think, dismiss the Danish burial idea as an addition by the later inhabitants, for I believe the Danes buried their dead in barrows, and by comparing the three kings with other remains of this type we may safely assign their origin to the prehistoric period.

If the 'three Danish kings' are the remains of a cromlech of which only the pillars or supporters remain, the stone roof must have been a gigantic one, some ten feet or more square, and this has completely vanished, leaving three stones still standing, and a fourth fallen inwards; this would have been an exceedingly unlikely accident according to the laws of probabilities, for had the roof stone fallen, it would have pushed more than one stone over, and these stones not inwards but rather outwards. The idea that the stone cap, if it ever existed, was bodily removed by human agency, we can, I think, dismiss, as the position of the stones is such that it would be a very difficult thing, if not an impossibility, to take the stone away owing to the terrain being mostly bogs or very steep gradients.

The men who raised the stones have utterly vanished, even their ghosts have gone. We know not what they thought or did, for there are no written records of that 'dim red dawn of man,' and perhaps it is as well. Great hunters they were, and nature worshippers, the star circles they made we have, and here and there on the moorlands their confused forts and villages. I feel that these stone fingers the pre-historic men have left pointing always upwards 'to that inverted bowl we call the sky' have a significance we shall never be able to understand, and a forgotten message we shall never read."

Mr. Spain was thanked for his paper.

AKELD PELE.

Owing to the length of the meeting the Rev^d M. Culley's paper was deferred until the November meeting of the society.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are abstracts of local deeds in Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 220):—

ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

1702, Feb. 12.—Release of Errors from Joseph Williamson & wife Mary, to Francis Carr of St. Hellens Auckland, esq., for their fine. Witnesses, George Williamson, Chris. Raine, Nich. Paxton.

1702, Feb. 12.—Warrant of attorney from Joseph Williamson of St. Hellen Auckland, to confess a judgement for 100*l.* due to Francis Carr, esq.. Witnesses, same as last.

1702, June 24.—Certificate of Thomas Conyers, esq., & Ralph Shepherdson, esq., 'two of ye Com^{rs} in & acting in this county of Durham, under an Act of Parliament made in 1 Queen Anne, being an Act for granting an aid to her majesty by divers subsidies & a land tax, that Elizabeth Isle Cockerton, widow, had produced a mortgage of 2 Aug. 1690, between William Williamson of St. Hellen Auckland, gent., to Ralph Williamson, esq., dec^d of lands, &c., in St. Hellen Auckland, for 100*l.* & assigned to her on 9 Oct. 1699. Signed by Tho. Conyers & Ra. Shepherdson, and witnessed by G. Spearman, Jno. Simpson, John Kendall, and Jo. Anderson.

1703, Aug. 12.—Bond of Joseph Williamson of Auckland St. Hellens, gen., & Anne Williamson of Readmarsh, spinster, to Francis Carr of the same in 10*l.* for performing covenants in release of even date. Robt. Eden, Fran^s Williamson & William Colling being witnesses.

Joseph Williamson's bond to Elizabeth Ile of 1 May, 1710, for securing payment of 100*l.* relating to capital house, &c. in St. Hellens

Auckland, between Jos^h Williamson of St. Hellens Auckland gentⁿ & Mary his wife, one of the daughters of William Williamson of St. Hellen Auckland, gent., by Mary his wife. Signed by Joseph Williamson and Mary Williamson, and witnessed by Robt. Eden, Joⁿ Hodshon, Chris. Raine.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

1715, Oct. 21.—Indenture tripartite whereby Cuthbert Heron of Offerton in the county of Durham previously of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and late of the parish of Chester in the Street, in co. Durham, gentleman, son of the late Sir Cuthbert Heron, late of Chipchase, co. Northumberland, 'barronett,' deceased, and of dame Elizabeth Heron, late widow and relict of the said Sir Cuthbert Heron, which said Elizabeth was the daughter of Faith Frothingham, widow, deceased, who was the sister of Elizabeth Crome, widow, deceased (1). Katherine Myddleton of Offerton, spinster, one of the daughters of Richard Myddleton, late of Offerton, esq., decd., and of Katherine Myddleton of Offerton, widow and relict of Richard Myddleton (2). Katherine Myddleton, widow, and Francis Myddleton of Offerton, aforesaid, gentleman (3) Witnessed that for and in consideration of a marriage intended to be solemnized between Cuthbert Heron and Katherine Myddleton, spinster, and in consideration of the 600*l.* agreed to be paid by Katherine Myddleton, widow, to Cuthbert Heron for the marriage portion of Katherine Myddleton, in case the marriage should take effect, of 500*l.* whereof is mentioned and given by the last will of Richard Myddleton, and for the settling and conveying a competent jointure to Katherine Myddleton, and for settling the messuages, etc., thereafter mentioned, and for such trusts and limitations, etc., as is thereafter expressed And in consideration of 5*s.* paid to Cuthbert Heron, & for other good causes Cuthbert Heron granted unto Katherine Myddleton, widow, and Francis Myddleton (in their actual possession the messuage, etc., thereafter mentioned for one whole year, and by force of the statute made for transferring uses into possession) and to their heires and assignes for ever All that great messuage with the appurtenances now in the occupation of Francis Armorer, hoastman, three shoppes situate under the said messuage, two of them late in the occupation of Mary Stoddart, widow, and at that time in possession of Francis Armorer, and the other of them late in the occupation of Edward Colvill, butcher, but then in the occupation of John Pace, the messuage late in the occupation of Mrs. Brown, widow, and then in the possession of Francis Armorer, and the messuage then late used for and as corn lofts, late in the occupation of Joseph Atkinson, merchant, deceased, and then in the occupation of Lionell Dixon and others, all being together within the said town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in a place there called the Keyside, bounded by the Keyside on the south, two messuages behind, one of them late belonging to Henry Dent, the other late belonging to Thomas Thompson, cooper, on the north, by a lane, street, or chare there called Haworths chare and Errington chare, and Pallistor's chare on the west, and another lane, street, or chare there called Elmors chare and Shipmans chare, and Cromes chare on the east. Signed by Cuth^t Heron, Katherine Myddleton. Katherine Myddleton seals same, a *chief*, a *cross saltire in base*, crest a stag's head. Witnesses: Anne Conyers, W^m Myddleton, Nat. Hargrave.

SUNDERLAND.

1692, Nov. 7.—Indenture whereby John Haxby and John Cassapp, both of Sunderland by the sea, in the county of Durham, maryners, and

Edward Robinson, of the same place, merchant, executors of Jane Hixson of Sunderland, widow, executrix of her husband, Robert Hixson, granted to Robert Cassapp of Sunderland, maryner, in consideration of the sune of five shillings paid before the sealing, etc., the receipt, etc. All that burgage in Sunderland aforesaid in Ludgate lane, formerly bounded by the tenement of Phillipp Watt on the north, and the tenement of Emmy Bartram on the south, but then bounded by the said lane on the east, the tenement of William Brough on the west, the house of Barbara Day on the north, and the house of Margaret Gowland, then in the possession of one Ralph Wilkinson, on the south, and appurtenances To hold all the same unto Robert Cassapp from the first day of the same month for a term of six months then next 'ensueing fully to be compleet ended and runn to the end that by vertue hereof and of the statute for transferring uses into possession the said Robert Cassapp may be in actual possession of the premises and part parcell thereof and thereby enabled to accept and take a grant and release of the fee or inheritance of the premises and even part or parcell thereof and thereby to hold to him, his heirs, and assignes for ever.'

RYTON.

1705, Nov. 24.—Indenture whereby Thomas Humble of Ryton Woodside, co. Durham, yeoman, & Anthony Dodds of the same, yeoman, granted for 40 years to S^r William Blackett of the town & co. of Newcastle-upon-Tine, baronett, S^r Ralph Carre of Cocken, co. Durham, knight, Lyonell Vane of Long Newton, co. Durham, esq., & Thomas Bewick of Close house, co. Northumberland, esq., in consideration of 13*l.* 10*s.* for sinking & working coles in a pitt called . . . pitt, and in Broom hill pitt in the copyhold grounds of the s^d Thomas Humble at Ryton Woodside, & also in consideration of 3*l.* for pitt room and heap room for a pitt, & the covenant to pay for every pitt opened in the s^d grounds at Ryton Woodside, to full & free liberty to digg, sink, &c., pit or pits, &c., make shafts, &c., in any of his grounds, & also sufficient head room and heap room to lay & place the coles & rubbish, &c., & also sufficient right of way or ways, cart way or ways, or waggon way or ways, the most direct way to such pit or pits & foot ways for the work people, yielding & paying 10*s.* for every pit so begun to be made, & if coles be found (except in the s^d Anth. Dodds meadow close) then yielding and paying 3*l.* for each pit & 4*l.* for heap room in the said meadow close until all the coles led away from the s^d pitts at 2 days or times in the year, that is to say in 7 Nov. and 1 May the 1st to be made after any corves have been drawn to bank, & also yielding and paying yearly to Humble & Dodds 3*s.* a yard, & to Dodds for the meadow close 4*s.* a yard for every 8 yds. in breadth & 1 yd. in length made use of for waggon & or ways ground for heap room excepted so long as 3*l.* a year paid or ceasing to work it unless necessary to be kept open as an air pit, Humble & Dodds to have all coal they require at 8*d.* the chaldron & to Humble & Dodds so long as they can work at same, as other people power to seize waggons, &c. for non-payment of rent. Signed by Ralph Carr, Ly. Vane, Thomas Bewick. Witnesses to Vane's signature, Hen. Liddell, James Allison, and 2 others. Endorsed that deed produced in Court of Exchequer 6 April, 1736, in action between George Sayer and Gilbert Spearman.

GREAT HASWELL.

1710, Aug. 17.—Indenture 9 Anne, whereby John Martin of New Elvett, in the county of Durham, gen., granted to Robert Gibson of Burnigill, in the said county, gen., it being set out that John Martin, for

five shillings paid by Robert Gibson, the receipt, etc., demised unto Robert Gibson all those messuages situate at Great Haswell and 'ffallow ffeild' in the county of Durham, collieries, cole mines, and seams of cole mines and quarries, etc. To hold the same unto Robert Gibson from the day next before the day of the date for six months thence next ensuing Yielding and paying therefor at the end of the said term a pepper corn only if the same should be lawfully demanded To the intent and purpose only that by the statute for transferring uses into possession, Robert Gibson might be in the actual possession of the premises. Signed, etc., by J. hn Martyn, and witnessed.

MINSTERACRES ALTARS.

Prof. Haverfield, in an article in the *Archaeological Journal* (2 ser. xviii, ii, 139-148), gives a note of the sculpture of the *Deae Matres* and of three Roman altars on the lawn at Minsteracres. These altars, Dr. Bruce thought (*Lapid. Sept.*, 667) to be uninscribed. There are, however, it appears, traces of inscriptions upon them, which have been read differently by different people. Mr. Haverfield gives the various readings, including his own. No distinct record exists whence they came, but the inscriptions and ornamentation seem to prove that one at least came from Housesteads. Mr. Haverfield suggests that they all came thence, and were once in Mr. Gibson's museum at Stagshaw close house, and were given by him to his relatives, the Silvertops of Minsteracres. The uninscribed sculpture preserved with the altars comes unquestionably from Housesteads, and the Stagshaw museum naturally contained a large number of Housesteads stones. On the opposite plate the altars are shown.

Amongst 'rocks engraved in the form human foot,' is an example in the British museum from Coquetdale. 'This device, like so many others, has been associated with sun-worship, and attributed to the neolithic period.'—Mr. Reg. A. Smith, F.S.A., in the *Antiquary* for Nov. 1912, p. 408.

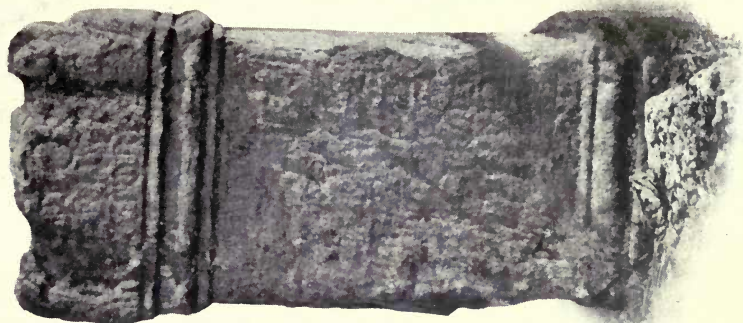
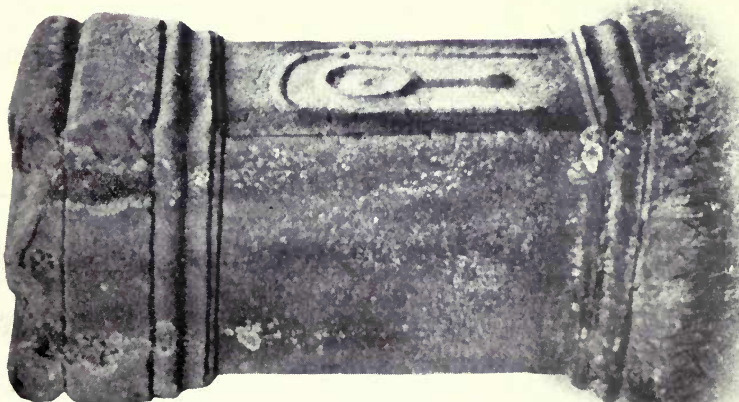
The following is from Mr. Welford's MS. collection:—

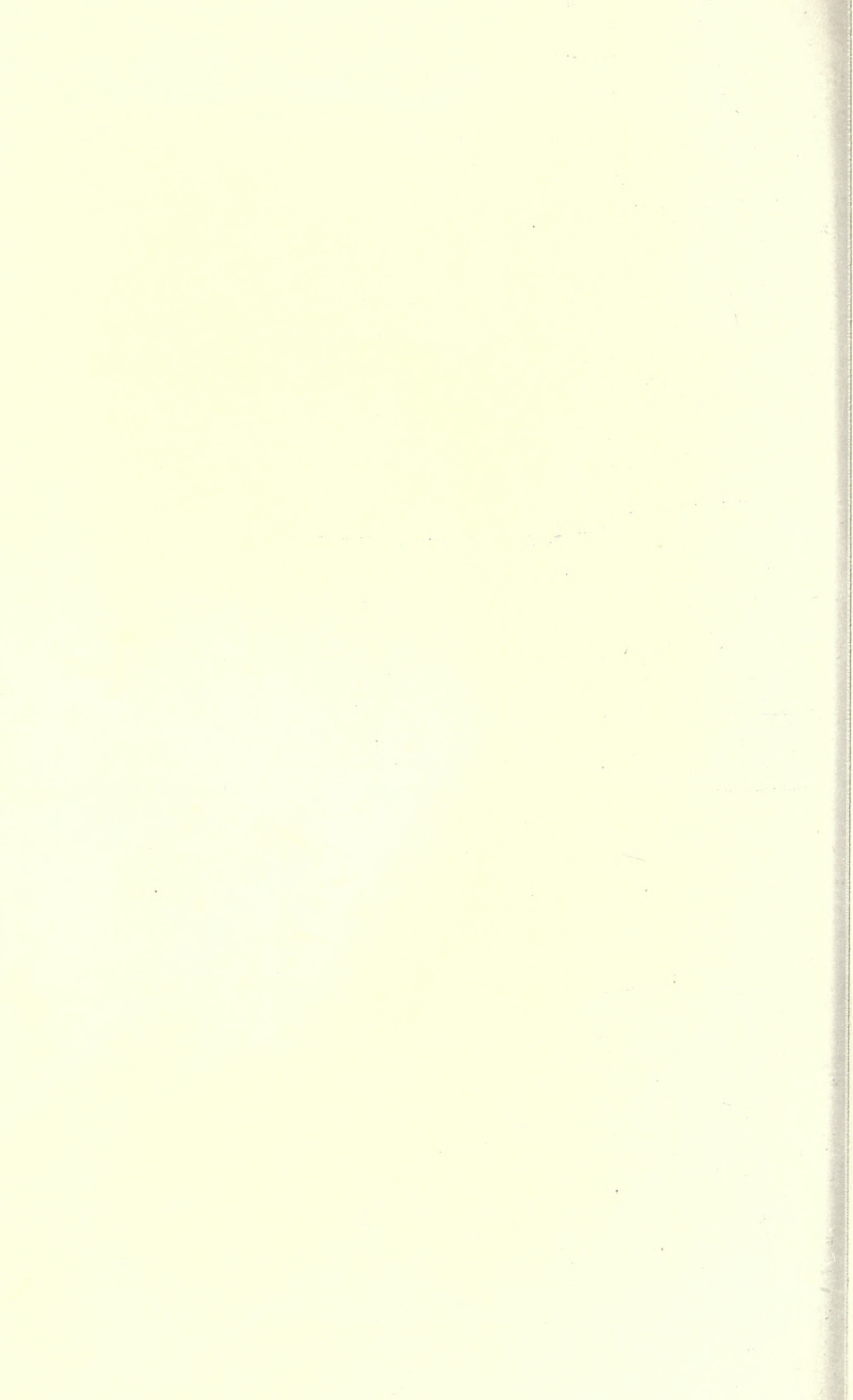
ADMINISTRATION UNDER OLIVER CROMWELL.

Letters of administration granted by Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, etc., to Michael Cottesworth and Ralph Belby, curators assigned to John and Mary Cottesworth, the children of William Cottesworth late of South Shields, deceased, 'being in their minority and nonage.' Power given to the curators to administer all and singular the goods, chattels, and debts of deceased, and dispose of same to the only use and behoof of said John and Mary, and to present a report of their proceedings herein before the judges for probate and administration before the 20th March next ensuing. Dated at London the 11th day of February, 1657. Signed, Duling Salmon, also by Mark Cottle, Registrar of the Court and R. Sankey.

CORRECTIONS, ETC.

- Page 215, line 2 from bottom, for 'the north—there is a small strong chamber, some four or five feet square,' read 'south—there is a small strong chamber, about nine feet by six.'
- Page 216, line 2, for 'some twelve,' read 'eleven'; line 10, Mr. Forster writes that there is nothing to suggest an erasure in the central stone of the thirtieth legion. The first x has been squeezed in. It has been suggested that xxx has been cut by mistake for xx; and line 18, for 'town' read 'adjacent buildings.'





P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. V.

1912.

NO. 26

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1912, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The chairman referred in sympathetic terms to the recent sudden death of Mr. F. R. N. Haswell of Monkseaton, who joined the society in 1898, to which Mr. Heslop added a few words.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Miss D. F. Hiley, Central High School, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the October meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Rev. G. V. Collier, the author :—'Documents at Burton Agnes' (overprint from the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, vols. xxviii and xxix).

From the Secretary (M. Marcel Aubert), Paris :—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, part 12 (1912).

From Mr. J. C. McDonald :—(1) *Ars Quatuor Coronatum*, xxiv, i-iii; and (2) *St. John's Card of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge*, no. 2076, 27 Dec. 1911.

EXCHANGES :—

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxxiv, ii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser, no. 47.

From the Royal Society of Sweden :—(1) *Forvännen* for 1911; and (2) *A Guide to the National Historical Museum at Stockholm*.

PURCHASES :—*Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxvi; *The Museums Journal*, xii, no. 5; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser, nos. 149-152.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

By Sir William Angus, Sanderson & Co., Ltd. :—Carriage body of a 'Clarence' and one of a 'Barouche'; the former so-called in com-

pliment to the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, the latter the 'chariot' in vogue during the first half of the nineteenth century.

By Mr. Robert Spence:—His painting, 'Attack on Housesteads by the Caledonians.' (A reproduction of it, in colours, appears in Blackie's *New History of England*.)

Mr. Spence, in the accompanying letter announcing the gift, said, 'that the picture might possibly help in a popular way, to interest the casual visitor on the human side of our Roman collection.'

Special thanks were voted by acclamation to the donors.

EXHIBITED:—

By the Rev. C. E. Adamson, a vice-president:—

(1) A large seventeenth century brass alms dish of German or Flemish make, representing the two spies carrying a large bunch of grapes between them; in a band around is an inscription consisting of the word 'Wart' and 'Frid,' and a monogram, several times repeated. It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, and the rim is 2 ins. wide. There is a dish with the same device, which is not uncommon, at Stamfordham, of which see note in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. IV, 136); and

(2) Another brass alms dish of similar make, but with a coat of arms in the centre, having two lions as supporters, this is about twelve inches in diameter, and belongs to Newbottle church, to which it was given by the late Hon. and Rev. John Grey.

By Messrs. Reid & Sons, silversmiths, of Newcastle:—A silver ring with the device of a nondescript animal rampant; it has been surrounded by an inscription, but this is now illegible. It may be of German make and of seventeenth century date.

The recommendation of the council, not to hold a meeting in December, as the regular meeting day is Christmas day, was confirmed.

AKELD TOWER, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read an interesting paper by the Rev. Matthew Culley, the owner, for which thanks were voted by acclamation.

The paper, with illustrations, will appear in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. IX.

THE ROMAN WALL.

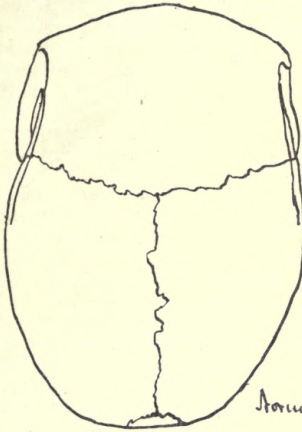
Mr. Philip Newbold then gave a brief summary of some historical conclusions with regard to the Roman Wall, which were partly based on the evidence of recent discoveries. These conclusions are to be worked out and published elsewhere.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Newbold for his notes.

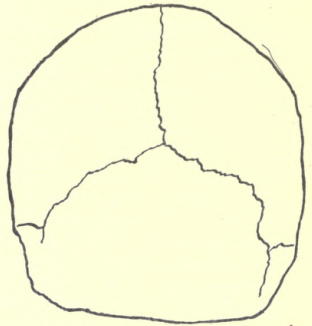
RYHOPE, NEAR SUNDERLAND.

Dr. Squance of Sunderland, gave the following graphic description of a pre-historic skull, with other bones, which had been found in a cave at Ryhope:—

"The cave in which this skull was found, about fifty years ago, was situated on the north side of a glen at the eastern boundary of Tunstall Hope, near Sunderland. It is in the Permian limestone (these caves when used as dwelling places were in most cases natural caverns) and the character of this dry limestone would tend to preserve bony structures. The sides of the glen were originally about 50 feet high, and the cave was situated half-way up. No systematic examination seems to have been made of the cave earth, which was composed principally of marl, and it was in this that the remains were found.

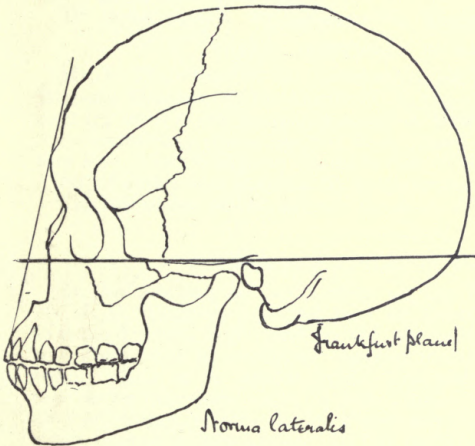


Norma verticalis



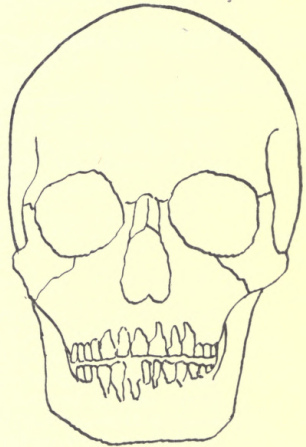
Norma occipitalis

Relieved
Auditory
Nerves



Norma lateralis

Frankfurt plane



Norma facialis

PRE-HISTORIC SKULL FOUND IN CAVE AT RYHOPE (see opposite page).

From drawings by Dr. Sqaunce.

Unfortunately the remains were disturbed by villagers, who took many of the bones away, so that it was impossible to say whether any of the skeletons were comparatively intact, or in what position they had been originally placed. In all, the remains of seven were found, though there may have been more. Bones were found associated with these of the goat, ox, pig, and sheep, also snail, periwinkle and limpet shells, and traces of charcoal.

The skull is that of a woman about 30 years of age (whose height, as far as could be estimated from portions of femur and tibia, was 4ft. 6in.) and is of the dolichocephalic type, cephalic index being 69.8 and cranial capacity 1040 c.c. The forehead is narrow, of fair height, and not specially receding. The superciliary ridges are fairly marked and run into each other. The squama of the temporal bones are diminutive, and the mastoid processes are small. The occipital bone is somewhat rounded, the occipital foramen is situated posteriorly (due to shape of occipital bone?) The face is short and narrow. The superior maxilla is markedly prognathous (facial angle 76°). Orbits somewhat square, with rounded corners. Nose short. Chin not very marked, tubercle for attachment of genio-hyoglossal muscle imperfectly developed (primitive speech?). Palate long and narrow. Teeth, with exception of right lower lateral incisor, which is missing, are in a good state of preservation, and shew the usual 'ground down' appearance. On the two upper canine, right central and left lateral incisors, are bosses of enamel (pathological?). Teeth are in exact opposition, lower incisor meeting upper. Third molar are approximately same size as first and 'well set' in the mandible. The shape of the palate, short face and prognathous jaw point to the negroid type."

He also exhibited the upper part of another skull of pre-historic date, taken out of the Wear.

Dr. Squance was, by acclamation, thanked for his trouble.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES IN NEWCASTLE.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read an amusing paper by Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president, on the assemblies in the eighteenth century at the old Assembly room in Ridley Court, Newcastle, from a contemporary memorandum book found amongst the papers of the late Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland.

Mr. Welford was thanked by acclamation.

The full paper will be printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. IX.

PRE-HISTORIC BURIAL AT HIGH BUSTON.

At the meeting of the society on the 30 October, 1912 (p. 229), Mr. J. C. Hodgson reported that on Saturday, 19 October, 1912, he examined a cist, uncovered on the previous day, at High Buston. It was discovered by workmen engaged in digging a trench to lay water supply pipes in an arable field. The cist was formed in the usual manner by four stone slabs, 3½ inches thick, placed on edge, with a stone on the bottom, which was very near the rock, and covered by a sixth stone broken in two pieces. In the cavity were two skulls and other human bones, and a small urn broken into fragments. By an oversight no record of this discovery appeared in the *Proceedings* of the October meeting.

In the *Illustrated Chronicle* of 2^d November, 1912, is an illustration of the cist, but as this was made from a photograph after its removal and re-erection, it is not of any antiquarian interest.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to Mr. Hodgson for his note, and to Dr. Burman for the paper accompanying note, giving a complete description of the skull and bones with measurements. This will be printed in full in due course in *Arch. Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

FORFEITED ESTATE AT CORBRIDGE, 1720.
(From R. Welford's Collections).

1720, November 8. In pursuance of an Act of Parliament intituled An Act for vesting the forfeited estates in Great Britain and Ireland in trustees to be sold for the use of the publick, ' and for giving relief to lawful creditors by determining the claims, and for the more effectual bringing into the respective exchequers the rents and profits of the said estates till sold, we, Commissioners and Trustees in the said Act named, do hereby require and command you to put John Launder of the Middle Temple, London, gent. into the possession of all that burgage, capitall messuage and mannor house together with the cottage and orchard and the closes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, Appletree Close, Trodwell Close, Goscroft Close, the Haugh Close, the Common Close, Lidleside Close, Eales Close, and three acres of land with their appurtenances lying and being in the common townfield of Corbridge to Baxter's farm at Corbridge in the co. of Northumberland, the revercon and inheritance of which s^d premises expectant on the death of Thomas Gibson, father of George Gibson, attainted of high treason, were forfeited by the s^d George Gibson, and by us sold to the said John Launder, which s^d Thomas Gibson is since dead as appears to us by affidavit. And herein you are not to fail, at your peril. Given under our hands and seals this eighth day of November, *Anno. Dom.* 1720. Four impressed paper seals (lion and crown) at the side, and the signature of Geo. Gregory, J. Birch, L. Cunninghame, Denis Bond. Addressed to the High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland.

Endorsed: By virtue of this precept to me directed, the within-named John Launder was put into possession of the premises within-mentioned by me, Edw^d Delaval. sherriffe.

SIR ROBERT BRANDLING'S WILL.

In volume 121 of the Surtees Society's publications just issued, containing North Country Wills at Somerset House and Lambeth Palace, appears the long and important will of Sir Robert Brandling, mayor of Newcastle five times between 1531 and 1564. In volume 21 of the same series, published in 1845, is a lengthy report of a dispute concerning this will. Note the coincidence: dispute as to the will, volume 21; the will itself, volume 121. (NOTE by Mr. R. Welford.)

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THE END.



NEAR MITFORD CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

From a photograph by Dr D. H. Stephens

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. VI.

(JANUARY, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1914.)

EDITED BY ROBERT BLAIR.



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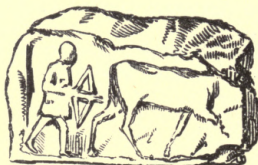
1915.

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ROMAN from BORCOVICUS

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The following contributors are thanked :—

- Aird, R. A., for drawings of Seaham church, pp. 61, 67, and 69
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 MacLeod, Rev. R. C., for photographs of communion plate facing p. 118
 Noble, J. H. B., for seal facing p. 78
 Northumberland, Duke of, for drawing facing p. 255
 Oswald, Joseph, for photographs, of Seaham church, facing pp. 23 ; of Newminster abbey, facing 92, 138 ; of Finchale priory, facing 235 ; of Willimoteswick castle, facing 189 ; of old house, Beltingham, facing 190 ; of Norton church, facing 198 ; of Askerton castle, facing 213 ; and drawings of Newminster, pp. 104, 138
 Renwick, Septimus, for photographs of Newminster abbey facing pp. 138, 139, 209, 211
 Rich, F. W., for drawings of Wylam hall, pp. 45 and 46 ; and photograph facing p. 46
 Scott, W & Co., for plan on p. 232
 Stephens, D. H. for photographs of Beltingham church, facing pp. 190 ; and of Bewcastle castle, facing 213
 Stephens, Rev. Thomas, for drawings of pele, near Woodburn, pp. 85, 90, 100
 Temperley, Nicholas, for photographs facing pp. 172, 173, 174
 Trevelyan, lady, for photograph of Wallington facing p. 124
 Urwin, George C., for photograph facing p. 74
 Wooler, Edward, for photograph of stone hammer facing p. 92

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

- Page 14, line 18, for '00' read '7.'
- " 28, line 3 of notes, for 'Rdg.' read 'Reg.'
- " 31, line 20, for 'Grieve's' read 'Grieves's.'
- " 76, line 8, for 'For the,' read 'Forthe'; line 31, for 'Cherington,' read 'Chevington,' and for 'Challerton,' read 'Chollerton.'
- " 77, lines 7 and 8, for '13th August,' read '30th July'; and line 2 from bottom, insert 'Aubert' after 'Marcel'; and for 'd'Arted,' read 'd'Art et d.'
- " 79, lines 35, for 'Swithinbank,' read 'Swinbank'; 44, omit 'a.'
- " 84, the plate of the Harbottle seal, &c. is to face this page and not 78 as printed on the plate.
- " 104, line 5, for 'Oswald,' read 'Oswin.'
- " 118, line 32, omit bracket after 'Proceedings' and insert after 'vestry.'
- " 129, line 6, for '19th,' read '20th.'
- " 142, line 29, for 'John,' read 'Thomas.'
- " 143, line 8 from bottom, for 'was,' read 'were.'
- " 163, line 10 from bottom, for 'meeeting,' read 'meeting.'
- " 174, line 26, for 'opening,' read 'pair of openings.'
- " 180, line 18, for 'Tarfield,' read 'Tanfield'; line 4 from bottom, for 'Stanlon,' read 'Stanton.'
- " 182, line 9, for 'abbey,' read 'priory.'
- " 194, line 33, for 'Agens,' read 'agent.'
- " 199, line 7, for '200,' read '197.'
- " 209, lines 25, for 'J. F.,' read 'J. T. '; and 5 from bottom, for 'pillar,' read 'column.'
- " 213, plate opposite. The view of Askerton castle is from the S.W. not S.E.
- " 222, line 13 from bottom, for 'last,' read 'a drawing of it was.'
- " 241, line 9, for 'rectore,' read 'rectoris'; line 10, for 'mansio,' read 'mansii.'
- " 258, line 5, for 'Goaher,' read 'Gosher.'
- " 272, Mr. Oswald notes that the Rev. E. J. Taylor, of West Pelton, a member of the society, is a grandson of Mr. Weatherley. He also points out that Mackenzie (*Hist. North.*, 1827, p. 574) states that 'a *circus* or *amphitheatre* was erected in the Forth in 1789, under the direction of Mr. D. Stephenson, architect. It was opened on the 29th of October that year. During late years it has been mostly used as a riding-school.' It is shown on Oliver's plan of Newcastle (1830), and stood near the south-west corner of the triangular site occupied by St. Mary's R.C. cathedral and presbytery, to the north of the N.E. Railway Co.'s audit offices.
- Lionel Hood was last mayor of the unreformed Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 1.

The one-hundredth anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

Letters were read from Dr. Haswell of Penrith, thanking the Society for their sympathy on the death of his father, and from Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., late president of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society, congratulating the Society on the occasion of its hundredth anniversary and regretting his inability to be present.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected:—

Prof. Albert G. Latham, Charnwood, Holywell Avenue, Monkseaton.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following have been received since the November meeting of the Society:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. Basil Anderton:—*Catalogue of Books concerning the Greek and Latin Classics in the Central Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

From Robert Blair:—*The Antiquary*, VIII, nos. 4 and 12; and IX, nos. 1 and 2.

From the publishers:—*Eighth Report of Catholic Records Society.*

From Durham University Philosophical Society:—*Proceedings*, IV, 5.

Exchanges:—

From the Surrey Archaeological Society:—*Archaeological Collections*, XXV.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XIII, i.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, XLII, 3; and *Index* to vol. XLI, 1911.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXIX (no. 275).

From the Public Record Office:—*Calendar of Charter Rolls*, IV, (1327-1341).

- From the Trier Society :—*Trierer Jahresberichte*, III, 1910; *Romisch-germanisches Korrespondenzblatt*, IV, 1911.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4th ser., II, III.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, XVIII, III.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 86; and *Catalogue of Manuscripts*.
- From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, XXVI, 3 & 4; and *Tables des Publications*.
- From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, pts. 3 and 4, 1912.
- Purchases* :—The *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, XXVII, 4; *The Museums Journal*, XII, nos. 6 and 7; *The Pedigree Register*, II, no. 23; *Notes and Queries*, II ser., nos. 153-160; *The Registers of St. Mary le Bow in the city of Durham* (Durham and Northumberland Parish Reg. Soc.); *Staffordshire Pedigrees*, 1664-1700 (Harleian Soc. publ.); and *The Scottish Historical Review*, for Jan., 1913 (vol. X, no. 2)

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following report of the council for 1912 was read by Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—

Your council present the ONE HUNDREDTH annual report.

By the roll-call of our society at the end of another year, we are again reminded of gaps left in our ranks and the loss of valued colleagues removed by death.

Of these: (1) Mr. John Pattison Gibson, F.S.A., one of our vice-presidents, died in April last; and the measure of his services and the vigour of a character which won the regard of his colleagues are fittingly and sympathetically given in the obituary notice by Dr. Neilson.¹ To this we would here add our tribute of appreciation and regret for the loss of a stalwart who has been identified with us since 1883.

(2) The very Rev. G. W. Kitchin joined us as member in 1900. The appointment of this distinguished scholar and antiquary as dean of Durham in 1894 was a matter of moment in the advancement of learning in the north of England, and not least to that branch represented by our society. His office, as warden of the University of Durham from 1894, and as its first chancellor from 1909 till his death in the past year, involved him in the policy and direction of its affairs and in those of Armstrong College in Newcastle. But notwithstanding the manifold duties of his appointments he was able to add to the list of volumes from his pen, previously published, *A Life of the Bishop of Winchester*, in 1895, *Ruskin in Oxford*, 1902, besides a succession of books having special interest to ourselves, in his *Documents relating to the establishment of Durham University and University College*, 1902; his *Records of the Northern Convocation*, edited for the Surtees Society in 1907, his *Records of Bishop Bury*, edited for the same Society, in 1910; and in the year preceding his death, his *Seven Sages of Durham* and *The Story of the Deanery, Durham, 1070-1912*. These may be fittingly regarded as records of his connexion with the north, where he identified himself closely with its people and their history and where the recollection of a gracious personality will continue to be cherished.

(3) Sir Gainsford Bruce was elected as a member of our society in 1884, and he retained to the end of his life a lively interest in all our

operations, eager to assist these even when physical infirmity had overtaken him. The numerous and unobtrusive acts, with which from time to time he furthered our aims, were characterized by the cordiality with which he accompanied them. His attitude to our society was inherited from his distinguished father, our vice-president, the late Dr. Bruce, to whom the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries will remain for ever indebted.

Others who have gone are as follow, in the order of their seniority as members and with dates of election : (4) Mr. G. A. Fenwick, 1865 ; (5) Mr. William Smith, 1891 ; (6) Mr. W. D. Cruddas, 1896 ; (7) Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, 1898 ; (8) Mr. Newton Ogle, 1898 ; and (9) Mr. W. J. Gibson, 1903. It will be seen that the membership of the late Mr. G. A. Fenwick extended over the long period of forty-seven years.

Although he was not associated with us in membership, your council would also record the death during the past year of Mons. Robert-Knight-Mowat, of Paris, to whom we were indebted between the years 1881 and 1904 for many valuable contributions to the pages of our publications.² As a soldier M. Mowat ranked in the French army as a retired major of artillery. He was a holder of many decorations, which included those of an officer of the Legion of Honour, the English Crimean medal, and the veteran's medal. As a *savant* he was a distinguished member of many of the archaeological and numismatic societies of the continent, and was for some time editor of *Le Bulletin Epigraphique*. In that department of archaeology his classical scholarship and his military training were of much account in the elucidation of difficulties and obscurities.

During the year 1912 the eighth volume of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana* has been issued to members ; whilst, in leaflet form, the issues of our *Proceedings*, being portions of the fifth volume of the third series of that publication, have been regularly maintained.

There have now been published 37 volumes of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, and with the volume in progress, 16 volumes of *Proceedings*, giving a total of 53 volumes. Only ten volumes date earlier than the jubilee year of our society's existence, so that, of the total issue, no fewer than 43 volumes belong to the second half of our society's century, during the greater part of which time Mr. Robert Blair has been our indefatigable editor.

Besides our monthly meetings in the Castle, three country meetings have been held during the past year ; on 22nd May, 6th July, and 29th August respectively. The summer was a season of almost continuous rain, which rendered impracticable the holding of the usual number of outdoor meetings. Localities visited were Upper Weardale, Wallsend and Tynemouth, and Corbridge.

At the last named place the work of exploration on the site of CORSTOPTUM was continued by Mr. R. H. Forster, Mr. W. H. Knowles, prof. Haverfeld, and their colleagues, during the past season. Independent excavations have also been conducted at Steel-rig, and other points on the line of the Roman Wall, by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. G. Simpson, under the auspices of the society ; whilst Mr. P. Newbold has unearthed the Wall turret on Limestone-bank. Mr. Simpson's investigations with the spade, especially those disclosing vicissitudes and reconstructions in the Wall itself during the period of the Roman occupation, furnish us with what is probably the most

² *Arch. Aet.*, 2 ser. XIII, 371 ; XVII, 291, xxv. 136 ; and *Proceedings*, 2 ser. II, 13 ; v. 25 and 127 ; and 3 ser. I, 176.

valuable evidence yet obtained as a clue to the solution of the question of the builder of the Wall. Your council would place on record their recognition of the service rendered to Roman archaeology by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson through the excavations conducted by them during so many years past; the excellent work in the same direction conducted by Mr. Newbold has produced results that agree in a remarkable manner with those obtained by them; whilst to the vigilance of Mr. W. S. Corder we owe the recovery of the eastern gateway of SEGEDUNUM and the practical completion of the plan of that stationary camp.

The Academy painting by Mr. Robert Spence, representing a night attack by Caledonians upon the line of the Roman Wall, has been most generously presented to the society by the artist. The scene depicted is at the north-eastern gateway of BORCOVICUS, a point from which, looking eastward, the Wall is seen following the edges of the basaltic escarpments, half revealed in the moonlight. Sleepers of the garrison, aroused by the alarm, have turned out in hurriedly donned armour to find the inner pair of gates already forced by aid of fire and battering ram, whilst the crowding assailants are indicated by the escalade of the Wall, and the half-nude figures of the press of men who have won its crest and are hotly engaged in mêlée with the defenders within. The picture will henceforth be regarded as one of the art treasures of the city, and its position on our walls will be the more appreciated as probably the most successful effort of the painter in visualizing one of the scenes that our recent excavations show must have been repeatedly enacted during the period of the Roman occupation. The etchings of the Roman Wall executed by the late Mr. C. J. Spence have long been objects of the greatest interest, as well for their artistic quality as for the faithful manner in which they have rendered the views chosen for illustration. His son, Mr. Robert Spence, has continued the work of his accomplished father, and by his genius has realized the actual period and its thrilling experiences. The intrinsic value of the gift is great, but even this is exceeded by the recognition of personal attachment and regard to our society with which it is accompanied.

Your council congratulate professor Hearnshaw, one of their number, upon his appointment to the chair of history at King's college, London. In doing so they would refer to his services in reviving public interest in our local history during his occupancy of the chair of history at Armstrong college. His work, far from being restricted to his professional duties, has been freely given, within and without the college precincts, to large popular audiences and continued in successive courses of lectures upon the history of Newcastle. Our congratulations are at the same time mingled with regret at the removal from Newcastle of so valuable and estimable a colleague.

Similar sentiments are evoked in felicitating Mr. H. H. E. Craster on his recent appointment to an important office in connexion with the Bodleian library at Oxford. This has led to his retirement from the council, which is a distinct loss to it; but as he happily continues his membership of the society, it is hoped that his graceful and expert pen will not cease to enrich our publications. Mr. Craster's work as editor of several volumes of the Northumberland County History is held in well-deserved estimation.

Consequent upon the ever-increasing and multifarious claims upon his time as a prominent man of affairs, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop's determination to resign the office he has held for fourteen years as one of

the secretaries of our society is a matter to be profoundly regretted. As one of our vice-presidents, however (which he has been since 1909), it is confidently anticipated that his attendance at all our meetings will be as regular as heretofore, and that the unflagging enthusiasm he has so long displayed in everything connected with the society and its objects will suffer no abatement. For such lengthy and conspicuous services in the capacity of secretary our grateful acknowledgments are cordially tendered to him.

The vast collection of materials for local history, accumulated by the industry of our members during the century of our existence as a society, is a subject for congratulation. Our province in the future, as in the past, will be to continue this pursuit and to publish the results of research. But more than this is expected of us; for the materials are, after all, intended for practical use, an object long ago adopted as a principle by our society. Examples occur in the epitome of the history of Northumberland, published by our society in 1858, and in the yet larger project of a particular history of the county outlined by our vice-president, Dr. Hodgkin, in 1890 (*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xv, 54), now in progress under the superintendence of a committee appointed chiefly from our membership. In advocating the need for the greater work, reference was made to the history of the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be written up to date in the light of the latest research. Such a history, it was predicted, 'will be sure to take care of itself.' Your council would call to mind circumstances which appear to make the present time propitious for entertainment of the project; and 'if the suitable historian were found' he might well count upon support.

Specialization by archaeologists, it may be alleged, is tending more and more to isolate the interest of each in his own particular line of study. Whilst this may be, it is one of the functions of our society to animate each by uniting all in a common bond. One such tie is found in the comradeship of our meetings. Another interest attaching to membership lies in the fact that, as a society, we are the custodians of the great Keep and the Black-gate, historical treasures of inestimable value, in the preservation of which we have been largely instrumental. In our capacity as stewards of a trust, we have recognized throughout an obligation to the public at large by aiding the growth of popular interest in objects of antiquity. With this object in view your council have just published a new *Guide to the Keep*, written by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and a second handbook from the same pen dealing with the Black-gate will shortly follow. These *brochures* will be found worthy of the reputation of our society.

It has more than once been objected to, during an earlier period of our society, that to popularize archaeology was a function outside of our province. Few will now maintain that opinion. We have, in fact, everything to gain by a yet wider appeal to the public. A centenarian society has need to be recruited from a continually enlarging area if its continuity is to be maintained. Besides, the existence of the historic buildings in our midst will only be conserved by a public opinion made conscious of the precious value attaching to them. It is therefore of the very essence of our association as antiquaries to attract others to the subjects of our regard as well as each for himself to cultivate his own department. We may at this time also recall the words of exhortation given in the introduction to our first volume—words as true to-day as they were in the early years of a past century—that 'If any real gratification is to arise to us as individuals, or

respectability to attach to us as a body, they can only be effected by every member zealously contributing his portion of knowledge; and each of us certainly has it in his power, by adding something to the common stock of information, to further the designs of the institution."³

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer and the reports of the curators and librarian were also read.

The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, etc. The membership of the society was 366; 25 ordinary members had been elected during 1912, and 20 lost by deaths and resignations. The balance sheet showed a balance against the society at the beginning of 1912 of £2 17s. 4d; a total income for the year of £599 13 1d., and expenditure of £550 1s. 1d.; the balance at the end of 1912 in favour of the society being £46 14s. 8d. The capital invested, with dividends, was now £165 19s. 3d. The receipts were, from subscriptions, £380 2s.; the castle, £126 15s. 7d.; the Blackgate museum, £36 2s. 9d.; and from books sold, £56 12s. 9d. The expenditure was: for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana* £193 6s. 6d., and *Proceedings* £29 6s.; for illustrations, £28 6s. 1d.; for new books and subscriptions to societies, £26 2s. 8d.; for the castle, £78 18s. 7d.; for Blackgate, £74 18s. 10d.; for museum, £3 12s. 10d., and for sundries, £115 9s. 7d.

The noble president moved the adoption of the reports, and directed his remarks more particularly to what he thought would be in all their minds at the present time—the centenary of the society, which falls due on the 6th February. It was interesting to remember that at the inception of the society the membership was limited to one hundred. He did not know whether the original founders thought that the public would wish to rush in such numbers that it was necessary to fix a limit of that kind, but when they considered to-day that they had now a membership of 366, he thought they might say, allowing for the increase of population, that the interest of the public in their work had kept pace with the times. What was remarkable, he thought, in the case of a society of that kind, from one point of view at any rate, was that they might find it more difficult to carry on their work in their later years than it was at first, because their predecessors had, so to speak, an untrodden field to investigate, whereas they who had succeeded to their labours, found much of what they had to discover already set down, and they had to, as it were, clean up the small remains of what still existed in the work that their predecessors had done. At the same time, he thought they ought to remember that in archaeology the work was never quite done, and they might even soon begin to think that those who founded that society were the very objects to which they should direct their investigation. "Now I want to make a suggestion, which, I should say, I do entirely 'off my own bat,' for I have not consulted any members of the council upon the subject. It seems to me that we ought in some way to celebrate the centenary of our society. I do not know that antiquaries are very fond of public functions. There is a great deal of blowing one's own trumpet at the present time, so much so, indeed, that some of us have very little time to blow anything else. But I venture to think that our work as members of this society is good, solid work of an unobtrusive kind, and we do not want to advertise ourselves half as much as to advertise—if I may use so disrespectful a term in this connexion—our ancestors. Therefore, I do not suggest any public function, although, of course, if

³ *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 1st ser. I, xvii.

there is a wish for it, I see no objection to it. But it is not my idea of what would be most peculiarly fitting for such a society to do in connexion with its centenary. We ought, as it seems to me, to have some record of the past history of our society, and I venture to make the suggestion, although necessarily it is a very vague one. You may have a record consisting of merely a few pages in your journal, or you may have a book magnificently got up. I am rather put upon this idea by seeing what the Royal Society in London did last year. It was their two hundredth and fiftieth anniversary, and they, of course, had many celebrations of various kinds; but one thing they did was to write a history of their society, and it was an extremely interesting record. It seems to me that you might in a record of a history of a society like this, put in or leave out almost as much as you like. You might embody in it short biographies of those who have most promoted our purposes and researches; you might mention the greater discoveries which we have made; you might, for instance, record the various epochs at which the different parts of the Roman Wall were assailed; you might mention when you come to our own times, the excavations at Corbridge. A record of this kind would be very useful for reference, because, otherwise, it is impossible to find out when these things were done without searching through an enormous number of volumes which many of us have hardly the time to do. I think the periods at which these various works were undertaken would form an extremely interesting volume, and would be useful to many of us who wish to trace the history of archaeology in Northumberland. I do not make any proposition in regard to this suggestion, but I think it might be well to form a small committee to consider the question, and to see what could be done in the matter."

The report having been seconded by Mr. R. H. Edleston, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson then moved that a small committee of three be appointed to consider the suggestion of the chairman as to the publication of a history of the society to commemorate the centenary, or in any other way, and report thereon to the next meeting of the council, and that such committee consist of Messrs. Welford and Dendy and himself.

This, on being seconded by Mr. R. O. Heslop, was carried *nem. con.*

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL, ETC., FOR 1913.

The chairman declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V, which sets forth 'that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz. :—President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. Twelve Vice-Presidents: Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., etc., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald. Treasurer Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair. Two Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson. Twelve members of Council: William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sydney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight

Duff, D.Litt. (Oxon. and Dunelm.), W. H. Hardcastle, Matthew Mackey, Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, Frank Gerald Simpson, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Temperley, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, who had been nominated as one of the curators, having declined to act,

Mr. C. H. Blair moved, and Mr. R. Blair seconded, that Mr. R. Oliver Heslop and Mr. Parker Brewis be re-elected curators for the current year.

Mr. Clephan said that owing to pressure of other matters he had declined to serve the office of curator, yet he would be very glad to act as a sort of supernumerary curator to assist in placing the society's collections in proper order. He had already arranged the Egyptian objects and the lamps, and was about to begin with the Greek specimens.

The motion was then carried by acclamation.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L.: A very fine photograph taken specially for himself, of the sculptured figures underneath the font cover of St. Nicholas's church, representing the coronation of the Virgin Mary. (See opposite plate.)

Dr. Hodgson, in the accompanying letter, said that the photograph was wonderfully fine for the way in which it has been taken, as it can only be done, at first, in a slanting direction, through one of the side openings.

MISCELLANEA.

RUTHWELL AND BEWCASTLE CROSSES.

Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., has recently published, in the *Transactions* of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (vol. xvii), a critical and elaborate study and comparison of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses, with the view of fixing their age. In the study he reviews the opinions and conclusions of all preceding writers on these two most important and valuable memorials. Their age has been variously assigned to as early as the seventh century, and as late as the twelfth century. Prof. Cook compares them with existing monuments on the Continent, and agrees with Signor Rivoira (*Lomb. Arch.*) in assigning both columns to the middle of the twelfth century, and to the influence of David I of Scotland. No serious student of this particular period can afford to neglect this, the most recent and complete exposition. The article consists of 149 pages, lavishly illustrated with beautiful collotype plates of the two 'obelisks,' from photographs by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson, and others, specially taken for it, besides illustrations of the designs on St. Cuthbert's coffin, to help the reader to come to a conclusion as to their age.

In the *Burlington Magazine* for July 1912, there is an article on *The Bewcastle and Ruthwell Crosses* by Sir Martin Conway.



CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY,
forming central boss of groining of Font.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 2.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Thomas Bell, 23 Windsor terrace, Newcastle.
2. William Gershom Collingwood (editor of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*), Lanehead, Coniston, Lancashire.
3. James Alaric Richardson, Anster, Grainger Park Road, Newcastle.
4. Robert D. Steedman, 44a Blakett street, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, &c., have been received since the anniversary meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From H. M. Board of Works :—*First Report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, for the year ending 31st March, 1912*; fo.
- From M. Marcel Aubert, of Paris, 'secrétaire' :—(i) *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, 3d year, 1912, part 13; and (ii) *Index alphabétique*, 2d year, 1911, part 10.
- From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, ix, 2 and 3 (Feb. & March, 1913).

Exchanges :—

- From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i) *Proceedings*, 2 ser., xxiv; and (ii) *Archæologia*, LXIII, large 4to. cl.
- From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxx, sec. c, nos. 12-15.
- From the Nassau Society :—(i) *Annalen*, XL, (contains a fully illustrated account of the Roman camp at Hofheim); and (ii) *Mitteilungen*, 1912, nos. 1-4.
- From the Society d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Memoires*, v.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, LV.
- From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—*The Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of All Hallows, London Wall*, etc.
- From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. :—Five reprints from report for 1911.

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser. no. 48.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, xviii, iv.

From the Essex Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, xiii, i.

From the Trier Archaeological Society:—*Römisch-germanische Korrespondenzblatt*, v, 1912.

Purchases:—*The Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1912; *The Museums Journal*, xii, no. 8; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, ix, iv; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich-Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, xxvii, 4; and *The Lord Warden of the Marches of England and Scotland*, by Howard Pease.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A.:—A list of the homagers of Durham county in the time of bishop Barnes [1577-1587], extracted from the Close Rolls of the palatinate. The following are the names and the properties for which they rendered homage:—

ROTULUS P. HOMAG' TEMPORE RIC'I BARNES EP'I L'RA E.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Geo. Bowes miles p. Ile etc. | Will: Hilton miles p. Hilton etc. |
| Joh'es Hedworth p. Haverton etc. | Joh'us Blaxton p. Blaxton |
| Chr'us Charter p. Butterby | Rad'us Hardy p. Hollinside |
| Antho Hutton p. Hunwick etc. | Chr'us Conyers p. Horden |
| Antho Wrenn p. Hartburne etc. | Joh'es Morgan p. Mill-houses |
| 2 Tho. Bainbrigg p. Wheatlayhill etc. | Anth. Middleton p. Newton |
| Rad'us Skirfeld p. Kibblesworth etc. | Will. Parkinson p. Haghhouse |
| Will: Richmond p. Redworth | 6 Joh'es fforcer p. Harberhouse |
| Parcivall Teales p. Heighington | Rad'us Hedworth p. Bursblades |
| Henr. Gower p. Heighington | Joh'es Eden p. Windliston |
| Rob'tus Hull p. Crooke | Will. Hall p. Greencroft |
| Will. Dixon p. Heighington | Math. Ogle p. Axshales etc. |
| 3 Geo. Gouge p. Luttrington | Will. Blaxton p. Gibside |
| Anthon's Wilson p. Brafferton | Joh'es Wadley p. |
| Will Stappleton p. Heighington | Bryan Downes p. Evenwood |
| Jo. Dixon p. Heighington | Henr. Wycliff p. Newtongarthe |
| 4 Henr. Anderson p. Pestpoole etc. | 7 Rob. Bowes p. Parva Chilton |
| Rob. Lamton p. Lambton | Petr. Maddison p. Unthanke |
| Ric'dus Bellasypse p. Ludworth etc. | Anth. Vasey p. Newlands |
| Will Claxton p. Winyard etc. | Will. Philip p. Westgate |
| Will'mus Selby p. Stotfold | Arthur. Nevill p. Coveshouses |
| Jerrard Salvin p. Croxdale | Thos. Blackett p. Woodcroft |
| Geo. Lawson p. Eppleden | Henr. Heighington p. ffishburne |
| Rob. Anderson p. 3 pte de Winlaton | Jerrard Meabourne p. Witton |
| Geo. Ward de Hurworth | John Hindmers p. Aislaby |
| Ro. Eden de West Auckland | Rob. Emerson p. Stanhope |
| Chr'us Maire p. | Lancelot Ayre p. Wolsingham |
| Cuth. Story p. Darlington | Edm'd' Searle p. Brafferton |
| Ric'dus Hodgson p. 3 pte de Winlaton | Will. Helcot p. Darlington |
| Chr'us Atthie p. Bradwood | Will. ffolansby p. Hamsterley |
| Joh'es Hall p. Consett | Parcival Bainbrigg p. Stockton |
| Nic'us Crosier p. Newbiggin | Mathew White p. Readhugh |
| 5 Rob. March p. Redworth | Nic'us Hedley p. Lintsgreen |
| Lionell Heron & vx. p. East Thickle | Georgius Galleby p. Lints |
| Petrus Alwent p. Murton Tinmouth | Ric'dus Heighington p. Middleham |
| Henr. Parkinson p. Grinstones | Rob'tus Chapman p. Rivehope |

- Joh'es Swalwell p. Shaldforth
 Jo. Guy p. East Herrington
 Cuth. Carnaby p. Crawcrooks
 Joh'es Surtees p. Murton
 Chr. ffenny p. Plausworth
 Will: Stephenson p. Byerside
 Will: Harrison p. Byermoor
 Joh'es Buck p. Sadbury
 Joh'es Cusson p. Newbiggin
 Will. Shaw p. Cornforth etc.
- 8 Will. Puncheon p. West Herrington
 Geo. Blaxton p. Seaton
 Joh'es Grexon p. Murton
 Anthon. Dunn p. Murton
 Thomas Young p. Murton
 Will. Unthank p. Murton
 Anthon. Shaldforth p. Murton
 Joh'es Shacklock p. Murton
 Joh'es Walton p. Plausworth
 Tho. Harrison p. Sadbury
 Will. Allan p. Sadbury
- 9 Edmund fewler p. Stockton
 Ric'dus Garmonsway p. Sadbury
 Joh'es Newton p. Bradley
- 10 Will'us Pudsay p. Parva Haughton
- 11 Rob'tus Harbottle p.
 Roger Hart p. Stockton
- 12 Rob'tus Todd p. Horsley burne
 Nic'us Tempest p. Stanley Parke
- 13 Rob. Hagthorp p. Nettlesworth
- 14 Henr. Midforth & vx. p. Hulam
- 15 Joh'es Conyers p. Bishopton
 Rad'us Carr p. Medomsley
 Nic'us ffulthorp p. Tunstall
 Will. Whitfield p. Newton
 Hugh Diccon p. Haughton
 Georgius Ladley p. Plausworth
 Ric'dus Blackett p. Shipley
- 16 Joh'es Hopper p. Tottipotts
 Ric'us Addie p. Sadbury
 Joh'es ffarrow p. Mainsforth
 Chr'us Trotter p. Helmeden
 George Harrison p. Helmeden
 Georgius Wright p. Helmeden
 Rob. Blenkinshopp p. Consett

- Joh'es Hind p. Blackburne
 Will. Hind p. Blackburne
- 17 Rob. Aske p. Hardwick etc.
 Marmaducus Thirkeld p. Pencher
 Rob. Branson p. Darlington
 Will. Trotter p. Helmeden
- 18 Thomas Unthank p. Murton
 Will. Wrangham p. Blackburn
 Joh'es Dalton p. Whickham
 Abraham Todd p. Eplington
- 19 Georgius Ratcliffe p. Hawthorne
 Thomas Mylott p. Whithill
- 20 Joh'es Appleby p. South Bedburne
 Thomas Bulman p. Hurworth
 Tho. Menvell p. Schoole Aickliff
 Nic'us Crosier p. Newbiggin
 Will. Seamer p. Redworth
- 21 Rogerus Simpson p. Redworth
 Joh'es Taylor p. Redworth
 Jo. Blenkinshopp p. Birtley
- 22 Rob. Widdrington p. fishburne
 Rowland Johnson p. M'ddleton George
 Thomas Kaye p. Heworth

IN DORSO EJUSD'M ROT'LI.

Irrotulamenta.

- Scriptio Feoffaments p. Jo. Mason p. ten' 1
 in Blackwell
- Aliud Scripto Feoffamento ad idem 2
 Conces' terr' p. Cop'cur'
- Robto Dodd p. terr' in Ryton attincto 3
 Joh'is Swinburne
- Robto Daniel p. terr' in North Bedburne 4
- Cuthbto Carnaby p. terr' in Greensides 5
 in Ryton attincto Joh'is Swinburne
- Sursum Redditus terr' tento p. Cop' cur'
 Jo. Billopp de terr' in Heighington 6
 Lanceloto Billopp
- John Blackwell de terr' in Cockerton
 John Blackwell Junr.
 p: Dnm Epis'um de terr' vocato
 Aidenclose in Whickham 8
 p. Utlag' Georgij Hall

Mr. Wooler, in the accompanying letter, described the ceremony of giving homage to the bishop.

By Mr. T. Coke Squance, M.D., etc. :—A hexagonal pouncet-box, used as a thimble-case, which belonged to Mary, queen of Scots.

Dr. Squance said that, whatever in our judgment, in the sober light of history, we may think of Mary, queen of Scots, our sympathy must be with that beautiful and unfortunate woman, whose crimes and mistakes were largely the outcome of the pernicious environment of

the luxurious and licentious court of France, in which the most impressionable years of her life were passed. She was noted for her beautiful and slender hands, and her first attempt to escape from Loch Leven castle, in the disguise of a laundress, was frustrated by the boatmen observing them. Mary Digby, daughter of Sir Kenelm Digby, was appointed lady-in-waiting to Mary, queen of Scots, when she was detained in Bolton castle, under the guardianship of lord Scrope, and it was to her that the queen gave this thimble case (which is shown in her portrait in Holyrood, suspended from her *châtelaine*). A daughter of admiral Digby, at the age of sixteen, married the earl of Ellenborough, who was governor-general of India from 1842 to 1844, when he was recalled. In 1854 the erstwhile countess of Ellenborough (as Mrs. Digby) was travelling in the east, and went to Palmyra ('Tadmor in the Wilderness') taking as an escort some members of the El Musrah tribe. In the course of the journey across the desert, a raid was made on the caravan by the Waled Ali tribe, most of the escort being killed and the countess taken prisoner. Mishuel, the young sheikh of the El Musrahs, on learning this, said that his tribe had never failed to protect travellers who had employed them for this purpose, mustered his men, pursued and attacked the Waled Alis, and rescued her. Out of gratitude, the whilom countess (who was a very lovely, high-spirited, and romantic woman) married Mishuel, and for nearly twenty years lived the nomadic life of the Bedouins. She accompanied her husband when raids were made on neighbouring tribes, and when nearly sixty years old, could, without assistance, mount her horse unsaddled and gallop to the sheikh's camp. During the later years of her life she resided at Homs (ancient Emessa), and at Hamah, two cities on the river Orontes, on the western border of the Syrian desert, and finally at Damascus, where she died in 1880, aged seventy-five (every tooth being perfect). When at the latter place she used, once a week, to visit my sister-in-law's parents; her husband always coming for her in the evening, with an escort of Arabs clothed in white garments and armed with spears, and after her death the sheikh gave my sister-in-law the case shown, together with some very handsome oriental jewellery. The countess said, during her last illness, that she had always received from sheikh Mishuel more kindness, consideration, and courtesy than ever she did from her first husband. The late Mr. Wertheimer pronounced the case to have originally been a pouncet-box of beautiful early sixteenth century French work. It is made of laten, with a large proportion of gold, and panels of mother-of-pearl finely engraved, and measures one inch in length by three-quarters in broadest part, and five-eighths in narrowest.

By Mr. Oswin J. Charlton :—

(1) A large axe of yellowish flint, which he said he had reason to believe was a forgery.

(The axe has since been pronounced by the British Museum and other authorities to be undoubtedly genuine, and a remarkably fine specimen. Its extreme length is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and greatest thickness $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Weight 2 lbs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It is of the neolithic period, and its provenance is probably Denmark. The doubt as to its genuineness arose through it having been supposed to be British). Mr. Charlton said he thought the educational value of the society would be much enhanced, and added interest would be given to the meetings, if members would, from time to time, exhibit

any forgeries they might have side by side with genuine specimens, pointing out the differences and the ways in which the spurious articles might be detected.

- (2) A gold dumb repeater watch, made by Thomas Grignion, who worked in London for many years up to his death in 1784. He was watchmaker to the court, and there is engraved on the case of this watch a royal crown with, below it, the date 1749. There is no hall-mark or date letter. The peculiarity of a dumb repeater is that there is no gong or bell, but the hammer, which is actuated by depressing the pendant, strikes on the case. The watch is still in excellent going order.

Mr. Charlton said that both the axe and the watch had belonged to the late Mr. George Dunn of Woolley hall, Maidenhead. Mr. Dunn's family was long connected with Newcastle, and he himself lived as a boy at Bath house, which formerly stood in Bath lane. Mr. Dunn had a large and splendid collection of manuscripts, early printed books, medieval bindings, watches, clocks and old silver (especially Newcastle silver), almost all of which had been dispersed by auction within the past year. His knowledge of early printing and old bindings was unrivalled, and frequent appeals were made to him for information by the British Museum and other great libraries; in fact, he was at the time of his death probably the best authority in England on these subjects. He was an ardent astronomer, and with the aid of the magnificent telescope that he possessed he took, some years ago, what were at the time the largest and finest photographs ever made of celestial objects.

Though not a member of the society, he occasionally sent pieces from his collection for exhibition at its meetings, notably the fine Charles II tankard by William Ramsay (*Proceedings*, 3rd series, III, p. 160), and the surgeon's bleeding-bowl by Francis Batty (*ib.* iv, p. 7), both Newcastle makers; he made a special study of Newcastle marks, but unfortunately his knowledge appears to have died with him, except in so far as the results of his researches are embodied in the pages of Mr. Jackson's great work on English silver.

Mr. Dunn was of a most retiring disposition and always avoided publicity; hence he did not care to have his name mentioned during his lifetime as owner of the objects he exhibited, so they were shown anonymously. He died somewhat suddenly on 5th March, 1912, at the early age of forty-seven.

By the Rev. Bernard East, vicar of St. Ann's church, Newcastle (per Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, a vice-president):—An old oil painting representing St. Ann's church about 1780.

Mr. East, in a letter to Mr. Heslop, said:—I have an old oil painting depicting the church of St. Ann and the district surrounding it, when the condition of things was very different from the present. I have no information as to the age of the picture, but it has been suggested that it was painted about 1780. I fancy that the line of red colour, with the alternate dark and light work immediately below, running across the picture, is intended to represent Crawhall's ropery. The house at the right (east) end is the Crawhall's house, which is still standing. In the extreme right there is a windmill, most likely on Miller's hill. The ships and boat and keel in the river are fairly well done. The 'north shore' houses cannot be identified, as they have been pulled down long ago. The picture has not much artistic merit, but I think it has an antiquarian value. If any of your members can

give any information about the scenery, or the picture itself, I would be gratified. I have presented it to the churchwardens of St. Ann's, and it will be hung in the vestry.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

The council reported that they had appointed principal Hadow and professor Wight Duff as delegates to the above congress, to be held in London from 3rd to 8th or 9th April next, professor Gollancz, the secretary to the congress, having asked the society to appoint one or more delegates.

THE MARCH MEETING.

It was decided to adopt the suggestion of the council not to hold a meeting in March in consequence of the ordinary meeting day, the 26th March next, falling this year in Easter week.

THE CENTENARY OF THE SOCIETY.

The chairman announced that the council had received the report of its committee appointed to consider the best means to carry out the suggestion of the president at the January meeting (p. 00) for the publication of a centenary volume, which they had confirmed and recommended to the society for adoption. The suggestions of the committee were :—(1) that the current volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* should be kept small, and that another volume, containing historical and biographical articles commemorating the centenary, should be issued about the end of the year ; (2) that the volume should contain chapters on (a) the foundation and history of the society ; (b) the library, collections, portraits, etc. ; (c) chronological lists of patrons, presidents, secretaries, and treasurers ; (d and e) chronological and alphabetical lists of members from its foundation ; and (f) short biographies (with bibliographies) of all deceased members who have contributed to the transactions ; and (3) that the same committee be reappointed, with the addition of the secretaries, to whom further details be left.

THE EARLY USE OF ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, read a memorandum upon the early use of electricity as a curative agent, communicated to the duke of Northumberland, president, by professor Sylvanus Thompson. Mr. Hodgson said :

'A casual entry in the 'Diary of Thomas Gyll, of Durham,' in the volume of *North Country Diaries*, published by the Surtees Society,* having attracted the notice of the duke of Northumberland, as an early instance of the use of electricity as a remedy, was by him submitted to professor Sylvanus Thompson, a great authority on the history of electrical discovery.

The entry in the diary is as follows :—

'1752. Sept. 2. My cousin Hunter was electrified on his lips and cheeks by Mr. Dixon, a surgeon of Barnard Castle, and by that means, and a little instruction, he was able to speak some words, which he had not been able to do ever since he was deprived of the use of his tongue by a fit of palsy on the 19th of May, 1751. The words he was able to speak were, law, saw, so, no, yes, as, was, me. I hope by the means of electricity he will be restored to the use of his speech.'

* 118 Surt. Soc. publ.

The patient was Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Medomsley, who survived until the 24th June, 1756, but nothing else is known of the surgeon's treatment.

Professor Thompson has sent to the duke the following memorandum, with permission to deal with it as he thinks proper :—

' The earliest specific publication of any work on this subject appears to be a tract published in 1744, at Halle, by Dr. C. G. Kratzenstein, entitled *Abhandlung von dem Nutzen der Electricität in der Arzneywissenschaft*. A second edition came out in 1745. Kratzenstein was working with a glass-globe frictional electric machine, and set persons to stand on an insulating stool while he electrified them, and took sparks from them. He observed that when a person is thus electrified the heart-beat is quickened. He found a person whose pulse beat 80 per minute, to have a pulse which rose to 88, and further to 96 during electrification. Arguing from the medical doctrine of the time that most diseases arose from faults of the circulation, he conceived that the result of electrification would be to drive sulphurous and salty matters more quickly out of the blood. He found electrification to produce fatigue, as if after hard work, and that it induced sleep.

' The immediate affection of all parts of the body by electrification would prove a stimulus to any and every part affected, and might therefore be recommended for local congestions, headaches, and lung troubles. He recommended it also for local sprains, fevers, miasma. He placed the patient on an insulated couch in order to electrify him. He mentions a certain professor Kruger as having been first to recommend electrical treatment. So far as appears, in these early cases spark or brush discharges were taken from the patient when electrified by the machine. In 1745 the discovery of the Leyden jar was first made known, and the shocks which it gave, being much more severe than those occasioned by taking a spark from the prime conductor of an electric machine, in 1746 Wilson pointed out that by its means any part of the body might receive a shock.

In the years which followed many persons investigated the possibilities of medical treatment. In 1747 Jallabert, of Geneva, produced a temporary cure of paralysis in a locksmith whose right arm had been paralysed for fifteen years. In this case sparks were taken from the arm and shocks were sent through it. The *Philosophical Transactions* from 1748 onwards contain many accounts of similar attempts. Dr. Bohaditch found hemiplegia to be a suitable subject for electrical treatment.

' In 1758 Dr. Hart, of Shrewsbury, cured a persistent muscular contraction. In 1757 Dr. Patrick Brydone cured a hemiplegia; and in 1763 sir William Watson found a bad case of tetanus to be amenable to electric treatment. In 1758 Franklin narrated that some years back many paralytics had been brought to him. His method was to place the patient in a chair or on an electrical stool, and draw a number of strong sparks from all parts of the affected limb or side. He then charged two large Leyden jars and sent the discharge from them through the affected limb or limbs, repeating the shocks usually three times a day. Accounts of these and many other cases are to be found in Joseph Priestley's *History of Electricity*, published in 1767. Carpué's *Introduction of Electricity*, published in 1803, gives in one of the plates a picture of a patient under treatment. In 1760 the Rev. John Wesley published a pamphlet called *The Desideratum; or Electricity made plain and useful, by a lover of mankind and of common sense*,

which ran through many editions. It abounds in curious instances of alleged cures wrought by subjecting persons suffering from maladies of all sorts to electrical discharges.

Dr. Squance said it was very interesting to hear that, in early times, the exhaustion following prolonged exposure to electrical currents was considered to be due to wasting of the cellular structures, and it is to this increased metabolism that the beneficial effects of currents of high potential are due, and which if given to excess, produce the same feelings of exhaustion to which allusion has been made in the paper just read.

Thanks were voted by acclamation.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PROTECTION ACTS.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., a vice-president, read the following note:—

'The object of the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts of 1882 and 1890 is to preserve from neglect or destruction any ancient monument now standing. For this purpose the Commissioners of Works who are charged with the execution of the act may receive absolutely any monument, or where the owner is not disposed to part with the freehold they are empowered to become the guardians of any such monument and to bear the cost of its preservation and maintenance. The acts thus enable an owner, without diminishing his property or estate, to place the monument under the protection of the State and so preserve it from destruction. The term 'Ancient Monument' is intended to include dolmens, ancient forts or structures, or erections of historic and architectural interest. Already over one hundred monuments have been placed under the care of the commissioners, they include Tynemouth priory in the possession of the War Office, Richmond castle the property of the duke of Richmond, portions of Carlisle and York castles, the old bridge at Stirling, the stone circle on Castle Rigg, Cumberland. The keep in which we are now meeting could be transferred to the commissioners, who would thenceforward preserve and maintain it and bear the cost of a custodian.

It is doubtful whether the value of the act is generally known and appreciated. Apart from the means of protection afforded, the monuments are intelligently treated as examples of restoration, they are made accessible to the public, and it is intended that they shall be of educational as well as of archaeological value.

At the present moment an Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill, 1912, is being promoted. Its aim is to further facilitate acquisition by purchase, to take action when a monument is in imminent danger, to receive voluntary contributions, and to constitute an advisory board.'

Mr. Knowles said that as the act seeks to further one of the objects for which the society was founded, he concluded by moving 'That the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries desire to express a hope that legislation on the lines of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Ancient Monuments Protection Bills, introduced in the House of Lords last year, may be proceeded with without delay, in order that more effectual methods of protecting the historical monuments of Great Britain may be put into practice as soon as possible, and that the secretaries forward to the First Commissioner, the Right Hon. the earl Beauchamp, a copy of this resolution.'

This, on being seconded by Mr. Brewis, was carried *nem. con.*

SOME NOTES ON THE REPRINTS OF GRAY'S 'CHOROGRAPHIA.'

Mr. G. R. B. Spain read the following notes :—

" William Gray's famous *Chorographia*, the first history of Newcastle, was printed by Samuel Bulkley in 1649. The reprints of this history are so numerous and interesting that I have ventured to tabulate them and lay my results before the society.

1. THE HARLEIAN REPRINTS of 1745, 1754, 1809 and 1810. In 1744 a vast number of tracts and pamphlets in the earl of Oxford's library was reprinted under the title of *The Harleian Miscellany*. As the *Chorographia* was amongst these tracts it appears accordingly in the various editions.

First edition. quarto, 8 vols. 1744-1746. The title page reads—

The Harleian Miscellany: or a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, as well in Manuscript as in Print found in the late earl of Oxford's library. Interspersed with historical, political, and critical notes. With a table of the Contents and an Alphabetical Index. London: Printed for T[homas] Osborne, in Gray's Inn.' (Number in British Museum Catalogue 185. a. 5-12.)

The *Chorographia* is in vol. III, 1745, pp. 256-273.

'This edition is scarce, and the introduction, though not signed, is by Samuel Johnson' (letter dated 24 Dec., 1912, from Mr. A. W. K. Miller, keeper of the Printed Books. British Museum).

Second edition. quarto, eight volumes, 1753, 44-56. Vol. I of this edition is a duplicate of the 1744 edition, except for the different title page and the list of subscribers in the 1744 edition 'London, Printed for T[homas] Osborne in Gray's-Inn.' (Number in the British Museum Catalogue—G. 5629-36.)

The *Chorographia* is in vol. III, pp. 256-273.

Third edition. ('Another edition') quarto, 10 volumes, 1808-13. The title page reads—'The Harleian Miscellany &c. Interspersed with historical political & critical annotations by W. Oldys and some additional notes by T. Park. London. Printed by C. Whittingham, printer, Goswell St—for John White and John Murray, Fleet St. & John Harding, St James' St.' (Number in the British Museum Catalogue. 2082. d.) The *Chorographia* is in vol. III, 1809, pp. 267.

Fourth edition. ('Another edition.') octavo and quarto, 12 volumes, 1808-11. Edited by J. Malham. According to Lowndes this is a reprint of the first edition in 'Chronological order.' 'London, Printed by T. Plumer, Seething Lane, for Robt. Dutton, Gracechurch Street, London.' (Number in the British Museum Catalogue—1326. g. 1-12.) The *Chorographia* is in vol. IX, 1810, pp. 446-469.

2. THE NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES REPRINT. 1813. Small folio. A reprint of the *Chorographia* was issued by our society in 1813. At the fourth monthly meeting of the society the members present suggested to the council the reprinting of the *Chorographia*, and on the 9th June, 1813, a meeting of the council resolved 'that Gray's *Chorographia* be printed in small folio, and that a woodcut of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne should be engraved and inserted in the title page of that and every other work the society may publish. This woodcut was duly made for the society by Thomas Bewick, the well-known engraver, and the block continued to be used on the first page of the society's publication until 1857, when the *Archaeologia Aeliana* was altered to octavo and fresh rules were drawn up as to printing. On the 16th October, 1813, the council ordered that the 166 copies of the *Chorographia* printed by the society should be disposed

in the following manner, a copy to Cuthbert Ellison, esq., to the Corporation of Newcastle, to the Society of Antiquaries of London, to the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, to the Society of Antiquaries, Perth, to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 100 to be reserved for the first hundred ordinary members of the society, and 60 to be reserved for sale.

The title page bears the following imprint: 'Newcastle. | Printed for the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | B. S. Hodgson. Union Street. | 1813.'

Copies in the original boards have a label on the outside reading:— 'Grey's (sic) | Chorographia | or a | survey | of | Newcastle-upon-Tyne | in 1649.'

The reprint was from the *Chorographia* lent by Cuthbert Ellison, of Hebburn hall; the copy used was unique in the fact that it contained William Gray's signature and copious notes for a second edition. The volume is now in the library of Cuthbert Ellison's grandson, the second lord Northbourne, of Betteshanger, Kent.

The reprint has been done on both hand-made Whatman's 1812 paper, and hand-made J. A. 1810 wire-wove paper. The former appears to be very scarce.

3. JOHN MARSHALL'S REPRINT. Prior to 1818. Small quarto. The only copy I have seen is in my possession, and has been cut down from small quarto to octavo. It has on the last page 1¼ inches below the word 'Finis,' Reprinted by J. Marshall. Newcastle. John Marshall seems to have been a printer in the Old Flesh market. He printed *The Northern Reformers Monthly Magazine* in 1823-24; 'An Essay on the cultivation of taste as a proper object of attention in the education of Youth,' by the Revd. Wm. Enfield, for the Newcastle Typographical Society; and a large number of song and chap books.

The imprint on the latter series reads 'Newcastle upon Tyne | Printed by J. Marshall. in the Old Flesh Market | Where may also be had a large and curious assortment | of Songs, Ballads, Tales, Histories, &c. John Marshall, the printer, is referred to in Mackenzie's *Newcastle*, pp. 83 and 498. He owned a circulating library of some 8000 volumes. He appears in Parson and White's *Directory* for 1827, but in the next *Directory* (1833) his name is missing. The Old Flesh market was situated on the east side of the present town hall buildings.

4. THE NEWCASTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S REPRINT. 1818. Small octavo and Royal octavo. The Typographical Society's reprint has the following title page:—'Chorographia | or a | survey | of | Newcastle on Tyne.' A woodcut embodying the usual coat of arms of the Garrett family, *Argent, a lion passant between two flaunches sable*, with an unusual crest, *a dexter hand holding an open book*, a motto 'Rather Break than Bend,' and a distant view of the Tyne and Newcastle. The imprint is:—'Newcastle. | Printed for Emerson Charnley. | MDCCLXXXVIII.'

The woodcut used on this title page has a curious history. It appears to have been originally engraved by Bewick for a ball ticket, and it was altered by Isaac Nicholson to its present state for William Garrett. William Garrett edited the reprint; he was associated with Emerson Charnley in his business. Some account of the Typographical Society will be found in Richardson's *Table Book, Historical Division*. vol. III, pp. 206, 207, and in Mackenzie's *Newcastle*, p. 498. In every copy of this reprint I have examined the same curious and interesting erasure occurs on the last page, 1¼ inches below the word 'Finis.' There is little doubt that the erased words were 'Reprinted

by J. Marshall, Newcastle.' and there is therefore little doubt that Emerson Charnley, the publisher of a large number of the Typographical Society's tracts, must have employed John Marshall to print the number of copies required for the society; Charnley cannot have noticed Marshall's advertisement at the end of the reprint, and just before handing over the edition to the Typographical Society I suppose the offending words were discovered; they were carefully erased from every copy. 200 small octavo and 20 royal octavo were issued on hand-made, wire wove paper. A unique copy from Thos. Bell's library, on chap book paper, is in the library of Mr. Matthew Mackey. Emerson Charnley was a well-known printer and publisher in the Bigg-market, near the corner of pudding-chare. He was the youngest son of William Charnley, the famous Newcastle bookseller. The following advertisement of this Reprint from the *Newcastle Courant*, of Saturday, 9th May, 1818, is interesting:—'*This Day is published in Octavo, Price 5s. | By Emerson Charnley, Newcastle, | (Only 220 Copies printed,) | CHOROGRAPHIA; OR, A SURVEY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. The Estate of this Country under the Romans. The Building of the famous Wall of the Picts, by the Romans. The ancient Town of Pandon. A brief Description of the Town, Walls, Wards, Churches, Religious Houses, Streets, Markets, Fairs, River, and Commodities; with the Suburbs. | The ancient and present Government of the Town. As also, a Relation of the County of Northumberland, which was the Bulwark for England against the Inroads of the Scots. Their many Castles and Towers. Their ancient Families and Names. Of the Tenure in Coinage.* Of Cheviot Hills. Of Tynedale and Reedsdale; with the Inhabitants. By WILLIAM GREY.* Newcastle. printed by S. B. 1649.—Reprinted Newc. 1818.*

This is a reprint of the most early printed Account of the ancient Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the original Copies of which are of rare Occurrence, and bring, when offered for Sale from three to three Guineas and a Half.'

5. THE T. M. RICHARDSON REPRINT. 1881. Imperial quarto. 'Published by T. Gray & Co., Edinburgh & J. Garland, 20 Grey St, Newcastle on Tyne.' Re-issue of T. M. Richardson's famous plates under the title of *Antiquities of the Border Counties*. At the end of this volume is a reprint of the *Chorographia*. There is a misstatement of facts bound up in this issue, as on the index page is the announcement:—'Gray's *Chorographia*, Reprinted from the Original Work. Published 1649. in the Possession of the Antiquarian Society Newcastle upon Tyne.' Whereas the reprint at the end has on its title page 'Newcastle' printed, the copy belonging to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has 'London printed.'

6. THE JOSEPH CRAWHALL REPRINT. 1884. Foolscap quarto. Large paper (demy quarto) 'Printed by Andrew Reid, Akenside Hill, Newcastle.' 120 copies of each size were issued, and some copies of both sizes were hand coloured by Joseph Crawhall. This reprint has, in addition, a dedication to Charles Mitchell, of Jesmond towers, Newcastle:—'To | Charles Mitchell, | of | Jesmond Towers, Newcastle upon Tyne, | This Book | is dedicated, in friendly remembrance of an | earnest endeavour to promote | The Cause of Art in Newcastle, | by | his friends and colleagues | Joseph Crawhall & Andrew Reid.'

A foreword of great interest by W. H. D. Longstaffe, a reproduction of Speed's map and a large number of quaint woodcuts of the chap-

* Printed sic in advertisement.

book type by Joseph Crawhall. The foolscap quarto sold for one guinea, the large paper two guineas. The initials J. C. M., in a monogram, at the end, I believe stand for Joseph Crawhall, Morpeth.

7. THE NICHOLSON REPRINT. 1892. Quarto, with Speed's map and appendix. 'With notes from Gray's own Copy. Acte for Annexing Gateside to Newcastle, sundry notes, &c. &c.' It has at the end, on the last page, 'Twenty Copies privately printed at Barrington Street, South Shields, by George Nicholson. 1892.'

The notes were copied from Gray's own copy by this society's editor, who superintended the printing of the volume.

My thanks are due to Mr. Matthew Mackey, Mr. Richard Welford, Messrs. Andrew Reid & Co., Ltd., The Newcastle Public Library, and Mr. A. W. K. Miller, the Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum, for assistance in compiling these notes.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Spain for his interesting notes.

THE GOLDSMITHS OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read the introduction to a list of goldsmiths of Newcastle, between 15— and 1800, obtained from various sources. Thanks were voted to him by acclamation. The paper will probably be printed *in extenso* in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

THE NORTHERN STAGE.

Mr. Edwin Dodds read portions of an interesting paper on the northern stage, by his daughter, Miss M. Hope Dodds, beginning with the sixteenth century mystery plays of the various Newcastle gilds. Miss Dodds was cordially thanked for her paper, which will probably be printed in a future volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

LOCAL ADDRESSES TO JAMES II ON THE ALLEGED BIRTH OF A PRINCE.
(From the collection of Richard Welford, M.A., V.P.)

DURHAM CITY.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of your Majesties Loyal City of Durham, July 2, 1688.

Most Gracious Sovereign. We your Majesties most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects of this Corporation, having in the first place, most humbly offered up our publick Praises and Thanksgivings to Almighty God for the happy Birth of the young Prince; the greatest Blessing that could possibly descend upon these your Kingdoms; do now hold ourselves obliged also to present our most humble Congratulations to your Sacred Majesty and your Royal Consort, the Queen, upon this joyful occasion; and shall always pray that your Majesties may be blessed with more Children and more Sons, that there never may be wanting one of your Royal Stock and Race to wear the Imperial Crown, and to sway the Scepter of these your Dominions.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 3.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of April, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

DEATHS OF MEMBERS.

The chairman referred sympathetically to the deaths, since the previous meeting, of Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., a vice-president, Mr. Matthew Mackey, and Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh (of Alnwick), and moved that letters of condolence be sent to Mrs. Hodgkin and family, and to Mrs. Mackey.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. F. Marshall Dryden, 8 Lovaine place, Newcastle.
2. Durham Walker Fitzgerald, Riding Mill.

The following NEW BOOKS, &c., have been received since the February meeting:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

- From Mr. T. M. Allison, M.D.:—*Catalogo de la Real Armeria di Madrid*; demy 4to, numerous illustrations.
- From prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw:—*Southampton Court Leet Record*, with Supplement containing Indexes, Glossary, &c. Edited by F. J. C. Hearnshaw and D. M. Hearnshaw.
- From Mr. J. D. Robinson, of Gateshead:—(1) *The Law of Pews in Churches and Chapels*, by G. H. H. Oliphant; (2) *The Law of Pews and Sittings in Churches*, by W. B. Badnall; (3) *A Treatise on the Administration of Trust Funds*, by J. Darling; (4) *The New Inclosure Act*, 8 and 9 Vict., c. cxviii, by H. W. Woolrych; (5) *The Law of Parochial Settlement*; (6) *The Law relative to Apprentices and Journeymen and to Exercising Trades*, by J. Chiltz; (7) *A Treatise of the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen*, by Lord Tenderden; and (8) *A Treatise on the law and practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions*, by J. P. Norman.
- From Sir Arthur Middleton, bt.:—*First Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records*, 1, i-iii.
- From Mr. L. Johnston:—(1) *Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland*, vi, 1; (2) *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, 1, vii; and (3) *Year Book of the Viking Society*, iv.

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A.:—*The Church of St. Cybi, Llangibby, Monmouthshire*, 1908, by R. Addams-Williams, B.A. (Cantab.). post 8vo, paper covers.

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary* for April and May, 1913 (N.S. ix, 4 and 5). The number for May (p. 167) contains an article by W. G. Collingwood, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.A., 'On a group of Northumbrian Crosses,' which has a bearing on the date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses. Mr. Collingwood, in a paper read at a meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society on 10th April (*ibid.* p. 192) 'Recent opinion on the Bewcastle cross,' points out difficulties in the way of accepting prof. Cook's theory of the late date of this cross. A writer in the same paper (p. 162) asserts that the Spalding Gentlemen's Society is a century older than our society, as it was founded in 1711, but as the editor of the *Antiquary* remarks, the Lincolnshire society 'seems to have been organized more on the lines of a modern club than as a specifically archaeological society.'

Exchanges :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—*Proceedings*, 1911-12.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—(1) *Magazine*, no. cxviii, vol. xxxvii; and (2) *Abstracts of Inq. post mort. relating to Wiltshire, from the reign of Edward III*; part 4.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—(1) *Proceedings*, nos. lxii and lxiii; and (2) *A Calendar of the Feet of Fines relating to the County of Huntingdon, 1194-1603*.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, II, iii.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Trans.*, xxxv.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto:—*Transactions*, ix, iii.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*Archaeological Journal*, lxix, no. 276.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Proceedings*, lviii.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, xxx, sec. c, nos. 16-21.

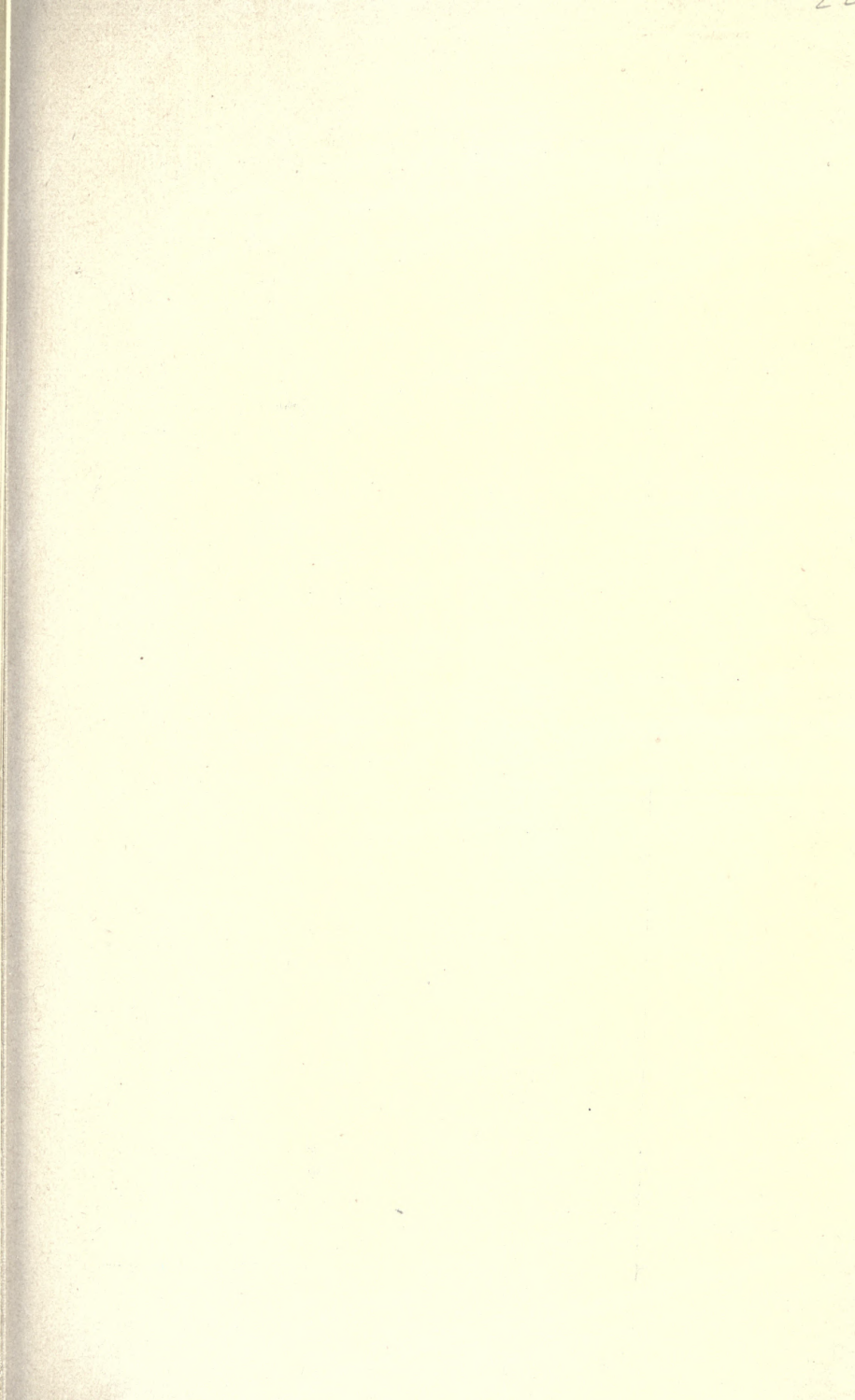
From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser. xiii, ii.

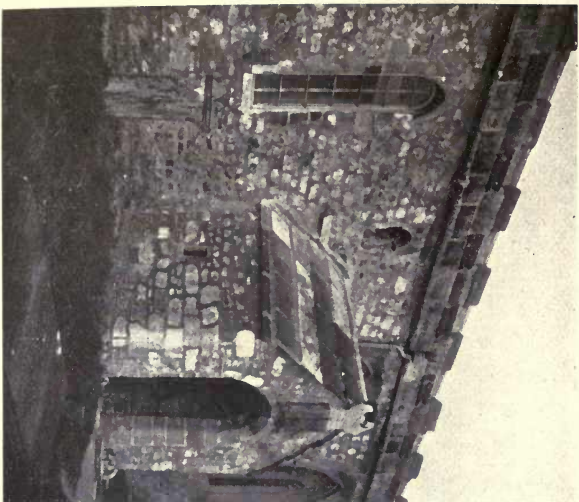
Purchases:—*Mitteilungen*, xxviii, i, and *Jahrbuch*, xxviii, i, of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute; *The Museums Journal*, xii, 9 and 10; *Notes and Queries*; *The Pedigree Register*, II, 14, and index; and *The Scottish Historical Review*, for April, 1913, no. 39 (vol. x, iii).

The secretary (Mr. R. Blair) read a letter from Earl Beauchamp acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the society (p. 16) in favour of the Ancient Monuments Protection Bill about to be introduced into the House of Lords.

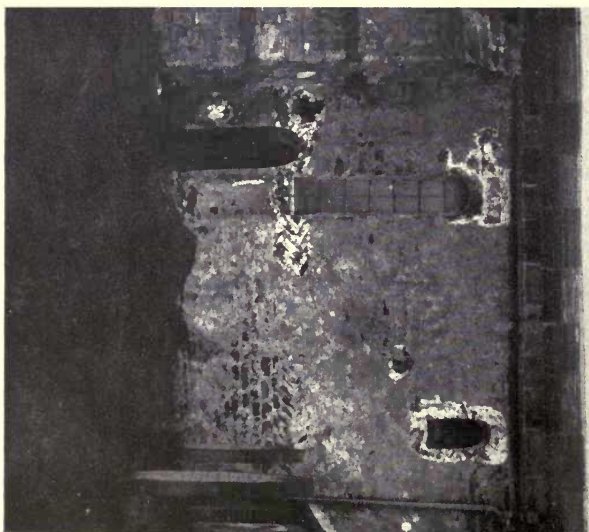
The recommendation of the council to hold the following outdoor meetings during the season was agreed to:—

1. Hartburn and district.
2. Roman Wall district.
3. Newminster, &c., and
4. Seaham church, &c. (half-day).





South side of Nave (newly discovered window above porch).



North side of Nave (newly discovered window on right).

SEAHAM CHURCH, co. DURHAM.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald, secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Mr. Thomas Barker, of Jarrow (per Mr. Gill) :—A penny token of 1812, 'Birmingham and South Wales,' found in his garden, and another smaller token.

From Mr. Jasper Gibson, of Hexham :—A large number of old deeds and documents relating to the north of England.

The chairman stated that he was at present going through Mr. Gibson's documents, and he thought that their special thanks were due to him for sending them to the society for literary purposes instead of adopting the practice too often followed of destroying documents like those in question. On the chairman's motion special thanks were voted to Mr. Gibson by acclamation.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. George Renwick :—Some medieval flooring tiles and other objects recently discovered during excavations on the site of Newminster abbey, recently purchased by him.

Mr. Renwick described the excavations he is carrying out on his property at the ruined abbey of Newminster, producing photographs in illustration. One of the buildings he has recently unearthed has evidently undergone vicissitudes, for the piers of an arcade are half imbedded in a later external wall, which has a huge buttress (projecting 5 feet and 4 feet wide), into the back of which a fireplace has been hollowed out at a still later period. He also exhibited a drawing of a small arcade, restored conjecturally from the fragments discovered, which include the bases (*in situ*) of ten pairs of coupled shafts like those of the narthex at Fountains abbey. From amongst the smaller objects found he showed specimens of flooring tiles (some encaustic) in great variety of shape, forming circular patterns, also in squares and triangles. The tiles are $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch thick, and the edges are slightly bevelled downwards so as to give better hold of the bedding material and a fine line on top. The exhibit also included fragments of roofing tiles and pottery, and some small pieces of glass bearing traces of stain and enamel.

Mr. Oswald, who had visited the excavations, said it was too early to place before the society any detailed account of Mr. Renwick's discoveries, but it appeared that the arrangement of the monastic buildings closely followed the traditional Cistercian plan, like Fountains, of which Newminster was the eldest child. The resemblance to the plan of Jervaulx is perhaps still more striking.

By Mr. Joseph Oswald (one of the secretaries) :—Enlarged photographs of the newly discovered early windows in the nave of Seaham church, co. Durham. Two are shown on the plate facing this page from photographs by Mr. Oswald.

Mr. Oswald said the marquis of Londonderry, who is the patron of the living, is having the soil lowered around the church and the walls pointed. The removal of the accumulated soil has exposed the plinths of nave, chancel and tower. These are all different and at different levels. The nave plinth is simply splayed, the chancel has a double-faced plinth with the lower member square and the upper splayed, the tower plinth has two splays. The plinth of nave is at a lower level than the others. In course of the work to the walls three windows of early date have been discovered, two in the north wall of nave and one in the south wall. The half-round heads are hewn

out of one stone. The dimensions are approximately 2 ft. 10 ins. high by 1 foot 4½ ins. wide, and the sills are 14 feet above the ground. Some 'herring-bone' masonry has also been uncovered in the north wall of nave. It is proposed to open out these windows on the inside and to do other things. The church at present has a flat plaster ceiling, and the walls are battened, lathed, and plastered, concealing their real thickness, which is probably not more than 2 ft. 6 ins., or 2 ft. 7 ins. There are near the south-west corner of the chancel, on the outside of the wall, straight joints in the masonry which indicate the position of a destroyed 'low-side' window (See *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., xxiii, p. 226, &c.). A good deal of the recent pointing has been done in the way the colliery mason loves, that is by smearing the mortar over the face of the stones instead of confining it to the joints. A protest against this has resulted in a promise that the remainder of the pointing shall be properly done. I may mention, as I have not seen it noticed elsewhere, that on the bookboard of one of the old-fashioned high pews is a brass or copper plate (3½ ins. long and 1 inch broad) bearing the engraved inscription, 'Free Access to this Pew for all strangers.'

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—Some 'check tickets' given under 2 and 3 William IV, cap 120, for production at toll gates. They

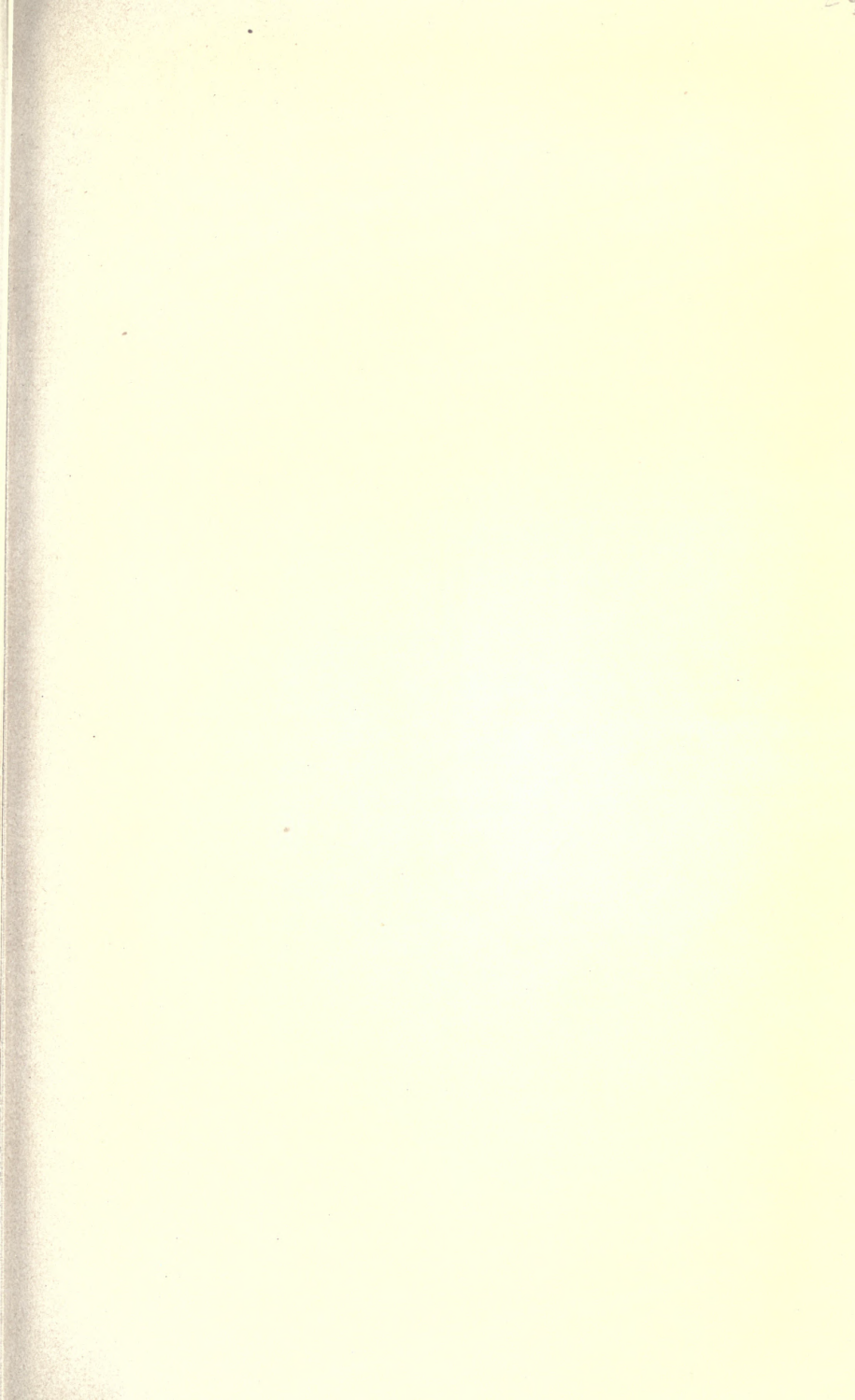


HORSES 2
MILES



PRE-CONQUEST CRYPT, HEXHAM PRIORY CHURCH.

From a photograph by Mr. John Gibson, F.C.S., of Hexham.





ST. WILFRID.



ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY.

HEXHAM PRIORY CHURCH.

15th Century Paintings on the Choir Screen.

Reproduced from photographs by Mr. John Gibson, F.C.S., of Hexham.

are inscribed STAMP OFFICE above a front faced lion on a crown, standing to left followed by HORSES 2 | MILES. In a letter to Mr. Phillips the assistant secretary of the Inland Revenue wrote:—

“In returning the Stamp Office Tickets which accompanied your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that the documents appear to have been issued under the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 William IV, c. 120. A ticket inscribed with particulars of the hiring was given to every traveller engaging posthorses by the postmaster. This ticket was handed to the first toll-gate keeper on the journey, who gave in exchange a “check ticket,” which had to be produced at each subsequent toll-gate on the journey. The original hiring tickets were sent periodically to the Commissioners of Stamps or to the local Collector. The tickets attached are probably unused ‘check tickets.’”

By Mr. John Gibson, of Hexham:—A very fine photograph recently taken by him of St. Wilfrid's crypt at Hexham priory church, and also others of two of the paintings on the organ screen, locally known as ‘Oswald and Etheldreda,’ though there is no authority for such naming. (They are, by the courtesy of Mr. Gibson, reproduced as plates facing page 24 and this page). Mr. Gibson has also just published an interesting series of post cards of all the figures on the screen, which are well worth securing.

By the Rev. Bernard East, vicar of St. Ann's, Newcastle:—Two drawings of St. Ann's church porch and spire, by Mr. Newton, the architect of the church, also other views of the building.

By Mr. R. Oliver Heslop:—Two short rails of oak sent by Mr. John Harbottle. These had been found by Mr. F. E. Forster, master sinker, of Corbridge, during recent operations conducted by him in old workings at Hedley Fell colliery. They are slips of wood about 2 inches square, rounded on the top.

‘These rails,’ Mr. Heslop explained, ‘formed a portion of a tramway discovered in a long abandoned part of the mine. Coals, when wrought,’ he said, ‘were once, as they all knew, put into baskets, called ‘corves,’ and these corves were placed on barrows, called ‘trams,’ for conveyance through the mine to the pit shaft. Trams originally were without wheels; were sledges, in fact, dragged and pushed along the floor or ‘thill’ of the mine. As early as the seventeenth century boards were laid down to ease the path of the tram; and in order to keep the tram from swerving as it was being dragged along the barrow-way, wooden rails were pinned down with trenails to the boards forming the trackway. These boards and rails continued in use throughout the eighteenth century, and it was not until near its close, or in the early years of the past century, that they were replaced by plates of cast-iron, and yet further modified about the year 1820 by the substitution of tram-plates of wrought iron, and the conversion of the tram into a wheeled carriage. In modern railway parlance we continue to speak of the ‘platelayer,’ whilst words of such familiar daily use as ‘railway’ and ‘tramway,’ with all that they import to us at the present day, are developments from the pitman's tram and the rude objects on the table, the wooden rails that served to guide it. It may be added that when the street tram was introduced to this country from America, in our own times, the words ‘tram’ and ‘tramway’ were unfamiliar to the general public. It has been repeatedly stated in books that ‘tram’ was a contraction of the

personal name Outram, that of a certain Benjamin Outram, who was living early in the nineteenth century. But 'tram' and 'tramway' were terms in local use from an early period, and both 'tram' and 'rail' have their etymologies in the roots of the English language itself, whilst 'rail' and 'railway' are evolutions of the primitive rails here exhibited, all the words being racy of the soil from which they sprang.'

Thanks were voted for all these exhibits.

THE LATE THOMAS HODGKIN, D.C.L., A VICE-PRESIDENT.

The chairman (Mr. Dendy) read an obituary notice of Mr. Hodgkin, which will be printed in the current volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3 ser., IX), together with a bibliographical list and a pedigree.

Mr. Dendy was thanked for his paper.

TWO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEWCASTLE WORTHIES.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, vice-president, who had written accounts of these two old Newcastle men, read that of William Newton, the other being taken as read.

I.—OF SAMUEL HALLOWELL, SURGEON.

In the sixth volume of the second series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, Mr. John Hodgson Hinde, with pious industry, has set out all that could at that time be gathered together relating to the Rev. John Horsley, author of *Britannia Romana*. In that paper it is incidentally mentioned that one of Horsley's daughters married Samuel Hallowell, 'almost the first surgeon of eminence in Newcastle.'

The place and date of Samuel Hallowell's birth are alike unknown, but it is extremely probable that he was a native of Newcastle. On the 4th of June, 1691, Thomas Hallowell, son of Thomas Hallowell, of Newcastle, yeoman, was apprenticed to Thomas Byerley, barber surgeon; on the 3rd June, 1721, a certain Samuel Halloday was admitted to the freedom of the Barber Surgeon's Company, and it is not improbable that the last named, in spite of the discrepancy in the third syllable of his name, may have been the subject of this notice.

Be that as it may, 'Samuel Hallowell, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Newcastle,' was married on the 14th July, 1732, at the remote country church of Edlingham to Mary Horsley, of Morpeth. The bride was one of the daughters of the Rev. John Horsley, who had been laid to rest at Morpeth on the 15th of January previous. In support of the suggestion that the names of Hallowell and Halliday were sometimes interchanged, an advertisement from the *Newcastle Courant* of the 3rd March, 1733, may be given:—

'To be sold a set of mechanical, hydrostatical, optical and pneumatical instruments late belonging to the Rev. Mr. John Horsley, together or in parcels, on Thursday the 20th of this instant March, at the house of Mr. William Pryer, Newcastle, where the instruments may be viewed at any time within ten days before the sale; also his books are to be sold by auction on Wednesday the 4th day of April next at the late dwellinghouse of the said Mr. Horsley in Morpeth. Catalogues may be seen at Mr. John Challoner's, surgeon, and Mr. George Nichols, bookseller, in Morpeth, or at Mr. Samuel Halliday's, surgeon, in Newcastle, where commissions will be taken.'

Unfortunately no printed copy of the *Newcastle Courant* of the 3rd March, 1733, is accessible, but in Mr. John Hodgson Hinde's transcript now lying before me, the name is unmistakably *Halliday*. The Mr. William Pryor, at whose house the instruments might be inspected, was the assay-master of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Hallowell's career is summed up in an obituary notice in the *Newcastle Courant* of the 19th of January, 1760.¹

On Tuesday died, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. Samuel Hallowell, an eminent surgeon and apothecary in this town and lately surgeon to the infirmary, a person in his domestick, social, and publick character, truly valuable and as such greatly lamented by his family his particular friends and his general friends—this whole country. His natural good sense, his regular education and course of study, his extensive, various and long practice, gave him an uncommon skill in both those branches of medical science, in either of which, singly to excell, is justly esteemed no vulgar merit. He hath left a fortune plentiful but moderate, the genuine and mature fruit of honest industry—not the forced produce of a rapacious appetite for gain, for [to] the poor and sick he was ever bountiful in their distress, liberal in his advice, attendance and physic; to his most wealthy patients, moderate in his demands and frequently declining the voluntary offerings of their gratitude or generosity. His country owes him thanks for many hopeful pupils whom he has prepared for its service by the communication of his skill, in a conscientious attention to their instruction and improvement; some of them already rising to name, and eminence, and ability to alleviate the public loss; to conclude with that which always shines brightest in every good character he was a man of true piety and religion, a willing frequenter of the worship of God, when the exercise of mercy, the only just excuse for the omission of sacrifice was not an unaffected, unfeigned impediment. May all his profession be influenced by an example so worthy of imitation in all its parts.

I have seen an armorial book-plate of his: *ermine (? or) on a bend gules three goats (? antelopes) passant.*

His first wife, Mary [Horsley], was buried at St. Nicholas's church on the 30th November, 1742. He married secondly Sarah, sister of John Button, of Newcastle.

His will is preserved in the Probate Registry at Durham.

21 May 1757. Will of Samuel Hallowell of Newcastle surgeon. I give my lands and estate at Thorlip-hope in North Britain, commonly called Scotland, by me lately purchased, to my son Samuel Hallowell and his heirs, charged nevertheless with a mortgage of £1,000 to John White of Newcastle, and also subject to my wife's terce according to the laws of North Britain. To my wife Sarah Hallowell for the term of her life my house in Westgate Newcastle now in the occupation of Hannah Cookson, widow. To my daughter Jane Hallowell £1,000 when 24, also a further legacy of £50 To my aunt Dorothy Hallowell of Newcastle, spinster four shillings a week. My wife and son Samuel executors.

First Codicil 22nd October 1759. I give to my wife £580. 13. 6½. due to me in her right from Mr. Gabriel Hall and Mr. John Cookson as executors of my late brother-in-law John Button.

Second Codicil 24th December 1759. I give to my daughter Jane Hallowell the further legacy of £450 to be paid after the decease of the survivor of my said wife and my mother in law Elizabeth Button. Proved at Durham 1760.

No record of the baptisms of Hallowell's children has been found in the register of his parish church of St. Nicholas. It is probable that he may have been a member of the nonconformist church, which removed in 1726 from the Close-gate meetinghouse to Hanover Square. Some of these children who died in their father's lifetime were buried at St. Nicholas's, viz. :—Frances (a daughter), buried 27th April, 1734; Robert, buried 26th August, 1735; Mary, buried 18th January, 1736/7; and Isabel, buried 27th February, 1748/9;

¹ The writer desires to express his obligation to Mr. Edwin Dodds for the use of his collection of family notices from the *Newcastle Courant*.

As is proved by the abstract of his will, Hallowell died in opulent circumstances, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter. The widow died on the 30th of July, 1773, and was buried at St. Nicholas's, on 1st August.

Yesterday at her house in Newgate Street, Mrs. Hallowell, relict of Mr. Samuel Hallowell, surgeon in this town.—*Newcastle Courant*, 31st July, 1773.

The son, who followed his father's profession, died in early manhood, for the *Newcastle Courant* of 12th March, 1763, has the following announcement:—

Yesterday se'nnight, at night died at Edinburgh, Mr. Samuel Hallowell, one of the surgeons to the Infirmary here; a young gentleman, who, from a liberal education was possessed of great abilities in his profession, and was deservedly esteemed for his many valuable qualifications.

Jane Hallowell, who thus by the death of her brother became sole heiress to her father, was married at St. Nicholas's church on the 29th September, 1765, to William Walker, of the parish of St. Peter's, Leeds. The *Newcastle Courant*, of 5th October, 1765, has the following notice:—

'Sunday was married at St. Nicholas's Mr. William Walker, an eminent drysalter, at Leeds, and son of the late Rev. Mr. Walker, of that place to Miss Hallowell, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hallowell, of this town.'

Although settled in Leeds, the bridegroom came of a Tyneside family, possessed of some property at Wylam, for which Thomas Walker, of Durham, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1748. William Walker was second son of the Rev. Thomas Walker, a nonconformist minister in Leeds (who, born at Wylam in 1705, had married, 9th November, 1729, Sarah, daughter of William Halliday of Newcastle), and was born 17th July, 1736. By his marriage with Jane Hallowell he had issue five sons and three daughters, whose names are entered in a pedigree in Dr. Hunter's *Familiae Minorum Gentium*.²

2.—OF WILLIAM NEWTON, ARCHITECT.

The transfer, which took place on Sunday, 1st December, 1912, of the post office of Alnwick, from the conveniently situated but out-of-date house in Finkle Street, to the handsome structure in Clayport, formerly belonging to Mr. Ralph Hanson Dawson, offers an opportunity to put on record some desultory notices of William Newton, an eminent Newcastle architect.

William Newton was born about 1730, and seems to have spent the greater part, or the whole, of his professional life in Newcastle. He was possibly the son of that 'Mr. Robert Newton who died in Charlotte Square on the 1st December 1789 aged 86 years,'³ but this needs corroboration. Professionally Newton did much good work, both in the town and in Durham and Northumberland. He designed St. Ann's church in 1768, the Assembly Rooms in Westgate about 1774, and Charlotte Square before 1789. In the county of Durham he designed the mansion house at Castle Eden; and in Northumberland, Howick, Lemington in the parish of Edlingham, Backworth in the chapelry of Earsdon, and a house at the foot of Clayport, Alnwick, owned successively by the families of Farquhar, Dawson, and Drysdale.

² Harl. soc. publ. vol. 37, p. 294; Cf. *Hist. of the Carr Family*, vol. 1, pp. 37, 38, 97, 218. Welford, *Church of Divine Unity*, p. 86.

³ 1730 Dec. 20. William, son of Robert Newton Whipwright baptized.—Rdg. St. Andrew's Newcastle.

1799, Dec. 2. Robert Newton joiner buried.—*Ibid.*

⁴ *Newcastle Chronicle*, 5th December, 1789.

The evidence that Newton⁴ was the architect of Lemington, and of the house in Alnwick, is supplied by the note-book (now in my possession) of Mr. R. H. Dawson, who died on the 28th March, 1848, at the age of 78. A note, written not later than 1825, is as follows:—

This house was designed by Newton, the same architect who built Lemington.

The mansion house of Lemington, which Mr. Nicholas Fenwick added to the medieval tower of the Beadnells, was alienated by his descendants in 1825⁵. It has not been inhabited since about the year 1854, and although still standing in a roofless condition, it is reported to be about to be taken down by a new proprietor of the estate.

In 1785 Newton was commissioned to examine and advise upon the medieval church of All Saints in Newcastle, the condition of which was dangerous. His plans for the repair of the structure were rejected in favour of a scheme for the rebuilding of the church⁶.

Newton's marriage was announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 4th June, 1763:—

Tuesday was married at St. Mary Over, Mr. William Newton, an eminent architect here, to Miss Bell of Gateshead.

and his death in the same newspaper of 5th May, 1798:—

On Sunday last, after a long illness, Mr. William Newton of this town architect, in his 69th year. As a man his integrity and diligence procured him many valuable friends; and as an artist his memory will be perpetuated by the various edifices he planned and built in this town and the adjacent counties.

He was 69 years of age, and was buried in St. Andrew's, near Dorothy his wife, who had died January 5th, 1789, aged 49 years. His tombstone, now covered up by the organ of the church, has a *chevron bearing three escallops between three goats' heads erased*.

August, 1793. Will of William Newton of Newcastle, architect. I give to the Rev. John Ellison of Newcastle and Thomas Harvey of Gateshead, timber-merchant, my freehold messuages in Green Court, Newcastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Roger Hall, Mrs. Hannah Hall, Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Mordue, Mrs. Hedley, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Deer, Mr. Callender, and Mr. Airey, also my two leasehold messuages in Charlotte Square, Newcastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Stoddart, and the residue of my personal estate, in trust to sell the same. To my son William £20. To my daughter Dorothy £600. To my daughter Jane £600. To my daughter Margaret £20. To my son John £500. To my son Robert £600. To my daughter Ann £600. To my daughter Judith £600. To my son Edward £500. To my son Henry £500. To my daughter Charlotte £600. Proved at Durham 25 May, 1798.

As many alterations appeared in the will, Dorothy, Jane, Margaret, Ann, and Judith Newton, five of the daughters of the testator, the Rev. John Ellison, one of the executors, and Isabella Ellison, of Newcastle, spinster, appeared personally before the Court, 25th May, 1798, and made affidavits that the testator had died in his dwelling-house in Green Court, 29th May previous; that on the afternoon of the same day, in the presence of the deponents, the said Dorothy had opened the bureau of the deceased to ascertain whether he had left directions respecting his funeral; that in an inner part of the bureau the said will with the alterations in the handwriting of the testator was taken out, inspected, and audibly read by the said John Ellison. The Court granted probate without taking notice of the alterations made in the document.

⁵ cf. new *History of Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 176-180.

⁶ Sopwith, *All Saints Church*, pp. 17-19.

Besides the six daughters named in his will, Newton had several sons, viz. :—William⁷, to whom his father gave £20; John⁸, to whom his father gave £500; Robert, baptized 20th May, 1771⁹; Edward, baptized 29th May, 1775⁹, and buried on the 28th August following⁹; Edward, baptized 15th October, 1776⁹, died on the island of St. Domingo in the year 1795¹⁰; and Henry, baptized 14th July, 1778⁶.

It has been asserted that one of these sons became a soldier of fortune in Russia and in France, and that he met an untimely fate at the French Revolution.

In the *Annual Register* for 1794, page 147, it is stated :—

Among the multitudes that suffered under the tyranny of Robespierre, were four foreigners of note; two of them were Germans, and two English . . . The two Englishmen were, the one Colonel Newton, who had risen to this rank in the French Army by his valour and services; he perished on the scaffold for vindicating the conduct of the Brissotone party, and reproaching the other as oppressors and murderers. The other the famous Thomas Payne. . . .

This statement is supplemented by a writer of a series of 'Notices of the French Revolution and Napoleon,' printed in the *Newcastle Magazine* for 1828, page 322, who tells the following story :—

'This Colonel Newton was, we have been given to understand, a native of Newcastle; or at least a person who went from the town. He was, we believe, the son of an architect, who erected some of our public buildings and some gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood. We understand, the rumour in the town at the time was, that he deserted and wished to draw his regiment over to the enemy. But his real object would seem to have been to draw it over to the Brissot party, when probably it was more attached to that of Robespierre. We should doubt that Newton was long in the French army, though he might exhibit great valour and do wonderful services in a very few years. The ground of our doubt is, that he was for several years in the Russian service. He is said to have been the first who mounted the walls of Ocsakow¹¹, under Potemkin, which he did with a drummer on his back, who, when once set down, astonished the Turks by his tattooing upon the walls. He was some years in Russia after this, and had either gone there rich, or amassed a considerable sum in that country, for his retinue and residence were in the first style. Another account says, that Potemkin sent him with the despatches to Catherine, and that he was raised to the rank of a major, but that he was not rich, though he kept his carriage and four. He told a friend of ours to tell the people of Newcastle when he came over, in what style he was living, though with all his equipage he had not more than £40 or £50 per annum. He is supposed, however, to have been a great favorite amongst the ladies of the Court, and they might have assisted him. He proposed to Catherine, after Ocsakow was taken, to cross, from the Siberian part of the Russian dominions, to America, and being a skilful surveyor, and knowing something of agriculture, he wished to ascertain more accurately the geography, nature of soil, etc., of the intermediate country. The Empress, however, retained him about her person till she should have made arrangements for his safe progress to the coast, as she pretended, and by the time the French troubles commenced, his situation became irksome, as was often the case with those with whom the Empress was more than ordinarily pleased. When the Revolution was raging, he came to Paris in all his splendour, and tearing off his military finery before one of the revolutionary assemblies, declared himself an enemy to all kings, and was admitted a brother by acclamation. It has been said by persons who were in France soon after the execution of Louis XVI, that Newton was the man who held up the head of that king, and ex-

⁷ Baptized 15th July, 1764.—Reg. St. Andrew's, Newcastle.

⁸ Baptized 10th Oct., 1769.—*Ibid.*

⁹ Register of St. John's, Newcastle. ¹⁰ *Newcastle Courant*, 16th Jan., 1796.

¹¹ Oczakow was taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1788.

claimed "behold the head of a tyrant." There is some probability that Newton was a party to the execution, inasmuch, as in his military command he was in immediate connexion with Santerre who was actor-in-chief at that event.

He was a portly man, and is said to have fought a duel or two in our neighbourhood.

Colonel Newton's career reminds us of the adventures of *Don Juan*, as described by Byron in canto ix:—

Suppose him then at Petersburg; suppose
That pleasant capital of painted snows;
Suppose him in a handsome uniform
A scarlet coat, black facings, a long plume,
Waving, like sails new shiver'd in a storm
Over a cock'd hat in a crowded room.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

'REGINA' TOMBSTONE, SOUTH SHIELDS.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, vice-president, read the following communication addressed to him by Dr. A. S. Percival, of Newcastle, on a Roman tombstone in the public library at South Shields. As a member has pointed out that there is no record in any of the publications naming the date of its discovery, it may be as well to state that it was unearthed on the site of Grieve's mineral water factory on the south side of Bath Street, South Shields, on the 19th October, 1878, by Mr. Gieves, and was given by him to the South Shields museum. Many burials were discovered in the neighbourhood of the find, both after burning and by inhumation, and also other memorial stones, including that to a Moor,¹¹ which is its equal in artistic execution. This also is in the public museum on loan:—

"In the museum of the public library of South Shields may be seen a magnificent tombstone, representing a lady seated in an alcove, engaged in needlework. Beneath the figure are two inscriptions, the first in Latin and the second in Palmyrene, which is a dialect of Aramaic Hebrew. The inscriptions are as follows:—

D M * REGINA * LIBERTA * ET * CONIUGE * BARATES * PALMYRENVS
NATIONE * CATVALLAVNA * AN * XXX.

followed by an inscription in one line in Palmyrene. I may say that the plate given of the inscription in the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association is far more accurate than that in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. The meaning of the somewhat ungrammatical Latin inscription is obvious:—"To the Divine Shades. Regina, a freedwoman and his wife of the Catuallaunian nation, aged 30, Barates a Palmyrene (erected this)."

The accepted interpretation of the Palmyrene inscription is:—"Regina, freedwoman (literally daughter of freedom) (of) Barates Alas!"

My attention was called to this translation as it is essentially not Semitic in style. A Roman might end an epitaph with the exclamation 'cheu'!; but no Hebrew would express himself in this way. With the help of Taylor's alphabet of Semitic languages I transliterated this Palmyrene semicursive inscription into Hebrew, confirming prof. Wright's transliteration, which I may point out is not given quite correctly in Boyle's *Guide to Durham*. The points I have added myself as they are not represented in the original inscription. 'Regina bath horee Baratha hubal,' which I translate: 'Regina, little woman, Baratha is now a cave-dweller utterly wrought with anguish.' The pathos of these five words is supreme: Baratha leaving his home to

¹¹*Arch., Ael.*, 2 ser. x, 311.

sleep in caves so as to be near the tomb of his wife, and his restraint in only letting his own nation (Palmyrene) know his utter misery; to the casual Roman soldier who passed by, he merely gave the bald name and title of his wife. There are only three Hebrew words which it is necessary to translate, I give the rendering in Gesenius's *Dictionary*. 'Bath' means 'young woman,' 'daughter'; 'horee' means 'troglodyte or cave-dweller.' Another word spelt the same way means 'white bread'; 'hubal' is the intensive passive voice of 'habal' to spoil, wring with pain. There is no word in Gesenius's *Dictionary* like 'horee,' and none the letters of which might be mistaken for 'horee' (as for instance, 'hodee' which means free or freedom). The word for 'freedom' is 'huphshah' and for 'free' the words are 'hophshi,' 'patar,' 'naqah,' and 'karath.'

I presume that the Hebrew authorities who have passed this translation did not know the somewhat unusual Hebrew word for cave-dweller, and thought that it was to be read like the Rosetta stone as a mere repetition of the Latin inscription. As for the last word 'hubal,' it is used in the same voice in Job, xvii, i, where the Revised Version translates it '(My spirit) is consumed.' There seems no excuse for the rendering 'Alas'; indeed, in the Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal the only ground for this translation is that the same word occurs in two other Palmyrene epitaphs! The charm of these five short Hebrew words cannot be expressed in English, as each word has to be clumsily expressed by a periphrasis, but when this is borne in mind I think that no one can fail to feel the added pathos of the new rendering.

There has now been discovered the tombstone of Baratha or Barathes at Corstopitum, which tells us that some thirty years afterwards he died as a standard bearer of the Roman army. The inscription is [D(is)] M(anibus), [Ba]rathes, Palmorenius, vexila(rius), vixit anos LXVIII (see *Arch. Ael.* 3 Ser. viii, 188).

Thanks were voted for this communication.

The papers by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., on 'Two life-sized effigies, in full relief, in the county of Durham,' and a note by Mr. F. W. Rich on the discovery of the remains of a medieval tower at Wylam hall,' were deferred until the May meeting of the society.

MISCELLANEA.

LOCAL ADDRESSES TO JAMES II. ON THE ALLEGED BIRTH OF A PRINCE. From the collections of Mr. R. Welford, V.P. (continued from p. 20). DURHAM COUNTY.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Grand Inquest at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, held for the County Palatine of Durham, this 11th day of July, 1688.

Most Gracious Sovereign. We your Majesties Loyal and Obedient Subjects, upon the first opportunity of representing the Body of this County, hold ourselves obliged, next to our publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to Congratulate your Majesty and your Royal Consort the Queen, in the most joyful News of the Birth of a young Prince, now Prince of Wales. May his Royal Highness long Live, and your Majesties be blessed with a numerous Issue and your Throne Established in all succeeding Ages; which is the hearty and unanimous Desire of

Your Majesties most Dutiful Subjects, &c.

We the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of this County, now present at the said Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, do concur with the Grand Inquest in this Address.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 4.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) reported that he had sent letters of condolence to Mrs. Hodgkin and Mrs. Mackey, as directed at the last meeting (p. 21). Mrs. Hodgkin, in reply, thanked the society for their very valued message of condolence in their great sorrow. She also said that Mr. Hodgkin's 'long connection with your society has been for many years one of his greatest interests—he was indebted to it for some of his most appreciated and happy hours. I remember well how one of his great regrets in leaving the neighbourhood of Newcastle was, that he could not often hope any longer to be present at your monthly meetings in the old castle.'

Mrs. Mackey, and niece, returned their sincere thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy shown to them in their recent bereavement.

The following appreciatory note of Mr. Mackey, by Mr. John Oxberry, a member of the council, has appeared in *Heslop's Local Advertiser* of 19th May, 1913:—

"Exactly ten months ago, when speaking of the new schoolroom and parish hall which had supplanted the old village schoolhouse at Heworth, I was able to give a copy of a small handbill which announced the intended opening of the original building in 1815, showing the fees that were to be paid by scholars and a few other particulars. I acknowledged my indebtedness for the loan of this interesting leaflet to Mr. Matthew Mackey, of West Jesmond, Newcastle. I spoke of him as an ardent book-collector who was ever ready to help enquirers to information on local topics from the marvellous store of material at his command. There were, indeed, few north-country subjects that he could not add something to the ordinary man's knowledge of, or that he could not further illuminate by book, or print, or manuscript in his possession. And now, as no doubt many of my readers will have noticed from the newspapers, Mr. Mackey has passed away at the comparatively early age of about sixty years. He was a regular reader of the *Advertiser*, and was interested in the scraps of local history that are sometimes given in its columns, and had a few letters and other matter relating to Heworth's past that he intended to lend us for publication. But man proposes and God disposes. He died

on the 29th of last month. Like many more who have learned to appreciate his worth, I have to lament the loss of a very dear friend and cherished companion. When, on Friday the 2nd of May, I stood by his graveside and heard the dread and pitiless thud of the cold clay on his coffin lid, I realised as I have seldom done before, the pathos of human effort and striving, and the hollow uselessness of our most carefully planned schemes of future labour and happiness. Not that Mr. Mackey had lived in vain. His tools were laid down before his task was finished. The collections he treasured he would handle no more. But he had, nevertheless, done much in his own way for the preservation and diffusion of a knowledge of many things that are not unimportant to historical enquirers; and in future years it well may be that men engaged in the task of endeavouring to pierce the veil that obscures the past, will feel thankful and grateful to the industrious collector who had brought together so much that was of service to them in their efforts. If the chief fruits of his labour as collector can be kept intact, and made available to antiquarian students of the times to come, it will probably be found that when some of us who talk and write, and make much more noise in our day and generation than ever he did, are forgotten entirely, his patient and life-long devotion to the work he had set himself will be still acknowledged and appreciated."

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. Elizabeth Atkinson (Miss), The Old House, Tynemouth.
2. Kennett Hotham Vickers, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., Armstrong College, Newcastle.

The following BOOKS, &c., have been received since the meeting on the 30th April last:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From M. Marcel Aubert, 'secrétaire,' (per R. Blair):—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*; 3d year 1912, pt. 4.

From the Barrow Naturalists Field Club:—*Proceedings*, vol. xix.

From Miss M. Hope Dodds, the authoress:—'The Date of 'Albion, Knight''. (Reprint from *The Library* for April, 1913.)

From R. Blair, sec.:—*The Antiquary* for June, 1913.

Exchanges:—

From the Trier Archaeological Society:—*Trierer Jahresberichte*, iv, 1911.

From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A.:—*Memoirs*, vi.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, xix, i.

From 'La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles':—
(i) *Annuaire*, xxiv; and (ii) xxv, *Années d'Activité*.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Transactions*, XLIII, i.

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 49.

From 'La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville':—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, 1913.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—*Aarbøger* for 1912.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology:—(1) *Proceedings* xiv, iii; and also (ii) v, i, ii and iv; vi, i; viii, i; and ix, iii (these parts are to make up the society's set).

Purchases:—*Churchwardens Accounts*, by J. Charles Cox ('The Antiquary's Books').

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Lord Armstrong:—An oak coffin found in a pre-historic grave at Cartington.¹

Mr. Oswald, in the absence through indisposition of Mr. Heslop, one of the curators, read some correspondence relating to this find, viz.: (i) a telegram from Lord Armstrong, asking if the society would care to accept the coffin; (ii) Mr. Heslop's telegram in reply most gratefully accepting it as an object specially appropriate for the society's museum; (iii) a telegram in answer asking him to announce the gift; and (iv) a letter from Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A., in which he said:—

'After finishing up the excavation of the pre-historic burial on Messrs. Crawford's farm, before writing this I went along and had a talk with Lord Armstrong, the result being the telegram you will have received to-day. We thought as you would meet to-night at the Castle, it would be as well for you to have the telegram to read at the meeting. It is a most unique and interesting find. The two young farmers (Messrs. Crawford), Mr. Walker [the gentleman who called upon you], Mr. Bertram (the agent), and myself, conducted the excavation most carefully, and the oak coffin is now in a shed at Cragside. It is the first tree-burial I have seen, and the work of unearthing it was enjoyed by workmen and superintendents alike. A fine 'drinking cup' was embedded in the clay, which filled the space where the body had been laid, on its left side, head to the east. I have full details and measurements, which I cannot enter into to-night. This tree-burial is without doubt of the early bronze period. The full length of the tree is 5½ feet, width 2 feet, length of space where the body lay, 4 feet.'

Mr. Dixon has kindly consented to write a full account of the find giving particulars, measurements, &c.

Special thanks were accorded by acclamation to Lord Armstrong for his gift, and also to Mr. Dixon for the trouble he has taken in the matter.

From Mr. Wm. Brown, F.S.A.:—28 letters—25 relating to the election of Mr. Bowes for the southern division of Durham in 1832, and 3 to the 'Gateshead and Durham Railway.'

They are as follows:—

1. Undated letter of Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham.
2. Letter of the same dated 3 April, 1832, addressed to Thos. Wheldon, Esq., Barnard Castle.
3. Same to the same, same date.
4. Letter of Thomas Meynell to John Bowes, dated 30 June, 1832, from the 'Fryerage,' [Yarm].
5. Letter of Bryan Salvin to John Bowes, dated 2 July, 1832, from Burn hall.
6. Letter of Robert Surtees to Thomas Wheldon, dated 26 June, 1832, from Hendon.
7. Letter of Cuthbert Rippon to the same, dated 29 June, 1832, from Stanhope Castle.
8. Letter of Colonel Grey to John Bowes, dated 1 July, 1832, from Norton.
9. Letter of R. Surtees to Thomas Wheldon, dated 1 July, 1832, from Mainsforth.
10. Letter of Leonard Raisbeck to John Bowes, dated 4 July, 1832, from Stockton.

¹ Lord Armstrong has since very kindly presented the urn, &c., found in the coffin, to the society.

11. Letter of R. Surtees to the same, same date, from Redworth House.
12. Letter of C. Rippon, to the same, dated 7 July, 1832, from Stanhope Castle.
13. Letters of R. Surtees to Thomas Wheldon, of 27 August, 1832.
14. Letter of same to same, dated 28 August, from Harrogate.
15. Letter of same to same, dated 2 September.
16. Letter of same, same date, from Harrogate.
17. Letter of same, dated 4 September, 1832, from Harrogate.
18. Letter of same to John Bowes, dated 12 September, from Hendon, Sunderland.
19. Letter of same to T. Wheldon, dated 13 September, 1832, from Hendon.
20. Letter of same to S. D. Swarbreck, Hardwick Inn, Sedgfield, dated 16 November, 1832, from Mainsforth.
21. Letter of same to T. Wheldon, dated 11 December, 1832.
22. Note of same to same, dated 13 December, 1832.
23. Letter of same to same, dated 14 December, 1832.
24. Letter of same dated 27 December, from Mainsforth.

Letters of 1836 relating to the projected Gateshead and Durham Railway:—

25. Letter of Samuel Crompton to Thomas Wheldon dated 22 March, 1836, from Derby, relating to a meeting to be "held in the county of Durham respecting the projected railway called 'The Gateshead and Durham Railway.' I believe that a number of persons are opposed to the railway alluded to, though they may be influenced by different reasons. I object to it because I am by no means convinced that the best line has been selected, and because I think that a work of this importance ought not to be commenced with precipitation. Another reason which weighs with me is, that the same bill ought to comprize the whole line of Railway from York to Newcastle. I think if a meeting were held Mr. Bowes, the member for the county, would attend it."
26. Another letter of same, to same, dated 26 March, 1836, from Wood End, near Thirsk, where, on his arrival, he 'found a letter from Mr. Tennent on the same subject. I agree with him that it would be advisable to have a survey made, if funds can be obtained for the purpose. If any person of the name of L——r is employed I will have no concern in the business. If any other engineer is employed I will be a subscriber of twenty pounds. Mr. Walker seems a clever, straightforward man; but I have no prepossession, only keep out all people named L——r.'
27. Another letter of same, dated same, to same effect.
28. Letter from Sir R. Johnson Eden, bt., to J. [?T.] Wheldon, solicitor, Barnard Castle, dated 13 April, 1836, from Windleston, relating to the same projected railway as it 'regards my property here.'

From Mr. Geo. W. Bain of Sunderland. A parcel of old documents relating to Northumberland and Durham, which he bought many years ago. The following are notes of them:—

1. Decretal order concerning the estate of Cuthbert Swinburn, consisting of the manor of Long Witton, Northd, 1734.

2. A decree respecting the estate in Northumberland of William Lilburn, Esq., 1748.
3. Release of George Garth of property situate at Staindrop and Killerby, co. Durham. 1700, witnessed by 'Wm. Lambton' 'who was M.P. for Durham in seventeen parliaments and was the ancestor of the earls of Durham.'
4. 'An acct of Savings.'

'The Pay of the Governor of Berwick vacant for One Year and Three Quarters ending at Lady Day 1732, at the Allowance of £600 p. Annum	li. s. d. 1,050 0 0
The Pay of the Lieut. Governor of Berwick vacant from 5th Dec ^r 1730 to the 25th of March, 1732, being 477 Days at 10 sh. a Day Aid De Camp to His Majesty vacant from 20th January 1730-1 to the 25th of March, 1732 being One Year and 65 Days at the Allowance of £200 p. Annum	238 10 0
The Pay of a Colonel of a Reg ^t and Cap ^t of a Comp ^a vacant, from the 19th of March 1730-1, (being the day on which Col ^o Hays Dyed) to the 8th of January 1731-2 being 294 Days at £1. 4. p. Diem	217 17 6
	352 16 0
	£1,859 3 6
5. Attested copy of a lease for a year dated 13 June 1726 between Esther Bates of Newcastle upon Tyne spinster and Nicholas Fenwick esqr and Hugh Farington clerk, both of the same place, of a tenement and farm at Lanchester co. Durham in the occupation of Michael Willey and John Willey; messuages tenements and farms at 'Colepighill' in possession of Geo. Darnell and Robert Fulthorpe; a messuage &c at 'Thornaby alias Thormonby alias Thormanby' in the co. of York; closes or parcels of ground known as the Cockclose, Newlaid field, Winter close, Tillage field, Great pasture, South pasture, and Cockgarth containing 78 acres or thereabouts in the possession of John Newburne; and all the tithes of hay in the farm late belonging to William Denton gent. and in the occupation of William Rowntree; in a farm belonging to Thomas Boulby and in the occupation of William Page; and freehold lands &c of the said T. Boulby in Colepighill; and other tenements &c of him in Thormanby. Attested by John Ellison and William Smith.
6. The several answer of Ralph Clavering Esq. one of the defendants to the bill of complaint of Ralph Shaw, gent, complainant, relating to property in Callaly, Whittingham, Todlamoor, &c. in Northumberland, 1744.
7. Survey of 14 Feby, 1678 of the glebe lands at Rennington.
8. Order of 1 Mar. 1700 in a suit between John Errington, ar., Jane Stokeld, Eliz. Stokeld, Robert Stokeld, and others, re the affairs of Cuthbert Ogle, esq, of Newcastle upon Tyne.
9. Order of 12 June 1729, in a suit between John Raw, Nicholas Ridley, William Willison, Arthur Walton, and Joseph Winter and Robt. Stock, Edward Stock and Thomas Stock,

concerning the estate of Michael Stock in Lanchester. Other orders of 14th June 1729 between Charles Pitfield & Solomon Ashley & wife; of 26 June 1729, between the Attorney General and Joseph Aires; of same date, between John Davies executor of Wm Berners and James Smith; of 28 June, between John Matthews and Robert Kermede & Jane his wife, and Robert Kennedy & Jane his wife & John Matthews.

10. 1710, May 12: Letter of William Procter, dated from Newcastle, addressed To | Messieurs Ellins & Farrington, | Merchants | London, relating to a bill for £68 which he had accepted. He states that they had had several 'ships fraighted for the East that runs the fraight ab^t £5 in and out but now its too late I am afraid to get any:.....one Kannot hear of any great Quantity of Salt y^t is gone for the East.'
11. 1729, June: Copy of a deed tripartite made between Anthony Wilkinson, Gentⁿ and Hugh Farrington, clerk, of the first part, Lawrence Farrington, clerk, of the second part, and Thomas Bowlby, Gentⁿ, of the third part, relating to messuage at Colepighill, Lanchester; and also all the messuages &c in Thornaby, co York, and all the tithes of hay out of the fields of Thornaby.
12. 1730, Oct. 20: A copy of the will of Thomas Bowlby of North Bailey, Durham, Gentleman, whereby he directed that his wife should have the use of his household goods and the house in which he lived, and after her death he gave the same to his son Thomas Bowlby. He gave to his wife also £30 a year out of his messuages &c at Cold Ingelby Barwicke and Thornaby in the Co of Yorke. He refers to his house in Stockton which was part of his wife's jointure, &c. &c. He gave the residue of his estate to his said son. He appointed the Rev. Thomas Eden, Doctor of Laws, William Watts, Doctor in Divinity, William Thompson, vicar of Kelloe, & Peter Consett, of Stockton gentⁿ, guardians of his children. He gave his brother Bowlby ten pound, for mourning. Signed sealed & duly attested.
13. 1737, Dec. 20: Letter of Samuel Bateman, from Newcastle, addressed to Mr. John Metcalfe, over ag^t the South Sea House in Threadneedle Street, London.
14. 1737 [-8], Jan. 15: letter of the same, from Newcastle, to the same, mentioning Mr. John Hutton & Mr George Forster, both attorneys at Durham.
15. 1738, April 25th: letters of the same, from Newcastle, to the same.
16. 1738, June 2: Letter of the same, from Newcastle, to the same, mentioning four commissioners for Durham, Mr. John Mills, Mr. Thos Brummel, Mr. Robert Roddam and Mr. Mark Russell, all of Newcastle, Those mentioned before were Mess^{rs} John Hutton, George Forster, Braem Wheeler, gentⁿ all of Durham and W. Sanderson of London Gentⁿ.
17. 1740, May 29: Five agreements for demises of farms, &c. parts of West Kenton estate, by Joseph Richmond of Newcastle, appointed by the court of Chancery receiver of the rents of the same, viz: (i) the Hall farm for 7 years to John Burfield of Newcastle; (ii) South farm for the same term to Abram Akenside, of the same; (iii) Ox closes farm for the same

- term to John Forster, of Newbiggin; (iv) Hardin Hill farm for the same term to William Clarke of Newcastle; and (v) West farm for 2 years to William Robson of Wallington.
18. 1752, Oct. 6: Copy lease for a year between Thomas Bowlby Esq & Mary Bowlby widow and John Hutton, gent^a, all of Durham of the manor or reputed manor of Cold Ingleby, alias Ingleby Lowry alias Ingleby Berwick, co. York; messuages &c at Colepighill, Lanchester, then occupied by Ralph Bradley; a messuage &c at West Hartburn, co. Durham, then occupied by Thomas Wilkinson, under tenant, or assigns.
 19. 1795, April 17th from the Kings Bench. 'A Short Narrative of the connection that subsisted between me and Mr. W. Gibson, of Newcastle upon Tyne,' being a statement seven pages folio, in the autograph of A. B. Bowes; 'After the writer's marriage with Lady Strathmore in 1777, his circumstances became greatly embarrassed, through the widow of W. Gibson, and Messrs P. and M. employed by her, in withholding from him certain just claims, as detailed; at the time of penning his painful narrative, the writer thereof had been imprisoned nine years.'
 20. 1811, Nov. 9: Affidavit of Thomas John Alderson that he had served on that day Mr. Richard Scruton under sheriff of Durham co., with a copy of a rule or order annexed thereto in the matter in the Common Pleas of Samuel Jones the younger plaintiff and Ann Richardson and Mary Peacocke, defendants; and also a copy of the same on Mr Henry Donkin, Deputy Cursitor of the Lord Bishop of Durham [The document referred to is not now attached to the affidavit].

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. W. S. Corder: An iron cross-shaped, dagger-like object dug up a week or two ago on the site of a new school on Rosehill bank. It is difficult to say what age it is, but apparently comparatively modern.

HISTORICAL STUDIES.

Prof. J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., who attended the International Congress of Historical Studies' in London from 2d to 9th April last, read the following account of the doings of the Congress:—

"Inasmuch as the council of the Society of Antiquaries requested me to act as a delegate to the recent International Congress of Historical Studies in London, I have felt that some account of the proceedings is due to the society. To me personally it was a great pleasure to have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of certain foreign scholars and of renewing acquaintance with others—and this is not the least of the benefits conferred by such gatherings, where the outlook is avowedly impartial, and where a common pursuit of truth tends undoubtedly to check international misunderstandings and to foster a widespread spirit of amity. For members of our own Society of Antiquaries congresses of this type are a gratifying reminder of the valuable contributions which can be made to history by local research; and at the same time they enable us to relate our work, in its own place, to the general fabric of historical inquiry.

The Congress lasted practically a week. It began with the inaugural reception by the president and officers on the evening of Wednesday,

April 2nd, at the Grafton Galleries, the offices of the Congress, and it ended with the final business meeting on the morning of Wednesday, April 9th. This Congress in London was the fourth of a quinquennial series, of which the first took place at the Hague in 1898, the second at Rome in 1903, and the third at Berlin in 1908. In Berlin it had been resolved that the next Congress should be organised mainly by the British Academy, with the co-operation of the universities and other learned institutions and societies of the country. From the representatives of these bodies a general organising committee was drawn to make requisite arrangements, under the patronage of His Majesty the King and the presidency of the Right Hon. James Bryce, supported by an imposing list of vice-presidents selected from among the *savants* and statesmen of the day.

There were nine main sections, each with its own president, vice-presidents and secretaries, and some of them with sub-sections. The range of work and its division will be appreciated if I indicate what the nine sections were. They were:—

- I. Oriental History (including Egyptology).
- II. Greek and Roman History (including Byzantine History).
- III. Medieval History.
- IV. (a) Modern History.
(b) Colonial Sub-section.
(c) Military and Naval Sub-section.
- V. Religious and Ecclesiastical History.
- VI. (a) Legal and
(b) Economic History.
- VII. History of Medieval and Modern Civilization with four sub-sections:—
(a) Philosophy, Language and Literature.
(b) Medieval and Modern Art (including Architecture and Music).
(c) Exact Sciences, Natural History and Medicine.
(d) Social Sciences and Education.
- VIII. Archaeology, with Prehistoric Studies and Ancient Art.
- IX. Related and Auxiliary Sciences.
(a) Ethnology, Historical Geography, Topography, Local History.
(b) Philosophy of History, Historical Methodology, and Teaching of History.
(c) Palaeography and Diplomatics, Bibliography, Numismatics, Genealogy, Heraldry, and Sphragistics.

This is an impressive array of subjects, but its very breadth serves to show what the field of history now means to a serious investigator; and for ourselves, as students or recorders of the past, we know that while we cannot be specialists all along the line, we may be at any point brought into contact with one or more, or possibly all, of what might at first appear to be the most remote of these sub-divisions. And I need hardly remark that our own Society of Antiquaries contains members who are interested and expert in one or several of all the items on the list, from its 'Alpha' in Egyptology to its 'Omega' in Heraldry and Sphragistics.

The chief meeting places of the sections were at University College in Gower Street, at Burlington House, at King's College, Strand, and at Lincoln's Inn. Some sub-sections met in the Royal College of Physicians, and in the Royal College of Music. It seemed a pity that London could not do what Rome, I observed, did last year when

I was a delegate to the Archaeological Congress—namely, concentrate the meetings as far as possible under one roof. Many members in London found that the distance between places of meeting made it impossible to pass easily from one section to another in time to hear some specially attractive paper.

The presidential address by Mr. Bryce had, owing to the unforeseen prolongation of the ambassador's stay in the United States, to be read at the opening meeting by Dr. A. W. Ward, the acting-president of the Congress. Dr. Ward's introductory observations included a graceful tribute to the memory and the work of one greatly honoured in our own society, the late Dr. Hodgkin. Mr. Bryce's paper, as we should naturally expect from so eminent an authority on history, was a stimulating deliverance, concerning itself mainly with the expansion of the range of history and the urgency of fresh problems calling for solution by the philosophic historian. The address in particular noted the accession of fresh materials, due to the development of three fairly modern lines of study; first, the study of early man from neolithic times to the bronze age, with the aid of geology and archaeology; second, two generations of exploration and excavation, especially in Western Asia and in Eastern Europe, but also in the New World—in Arizona and New Mexico, in Yucatan and in Central America, as well as in Peru; and thirdly, the rapid widening of geographical discovery which has brought before the eyes of observers a wealth of information illustrative of the customs, beliefs and social organisation of many backward or even savage tribes over the whole world. The presidential address was followed by three speakers on behalf of delegates to the Congress: these were Professor von Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, of the Royal Prussian Academy; M. Cordier, of the Institute of France; and the Hon. C. F. Adams, of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Other speeches were made by Sir George Trevelyan, and by the Greek minister and the Chilian minister; and after the formal confirmation of various appointments of officers, the members dispersed to join their several sections.

Two general meetings were held subsequently, one on the Friday, the other on the Monday, to hear papers by English, French, and German readers. One of the English papers submitted a proposal which should appeal especially to all concerned in medieval and legal history—viz., for a new dictionary to supersede Ducange's work on late and base Latin.

Any detailed account of the programme of the sections would be quite beyond the fair limits of the report which I am submitting, and I propose, therefore, to mention some representative papers and readers in each section to illustrate, without exhausting, the range of themes.

Section I. In the Oriental section the following may be taken as samples of the eighteen papers proposed:—Mr. Hogarth on 'Hittites in Syria,' Professor E. Meyer on 'Representation of Foreign Races on Egyptian Monuments,' Professor De Boer on 'Development of the Theological Attitude in Islamic Civilization,' Sir Gaston Maspero on 'Les prétendus Sesostris de la xix^e Dynastie,' Professor de la Vallée Poussin on 'Quelques problèmes de l'histoire littéraire du Bouddhisme,' Professor Steindorff on 'Die Libyer in Altertum (nach ägyptischen Quellen),' and Professor Macdonell on 'The Early History of Caste,' not to mention the treatment by other scholars of Arabian, Persian, Babylonian and Assyrian questions.

Section II, on Greek and Roman History, was, along with the

eighth, on Archaeology, the one which I attended most frequently. And, as we shall see shortly, these sections held joint meetings to discuss questions of great interest to us whose homes are so near to the line of the Roman Wall. Professor Bury was the sectional president, and among the papers in German were Professor Wilamowitz-Möller's on 'The Athena of Ilion,' Professor von Scala's on 'Illyrian Migrations,' Professor Rostowzew's 'Ionismus and Iranismus in Südrussland,' Professor Seeck's 'Der letzte Waffengang des römischen Heidentums'—an appropriate subject for the author of a well-known work on the fall of the ancient world. The papers in English included 'Observations on the Second Punic War,' an attempt by the professor of ancient history in Cambridge, Dr. J. S. Reid, to indicate some of the fictitious elements in ancient historians concerned with the period in question, and an amusingly vigorous attack by an American member, Mr. T. S. Jerome, upon the rhetorical slanders incorporated by Tacitus into his account of 'The Orgy of the Emperor Tiberius at Capri.' One of the joint meetings with Section VIII referred to, opened with a French paper by Professor Jorga, on Byzantine influence in Danubian districts. His endeavour to demarcate Greek and Roman influences in parts of the Balkans was doubtless of real importance; in this connexion I may mention a brochure circulated among members in Russian and French by Professor Boubrow, of Kiew, on the scientific claims of the Russian language, advocating the free admission of the Russian language in the discussions at international historical congresses. The three papers, then, which were delayed that morning all dealt with matters of interest to ourselves. They were Professor Haverfield's (illustrated with slides and maps) on 'The Coast Defence and Fleet of Roman Britain'; Mr. Cheesman's on 'Recent Work on the Roman Frontier in Britain,' in which he ascribed to Hadrian the Roman Wall from Tyne to Solway, explaining the 'turf wall' of the untrustworthy *Historiae Augustae* as a temporary structure, and regarding the work of Severus as being of the nature of renewal and repairs rather than of absolute construction; and finally Mr. J. Curle's 'Roman and Native Remains in Caledonia,' illustrated by admirable slides of the finds. That afternoon a visit was paid to the Guildhall Museum to examine Roman objects, and an excursion to the sites of Roman London followed.

Section III, Medieval History. After a presidential review of 'The Present State of Mediaeval Studies in Great Britain' by Professor Tout, considered at various meetings, and in different languages, such subjects as 'The Garrison Theory of the Borough' (Mr. J. H. Round), 'The National Assembly in the Anglo-Saxon State' (Professor Liebermann), 'Trade in relation to urban economy in the Middle Ages' (Professor Pirenne), 'Effects of Norman Rule in Ireland 1169-1333' (Mr. G. H. Orpen), 'Monastic Schools' (Mr. J. G. Coulton), 'The Early Period of Florentine Culture' (Professor Davidsohn), 'The Empire and Papacy in the Thirteenth Century' (Professor Bloch), 'Medieval Chroniclers and their Numerical Estimates of English Armies' (Sir J. H. Ramsay).

Section IV, that of Modern History, naturally covered a field too immense to survey fully. Professor Firth's presidential address on 'The Study of Modern History in England and its connexion with the organization of the British Archives,' gave an appropriate cue to contributions by other members on 'Administration of Archives since 1789,' on 'Belgian Archives,' and on 'Canadian Archives.' In the colonial sub-section 'The Objects of the Hamburg Colonial Insti-

tute,' 'Aspects of Dutch Colonial Policy,' and 'Problems of British Colonial Policy in the Eighteenth Century,' were among the matters treated. In the other sub-section Professor Oman contributed 'A Defence of Military History,' and further titles were 'Aspects of French Naval History,' 'Pepys as a Naval Official,' and 'Foreign Troops in the English Service during the Great War, 1793-1815.'

Section V (Ecclesiastical and Religious) had before it papers and discussions on 'The Value of the Liturgical Reforms of Charles the Great,' 'Monotheism in Roman Religion before Constantine' (in French, by Mgr. Batiffol), 'The Relation of Cluny to some other Movements of Monastic Reform,' 'English Episcopal Registers,' 'The Scholastic Crisis at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century and the foundation of the Order of the Preaching Friars' (in French, by Professor Mandonnet).

Section VI, under the presidency of Professor Vinogradoff, of Oxford, had among its themes 'Modern Problems of the History of Roman Law' (in German), 'Modern Study and Ecclesiastical Law' (in Italian), 'The Transformation of Equity' (Sir F. Pollock), 'The Inns of Court and of Chancery,' 'Early History of English Equity,' and 'Some Mediaeval Brocards' (Professor Goudy, of Oxford). The Economic sub-section, presided over by Professor Ashley, heard papers on 'Changes in the Organization of the Mason's Craft in England,' 'Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth with Russian Tsars' (French), 'The Economic and Sociological significance of the Seventeenth Century in England' (German), and 'The Sound-dues as a Source of International History.'

Section VII, coping in its four sub-sections with problems in the History of Medieval and Modern Civilization, had much attractive material served up to it. Dr. A. J. Carlyle discussed 'The Sources of Mediaeval Political Theory,' and Professor Hume-Brown 'The Intellectual Influences of Scotland on the Continent in the Eighteenth Century.' Principal Hadow handled 'Early Tudor Church Music,' and Sir Clifford Allbutt 'Palissy, Bacon, and the Revival of Natural Science.' I heard Mr. R. Blomfield's paper on 'Architecture, Mediaeval and Modern—a Study in Atavism,' a paper probably more suggestive than convincing, in its illustrations of 'throw-backs' in architecture, often due to racial instincts, and in its contention that Gothic architecture was in effect a reversion to the instinct of the Celt, and that the *macabre* in art constantly exemplified the deliberate return to earlier methods. The lions which supported one portion of his argument were those of St. Gilles, Sparta, and Corbridge. One paper, upon which I spoke and which specially appealed to me as concerned with a subject on which I have worked, was that of Professor Herford 'On the History of Literary History.' The paper argued that modern literary history tended to depart from the old arbitrary mixture of biography and criticism, unaccompanied by philosophic synthesis, and that it was influenced in France largely by notions of evolution and environment, and in Germany by the ideal of 'filiation' or the search for sources. If I may be forgiven a personal touch, I was gratified to hear Professor Herford allude to my own 'Literary History of Rome' as a work which in his opinion was a successful and artistic attempt to combine the French doctrine of the *milieu* and the German conception of *Quellenforschung*.

Section VIII included papers on 'Silver Vases in the Hellenistic Tumuli of South Russia,' 'The Archaic Period in South Russia,' 'Newly Discovered Prehistoric Remains in Bessarabia,' 'Newly

Discovered Greek Inscriptions,' 'Archaeological Evidence of the Saxon Conquest of Britain' (Professor Baldwin Brown), 'The Lake Dwellings at Glastonbury' (Mr. H. St. George Gray), 'The Coinage of the Athenian Empire' (Professor P. Gardner), and those on Roman Britain, given, as already said, at joint sessions with Section II.

Section IX embraced, under Ethnology and Geography, 'Early European Trade in the Pacific,' 'Witchcraft among the Semites,' 'The Iron Pillar of Delhi,' 'The Tribes of Western China,' 'History of Human Migrations over Africa South of the Equator' (Sir H. H. Johnson). Under its sub-section of Philosophy of History it included a German paper on 'The Organisation of the higher study of History,' by Professor Lamprecht; a French paper on 'History and Philosophy of History,' and an English paper on 'The Roman Heritage in Mediaeval and Modern Politics.' The final sub-section on Palaeography, Numismatics, Heraldry and Sphragistics, included papers on 'The Publication of Great Charters by the English Kings,' 'On the origin of our Arabic Figures' (French), 'The Armouries of the Tower of London,' 'The Evolution of the Heraldic Seal in England,' 'Heraldry and its Part in Historical Research,' 'The Unique MS. of Tacitus's 'Histories,' 'The Localization of MSS.,' 'The Dating of Early Documents in English "Courthand."'

This mere selection of titles is in itself formidable enough to be symptomatic of the labours of the Congress; but the lighter side of entertainments and excursions must not be ignored. The Government banquet at the Hotel Cecil and the succeeding reception were most elaborate; many clubs offered honorary membership to a limited number of members attending the Congress; there were several receptions during the week; and visits were arranged to the House of Commons, the Tower, the Record Office, and to important private picture galleries. For April 4th Mr. Forbes Robertson invited two hundred and fifty members to see his *Hamlet* in Drury Lane. On Saturday, April 5th, by invitation of His Majesty the King five hundred members of the Congress visited Windsor Castle, and were conducted round the main State apartments and the most historically interesting parts of the castle before enjoying His Majesty's hospitality.

When the actual labours of the Congress ceased, there was a visit to Oxford and Cambridge, taken part in chiefly by Foreign, American, and Colonial members; and for certain days, later in the same week, excursions were projected to Bath, Glastonbury, and Wells; or to Bath, Stonehenge, and Salisbury. These additional facilities for mutual intercourse were highly appreciated as means of increasing that good feeling among nations to which learned congresses can materially contribute while at the same time they serve the cause of research."

Thanks were voted to Professor Wight Duff by acclamation for his report.

ECCLESIASTICAL EFFIGIES IN COUNTY DURHAM.

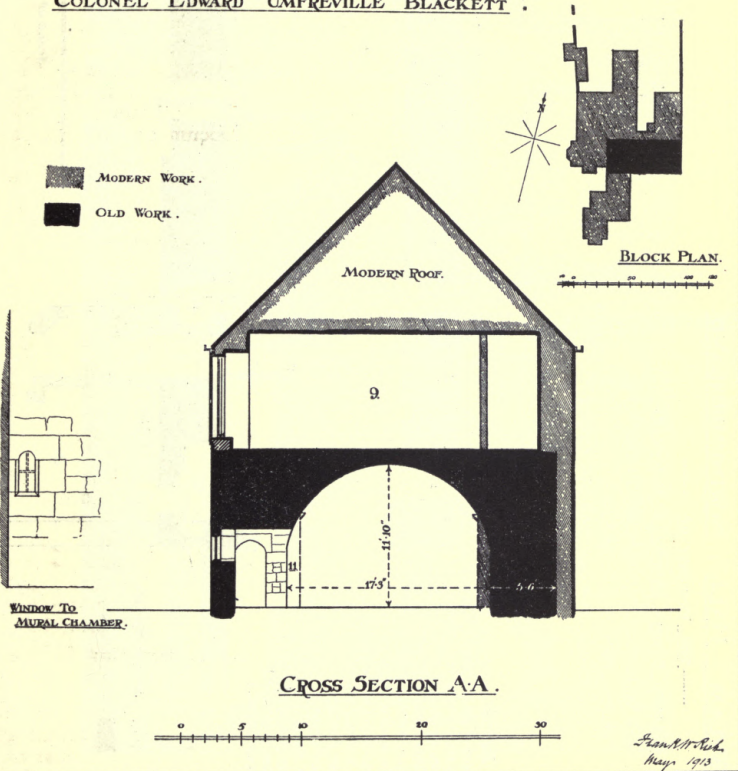
Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a considerable part of a long and elaborate paper by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., vicar of Witton-le-Wear, on 'Two ecclesiastical effigies in high relief in the county of Durham,' in which he dealt minutely with those in the churches of Ryton and Barnardcastle.

Mr. Hodgson was cordially thanked for his paper, which will be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

WYLAM HALL,

Mr. Joseph Oswald (secretary), in the absence of Mr. F. W. Rich (unavoidably absent through indisposition), read the following paper on the remains of a medieval tower incorporated in Wylam hall.

"In making some additions to Wylam hall for Colonel Edward Umfrville Blackett, in 1912-13, I was much interested in finding

WYLAM HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND,THE PROPERTY OFCOLONEL EDWARD UMFREVILLE BLACKETT.

walls of great thickness, from 5 to 6 feet, which seemed greater than any ordinary structures of modern times; a matter which increased the interest was the fact that at the ground floor level the apartments within these thick walls were vaulted. Included in the scheme of additions was the cutting through of one of these walls, when a section of the wall and vault presented itself, and left little doubt of its being

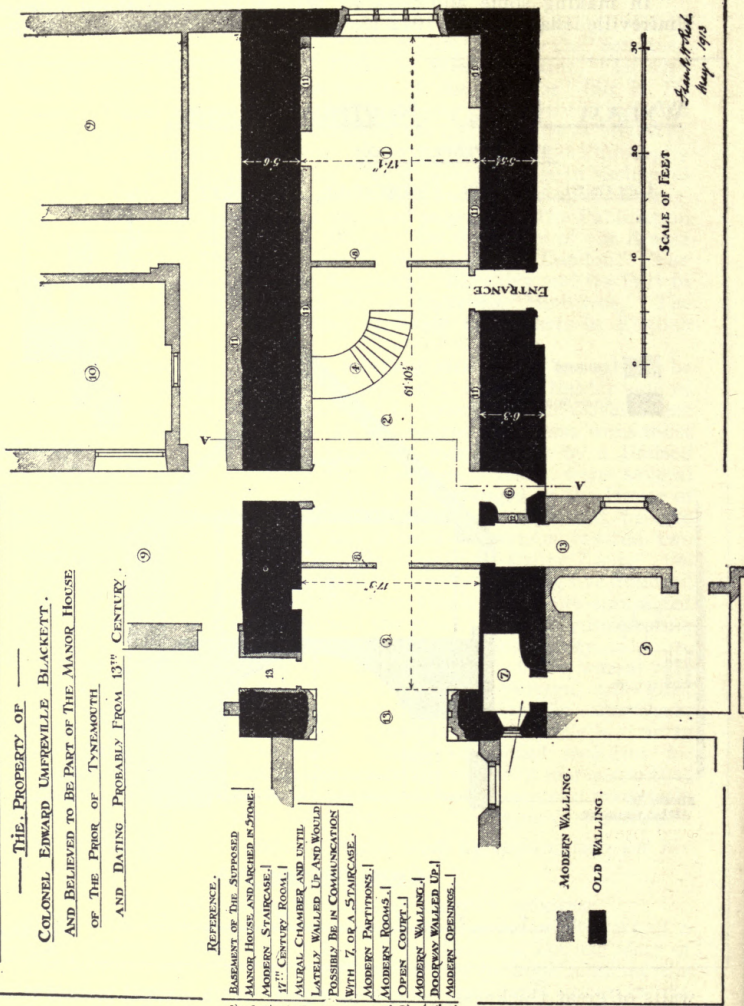
WYLAM HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

—The Property of —
 COLONEL EDWARD UMPREVILLE BLACKETT.
 AND BELIEVED TO BE PART OF THE MANOR HOUSE
 OF THE PRIOR OF TYNEMOUTH
 AND DATING PROBABLY FROM 13TH CENTURY.

REFERENCE.

- 1, 2 BASEMENT OF THE SUPPOSED MANOR HOUSE AND ARCHED IN-JOINT.
- 3 MODERN STAIRCASE.
- 4 17TH CENTURY ROOM.
- 5 MURAL CHAMBER AND UNTIL LATELY WALLED UP AND WOULD POSSIBLY BE IN COMMUNICATION WITH 7, OR A STAIRCASE.
- 6 MODERN PARTITIONS.
- 7 MODERN ROOMS.
- 8 OPEN COURT.
- 9 MODERN WALLING.
- 10 DOORWAY WALLED UP.
- 11 MODERN OPENINGS.

■ MODERN WALLING.
 ■ OLD WALLING.





SEVENTEENTH CENTURY DOORWAY, WYLAM HALL.



a building belonging to an early period, the wall and vault being built of very substantial courses of square stone, and from the knowledge we possess of buildings in Northumberland of an early period, the date of the building could be almost definitely fixed. There has been some interference with the interior of the structure in modern times; for instance, brick walls have been built along each of the side walls of the vaulted apartments, this no doubt for the purpose of raising the internal appearance, for whereas the springer of the original vault was only 4 ft. 10 ins. above the floor line, by building the internal side walls the height is raised to 7 ft. 9 ins., at which height a cornice has been carried, and the soffit of the arch, rising to a height of 11 ft. 10 ins., makes quite a lofty apartment. Indeed, one of the apartments within this area, now the morning room, has been fitted with columns, groining ribs, etc., after a manner prevalent in the last century. Up to the beginning of this year Wylam hall was densely clothed with ivy, to the thickness of nearly two feet. This has now been largely removed and brought to light other interesting features.

A small window opening was uncovered, which, on looking in, was found to light a mural chamber; this chamber was walled up with brickwork on the entrance hall side, but which is now taken down and the little chamber added to the hall. The small window measures 1 ft. 4 ins. by 8 ins. The jambs and sill are chamfered, but the head appears to have been tampered with; the opening has been fitted with vertical and horizontal iron stanchions. The use to which this small chamber was put is not clear, but as one side is occupied by an arched opening (now walled up), it may probably have communicated with the apartment no. 7 on the plan; or to a staircase leading to the upper apartments, but of which no trace is left, nor indeed of any upper storey. This vaulted part of the building forms now only a portion of Wylam hall.

After glancing at the architectural or archaeological features, one naturally turns to the question as to what this building could have been, and who could have been its owner. There is no mention in any of the 'surveys' of a tower at Wylam. It is, however, within the knowledge of us all, that the manor of Wylam belonged to the prior of Tynemouth, and appears to have been granted by Mowbray before 1120. In January, 1264, abbot Norton held a court at Wylam, which appears to have been quite a regal affair, where he was paid fealty and homage by the tenants, among whom were William de Dissington and Walter Scott, of Welton. All this means, there must have been at that time, important buildings at Wylam in which to hold these courts, and in which to dispense hospitality with the liberal hand prevalent at that period.

An assessment roll of 1292 enumerates the ten manors of Tynemouth, Wylam being one of them. In 1297—the year after the destruction of Hexham priory—Wylam was laid waste by the Scots under William Wallace. During the truce effected in 1319, William de Ellerington and his companions cut down trees and carried away many valuables from Wylam to the amount of £200 value at that date. In 1405 prior Whethamstede restored the monks' house at Wylam, which had been destroyed by the Scots. Looking to these historical notes, I suggest this building that now forms part of Wylam hall is the remains of the house of the priors of Tynemouth.

I produce a measured drawing showing the plan and section of the building (reproduced on pages 45 and 46).

Wylam hall may still call for our attention, for during the taking down of the ivy a very fine doorway of seventeenth century date, in stone, but walled up and out of use, was found. This doorway was in a portion of the building that was an addition to the earlier buildings, and before the removal of the ivy was unknown or had been forgotten. I show a photographic view of this doorway (reproduced on opposite plate). I may further say that in the same portion of the building as this doorway there is a very cosy seventeenth century room, panelled in black oak, from the floor to the ceiling..”

Mr. Craster, in a letter to Mr. Heslop, writes :—

“ I see that a note is being read at Wednesday’s meeting of the Newcastle Antiquaries on an old tower incorporated in Wylam hall. If medieval this must have belonged to and been built by the priors of Tynemouth, and can, I think, be no other than the house restored by prior Whethamstede (1393-1413), of which his nephew, abbot Whethamstede, of St. Alban’s, wrote :—

‘ De Wylomque domum, fiunt ubi gaudia fratrum,
Per guerras lapsam, rursus levat, efficit ipsam.’

(see “ *Northumberland County History*, VIII. p. 101, note).”

Thanks were voted to Mr. Rich by acclamation.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, having spent considerable time in cataloguing the ancient Egyptian objects in the society’s museum, and also the ancient lamps in the same, the council has decided that these valuable contributions, ‘ Materials towards the compilation of a catalogue,’ should be printed and copies placed in the Castle and Blackgate, for sale to visitors to these places at a moderate price. Mr. Clephan, at his own cost, has cleaned and mounted on little wooden blocks, and arranged in the cases the Egyptian objects, and also the lamps. These are two of the instalments towards a general catalogue. Mr. Clephan has promised to prepare others.

Mr. Clephan writes: “ The question is sometimes raised by archaeologists as to the age when an object may be properly termed one of antiquity, and opinions differ widely on this point, varying according to the special branch of archaeology studied by the individual. Any relic of a bygone age, a century old, or even less, may, I think, be properly termed ‘ antique ’; and it is on these lines I think we should proceed with our catalogue, for we must remember that we have many memorials of the past stowed away in odd corners, up to a pair of candle snuffers and a roasting jack, and a catalogue including such objects would be intensely valuable and would, I think, pay its way.”

Mr. Clephan continues: “ This Egyptian collection, though small, is very interesting and contains some fine specimens. It is classed under the letter E and is numbered one and upwards.

DEITIES.

The gods of ancient Egypt were very numerous. Two hundred are mentioned among the pyramid texts, four hundred and eighty in the Theban revision of the *Book of the Dead*, and about twelve hundred in works dealing with the nether world. Each nome and even village had its own pantheon, though in course of time many of the divinities with similar attributes became fused together or arranged in companies

of gods. Herodotus states that the Egyptians were beyond measure scrupulous in all matters relating to religion.¹ and the key-note to understanding it is a close study of its system of symbolism and imagery.

Osiris, Asar, forms one of the triad of Isis, Osiris and Horus, he is the god of the resurrection and judge of the dead, typifying the sun below the horizon.

1. Bronze figure of Osiris, mummiformed, mer-em-hebs, bearded and wearing the white crown of Upper Egypt, the crown of the South, hut; his left hand holds the crook, hek, emblem of power and dominion, while the right hand grasps a scourge, nexes, a symbol of similar significance. The uraeus serpent, Mahen, a symbol of gods and kings, over the forehead, has been broken off. Height 8 inches. A fine figure.
2. Bronze figure of Osiris, wearing the Atef crown² and bearing the above-mentioned symbols, including the uraeus, which is intact. A good example, holed for fastening on to the mummy wrappings. Height 4 inches.
3. Similar bronze figure. Height 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4. Similar bronze figure. Height 5 inches.
5. Similar bronze figure. Looped. Height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. Similar figure. Height 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
7. Similar figure. Height 3 inches.
8. Remarkably fine and perfect figure of Isis, Ast, nursing the babe Harpocrates, Heru-pa-krat. She is a daughter of Seb, the earth, and Nut, the heavens; the sister-wife of Osiris and mother of the babe Horus, Harpocrates, forming with these two persons the triad of Isis, Osiris and Horus. She is the loving protecting mother, queen of heaven, and typifies the dawn and sunset. Her ordinary head-dress is the throne, over the wig of lappets; and the phonetic value of her name, 'Ast.' In her celestial character she wears the sun's disk and horns. The babe Horus (Harpocrates) has a lock of hair, rut, at the right side of his head, symbolic of eternal youth. This figure represents Isis in her celestial character, wearing the disk and horns over the namms and a diadem of uraei, the uraeus over her forehead. She is about to give the babe Horus the breast. Height 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
9. A similar bronze figure of Isis and Horus, the former with the throne head-dress. Much corroded and greatly inferior to no. 8. Height 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
10. Bronze figure of Ptah, mummy formed, holding the sceptre uasu, close to the body. Height 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Ptah, the creator of the cosmic egg from which sprang the world, is the main figure in the Memphis triad, the other two persons being Sekhet and Nefer-Tum. This deity is always represented as mummy formed.
11. Figure of Anubis, jackal-headed, as a man walking, left leg advanced. Light green faience. Height 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
12. Another similar example. Height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
13. Another. Height 1 inch. Anubis, An-pu, is an important deity being 'chief of the divine dwelling, the beautiful god,

¹ 11, p. 34.

² The Atef crown consists of the crown of the South, flanked by plumes, emblematic of the Judgment Seat of Osiris in the Hall of the Two Truths. 'Satem en as quat ma.'

- lord of the cemetery.' He is always represented jackal-headed, and is god of the sepulchre of the sacred land Ta-zesar.
14. Figure of Bes, in dark blue faience, his headdress a crown of plumes, arms akimbo. Height $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch. Bes is a god of Nubian origin, one with many attributes, and to judge from the number of his effigies he was the most popular among Egyptian deities and especially among women.
 15. Figure of Ptah-Seker-Asar, a bald-headed dwarf of the usual distorted type. Light green faience. Pierced for suspension. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 16. Another example quite similar. A scarab on the head has been broken off. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Ptah-Seker-Asar is the triune deity of the resurrection, and is usually depicted as a pigmy with a large head and thick distorted limbs. On his head is often a beetle, xeper, and sometimes snakes are seen issuing from his mouth.
 17. Light green faience figure of Theuris, Ta-urt, the goddess is depicted as a hippotamus, standing, with the hanging breasts of a woman, the legs and paws of a lion and the tail of a crocodile. Height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 18. Small and highly conventionalized figure of Ta-urt, worn as a charm. Height $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Ta-urt was the patroness of pregnancy, devourer of the wicked, and she personified the constellation of the Great Bear.
 19. Bronze figure of Thoth, Tehuti, depicted as a man walking, with the head of an ibis, he wears the disk. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Tehuti is the recorder of the judgment of the dead before Osiris. He arranged the planetary system and invented writing. This deity is ibis-headed.

SACRED ANIMALS.

Their worship goes back far into pre-dynastic times, and was for the most part emblematic of certain deities or natural phenomena; but as time moved on these incarnations tended to become more and more anthropomorphic, though far from being entirely so in Egypt, as was the case in Greece and Rome.

20. Fine bronze head of a lioness, the animal emblematic of the goddess Sekhet. Height 2 inches.
21. Bronze figure of a coiled serpent, an emblem of several snake goddesses. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
22. Bronze figure of Apis, Hap, the bull of Memphis, he is a symbol of strength and typifies the sun. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
23. Bronze figure of a cat, symbol of the cat-headed goddess Bast. Looped for suspension. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
24. Bronze figure of a hawk, the hawk of Horus having the double crown of United Egypt. Looped. Height 1 inch.
25. A similar example of the same bird. Height $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.
26. A sandstone tablet with the fine figure of a hawk carved in relief. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

USHABTIU FIGURES.

They are all shaped in the mummy form of Osiris, and are termed 'respondents' or 'answerers,' for the reason that they were intended to join the deceased in the nether-world, there to work on his farm. For this purpose they are each equipped with a hoe, a pickaxe or a flail, a basket slung over the shoulders. On their meeting the defunct in the other world the use of certain words of power, hekau, transformed them into men and women, ready to begin their labours on the

celestial farm of the deceased. The figures, which range in date from the eleventh to the thirtieth dynasties, are inscribed with the name of the deceased and a text from the *Book of the Dead*. They were usually packed in boxes and buried with the deceased.

27. Ushabtiu figure in light green faience, with the attributes mentioned above. Rough workmanship. The hieroglyphic inscription is written in black ink and the implements and features of the face articulated in the same colour. About twenty-second or twenty-third dynasty. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
28. Very fine ushabtiu figure, with nine lines of hieroglyphics down the body in sunk relief. The hands, grasping the tools, protrude from the mummy wrappings. The figure wears the wig with lappets and has a beard, while the face is of a good type and expression. Light green faience. Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Like all such figures of the twenty-sixth dynasty this example is much slimmer in form than those of the earlier periods.
29. Another figure of the same style and period. Height $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
30. Another in light green faience, the inscription in vertical lines. Not such good work but of the same style and period. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
31. Another similar. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
32. Another of the same period though ruder; the green glaze nearly gone. Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
33. Another of the same style and period, with a long hieratic inscription. Height $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
34. Another of the same period covered with a fine light blue glaze, a hieroglyphic inscription down the centre. Height $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
35. An uninscribed ushabtiu figure dating twenty-seventh to thirtieth dynasties. In light green faience. Poor work. Height 2 inches.
36. Another almost the same.

SCARABAEI.

The *scarabaeus* is modelled after the *ateuchus sacer*, a dung-eating beetle so often seen at the edge of the desert, rolling along with its hind legs the ball made of dung containing its eggs, to be hatched by the sun's rays. These little objects though primarily seals, typify the sun that vivifies, and symbolize generation, new birth and the resurrection. They are very numerous and play almost as great a part in Egyptian symbolism as does the cross in the church of Christ.

37. Brown steatite scarab, the inscription much defaced, probably representing four uraei flanking a cartouche which is illegible. Length $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.
38. Brown steatite scarab with the cartouche of Ra-men-xeper, Tahutmes III, an illustrious pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty. The cartouche is flanked by uraei. Length $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.
39. Brown steatite scarab with spiraliform ornamentation. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.
40. Green faience scarab, inscribed with the name of Amen. Length about $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.
41. Brown steatite scarab, the inscription depicting a hunting scene. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
42. Brown steatite scarab, inscribed with a figure formed like an hour-glass. Length about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

AMULETS AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

Amulets, like the deities themselves, were all symbols of the various forces and principles of nature, and were deeply bound up with the

religious system of the country, which demanded many charms and formulae against malign influences and unseen foes, and for the invocation of help and protection in all the affairs of life as well as in death. The personal ornaments, too, had each its symbolic value, and no one looking over any collection of Egyptian objects of antiquity can be other than struck at the great proportion of personal ornaments and knick-knacks it contains.

43. Utchat or symbolic eye, in dark green faience. Length 1 inch.
44. Another example in light green faience, same length.
45. Another lighter still, and the same size.
46. Two smaller. The amulet of the utchat, literally the healthy one, is symbolic of the piercing eye of Horus and of Ra, in other words the eye of the sun. It is always outlined with stibium or kohl, and was worn to protect the wearer against the evil eye and to lend him or her vigour and good health.
47. Lotus column in light green faience. Symbolic of the goddess Uatchat and lending everlasting strength and vigour. Holed as pendant. Height 2 inches.
48. Another example. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
49. Another. Height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
50. Another. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
51. Five others of various sizes.
52. Tet amulet in slate. Height 1 inch. This amulet is often thought to be a model of the nilometer, but it really represents the tree on which the quartered body of Osiris was hung.
53. Another example of the same material and size.
54. Two others.
55. A perforated button, in green faience, the significance of which is unknown.
56. Model of a finger ring in brown faience, the bezel a lotus surmounted by an aegis of Sekhet.
57. Model of a finger-ring in light green faience, the bezel an utchat or symbolic eye.
58. Model of a sepulchral obelisk, techen or ben-ben, carved with hieroglyphics, among the numerous cartouches is that of Ra-men-xeper Tahutmes III, eighteenth dynasty. Height $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The obelisk representing a ray of the sun is symbolic of Amen and Amen-Ra, and is believed to typify generative force.
59. Fine bronze figure of a man, wearing the wig with lappets and a loin-cloth. He is holding some heavy objects clasped in his hands, probably to engage in some game of throwing. A foot is wanting. Late period. Height 4 inches.
60. Remarkably fine and rare figure in pottery of a man of rank of the twelfth dynasty. He wears the long wig, namms, a pectoral over the breast and a long robe. The face and hands are gilded and burnished, and the body has been painted blue, traces of which remain. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
61. Figure from Zante (?), in bad condition, cut in a calcareous stone. It is not Egyptian at all, nor does it show any signs of Egyptian influence, unless possibly that the hanging ends of the himation recall the Egyptian wig with lappets. The attitude is that of the Venus at the Vatican. Height 6 inches. (This looks like a fake.)
62. A tessellated pavement inlay, from Tell-el-Amarna, the city of Ak-hen-Aten, eighteenth dynasty. Diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

63. Another similar inlay.
64. The upper portion of a statue in black basalt of a man of rank. Height 16 inches.
65. Mummy hand, with long tapering fingers, probably that of a woman.
66. Plants and pods of the Andersonian pea.
67. Sample of what is presumed to be mummy oats, but I have never seen mummy grains of this cereal in Egypt.
68. Mummy peas. Presented by Captain Norman, R.N.
69. Mummy peas. Presented by Mr. T. Waddington.
70. Sample of wheat stated to have been grown from seeds found in an ancient mound in Utah Territory, U.S.A. Presented by Mr. C. F. Dennet.
71. Sample of mummy wheat from Professor Petrie.
72. Piece of the fine linen wrapping of a mummy; also some ears of wheat stated to have been grown from mummy seed. Presented by Mrs. J. C. Bruce in 1888. In glazed case.
73. Head of Egyptian corn presented to Mr. John Philipson about 1847, and passed on by him to the Society in 1888. In glazed case.
74. Sample of mummy wheat collected in Egypt by Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, from tombs and granaries, together with added samples obtained from the Egyptian government and from Professors Sayce and Flinders Petrie on the spot.

The superstition that it is possible for seeds to germinate, under conditions however favourable, after thousands of years, dies hard. It has been fostered on the part of the Arabs, who dye new wheat and pass it on to tourists as mummy wheat. I have made several attempts to grow real mummy seeds from samples obtained by myself from tombs and ancient granaries, but nothing ever germinated in soil that had been properly sifted, while in some cases where this precaution had not been taken green stalks of wheat have sprung up, indeed, when sowing a portion of the mixture numbered 74 in this catalogue, I ordered a frame to be prepared for the operation and instructed the gardener to sift the soil, which I found on enquiry had not been done, so I took a few spadefuls of earth out of the frame and sifted it carefully myself, filling four large pots with it. I then sowed the mummy seeds in them, plunging the pots in the frame. Nothing grew up in the pots, but in the frame outside of them two fortuitous plants of wheat came up, so that had I not taken the necessary precaution there would have been a popular case of mummy-wheat germinating. The authorities at Kew had a similar case to mine, and they wrote me that they had made the experiment many times, but that nothing had ever come up in sifted soil, and they added that the whole thing was a mistake. Portions of the sample No. 74 were distributed among half-a-dozen of my friends who had facilities for making the experiment, and among them our late member Mr. John Philipson, but none of them succeeded in growing any of the seed. My friends, Professors Sayce and Flinders Petrie also wrote me that they had often sown mummy wheat in Egypt under the most favourable conditions and with careful watching, but that no seed had ever or ever could germinate. All botanists know that the thing is impossible.

ANCIENT LAMPS.

The domestic lamp is a household necessity of all ages beyond those of sheer barbarism, though nothing, of course, is known as to the country where it first appeared. It was in daily use by the living and

was buried with the dead, besides being employed in the lighting of public buildings and shrines. The modelling and enrichment of these dainty and useful though fragile vessels in terra-cotta may be regarded as a fine art, and this branch of ceramics merits more attention from the archaeologist than it has received at his hands.

By far the greater number of ancient lamps are made of terra-cotta, though many were cast in bronze. The reason why so few vessels have been found that can with any certainty be identified as lamps of an earlier age than a few centuries before the Christian era is that floating wicks were employed up to then, as in a modern night-light, and the edges of the vessels used for the purpose were not burnt or discoloured by the flame, but as soon as the nozzle or lip for containing the wick appears that portion of the lamp became blackened by the smoke produced when the light was extinguished.

At Mycenae vessels of two concentric wells, the inner one with comparatively high walls, have been found which were probably lamps, and Herodotos, who visited Egypt in 465 B.C. tells us that at the Feast of Lamps at Sais, vessels annular in form with floating wicks were employed for the purpose.

The form of the bulk of the lamps preserved is either annular or shoe-shaped; the body or receiver of the first-named kind, which is the earlier, is covered over with a concave top, in or near the centre of which is a small hole for filling in the oil, and there is one or more nozzles, sometimes as many as twenty, for the wick or wicks to lie in; while in the case of the latter description the top of the reservoir is usually more or less convex, and the filling hole often much larger, the nozzle being placed at the foot end of the shoe. These in their order may be roughly described as the Western and Eastern types. The earliest lamp with a nozzle, or rather nozzles, was open and in the first place annular in form, but before baking a pair of lips or nozzles were pinched in with the potter's finger and thumb. Some lamps assume fanciful shapes and were either plain or enriched with a subject in relief, and were both with handles and without.

Stands or candelabra, often graceful in form, are in great numbers, and so also are oil-holders, feeders of the lamps. Fewer lamps have been found along the line of the Roman Wall than might have been expected.

These few remarks by no means exhaust the subject. The specimens are classed under the letter L and are numbered one and upwards. In cases where any of them are in bronze it is specially mentioned, otherwise all are in terra-cotta.

1. Phoenician lamp, a wide open saucer with nozzles pinched in before baking. This is the earliest form of lamp that can be identified as such. This example probably came from Cyprus, but similar forms are present at Phœnician Carthage. A fine example. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. An example similar to the last which bears a label stating that it was obtained from a tomb at Malta. This is also Phœnician. Diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
3. Another example somewhat similar, though the nozzle is much less distinctly marked. Diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
4. Open native Indian lamp, rough in make, annular in form with a nozzle. Diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Obtained at Lahore. Presented by Mr. C. Masterman of South Shields. This example has a special interest in showing that such lamps have been used in India up to quite recent times. This

specimen was employed in the year 1871 in the illumination of a mosque in the Punjaub, on the occasion of the visit of the then prince Alfred, afterwards created duke of Edinburgh.

5. Etruscan lamp of an unusual form. The reservoir almost oblong in shape, the end portion tilted up before baking to serve as a handle, and it is perforated for hanging on a nail; feeding-hole in the centre, the nozzle-end broad and square. Rudely ornamented with five vertical parallel lines, and over the krater is a figure resembling a pair of compasses. Presented by Miss Davidson in 1836. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From Tusculum.
6. Another example quite similar and from the same place. Same size and ornamentation. Stated to have been presented by Mrs. Adamson.
7. Typical Roman lamp in a light coloured paste, the reservoir annular, there was a nozzle for the thumb and finger, and mouldings were present along the nozzle. On the krater roof stands a figure of the eagle of Olympus in relief. Diameter 3 inches. Lamps made in Rome itself are always remarkable for their lightness, but multitudes were turned out all over the Roman world designed on the same model. The handle and nozzle of this specimen broken off.
8. The roof of the krater of a Roman lamp, similar in form to the last named and in red clay. The subject of enrichment is Jupiter and the eagle of Olympus. Diameter 3 inches.
9. Roman lamp in red clay, the subject of enrichment, probably represents Nikè with the attributes of Hathor. Length 4 inches.
10. A Romano-Christian lamp, the legend in relief being the dove with the olive branch. Length 4 inches.
11. Roman lamp in a light-coloured paste somewhat different from the last, though still Western in type, the krater much smaller and around its margin is a floral garland in relief. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The name of the Greek potter is stamped on the back.
12. A Coptic toad lamp. In the case of early specimens there is a figure of a toad sitting on the krater, but this becomes more and more conventionalized, and in this instance has reached a stage almost beyond recognition. The toad and frog were emblems of fertility. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
13. Another example where all traces of the toad have disappeared. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
14. Roman lamp the roof of the reservoir gone and the bottom out. Length 4 inches.
15. Judæan lamp, with the characteristically long nozzle. The krater enriched with a key and line pattern, and on the bottom a star is impressed. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
16. Another Judæan lamp. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
17. Eastern form of lamp, shoe-shaped, the wick-hole at the toe. The filling hole is in a small concavity and around it is an epigraph in Greek characters, too much worn to be made out. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
18. A lamp in red clay of an eastern type, with a large wick-hole and two filling holes. It is a Christian lamp and bears the

- monogram of Christ in relief on the krater. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
19. A lamp of an eastern type in a light-coloured terra-cotta, the nozzle portion broken off. A circlet of bosses is around the krater. Present length 4 inches. Said to be from Toledo.
 20. Another eastern lamp with the nozzle broken off. From Baija. Presented by Miss Davidson. Length 3 inches.
 21. Lamp in light terra-cotta, the receiver annular and flat, the nozzle springing directly from it. An incipient lug for holding. A Sidon type. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 22. Annular lamp in red ware with a nozzle and a lug or spur, which rises diagonally from the rim of the receiver. Opinions differ as to the use and meaning of these lugs, which are rather uncommon, but they are handles and very effective ones too, as may be seen by grasping the lug with the thumb and forefinger. The hole in the lug is for holding the pin or straw, the *acus* or *festuca*, with which the lamp was trimmed. Lamps with lugs have naturally no other handles. Length 3 inches.
 23. A Roman lamp of the usual form, the roof of the receiver broken. Mountings garnished the nozzle. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Lamps were made all over the Roman world, and many of the provinces took their model from Rome.
 24. Lamp in light red ware, the provenance of which is difficult to determine. Its characteristics are eastern, the receiver tending to the oblong; the filling hole in the depression is encircled by an amphitheatre-like design. A long ringed upright handle. Length 4 inches.
 25. A lamp somewhat in the Roman style. The wick-hole is in the side of the receiver and around the krater is a rope-like ornamentation. The roof of the receiver is enriched with the figure of Eros or Cupid in relief. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 26. A remarkable lamp in terra-cotta, covered with a black enamel. It is the head of a man with a well-marked though grotesque face, hardly of a Roman type. A filling-hole is in the forehead and another through the open mouth, while the wick-hole is in the chin. The back of the skull is cut away so that the lamp can stand and there is a loop handle for carrying over the top of the lamp. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 27. Roman lamp found at Magna (*Caervoran*). Presented by Mr. Rippon. Though light in weight it has the appearance of being of Romano-British make. The receiver tends slightly to the oblong and the nozzle is flange-formed. The style of enrichment is rather rude and the upright handle is broken. Length $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 28. This specimen is highly interesting in that it shows pretty clearly that lamps of the Roman type were made in Britain, and probably even in the far north, for this example having been distorted in the kiln before it was baked, could never have been used for lighting purposes. It looks as if it might have been made at Caervoran itself or possibly at *Corstopitum*, for who would bring such a useless object from a distance. The form is distinctly Roman, and the legend over the receiver, a human head, probably intended for Medusa. Length 4 inches. Finds of this kind are very suggestive, and I recommend the object to the attention of our Roman experts.

29. A Roman lamp in a dark red clay of a provincial caste and rather heavy. Around the margin of the receiver are palm-branches in relief. The nozzle broadens towards the extremity and the wick-hole is large, while the mouldings on the nozzle are both floral and geometrical. The potter's name is stamped very indistinctly on the back in Greek characters, possibly an indication that Greek potters were sent all over the Roman world to make the lamps. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
- 29a and 30. Are small Roman lamps without any special features.
31. A lamp in grey clay, annular and plump in form, with a nozzle but no handle. A Sidon type. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
32. Lamp in light-coloured paste, annular and very plump in form, a small krater for the wick-hole, which is flanked by three large bosses forming a triangle. This form is unusual and it would be interesting to know something of the provenance of the example. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
33. Roman lamp in grey clay much weathered. Over the receiver is a Medusa head in relief surrounded by a scallop pattern. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
34. Oil flask in a grey-coloured clay, a type used by pilgrims in the replenishment of lamps burning in holy places. The form is annular and flat, a short neck, and originally with a handle on each side. Examples of this kind are known as St. Maenas lamps, called so after a saint martyred in the reign of Diocletian. On each side stands the figure of a soldier, in relief and a margin of annulets runs round the body. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
35. Roman lamp in grey clay much weathered. Over the receiver is the head of a figure the body of which is missing. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
36. Bronze Greco-Roman lamp of an elegant form, annular receiver and a long nozzle, the curved handle terminates in a vulture's head, and the eye of the bird is arranged for holding the *acus* or *festuca*, the needle for trimming the lamp. The filling hole is very large, and at the bottom of the lamp is a scroll enrichment. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
37. Very fine bronze Roman lamp for hanging up—it will not stand. It is fashioned in the form of a negro's head with well-marked hair and features. The open mouth is the wick-hole and there is another near the right ear. The filling-hole is in the forehead and there is a finely formed annular handle. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
38. Lamp in a light-coloured red clay of almost an Eastern type, rough manufacture and much weathered. It would appear to be of Romano-British make and was found at *Aesica*. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
39. The receiver of a Romano-British lamp in a light-coloured red clay. The roof is missing and the make is rude and the example much weathered. Found at *Borcovicus*. Length $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
40. British lamp in lightly stoved grey clay. The Roman form has been followed, but the make is very rude. Found at *Borcovicus*. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
41. Boat- or duck-formed oil-holder, in light coloured terra-cotta. It has the pouring spout at the end, which may represent either the prow of the vessel or the neck and head of the

duck, and a long looped handle joined together. A truly remarkable example and very rare. Said to be Etruscan, but it is more probably Phoenician. Length $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

I have searched through the literature of the society but have found very little in the way of information as to the provenance of the specimens in the collection.

MISCELLANEA.

BARNARDCASTLE, ETC.

Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., secretary of the Surtees Society, has kindly favoured the editor with the following document:—

Forasmuche as by the negligent regarde (of late yeres) had of his Ma^{ties} Parkes att Barnard Castle and Teasedale Forest and of his game and deare there the one oppressed by the Farmours of the herbage and thother neglected by the officers havinge charge of the game, they are both in greate disorder and ruynous to his highnes greate discontement (*sic*). Wherefore his Ma^{tie} myndinge a due reformacon hath commaunded me to signifie his pleasure herein. These are to charge and Commaund yoⁿ in his Ma^{ties} name that no deare of anye sorte whatsoever nor by any warrant whatsoever, nor to nor by any officer or other personne clayming fee deare be hencefourth killed w^{thin} any the said parkes and Forrest aforesaid for the space of three yeaes nexte ensuinge (w^{thout} his Ma^{ties} pleasure signified to you to the contrary). And if the herbager shall not in the meanetye so demeane himself that the deare increasinge may haue full and quyet feede then see that you fayle not thereof; as also of the yearlie gaynes of such herbager to advertize me or the principall officers of the Duke of Yorke on whome his highnes hath bestowed the inheritance of the premisses and that his Ma^{ties} will and pleasure herein may be the better knowen, see that you cause declare and enter this his pleasure in the publike Courtes of the Mannour aforesaid. And herein fayle not att your perill. From Whitehall this 10th March, 1611.

JUL. CÆSAR.*

To the Master of his Ma^{tie} gameinge be and that for the tyme, shal be in his Ma^{ties} Parkes att Barnard Castle and Forest of Teasdale.

(From the original in the possession of Mr. R. J. Dent, 42 Grey Street, Oatland Mount, Harrogate).

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT (pp. 14-16).

Mr. Joseph Oswald writes: In Boswell's Life of Johnson there is an extract from a letter dated August 26, 1782, written by Johnson to a daughter of Dr. Lawrence (who was suffering from illness), containing the following sentence: 'I should not despair of helping the swelled hand by electricity if it were frequently and diligently supplied.'

WILLIAM NEWTON, ARCHITECT (p. 28).

Mr. R. Welford has the original drawings, &c., by William Newton, of 'Nesbit Hall, county Durham, for Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.'

* Sir Julius Cæsar was at this time Master of the Court of Requests and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was in this latter character he probably wrote this letter. He became Master of the Rolls in 1614 and died in 1636.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 4.

The first outdoor meeting of the season was held in the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1913, at

SEAHAM.¹

Members assembled at Seaham Colliery station on the arrival there at 2.10 p.m. of the train leaving Newcastle at 1.17. Amongst those present were Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., vice-president, and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. Joseph Oswald (secretary), Mr. J. S. Robson, Mr. H. S. Bird, Mr. R. S. Nisbet (treasurer), Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, and Mr. F. W. Rich, all of Newcastle; Mr. H. T. Thorburn, of Bishop Auckland; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, vice-president, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and the Rev. B. Adamson; Mrs. Stansfield Richardson, of Sunderland; Mr. O. Levin, of Gosforth; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson, of Morpeth; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, of Willington, Northumberland; Mr. R. Blair (secretary), and Mrs. Blair, of Harton; the Rev. Bolland, vicar of Dawden, and Mrs. Bolland; Mr. W. A. Ellis, of Seaham; Mr. R. A. Aird, of Seaham Harbour, etc., etc.

The party was met at the railway station by Mr. Malcolm Dillon, chief agent to the marquis of Londonderry, and Mrs. Dillon, who led the way to the church, where members were joined by the Rev. T. Copley, the vicar, Mr. R. Anderson Aird, and Mr. M. Nicholson, of Seaham Harbour, and others.

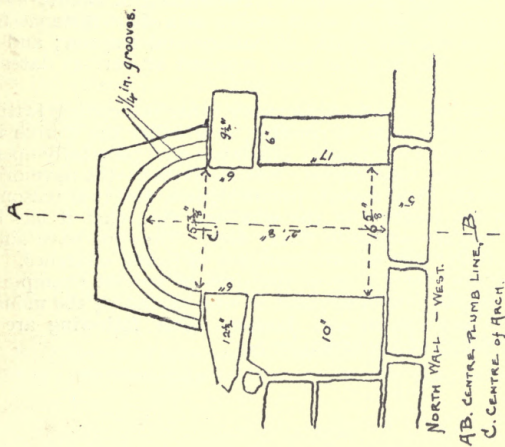
Mr. Aird, who has greatly interested himself in the church, pointed out the chief features of the sacred building, including the discoveries recently made. He had prepared the following notes on the subject:—

“The recent interesting discoveries at the old parish church of St. Mary, Seaham, county Durham, will necessitate a complete readjustment of former conclusions regarding the origin of the building. Mr. Matt. Nicholson, of Seaham Harbour, who takes a keen interest in antiquarian research, and particularly in connexion with the old church, owing to a tradition of long standing has always regarded the building as of Saxon origin, and during the repairs now being carried out has made a careful examination of all parts of it, resulting in the discovery of what appear to be Saxon windows and the foundations of the original church, the proportions of which correspond in most respects with the well-known Saxon church at

¹ See *Proc.* 2 Ser. VIII, 56 for notices of Seaham on the occasion of the last visit of members on the 12th July, 1897. Illustrations are there given of Seaham from the south, and of the church from the east, reproduced from etchings by the Rev. Rd. Wallis, a former vicar.

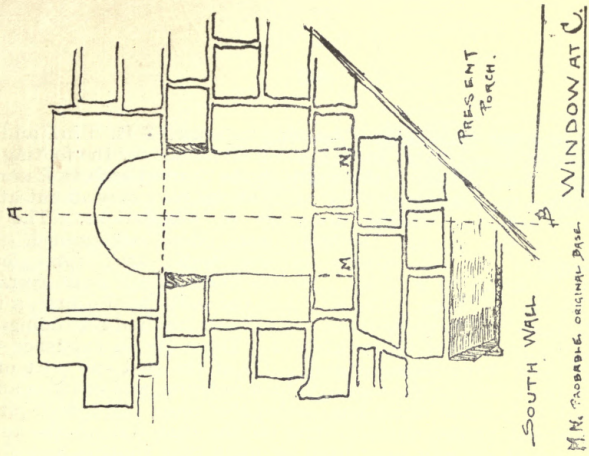
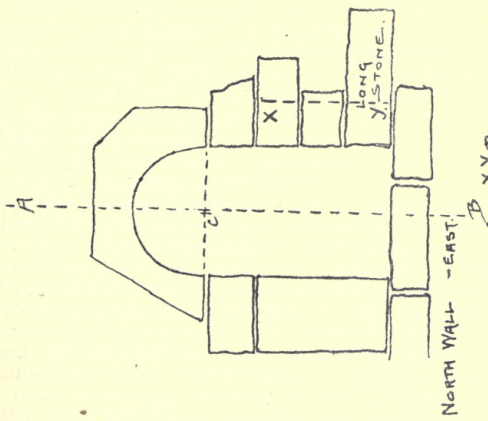
Escombe, near Bishop Auckland. The first work undertaken was the removal of the soil from the south wall to a depth of two to three feet, which led to the discovery of a chamfered plinth, about 5 ins. wide and 5 ins. deep, in an excellent state of preservation. Under the mound of soil thus removed were found human remains consisting of a number of skulls and a large quantity of bones. These are probably the skeletons which were found some years ago when the lodge at Seaham hall gates was being built, and described by the late Rev. Angus Bethune in a paper given before the Seaham Harbour Natural History Club in the winter of 1861. Following the discovery of the plinth on the wall of the nave a double plinth of slightly larger proportions was uncovered on the three walls of the present tower, and here again the stones, owing to being covered, have been perfectly preserved, and the tooling is clearly visible. The next work undertaken was the removal of the loose plaster from the outside of the north wall, revealing the 'herring-bone' course, about two feet broad and about six feet above the plinth, extending the length of the wall, the direction of the stones in the course being reversed in what was originally the centre of the building. Fragments of this course were to be seen previous to the removal of the plaster, but the whole is now carefully pointed and made clear. On the south wall above and towards the west of the present porch were indications of a niche, but on the removal of the stones in the walling-up it proved to be a window opening, having a single stone head with a semi-circular arch worked in the stone. This led to search being made for similar openings in the north wall, and two were discovered corresponding in proportion to the window openings at Escombe. The windows are fourteen feet from the plinth to the sill, and measure 23 inches from sill to the spring of the arch, 2 ft. 8 ins. high from sill to centre of the arch, the opening being $16\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the base, and $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the spring of the arch. Sketches here reproduced show the joints in the masonry and the form of the stones. There is no splay on the outside, but inside the opening is gently splayed all round. Many stones in the building show marks of fire, and the head stones of the windows appear also to show marks of burning. If the building prove to be of very early date this destruction might possibly take place when the neighbouring monastery at Wearmouth was pillaged by the Danes in the years 794, 870, and 875, and by the Conqueror in 1069. Thus far all evidence points to Saxon work. The chief point in doubt was the relative proportions of the whole building, and owing to destruction by fire, etc., the church appears to have been in a ruinous condition more than once. It is on record 'They doo not demand the fyne of 12d upon those that doothe absent themselves from devine service. They have not a decent pulpitt. The churches dore ys broken so that swyne or other beasts maye come in to the church.' Both the east and west ends have been rebuilt in the Transitional period, the chancel presumably being the earlier, the two east windows having semicircular heads cut out of single stones, with a band of nail-head moulding continued over the arch on the outside.² Attention was next turned to the foundations in the hope that they would reveal the proportions of a Saxon church and a portion of the floor was removed where repairs were being carried out within the church, and the original foundations of the east end of the nave were discovered, with the

² This moulding is incorrectly described in these *Proceedings* (2 Ser. VIII, 56) as 'zig-zag.'



WINDOW AT A.

B.A. 1815



opening into the chancel; the opening measures 3 ft. 6 in., and the walls are 2 ft. 7 ins. thick; after making allowance for the footing this corresponds very closely to the width of the chancel arch at Escombe. On Tuesday, the 13th May, 1913, excavations were carried out at the west end, resulting in the discovery of foundations. The proportions of the original building were thus ascertained. The measurements on the outside of the walls are: total length 62 ft. 6 in., width 20 ft. 6 ins.; the thickness of the walls averaging 2 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. 7 ins. The height of the walls is, of course, a more difficult matter as, owing to the several alterations and rebuildings, the original height cannot be ascertained. There are in existence clear indications of three different roofs: (1) at the east end part of the stone work indicates a flat roof with lead covering, and inside is an oak beam still in position which has carried this roof; (2) a high-pitched roof indicated by the water table on the east wall of the tower; (3) the present low roof, supported by pitch pine timbers and slated. During any rebuilding the top of the walls would be levelled down rather than built up, which would considerably reduce their height. The present walls rise to about 18 or 19 feet above the plinth, not measuring the existing embattled coping, which is of the Decorated or Perpendicular period, with roll mouldings. It is, therefore, not possible to ascertain what the original height has been.

Attention should be given to the stones in the lower part of the opening in the present porch—these are sandstone, the upper stones forming the arch are native limestone. The stones in the lower part do not seem to have been cut for their present position, having a slight convex curve on the back of the stone, which appears to indicate that they have formed part of an arch. A church of these proportions would never be built to serve so small a community such as would live in a village, and the place must have been of some considerable importance, and probably attached to some larger body, and there is reasonable ground for supposing that it has had some connexion with the neighbouring monastery of Wearmouth at a very early date, being only six miles south of it. The size of the building, the large number of burials which have taken place, both within the church and in the churchyard, evidenced by the fact that the ground is raised four or five feet above the surrounding land, and there is not a particle of soil which does not show human remains; the finding of twenty-five to thirty skeletons in 1861, all of adult males, at a short distance from the church, between the site of the old village and the sea; and the care with which the building has been repaired at various dates all indicate this.

Further work has brought to light many other interesting features, but the chief point to decide, if possible, is whether the church is of Saxon origin. The windows (one of which has now been fully opened) and the size of the nave have already been described—the nave originally forming a simple long, narrow parallelogram, and it is reasonable to assume, from the position of the windows, etc., that it has been of considerable height—probably thirty feet. Thus we have similar proportions to all the well known examples of Saxon churches. The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., gives the sizes of several examples, in which Escombe figures fourth in point of size, excluding the monastic churches of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow. The following are the internal measurements of five examples:—

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. St Mildred, Canterbury | ... | ... | 55 ft. 9 ins. by 24 ft. |
| 2. Coln Rogers | ... | ... | 53 ft. 6 ins. by 18 ft. |
| 3. Corbridge | ... | ... | 48 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft. 6 ins. |
| 4. Seaham | ... | ... | 46 ft. 8 or 9 ins. by 16 ft. 6 ins. |
| 5. Escombe | ... | ... | 43 ft. 6 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins. |

Within the present chancel the remains of the foundations of the original chancel have been partly uncovered, the internal measurements of which have been 10 ft. 6 ins. east and west, and 10 ft. 6 ins. broad, which compares with Escombe 10 ft. square. Unfortunately, many of the stones of the original foundations have been removed to make room for the numerous burials which have taken place within the present chancel; the whole internal space so far examined is one mass of burials and the soil appears to consist entirely of decayed human matter containing large quantities of bones.

The masonry in the north wall is in the best state of preservation, and has been carefully carried out, having every appearance of early work, though as mentioned by Mr. Oswald, in the recent pointing the lime is carried too far over the stones.³

Other interesting features worthy of note are:—The few stones, etc., unearthed at various times; the doorway into the vestry, probably inserted thirteenth century, showing stones which have been in use elsewhere; the remains of the present chancel arch, indicating two periods; the two buttresses, north and south walls; tower arch; the large chamfered stone slab (6 ft. by 3 ft.), apparently the ancient altar slab⁴ and a probable Roman stone.

The church is pleasantly situated in a charming spot on the side of a beautifully wooded dene, near the sea banks, and close to Seaham Hall—one of the seats of the marquis of Londonderry—in the drawing room of which lord Byron was married to the daughter of sir Ralph Milbanke.

In the vestry the communion plate was examined, as were also the registers, the earliest of which begins in 1646. The entry in one of the volumes was noted with much interest of the marriage of Lord Byron, the poet, and Miss Milbanke, in Seaham Hall, on 2nd January, 1815. The communion plate, consisting of cup, paten and flagon of 1783, of London make, has been described in these *Proceedings* (2 Ser., III, 225 and 248). The two long-waisted bells are noted in page 248 of the same volume. Under the tower is a large stone coffin, covered by a slightly coped lid, the name of the person commemorated, John de Yeland, is inscribed on the lid. There is a seventeenth century oak pulpit.

In the churchyard at Seaham was interred Joseph Blackett, shoemaker, an unfortunate votary of the muses. He was born in 1786, at Tunstall, in the north of Yorkshire, where his father was a day labourer burthened with a large family. He was apprenticed to his brother, in London, who kept him at home on Sundays to instruct him in reading and writing. He retired to Seaham, where Sir Ralph and Lady Milbanke, interested by his numefous talents and engaging manners, kindly and liberally supplied him with every comfort and convenience in their power; and their amiable daughter also paid him much attention. Feeling, however, that the malady with which he was afflicted was mortal, he was visited by the Rev. Richard Wallis,⁵ vicar of Seaham,

³ *Proc.* 3 Ser. vi, 24. ⁴ *Ibid.* v, 102.

⁵ Mr. Wallis was an artist and also dabbled in poetry, and the following is an epitaph by him on a well-known character of Seaham—Farthing Giles—who was about 1783 famous

to whom, the day before his death, he said with difficulty: 'Miss Milbanke and you will fix upon a spot, a romantic one, for me to lie in; and the management of the rest I leave to Lady Milbanke and you.' He died August 23rd, 1810.



FARTHING GILES.

for his collection of farthings; he also etched the portrait of which a reproduction is given above:

I was once what thou art now,
 I have died—so must thou;
 Which the better man has't been,
 Will at the Latter Day be seen.
 Thou art now in search of Gold,
 I sought Brass till I grew old;
 Thy Delight's in Rhymes and Riddles,
 Mine was Farthings, Prints, and Fiddles;
 Dear to thee are Quirks and Wiles,
 Far were they from Farthing Giles.*

On a table-stone in the churchyard is an inscription recording the death of Mr. Wallis, thus: HERE | LIE THE REMAINS OF THE REV | RICHARD WALLIS, A.B. | Vicar of this Parish | Perpetual Curate of South Shields | and of Blanchland. in this Diocese | and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Durham. | He died the 5th of May, 1827 | in the 74th year of his age.

SUB LUCE CHRISTIANA VIXIT:
 SUB UMBRA PLATANINA JACET.

In 1348 a Richard de Saham, B.C.L., is described as the king's ambassador, was granted by the pope the church of Stevenhithe in London diocese, on 3 nones Oct., and on the 11 kal. of Dec. he received a dispensation to hold two benefices with cure of souls, and on resigning them to accept others.⁶ Was he a native or did he take his name from Seaham? Who can tell?

After thanks had been accorded to the vicar and to Mr. Aird by acclamation for their services, members, guided by Mr. Dillon, proceeded to the hall, where they were entertained to tea by the noble owner.

Before partaking of it, however, Mr. Knowles said the society was indebted to Mr. Aird and Mr. Nicholson for a very pleasurable afternoon. It was not easy to assist them at this stage of their labours to fix a precise date to the pre-conquest church as revealed in the nave at Seaham. The difficulty arose from the fact that Saxon work extended over a period of some five centuries—from the seventh to the eleventh—as long as the so-called Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular put together, and that the characteristic details of the style occurred during the whole of the period. Of plans there were two types, the Celtic and the Italian, of the latter belonging to the Roman obedience a group of Kentish churches such as St. Pancras and St. Martins' at Canterbury comprised a nave of fair width, with an apsidal chancel—whilst those due to the activity of the Irish church and king Oswald's influence comprised a long narrow nave and square stunted chancel, of this the Celtic type are Corbridge, Jarrow, Escombe and others. The tall and narrow proportion characteristic of early churches, if present, was easily noted and at once induced a search for distinctive evidence of early date. This striking feature is observable, as all will remember, at Escombe, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth and Corbridge, all are distinctly high in proportion to their width, and in this respect as in the shape of the plan Seaham church resembles them. The dimensions of the nave on the interior (45 ft. 9 ins. by 16 ft. 6 ins.) are less than Corbridge (47 ft. 3 ins. by 17 ft. 6 ins.) but a little larger than Escombe (43 ft. 0 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins.) and Jarrow (39 ft. 0 ins. by 16 ft. 0 ins.). The one completely opened out window on the north wall at Seaham is about the only architectural detail for comparison with other examples and nearly resembles those at Jarrow. The date of Jarrow so far as the structure is concerned, is no doubt late seventh century, the windows however may not be contemporary. Inasmuch as the place was destroyed by the Danes in 870, the windows may conceivably be after that date. Again windows with a general resemblance occur at Escombe which has been assigned on good authority both to the ninth and the tenth centuries, yet again, in the Bywell church tower and elsewhere of admittedly the tenth and eleventh centuries, distinctly Saxon features will be found. Indeed although the window may be claimed for the early date, and it is quite natural that our local friends should try and place their find as early as possible, in which we wish them success it must be borne in mind that a single feature may be paralleled over a long period. It is to be noted that no vestige of an Anglian cross or fragment of any sort has ever been found on the site to confirm an early occupation. Unfortunately too, the angle quoins have been destroyed when the fourteenth century roof parapet was erected, nor is there indication of pilaster strips or other feature to assist, excepting

⁶ *Cat. of Papal Reg. Pet.* I, pp. 138, 143.

the masonry which is of fairly square blocks and with courses of herring-bone work suggestive of late rather than early work. It is possible that the work now proceeding may furnish further evidence confirmatory of a pre-, or post-Danish period and Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Aird will no doubt be able hereafter to provide precise measurements for further comparison with existing remains, until such is afforded it would be well not to jump to the conclusion that the church belongs to a date before the ninth century Danish invasions. From the cursory investigation such as we have enjoyed this afternoon one would suggest that the absence of early Anglian fragments, and the presence of a window which is of debateable date occurring over masonry of late rather than early character is scarcely confirmatory of the early date. All will agree in congratulating the local antiquaries on revealing an additional example to the many pre-conquest churches of the county of Durham due to the influence of the Saxon monastery at Monkwearmouth.

Mr. Oswald remarked 'that after the learned review dealing with Saxon architecture which they had just heard, it was unnecessary to dwell on the subject. As to the date of Seaham nave we would all, as a matter of sentiment, like to place it before the Conquest. In the absence, so far, of decisive evidence, it would seem unwise either to assert or deny its pre-Conquest origin. It is to be hoped the Noble Marquis will continue the good work of reparation and that the plaster work concealing the inner face of the walls will be removed. Then there may be disclosures which may solve the problem. In the meantime in the words of the Prime Minister, let us "wait and see." But whether dating fifty years before or fifty years after the Conquest, such a difference in time is a small percentage of the centuries that have since elapsed, and in either case the nave is of hoary antiquity. It is a comfort to know that Mr. Copley, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Aird and Mr. Nicholson, are imbued with veneration for their parish church and properly regard it as a precious possession. To them our grateful acknowledgments are due for all they have done and are doing in connection with it.'

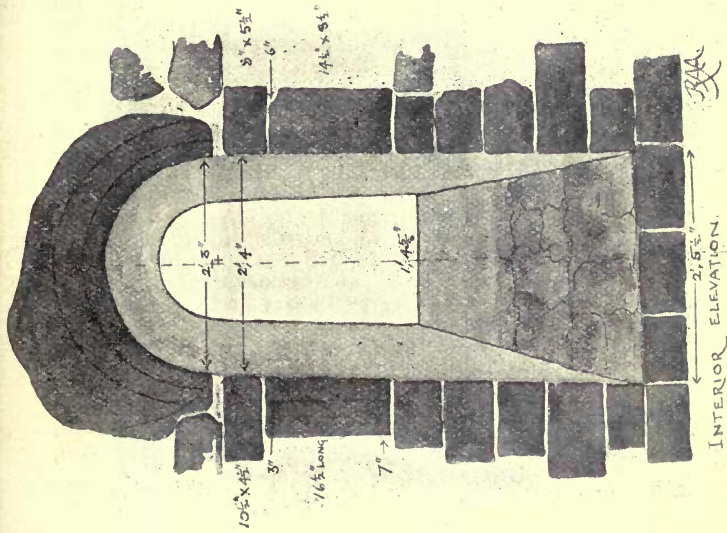
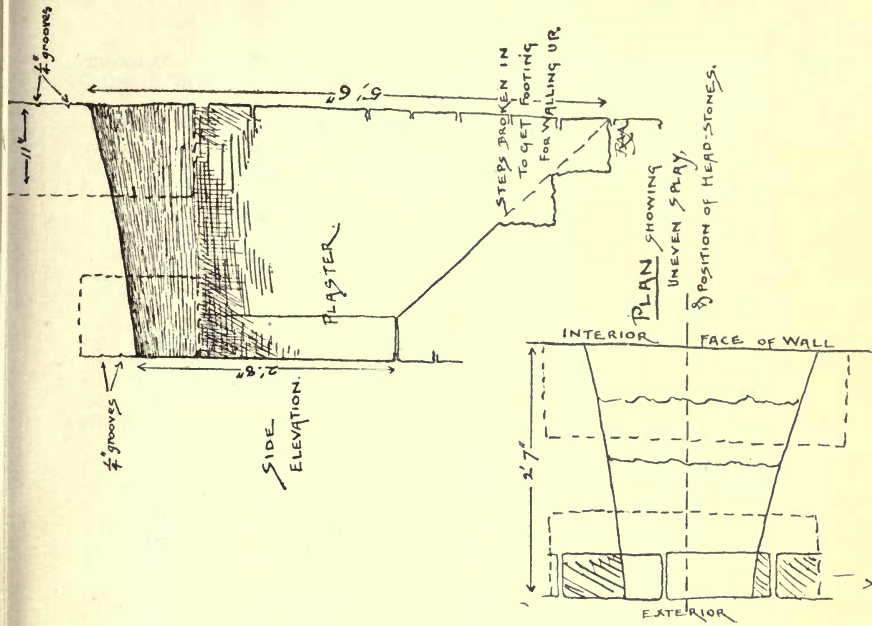
After tea was partaken of the Rev. C. E. Adamson, V.P., in a few well-chosen words moved that the thanks of members be given to the marquis of Londonderry for his hospitality and also to Mr. Dillon who had so kindly seen to all the arrangements and brought the meeting to so pleasant and profitable a conclusion.

Mr. Dillon responded and described the paintings in the dining-room, most of them of local interest, and the visitors were then conducted to the room in which the marriage of Lord Byron took place.

Members then dispersed for their respective destinations after a very enjoyable afternoon.

Mr. Aird has since the meeting at Seaham communicated the following notes:—

"Following the visit of the members on Saturday, the 31st May, 1913, careful consideration has since been given to the helpful suggestions of the members of the society present, and the whole work has been re-examined. The sketches which accompanied the first part of the paper are a fair representation of the external view of the window openings, and a dimensioned sketch of the internal view



SEAHAM CHURCH.
Interior of early window, north side of nave.

of the north-west window is here given (page 67). A plan also accompanies this paper, giving the details of the foundations now revealed (see page 69).

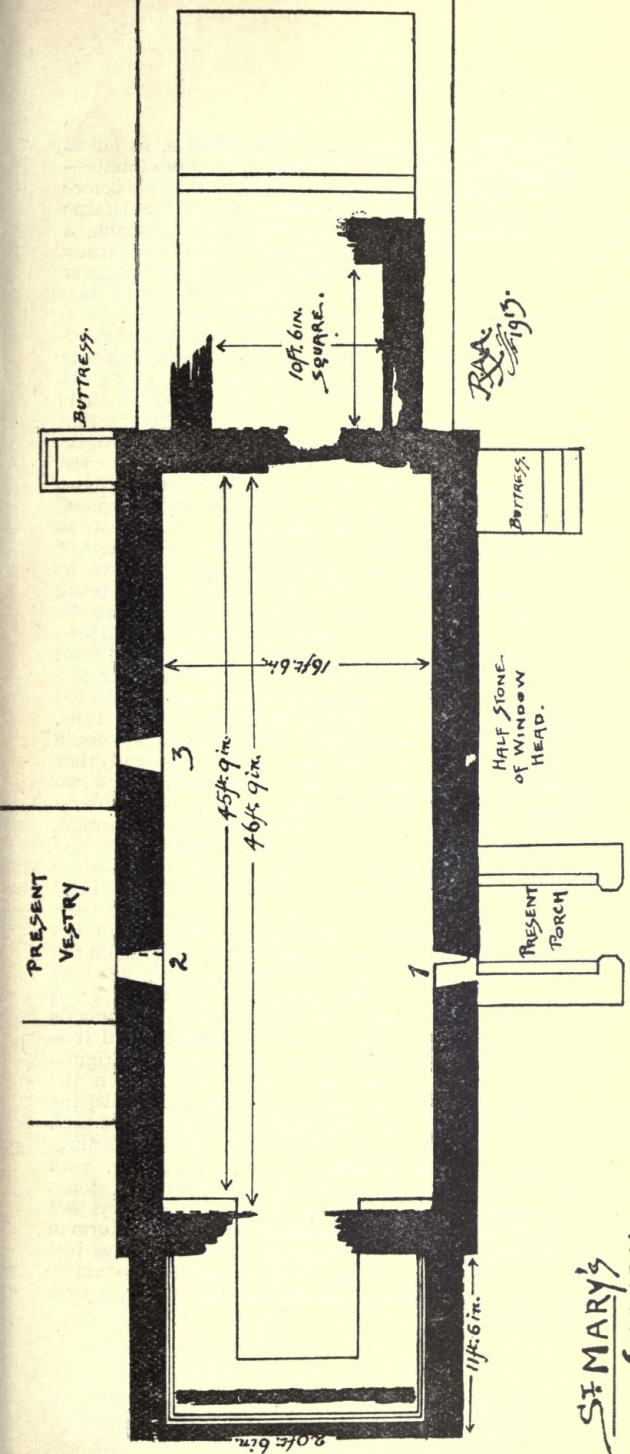
It was pointed out by Mr. Knowles and Mr. Blair that the foundations which were thought to be the continuation of the west end of the nave are not in a direct line with the present nave walls, the north and south foundations being within the line of the face of the existing walls, and it has been suggested that the building at the west end may have been a *porticus* or porch; this extension at the west end—assuming that the walls were of the same thickness as the nave walls, *i.e.*, 2 ft. 7 ins.—would measure internally 15 ft. 5 ins. north and south, and 8 ft. 10 ins. west to east, which is an unusual proportion for such a building, unless it has formed a baptistery.

Do these most recent discoveries tend to strengthen our claim to a church of Saxon origin of an early date? A careful survey of the whole building reveals the following facts: (1) THE PLAN. It will be seen that the proportions of the nave more nearly correspond to the Saxon proportions than those given in the first part of the paper, the internal measurements being 45 ft. 9 ins. long by 16 ft. 6 ins. wide, but it is clear that the west wall has been thickened to carry the present tower, as it is now 3 ft. 4 or 6 ins. thick, whereas it would formerly be the same thickness as the nave walls, 2 ft. 7 ins., thus the nave has originally been, say 46 ft. 8 or 9 ins. long by 16 ft. 6 ins. wide. The foundations of the original chancel also give proportions similar to very early work, being 10 ft. 6 ins. square, and the presence of the foundations indicating a porch at the west end would rather strengthen than weaken the claim of early date. (2) THE WINDOWS show undoubted long-and-short work, not only on the outside, but, as will be seen from the sketch, in the inside, which is indisputably Saxon in character in every feature—head, jambs, and deeply splayed sill. A careful comparison of these windows with those at Escombe show the two to be almost identical in character—compare sketches with plates v and vi in 'The Churches of Escombe, Jarrow, and Monkwearmouth' by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L.⁶ There are no indications of glass ever having been used in these openings, and in no single feature do they exhibit any Norman influence. (3) THE QUOINS of the nave, as pointed out by Mr. Knowles, show no 'long-and-short' work; but Escombe church—which is accepted as Saxon—shows no such work on the south-west and north-east angles of the nave and the north-east angles of the chancel (see plates II, III, and IV in Dr. Hodgson's description already quoted). In fact, the bonding in several parts of the angles at Seaham is very similar to that at Escombe. (4) The general character of the work in the original walls shows a marked difference from the later work. It should also be pointed out that apart from Roman stones⁷ having been used at Escombe, the workmanship in setting is superior at that church to the setting at Seaham, and this leads us to assign an earlier date to the latter.

Prof. G. Baldwin Brown says ⁷ 'that if any very rude semicircular or triangular-headed arch or doorway be met with which our knowledge refuses to allow us to recognize as Norman work, it may, with much probability of correctness, be regarded as Saxon.' Dr. Hodgson, in assigning a date to Escombe, says: 'Now the dates of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow churches being accurately ascertained, that of Escombe,

⁶ *Trans.* of Durham Arch. Soc., VI.

⁷ The Editor noticed Roman stones in the tower in 1883, one of them being 'diamond broached.' See *Proc.* 2 Ser. III, p. 248.



Scale.



ST MARY'S
SEAHAM.

ORIGINAL PLAN
PRESENT PLAN

SAXON WINDOWS. 1.2.3.

though doubtless later, might naturally have been referred, so far as such grounds of proportion will allow, to one reasonably approximate—say, perhaps, about the middle of the eighth century, that is, before the commencement of the Danish ravages and the sack of Lindisfarne in 793.’ Seaham, bearing as it does in many respects so strong a resemblance to Escombe—except in so far as the walls of the former have been reduced in height—may, considering the rougher character of the work, reasonably be classed as of a still earlier date, or at least not later, and there is also the further evidence of destruction by fire, which has taken place during the Danish raids or the Norman destruction. When we come to consider the transition period from Saxon to Norman we find little evidence, particularly in the north, of any great influence of the Saxon work upon the Norman buildings, which is probably accounted for by reason of the fact that after the destruction wrought about 1069 all ‘this district, about sixty miles in length, which had been full of towns and cultivated fields, remained barren and desolate until about 1140.’ When the district returned to a more settled state, after a lapse of sixty or seventy years from the Conquest, the Norman power would already have become firmly established, as also their methods, and when buildings of any size came to be erected the remains of any found standing would either be pulled down or repaired in purely Norman character, the pre-Norman work being utilized as far as needed, or covered over, as it is not likely that the new lords would tolerate more than necessary the work of a subdued people, and more particularly when we find that this district, from Ryhope on the north to Easington on the south, about four or five miles long, by about two miles broad, is not mentioned in Boldon Buke, nor later still is it mentioned in bishop Hatfield’s *Survey*; thus, being free tenants, they were the less likely to be influenced by Saxon methods. To return to the church, we find at the east end that the chancel, which at first sight appears to be Transitional, shows two periods, and sufficient attention has not been given to this, for on close examination it appears to have originally been pure Norman, and that too, by its simplicity of character, of an early date, yet differing wholly from the work in the nave. The two east windows are of simple Norman construction, semi-circular headed, with nail-head band continued over the arch. Both these windows appear to have been altered at a later date—widened and lengthened, though the heads remain semi-circular and the jambs square. The windows on the north and south sides of the chancel have also been altered; but here there has been an attempt to alter the character, the heads being slightly pointed in the chamfer though the soffit of the arch remains circular, and the jambs have been splayed on the outside, and it is clear by the way the chamfer is cut that this has not been their original form. It may be mentioned, though not bearing directly on the subject under consideration, that the tower is of later date still, the base having a lancet window in the west wall and the tower arch pointed, the upper part is later again with single lancet openings externally, but internally these openings have trefoil heads, with plain splayed jambs. The lower portion is built with squared stones in courses, whilst the upper part is in random rubble; this is seen best on the inside. Now the early work in the chancel is so clearly Norman in character, differing wholly from the character of the openings just discovered in the nave, and the coursing in the nave walls so unlike that in the chancel that it is quite inconceivable that the two were built at or near the same date.

Thus going backward we have in this building :—

Decorated or Perpendicular : the battlements.

Early English : tower.

Transition : alterations in chancel.

Norman (probably early) : present chancel.

Pre-Norman and probably pre-Danish : window openings and foundations at east and west ends just discovered.

A brief survey of the evidence so far available is :—Earliest work.—*Nave*, north and south walls showing original window openings ; *Foundations* of original chancel and west end porch ; *Proportions* of original nave 46 ft. 8 ins. by 16 ft. 6 ins. ; *Chancel* 10 ft. 6 ins. square ; *Window opening* of purely Saxon character ; *Coursing* showing a class of work much rougher than Escombe, and very similar to the setting in the lower portion of the tower, and the west wall near the doorway of Monkwearmouth church. All this points to an earlier rather than a later date of the Saxon period.

It is true that so far no carved stones or portions of crosses have been found at this church, but strange to say, there is at St. Andrew's, Dalton-le-dale, about two miles away, a Saxon stone built into the south-west wall of the nave, which has always given rise to conjecture as St. Andrew's church does not exhibit any indication whatever of Saxon influence in the building ; the presence of this stone does not, therefore, prove the building to be of Saxon origin. The windows *in situ* and the general character of the work at Seaham are much stronger evidence of early work than the presence of the stone at St. Andrew's, which must have been removed from its original position and fixed where it now is, and it is quite possible it has been brought from Seaham, that being the nearest place of Saxon origin. Then, again, there have been a very large number of burials since the church was partly rebuilt in Norman times, and excavations have not been made on a sufficiently extensive scale to allow much opportunity for finds of this kind, but it is hoped to do further work in this direction.

In conclusion, we have in this building a most interesting story of the various landmarks of our local history, and on the whole we may reasonably conclude that we have a church of undoubted Saxon origin, and that, too, of an earlier rather than a later date.

Seaham with other places was given to St. Cuthbert by Athelstan.¹ At an array on St. Giles's moor near Durham on 24 March 1400, the rector of Seaham was present with one 'hobbeler' and one archer.² On 4 Oct. 1507 the 'proprietarins' was present at the synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church. At the same time the sum of 20s. was due to the bishop for the church of Seaham.³

MISCELLANEA.

From the collection of Mr. R. Welford, V.P. (continued from p. 32).
LOCAL ADDRESSES TO JAMES II. ON THE ALLEGED BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. The Humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenant, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Jury of the County of Northumberland, assembled at the Assizes held at the Castle of Newcastle, for that County, the 13th day of August, 1688.

¹*Hist. Dun. Script. tres* (9 Sust. Soc. publ.) ccccxxiiij. ²*Ibid.* clxxxv. ³*Ibid.* ccciv and cccvi.

Great Sir. Having already with most sincere Devotion paid our Acknowledgments to God Almighty, the Father of Mercies; we come now most humbly Prostrate at your Majesty's Feet, to offer our hearty congratulations to your Majesty and Royal Consort, for the inestimable blessing of a Prince of *Wales*, a Prince given by divine Providence to the Prayers of your Kingdoms, to perpetuate your Majesties Glory and our Felicity: May he so thrive (and we doubt it not) under the Great Examples of your Majesties Piety and Prudence, that you yourself may live to see him consummate in all the true Arts of Government. We further promise with the best of our endeavours to send such Members to the next Parliament as will Co-operate with your Majesties gracious Intentions (according to your Royal Declaration) in repealing the Penal Laws and Test, as Obstacles to your Majesties Glory and equal Justice, as well as to our Ease and Happiness, knowing that your Majesty will heal us, as a most Indulgent and Impartial Father doth his many Sons, giving every one a share in his Esteem and Affection, according to their particular Merits and Qualifications.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN 1800.
SIGNATURE OF LORD ELDON.

To the Right Honourable John, Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. In all humble manner complaining shew unto your Lordship your Orators, Robert Jobling, John Kirsopp and Cresswell Jobling, of the Town County of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants and partners, as well for themselves as for all other the creditors of John Purvis of Sandgate, without the Walls, but now within the Liberties of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner, dealer and chapman, That whereas the said John Purvis using and exercising the Trade of Merchandize, by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Bartering and Chevisance, seeking his Trade of living by buying and selling, Upon just and good causes for Wares and Merchandizes to him sold and delivered, and also for ready money to him lent, being indebted unto your Orators in the sum of one hundred pounds or upwards of late (that is to say) about . . . since, did become Bankrupt within the several Statutes made against Bankrupts, to the intent to defraud and hinder your said Orators and others his creditors of their just Debts and Duties to them due and owing that is to say within the Statutes, [April 2d 13 Elizth.; March 19th 1 James I] and Feby 19th, 19 James I intituled an Act for the future description of a Bankrupt and relief of creditors against such as shall become Bankrupts, and for inflicting corporal Punishment upon the Bankrupts in some special Cases, etc. In Tender Consideration whereof May it Please your Lordship to grant unto your Orators his Majestys most gracious Commission to be directed to such and so many wise, honest and discreet persons as to your Lordship shall seem meet Authorizing them thereby, not only concerning the said Bankrupt, his Body, Lands, Tenements, freehold and Customary Goods, Debts and other things whatsoever, but also concerning all other persons who by Concealment, Claim or otherwise do, or shall, offend touching the premises etc. etc. And your Orators shall ever Pray and so forth.

23 October 1809.

Let a Commission issue as prayed, and be directed to Robert Hopper Williamson, James Losh, Esquires, John Fenwick, Joseph Bainbridge and Thomas Carr, Gentlemen.

Eldon, C.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 6.

The second outdoor meeting of the season was held on the afternoon of Saturday the fifth day of July, 1913, on the site of

NEWMINSTER ABBEY

to inspect the discoveries made by Mr. Geo. Renwick the owner during the excavations of the past few months, he having kindly invited members.

Members assembled at Morpeth railway station on the arrival of the 1.45 p.m. train from Newcastle; the bulk of the party then proceeded by the castle banks footpath to Newminster halting for a few minutes by the way to inspect the gatehouse of Morpeth castle. (See these *Proceedings*, 2 Ser., vol. III, p. 109 for view as it existed in 1812 before restoration, and vol. x, p. 240 for photographs taken 1902).

Amongst those present were Dr. Laws, Dr. and Mrs. W. Hardcastle, Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, Mr. W. H. and Miss Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mr. J. A. and the Misses Dotchin (2) and Messrs. Wm. Francis, R. L. Markham, A. M. Rose, H. S. Bird, F. M. Dryden, Jos. Oswald (sec.) and C. Walker, all of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bell of Cleadon; Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., of Tynemouth; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; Mr. R. Blair (sec.) and Mrs. Blair of Harton; Miss Lamb of Newton Cottage, Northumberland; Rev. T. and Miss Stephens of Horsley near Otterburn; Mr. and Mrs. Carr (Mayor and Mayoress of Morpeth), Mr. Schofield, Mr. R. C. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson, Mr. J. Ferguson, Dr. Phillips and Canon Davies, the rector, all of Morpeth. Mr. and Mr. Charles Rollin of Bilton Lodge, East Jarrow; Mrs. and Miss Willans, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Ward, and Mr. W. A. Holmes, all of Gosforth; Mr. J. Oxberry of Gateshead; Mr. L. Hogg of Causey Park, etc.

On arrival at Newminster they were welcomed by Mr. George Renwick and joined by other members and friends who had journeyed by road. For accounts of previous visits by this Society readers are referred to these *Proceedings*, 2 Ser., III, 110-115 and 3 ser, I, 59.

Commencing their perambulation at the west end of the church Mr. Renwick pointed out the remains of supposed narthex and of buttresses, and passing round to the north side attention was claimed by the only feature of the abbey still left up-standing, namely, the doorway in the north wall of the north aisle. This is an insertion of late 14th century date. The traces of curved steps, up to it on the outside and down from it on the inside, were noted. Proceeding eastwards a trench was seen whereby had been located the continuation of the line of the north

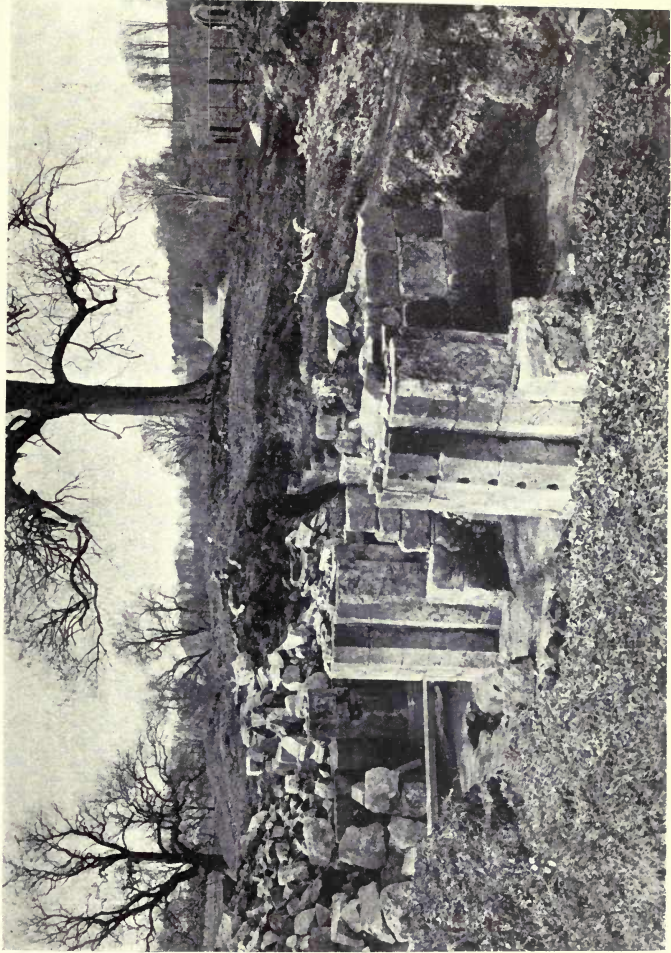
wall of the church. Arriving at the site of the chancel, in which is believed to be the tomb of St. Robert the first abbot, Mr. Renwick stated that a small fenced-in area at this part had been excavated by Mr. Woodman in 1878¹ at the same time as the chapter house. Several sepulchral slabs with scarcely decipherable inscriptions and heraldic carvings, a stone coffin, and a piece of 14th century window tracery (probably part of an inserted eastern window) are here collected together. Next was shown the recently uncovered lower part of a massive 14th or 15th century buttress, set diagonally, probably at the north-east corner of the chancel. It was pointed out that there was built into the heart of this buttress, as mere building material, moulded stones of 13th century date. The party then reached the chapter house partially excavated in 1878. On the west side the rectangular area of the cloisters is clearly visible, and Mr. Renwick has exposed in the eastern walk and close to the door of the Chapter house three stone coffins and two built graves. The latter are at a lower level than the former and contained human remains including a skull apparently pierced by a spear. Beautifully carved capitals of the jambs of the door into the chapter house, of markedly Transitional character, were found at this place and have been replaced temporarily on the jambs, (although at a lower height than they were originally). In the area of the chapter house are collected some of the carved and moulded fragments unearthed by Mr. Woodman. For an illustration of several of them see these *Proceedings*, 3 Ser. I, 74. To this collection has now been added a great number of moulded bases, caps, shafts, corbels, arch voussoirs, vaulting ribs, etc., all recovered during recent excavations.

Continuing northwards from the east wall of the chapter house are the foundations of two buttresses with boldly splayed base courses and between them a doorway in the wall from which they project.

To the south of the chapter house the removal of the soil has disclosed a very interesting feature in the form of ten bases *in situ* of a small arcade, having twin shafts like so many cloisters in Southern France. Some of the capitals of this arcade have been found, as well as many arch stones. The dimensions closely approximate to those of the western narthex at Fountains. This arcade runs east and west. In a central position in it there is a doorway double the width of the other bays. Evidently this arcade formed one side of an open court or secondary cloister. The flooring near it is of stone flags with channels and sink for draining off surface water. Farther south is the building with the piers of an arcade running west and east, embedded in a buttressed wall of later date, and fireplace mentioned in the present volume of *Proceedings*, p. 23, and illustrated in the plate opposite this page.

Considerably east of the last mentioned is a very well built chamber evidently the basement of no un-important part of the monastic buildings, with mullioned window facing west and other windows on the south and east sides (the latter has had the opening built up). Here were found a number of large square flooring tiles and, close at hand, one or two stones belonging to a newel staircase. A buttress or return wall on the west side of this chamber is set at an acute angle with the remainder of the structure. Some distance north of this chamber and east of the chapter house the recent excavations have disclosed the remains of a large building with its major axis running north and south and defined by the columns of two parallel arcades. These columns are 22 ins. in diameter some round and some octagonal on

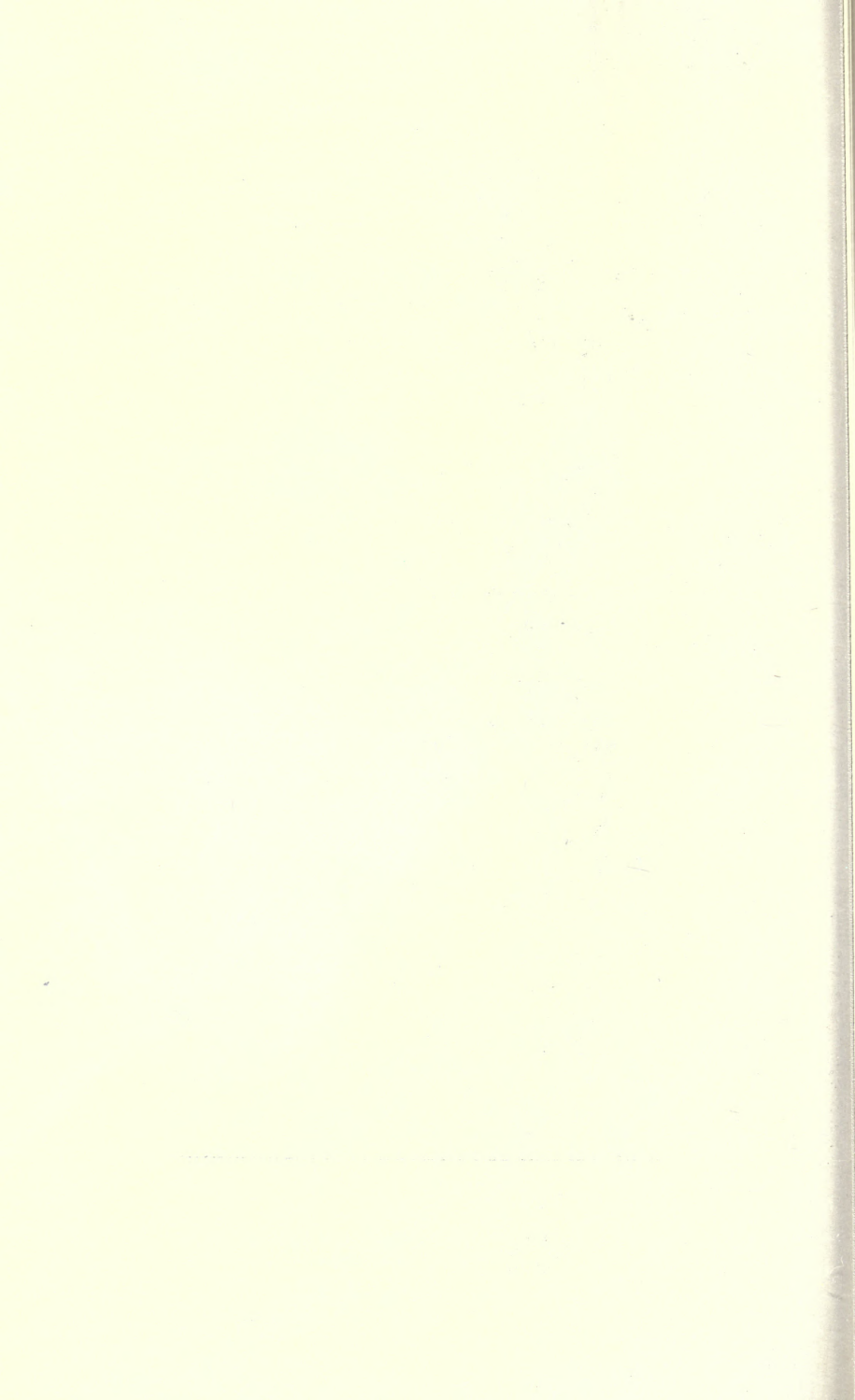
¹ See *Proc.* 2 Ser., vol. III, p. 112.



NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

Part of ruins South of Chapter House.

(From a photograph by Mr. Geo. C. Urwin).



plan and are spaced about 14 ft. centres. The central space between the arcades is 18 ft. wide. The bases of the columns are boldly moulded and they have worked onto them the 'seats' or intersections of a stone bench. There are indications that the flooring of the central space was at a slightly lower level than the flooring at the sides, to east and west respectively, of the arcades. It is anticipated that this building will prove to have been the infirmary of the abbey but until adjoining portions of the ruins are uncovered and the correlation of the various parts ascertained it is not prudent to dogmatise.

During the four hundred years of its existence the buildings of the monastery no doubt underwent many alterations and the traces of these are not a little confusing until larger areas have been opened out and examined. Although Cistercian monasteries were all built on a somewhat stereotyped plan, each displays peculiarities of its own. For instance, at Melrose the cloisters are on the north side of the church. It is in ferretting out individual variations and in tracing the changes and alterations that were introduced during the long life of these institutions, that the chief interest lies of investigations like those now being conducted at Newminster.

Leaving the ruins and ascending the steep slope to the east which Mr. Renwick is laying out as an extensive rock garden, the lawn in front of the house at Springhill was reached, and the beautiful gardens surrounding it inspected, with their wealth of flowers and shrubs. Set out on a table convenient for observation were a large number of the smaller objects lately discovered including flooring tiles of varied pattern, many fragments of pottery, an old key and bolt, lead window cames, etc.

Tea was served on the lawn, Mrs. and Miss Renwick presiding at the tables, and partaken of by about sixty visitors, members of the Society and other friends of the host and hostess. Mr. R. C. Clephan a V.P. of the Society gracefully voiced the thanks of those present to Mr. and Mrs. Renwick. Mr. Renwick in responding expressed the hope that the future excavations he contemplates making will disclose the complete plan of the monastic buildings and of the abbey church, which his architect Mr. F. M. Dryden had promised to put on paper.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., has kindly sent the following notes of Durham and Northumberland Wills, from *Index of Wills at York, 1660-1665* being vol. XLIX of the Record Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :

Jan. 3, 1661. Barker, Samuel, [Barwick upon Tweed], one of the souldiers ryding in the Right Honorable the Lord General Monkes owne troope of horse,	
Oct. 29, 1659	44.14
July 20, 1664. Bell, William, Tickhill, yeoman, (bur. Quakers buryall place in Sunderland), May 3, 1659	46.340
Jan. 18, 1665. Bell, William, Gateside [near Newcastle upon Tyne], co. Durham, milliner, Dec. 26, 1665	47.317
Oct. 16, 1660. Bowes, Thomas, Streatlam castle, co. Durham, esquire, Sept. 6, 1660	43.9
June 8, 1663. Bulmer, Isabell, (Marrick), widdow, late wife of Sir Bartram B., knight, Oct. 12, 1642	45.521
April 30, 1662. Calverley, William, Newcastle upon Tine, dying in the parish of St. Andrewes, Holburne, London, esquire, July 4, 1660	44.340

Jan. 28, 1661.	Charleton, Isabell, parish St. John de Lees within the jurisdiccon of Hexham and Hexhamshire, widow, about Dec. 7, 1661	...	...	44.266
July 9, 1662.	Clark, Gabriel, D.D. Archdeacon of Durham (buried Durham Cathedral), May 8, 1662	...	...	44.510
Jan. 28, 1661.	Colling, Hugh, Barnarde Castle, co. Durham, yeoman, March 9, 13 Charles	...	...	44.265
June 10, 1661.	Dethicke, Thomas, Greatham, co. Durham, gent., Sept. 22, 1656	...	...	43.373
June 26, 1661.	For the, John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchaunte, May 15, 1660	...	...	43.504
Jan. 13, 1663.	Green, John, parish Allhallowes, Newcastle upon Tine, marchante, about Nov. 7, 1662	...	...	46.218
Aug. 22, 1661.	Osmunderlaw, William, Lanrigge [co. Northumberland], (buiied Brumfeild), April 23, 1660	...	...	44.119
Aug. 5, 1663.	Scrogges, Alice, Middleton one rowe, co. Durham, widow, Dec. 18, 1662	...	...	45.596
Feb. 3, 1665.	Thirlwell, John, Neathes Ardley, liberty of Hexham. co, Northumber-land, yeoman, July 18, 1665	...	...	47.320
Oct. 25, 1660.	Trotter, Mary, Escombe, parish St. Andrew, Awckland, dioc. Durham, widdow, 'on or about the month of June,' 1659	...	...	43.11
July 1, 1664.	Widdrington, Thomas, Chesburne grange, co. Northumberland, [knight], (buried St. Gyles in dis feildes, co. Middlesex), Sept. 1, 1663	...	...	46.330

ADMINISTRATIONS :

- April 24, 1662. Crissopp, George, Newcastle upon Tyne, *Prerogative*, fo. 97.
 March 17, 1665. Forster, Dame Elizabeth, Blanchland, dioc. Durham, *Prerogative*, fo. 131.
 Dec. 28, 1661. Foster, Giles, clerk, late curate of Wytton on Weare, dioc. Durham, *Prerogative*, fo. 93.
 June 17, 1663 Marley, Ralph, Picktree, dioc. Durham, *Prerogative*, fo. 107; and March 30, 1665, fo. 123.

UNREGISTERED WILLS, 1633-1634 :

- [Nov. 20, 1633]. Alderson, Thomas, Barnerdcastell, co. Durham, miller, May 11, 1633.
 Dec. 12, 1633. Barbar, Bridget, Eglsclife. No date.
 June 17, 1634. Hedley, John, Cherington, co. Northumberland, (buried Challerton,) yeoman, Feb. 8, 1629.
 June 25, 1634. Jonson, William, Carlton, co. Durham, husbandman, Nov. 30, 1633.
 Feb. 25, 1633. Wrey, Thomas, Witton Hall, co. Durham, yeoman, April 28, 1633.

WILLS UNPROVED :

- Fairless, Matthew, Monke in Allendale, co. Northumberland [yeoman], Dec. [31], 1672. *Prerogative*.
 Farlom, Samuel, Neither Bishopside in East Allendale [co. Northumberland, yeoman], March [25], 1675. *Prerogative*.
 Thurswall, ['Thirwall of Lambshee, par. Hexham' in Will], Ann, Hexham, co. Northumberland, July [29], 1660. *Prerogative*.

CORRECTIONS.

- Page 31, line 3 from bottom, for 'horee' read 'chori' and for 'hubal' read 'chubal'.
 Page 32, line 8, for 'hubal' read 'chubal'; line 9, after 'no' insert 'other'; line 11, for 'horee' read 'chori'; and for 'hodee' read 'chodi'; line 12, for 'hupshah' read 'chupshah' and line 13 for 'hophshi' read 'chophshi'.
 Page 59, line 4, for 'No. 4' read 'No. 5.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 7.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of August, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. William Frederick Heron, Newminster Lodge, Morpeth.
2. C. Franklin Murphy, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
3. Mrs. Lancelot Smith, Piper Close, Corbridge.
4. Ralph Crawford, Stanton Fence, Netherwitton, Morpeth.
5. William Milburn, 8 Thornhill Park, Sunderland.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Chairman said he wished to express their profound sympathy with their president, the duke of Northumberland, in the calamity which had overtaken his house. In saying that they sympathised most deeply with him in the loss of the duchess of Northumberland, he was speaking what the members of the society sincerely felt. He asked that the resolution should be sent to their president as the feeling of the society of which he had been for so many years the respected head.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) seconded the motion, which was carried by the members rising to their feet in silence.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following have been received since the meeting of the society in July :—

Presents, thanks were voted for the following :—

From the University of Durham Philosophical Society :—*Proceedings*, v, i.

From Prof. J. Wight Duff :—(1) 'Communion with Deity (Greek and Roman)'; (2) 'Education (Roman)' (Overprints from the *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, by Prof. J. Wight Duff); and *The Presidential Address to the International Congress of Historical Studies*, London, 1913, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, O.M., LL.D.

From Mr. L. Johnston :—*Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Caithness and Sutherland*, vi, ii.

From M. Marcel (per R. Blair) :—*Repertoire d' Art et d' Archéologie*, part 16, 1913.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for July, 1913, (ix, 7) (contains an article (p. 253) by Mr. Tavenor Perry entitled ' Ruined Ruins, the abomination of Desolation,' in which he deplores the destruction of buildings and objects of great interest to decorate rockeries. He instances the destruction of some beautiful Decorated windows from St. Mary's Church, Easington, co. Durham, fortunately figured in Billings, removed when the church was restored by Hardwicke in 1855 and now on the rectory rockery.)

Exchanges :—

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. LXIV, (' The Place Names of Suffolk ' by the Rev. W. W. Skeat) 8vo. publ. no. XLVI; and ' List of Members,' June, 1913.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Archaeol. Journal*, part 87 (contains ' The Manor House of the Bishops of Durham at Howden ' by John Bilson, F.S.A.)

From the Historisch-Philosophischen Vereine zu Heidelberg :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, xvii, ii.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, U.S.A. :—*Transactions*, xviii, i.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S. XIII.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XIII, iii.

From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A. :—*The Twenty-eighth Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*.

Purchases :—*The Museums' Journal*, XII, no. 12, and XIII, i; *The Pedigree Register*, III, no. 25; *Der Obergermanisch Raetische Limes des Römerreiches*, lief. 37 (*Kastell Altenstadt, Kastell Höchst am Main und Kastel bei Mainz*); *The Registers of Blewbury, Berks.* (Par. Reg. Soc. publ.); and *The Complete Peerage*, III.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks ordered to be given to the respective donors :—

From Mr. J. H. B. Noble of Sandhoe, Hexham :—The silver matrix—probably of 17 century date—of the seal of the Admiralty Court of Newcastle upon Tyne. It was purchased by the donor at the Dimsdale sale in London early in June last. The top illustration opposite, reproduced from a sealing wax impression, shews the seal.

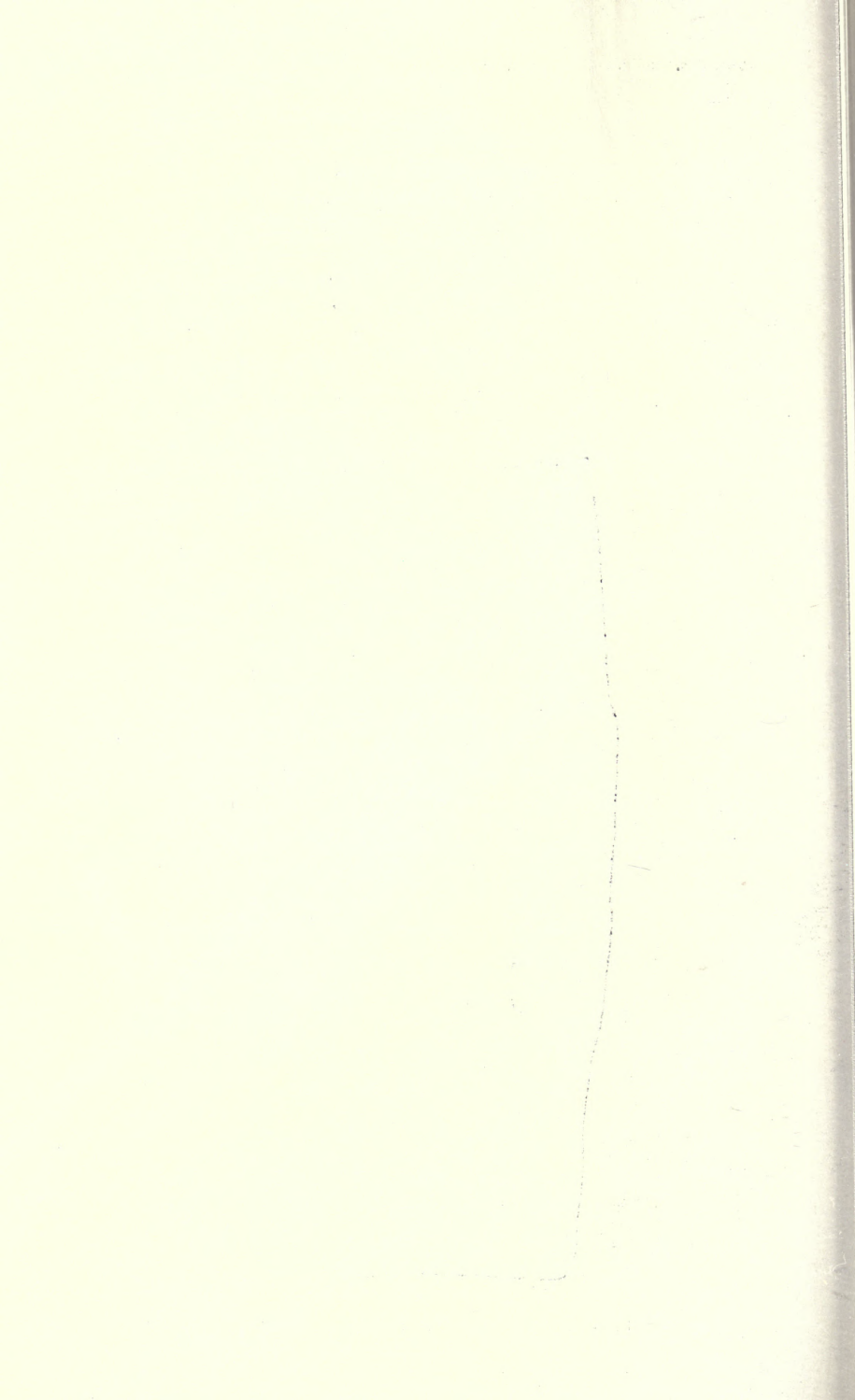
Brand quoting from ' Grey MSS.' states that on 30 June 1528, " Arthur Plantagenet, vice admiral under Henry, Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, made an acknowledgment of admiral jurisdiction granted by King John, and confirmed by succeeding princes to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne, on the view and inspection of their several grants and privileges." In 1553, queen Elizabeth "having been petitioned by the mayor and burgesses . . . to grant them a charter of liberties concerning sea jurisdiction and admiralty in that port, by her letters patent, dated 30th August 1589 . . . granted the reversion of the office of the high admiralty of the river Tyne, and port of Newcastle, . . . the said office having before, February 5th 1522, been granted to Charles, Lord Howard, of Effingham . . ." on 27 Feb. 1605, he "made an assignment to the mayor, &c., of the admiral jurisdiction . . . with power to hold a court of admiralty &c. The oar that has been carried before the



Seal of SIR ROBERT HARBOTTLE of Horton.
(see opposite page).



PRE-HISTORIC COFFIN, discovered at Cartington
(See p. 79.)





Impression from the Silver Matrix of a Seal inscribed :
SIGILL CVR ADMIRAL VIL NOVICASTRI SVPER TINAM.
(see opposite page).



PORTRAIT OF KING CHARLES I,

on the head of a Wine Cask 'that had contained Burgundy, a present from Mary de Medicis, queen of Henry IV. of France, to her daughter Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I'.





DOWNSTREAM GATEWAY.
Wall-casing mostly gone leaving rubble core.



UPPER GATEWAY LOOKING UP STREAM.
The sill of the gate arches down stream; it is paved between piers.
Remains of timber in square recess at each corner.

ANCIENT DOCK, SEA MILLS, NEAR BRISTOL.

(From photographs by Mr. W. H. Cullen)

mayor as our ensign of authority in this court of admiralty . . . evidently appears to have been made in consequence of this grant is still preserved to the archives"; on one side is painted the royal arms with 'A^o. R. R. Ja. 4.' on the other the town arms and 'A^o. Dni. 1606: By letters patent of 6 May 1761 Hugh, earl of Northumberland, was constituted during the King's pleasure only vice-admiral &c. in the . . . town of Newcastle to which he had been first constituted in March 1753. He by grant of 11 Nov. 1776 appointed Thomas Davidson his Deputy. In Oct. 1786 by letters patent Hugh, duke of Northumberland, was constituted vice-admiral. Mr. A. M. Oliver the town clerk informs the editor that 'there is nothing in the corporation records which would add to the information which has already been published in Brand and Welford relating to the court. It was abolished by sec. 108 of The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.'

From Miss Ethel Parker :—An 18 or early 19 century swordstick.

From Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, the chairman :—A road map, from 'Tinmouth' to Carlisle, issued in 1675 by Ogilbie, surveyor to Charles II, one of a series for the encouragement of traffic after the Civil war. It is the first road map of this locality.

Mr. Heslop stated that 'according to a contemporary advertisement preserved in the British Museum these maps were obtainable singly by travellers. Collections were bound together under the titles of *Britannia* and *Itineraria*.' He quoted an extract from North's *Life of Lord Keeper Guildford* of about 1680 which refers to this road :—

'From Newcastle, his Lordship's Rout lay to Carlisle. The Northumberland Sheriff gave us all Arms; that is, a Dagger, Knife, Penknife and Fork, all together. And because the hideous Road along by the Tyne, for the many and sharp Turnings, and perpetual Precipices, was for a Coach, not sustain'd by main Force, impassable, his Lordship was forced to take Horse, and to ride most Part of the Way to Hexham.'

No improvement had been made in this line of communication until near the middle of the succeeding century, for, in 1745, General Wade found it impracticable for his artillery.

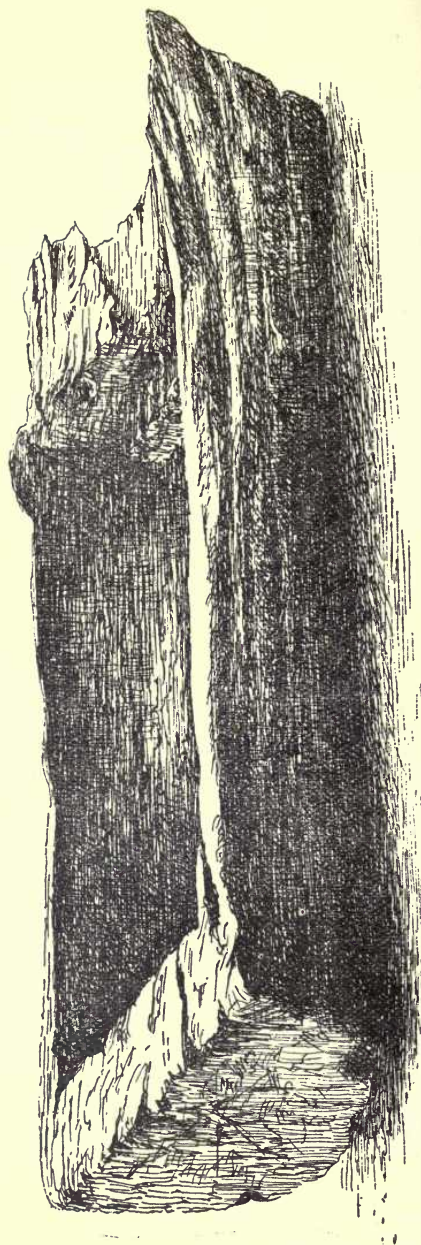
EXHIBITED :—

By Mrs. Swithinbank :—A prehistoric food vessel found some 40 years or more ago in a quarry in Elswick lane, Newcastle, being one of the very few prehistoric objects found in Newcastle.

By Mr. W. H. Cullen :—A number of fine photographs of some ancient remains—probably of a dock—at Sea Mills, near Westbury on Trym, Gloucestersh. He stated that the people of the locality had curious traditions concerning the remains—that Joseph of Arimathea first landed there but was forced by the inhabitants to leave and that the 'dock' was built by the Romans; that it was built about 1700; and that it was a bit of the very small substance that investors in the 'South Sea Bubble' ever saw for their money.

CARTINGTON OAK COFFIN, &C.

It was reported that the oak coffin presented at the last meeting (p. 35) by Lord Armstrong with the fragments of the urn and other things found with it had been received. The coffin had been placed in the annexe to the Black gate, where it can be seen by members. It was resolved that the two human teeth which were included in the find should be sent to the Dental Hospital in terms of their request; Lord Armstrong having left the matter for the society to decide.



J. Turnbull Dixon, 1913, June 21st.

PRE-HISTORIC COFFIN FORMED OUT OF A TREE TRUNK EXHUMED AT CARTINGTON.

Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A., who has been at so much trouble respecting the coffin and its contents and who has seen to their safe removal to the Blackgate museum has sent the following account of the find :—

“The parish of Rothbury is already somewhat famous for its prehistoric remains, camps, burial mounds, cists, and stone circles there are in abundance, but the discovery of a ‘Tree Burial,’ is one of the most interesting finds that has been made for some time. Like many of the rarest finds, the discovery of this ‘Tree Burial’ was quite accidental. A farm servant, in the employ of the Messrs. Crawford was ploughing in a field on Cartington farm, when the plough struck against a large block of the local freestone. He immediately informed his masters, Mr. Edwin and Mr. Fred Crawford. These two gentlemen at once set to work and removed the stone, with the aid of iron pinches; when there appeared an opening through which water was visible some feet below the surface. A number of other large stones were then removed, when, at a depth of about four feet, a wooden trough-like object was seen lying east and west, this proved to be an oak tree coffin. The coffin had been hewn out of a solid oak tree trunk about seven feet in circumference, by splitting it length-wise, one half being used for the coffin, the other half for the cover. Owing to the nature and scantiness of the soil around the spot where the burial had taken place, it was not possible for an oak tree to have been growing of the dimensions given. Therefore it would probably be brought from one of the neighbouring dells where there was a good depth of rich alluvial soil, and dragged to the place of interment. A hole in the lower corner at one end of the trunk had no doubt been made for the purpose of haulage. It is most likely the tree would be hollowed out on the spot where it grew, and by piercing the hole in one corner the coffin would be on the skew, and would thus be much easier to drag than if there had been two holes, and dragged like a sledge. Judging from the disturbed state of the surrounding soil there must have been an excavation of some eight feet square for the reception of the burial. The coffin was firmly fixed in position by oaken wedges and large stones piled around and packed with fine washed blue clay. The burial was protected from the pressure of the cairn and soil that would be over it, by a rudely constructed course of arches which extended the entire length of the grave. These arches were formed by two rough stones being set up edgewise resting on the upper course of the packing stones already mentioned a third being dropped in between as a sort of keystone to this primitive arching. [Note.—At the present day this rude form of arch is still used on farms in certain localities and is known as a ‘Welsh Arch’] Along the north side of the grave there lay on the natural surface of the ground a large block of sandstone, measuring 6 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, about 1 foot in thickness. This was broken up and the soil beneath probed also a trench dug out, but no trace of a second burial was found. Whether this large block was in its natural position, or had been brought as a cover for the grave and then abandoned, and the rude arching already described built instead, is a matter of conjecture. The rock was carefully examined but there were no markings, such as the “cup and ring” found on many large rocks in localities near to prehistoric settlements. The full size of the tree coffin is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet outside measurement, the space for the body 4 feet long by 20 inches wide at the west end, 25 inches in the centre, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the east end. These measurements were taken from the upper edge to edge of the coffin, but the cavity in which the body had been laid is

much wider, for on the north side, against which the back would rest, as well as the south side, where the knees would touch, have been hollowed to the extent of several inches more. At the east end a sort of "dais" or pillow had been left in hollowing out for the head to rest upon. The markings of the flint or bronze implements are still quite visible, on the inside of the coffin, also on the remains of the cover. On the outside of the coffin that faced the south are a series of complicated indentations, whether these markings are of human handiwork or have been caused by the sharp edges of the rough stones that was found built around the coffin it is difficult to say. The coffin was nearly filled up with fine clay, that during the rains of many centuries had silted in from above. When the burial was first discovered the coffin was filled up with water, and the surrounding clay was of the consistency of butter. On the removal of the clay not a vestige of the burial was found with the exception of some teeth, which were found at the east end amongst the clay near the pillow, whilst a vessel of the "Drinking Cup" type was found at the west end, which shews that the person had been laid on their left side facing the south, and that the head had been at the east end. A flint scraper or thumb flint and several smaller pieces of flint were found amongst the clay. It is evident that a layer of bracken (*Pteris Aquilina*) had been strewn in the bottom of the coffin, on which the body would be laid, clad in a skin garment, for fragments of skin shewing the thong stitching, and portions of the fronds of the common bracken were found amongst the clay.

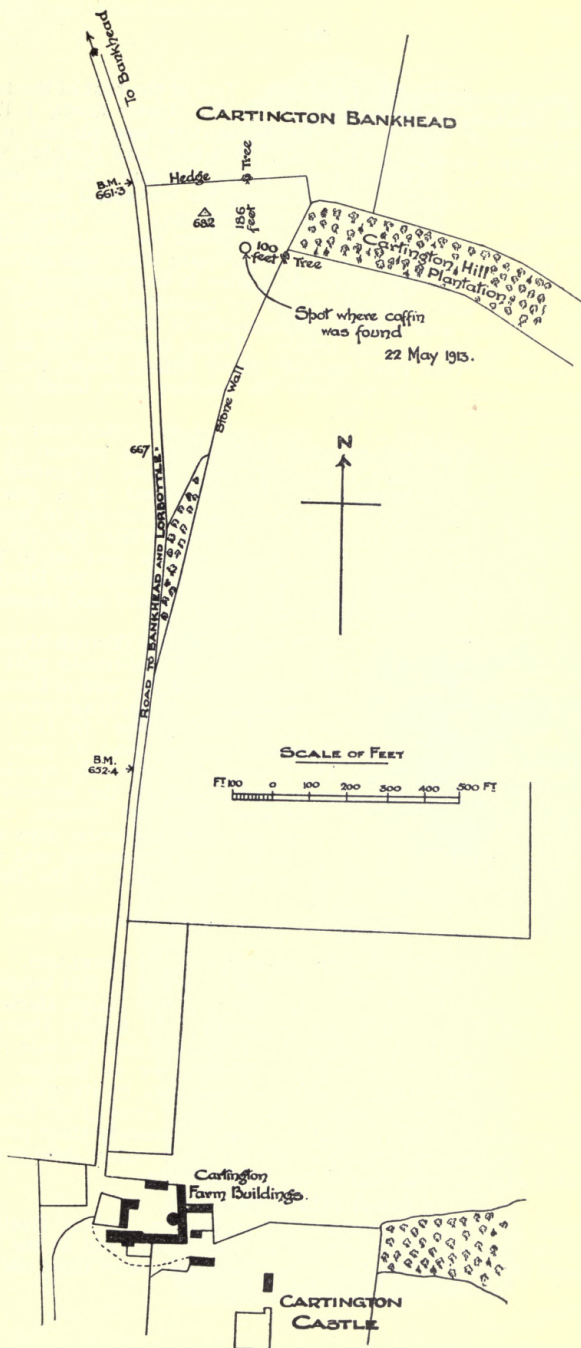
Coffins formed of tree trunks, split and hollowed, have been occasionally found in this country, and the 'Cartington Find' is only the second example recorded for Northumberland*. Buried with such care, on the summit of an eminence, commanding an extensive view of Coquetdale, and apparently a solitary burial, it has we doubt not been the last resting place of a person of some note, who might have held sway over the district, and who in his lifetime hunted the wild ox, the red deer, the wild boar, and the wolf amid the hills and dells of upper Coquet.

SUMMARY.

Site of Burial.—On the summit of an eminence (650 ft.) about half a mile north of Cartington castle, with Cartington pike (999 ft.) one mile to the east, separated by a deep dell. The accompanying plan prepared by Mr. W. Bertram from the Cragside estate maps, denotes the exact position in the field where the burial was discovered. The field is on the right of the highway between Cartington and Lorbottle. The grave containing the coffin was 4 feet deep. This was hollowed out of a solid oak trunk and is in a perfect state of preservation. Much of the bark is still intact. It lay in the grave east and west, full length of coffin $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet outside measurement; space hollowed out for body, 4 feet long; width of space, 20", 25", $22\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge to edge; dais or pillow at east end, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep; tool markings quite distinct; space hollowed out much wider for back and knees; curious markings on south side exterior, and haulage hole; three fragments of cover only remaining.

Contents of Coffin.—There were no tangible remains of the burial, excepting a few molar teeth, very much decayed, the pulp and roots

* A find of coffins formed out of hollowed trees was discovered many years ago at Wydon Eals near Haltwhistle. One of these coffins has been for long preserved in the chapel of the castle of Newcastle.



entirely gone, the enamel only being left. Two of the best of the teeth have been carefully mounted in wax by Mr. Lister Scott, L.D.S., dental surgeon of Newcastle, who fortunately was present when teeth were turned up amongst the clay. The body had been laid with the head to the east, on the left side, facing the sun. In the centre of the clay in the coffin there were two narrow horizontal seams of a much darker colour than the surrounding clay the upper seam being very dark, the lower consisted of a brown unctuous substance, evidently the remains of the body. The upper seam was probably charcoal. Another portion of the clay, after it was hardened by exposure to the air and carefully broken up contained a distinct cast of a large leg bone near a joint. Fragments of Skin, probably of a kid or calf, as the hair was not bristly. Thong stitching can be seen on one fragment. One Flint Scraper, finely flaked, shews the bulb of percussion clearly. The fronds of the bracken were found in the lower layer of clay in the coffin.

'*Drinking Cup.*'—Found at the west end of the coffin, near where the feet had lain was unfortunately broken, only a portion of the fragments being recovered. Judging from these fragments, it would appear to have been a well made vessel of a graceful shape, about 6" or 7" high, neatly ornamented from top to bottom with plain horizontal lines, indented by a thong whilst the clay was soft. Rev. W. Greenwell, who had the fragments sent on to him, says:—'I have found it quite impossible to reconstruct the Drinking Cup, so much of it being wanting. The ware is hard and unusually ornamented.'

Age of the Burial.—In the *Guide to the Bronze Age* (British Museum, 1904) is found the following, 'Coffins formed of tree-trunks split and hollowed have been occasionally found in this country, and in Denmark belong to the earliest period of the Bronze Age.' Again in an exhaustive paper on 'The Chronology of the British Bronze Age' by Dr. Oscar Montelius, Hon. F.S.A., in *Archaeologia*, LXI, we read at page 162. 'Period 2 (the first period of the Bronze Age, properly speaking). From the beginning of the second millennium to the seventeenth century.' Whilst the Rev. W. Greenwell our great veteran, whose valued opinion on the subject is based on vast experience, says when speaking of the 'Cartington Find,' 'It is a very interesting and valuable discovery among the burials of the early part of the Bronze Period.'

Special thanks were again accorded to Lord Armstrong and Mr. Dixon.

SIR ROBERT HARBOTTLE OF HORTON, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. C. H. Blair read the following note on a seal of this knight:—
"To a deed dated 11 Dec. 18th Edward iv [1478] Ralph Harbottle, armiger, appends the seal of his grandfather Sir Robert Harbottle of Horton the son of Robert Harbottle of Preston and his wife Isabel the ultimate heiress of Sir Bertram Monboucher of Horton. The seal is armorial; the shield of arms which hangs, by its strap, from the branches of a tree, is charged with the entire arms of Sir Robert's maternal grandfather, Sir Bertram Monboucher, namely three pitchers within a border charged with roundels, blazoned—*silver three pitchers gules within a border sable bezanty*, the legend reads

sigillum roberti harbotell

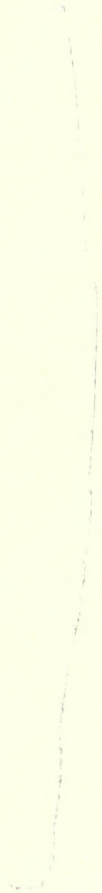
It would seem that, on succeeding to Horton, Robert Harbottle adopted the arms of the former lords of that manor and as the same seal is used by his grandson Ralph that these arms were those used by,



Seal of SIR ROBERT HARBOTTLE of Horton.
(see opposite page).

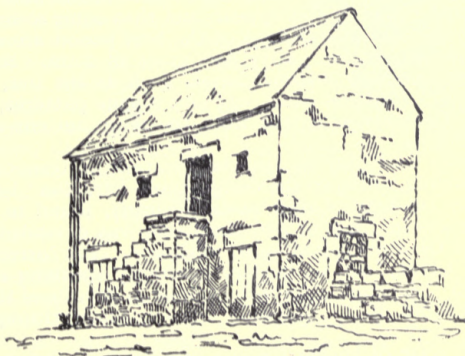


PRE-HISTORIC COFFIN, discovered at Cartington
(See p. 79.)



at any rate, the first three Harbottles of Horton. This gives additional force to Mr. Dendy's suggestion (*Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., i, 123) that the family only became of any importance after the marriage with the heiress of Monboucher. In this connexion it is curious to notice that Robert Harbottle of Preston (husband of Isabel Monboucher) bore three flies on his armorial seal (*Northumberland County History*, ix, 266) and that this device was also on the seal of 'John of Presfen' [Preston] attached to a deed dated at Barmoor, 26 August, 1415 (*Northumberland County History*, ii, 322, note 2). Evidently in its origin it is the canting device of the Muscamps of Barmoor. Robert the elder thus appears to have used the device of Preston for his arms just as his son used the arms of Monboucher. The three 'hair bottles' (or icicles) usually considered the actual Harbottle arms may have been an earlier canting device used by Robert (of Preston) or his ancestors, but it should be remembered that we have no earlier authority for it than the 16th century rolls printed in vol. 41 of the Surtees Society's publications, and Glover's ordinary, the compilation of an Elizabethan herald. The quarterly shield blasoned for the family in vol. ix of the *Northumberland County History*, p. 266, first appears in Constable's roll of Tudor date (41 Surtees Soc. publ.) and a similar though more complicated coat is given for them in the sixteenth century book of arms belonging to Mr. Dendy (*Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser. iii, 263). It looks as if the earlier Harbottles of Horton were content to use the arms belonging to the manor and that in later Tudor times they revived what was possibly an early canting shield and quartered with it, in the then prevailing fashion of complicated and overlaid shields, the other shields of female ancestors of the Monbouchers."

Mr. Blair was thanked for his note.



PELE HOUSE, NEAR WOODBURN.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 76 line 15 for 'Thirlwell' read 'Thirlwall'; and for 'Neathes' read 'Neather'; line 20, for 'dis' read 'the'; and line 31, for 'Cherington' read 'Thockrington.'

GREEK POTTERY.

By R. C. CLEPHAN, F.S.A., A VICE-PRESIDENT.

History perhaps owes more to Greek painted vases than to any other objects of antiquity, for their enrichment dots the i's and crosses the t's, so to speak, of the written works of ancient authors, often making clear passages which without them would have been obscure or unintelligible; and the grace and elegance of their forms affords a fitting tribute to the culture and refinement of the most artistic nation of antiquity.

THE ARCHAIC PERIOD OF GREEK VASES comprises the work of the seventh, sixth and part of the fifth centuries B.C., though much work that is called 'archaic' is really hieratic, and executed at a later time.

THE BLACK FIGURE PERIOD extended from, say, 600 to 500 B.C. and well into the next century, and the figures on the vases may be described as black silhouettes with incised details, against a red or white ground, the hair rendered in a mass.

THE RED FIGURE PERIOD. The black figure process was reversed towards the middle of the fifth century B.C., in that the figures were orange-red, being in fact left in the ground colour of the vase, and thrown out by a surrounding black glaze, the hair rendered in fine lines.

This last, the best period of Greek art, begins almost suddenly, and it continued in its full beauty to the end of the first quarter of the fourth century B.C., during which time we have the fine work of the sculptors Pheidias, Praxiteles and Skopas, and the painters Polygnotos, Apollodoros and Zeuxis.

In ancient decorative art the designs are rarely inspired solely for their beauty, for the influence of symbolism is seldom absent. The motives of the enrichment of Greek vases relate to war and the chase; later, representations of deities appear, and then come scenes concerning death and burial. The designs of the best period are simple and severe, with an unparalleled purity and grace of form. Most of the Greek forms of auxiliary ornamentation, such as the fret, guilloche, anthemion, wave, meander, ovals, egg and tongue patterns, and much besides, were probably inherited from the more ancient empires of Egypt and Assyria.

There is some confusion in the classification of terra-cotta vases which is misleading, owing to the designation 'Etruscan' having been first applied to the fictile Greek vases (*hydrias*), found in such considerable numbers in Etruria, and the name was extended to terra-cotta vessels of the same period found in Greece. The correct term for such ware is 'Greek,' and no pottery is strictly speaking entitled to the designation 'Etruscan,' except that found in Etruria of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.: Etruscan ware is dark throughout the paste.

The painted ware of Magna Graecia goes back as far as the early Greek settlements of the sixth century B.C., such as Tarentum and Capua, which places were as essentially Greek as Athens itself. The vases recovered are largely *kraters*, which in their themes of ornamentation are often loaded with small and rather monotonous figures, drawn in successive bands and covering two-thirds of the side of a vase. Apulian *kraters* are mostly large in size and fanciful in shape. Campanian vases are usually smaller in size, severer in form and less

ornate in enrichment. The designs of Lucanian vases are still severer and the clay redder. The figures painted on them would seem to move in the air, for there is no walking line indicated. The leading forms of Greek vases are the *krater*, *amphora*, *hydria*, *oinochoe*, *lekythos*, *rhyton*, *phiale*, *askos*, *kantharos*, *alabastron*, *aryballos*, *situla*, *skyphos*, *stamnos* and *kylix*. These graceful vessels have furnished the world with models for all time.

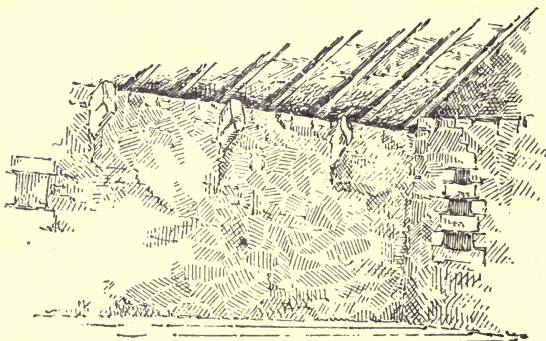
After the halcyon period of Greek painting comes the florid style, and a gradual decadence took place, brought about partly by foreign domination and oppression, though a contributing cause to the decay was a steadily increasing use of metal vessels; indeed, the latest Greek terra-cotta vases of importance, made at Megara, were imitations of those of bronze, often without enrichment, though sometimes with figures in relief, copies of the repoussé work. This kind of ware immediately preceded that of Arretium in Etruria; and it seems likely enough that the Megaraean industry had been transferred to Italy, for the earliest pottery made at Arretium had a glossy black surface, but just at the commencement of our era it became coated over with a rich red siliceous glaze, the colour of sealing-wax. The designation 'Samian' was popularly applied to this red-glazed pottery, though it has nothing to do with the island of Samos. This class of ware was also made in Gaul and possibly in Britain also. In the black gate museum are fragments of both the black and red Arretine ware, but I have not catalogued them here, for although all was made by Greeks and stamped with Greek potters' names, they would be more properly classed as Roman. The Romans were never an artistic people, in the sense of creating, for they took their earlier art forms from the Etruscans, and those of their later periods, like their mythology, wholesale from the Greeks, whom they transported to Italy and the Roman world generally to carry on their arts and crafts under their Roman conquerors.

1. *Askos* or *Guitus*. A vessel for oil, used in filling lamps, fashioned like a modern teapot. As is the case with many other terra-cotta vessels it was originally made of goat-skin, and takes its name from an animal's hide. The vase is painted in the black figure style, with a wave pattern along the margin. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. *Skyphos*, a cup held sacred to Heracles. Originally a bowl of wood used in milking. The terra-cotta is coated over with a black glaze. Height 2 inches. Stated to have been found in a tomb at Bengazi.
3. *Kylix*. The Argive form of this class of cup. The name is derived from the vessel having been turned on the potter's wheel. The proverb 'There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,' has been handed down to us from the time of its employment in Ancient Greece in connexion with the *kylix*. This example is ornamented with a series of concentric circles, painted black and red colours. Diameter 5 inches. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4. A shallow form of *kylix*, with a single handle and embryo one opposite. The bowl is enriched with triangles in red and white colours on the terra-cotta ground. Diameter 6 inches.
5. *Skyphos* of large size, coated over with a brilliant black glaze. Along the margin is a continuous band of vine branches, leaves and fruit, left in the orange-red ground colour of the

- vase, being surrounded and set off by the black glaze. Height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
6. *Skyphos*, nearly coated over with black glaze and enriched along the margin with an incised floral design. Height $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 7. *Skyphos* coated over with black glaze somewhat degenerated. Height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Most of these vessels have been found in tombs in Etruria, but they are Greek and not Etruscan.
 8. Another example in a somewhat bad condition. Height $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
 9. Rude *kylix* of an uncertain provenance with handle, unpainted and in bad condition. Diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 10. *Kylix*, coated with black glaze, the base ornamented with concentric circles. Diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 11. An Etruscan *kylix* of elegant form but in bad condition. Dark throughout the paste and incised with concentric circles. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 12. Fragment of an Etruscan *kylix*.
 13. Another fragment.
 14. Greek *kylix* in bad condition, enriched with geometric designs in black. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 15. *Pyxis* or jewel casket, cylindrical in form, with a knobbed lid, moulded at the base for being slipped on and off a stand. The enrichment is in black and red concentric circles, necklace drop patterns, etc. This *pyxis* has been used as a funereal *cista* and contains the remains of a burial. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Herculaneum.
 16. *Pyxis* or jewel casket, to stand on a lady's toilet table. The form is that of a cylindrical box with a lid, the sides which curve slightly inwards, are painted red. The lid is painted in black and red and has a conical knob. Height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
 17. A terra-cotta vase or bottle, the body circular and flattish, a short neck flanked by projecting blind holes somewhat after the fashion of a pilgrim's bottle. Enriched over the body with concentric circles in red and black, beyond which is a pattern of triangles. Diameter of body 6 inches. Total length 7 inches. Memphis. This vessel is an XVIIIth Egyptian dynasty form of foreign, probably Syrian, origin, and it continued with modifications for long. This example dates probably in the XXVIth dynasty, having the details, so to speak of a New Year's vase. It thus belongs to the Egyptian case and should be catalogued as Egyptian.
 18. A *pyxis* for jewels with handles and a circular lid. The body is coated over with black glaze and the lid is enriched with figures in red, standing out vividly in the ground of black glaze. The theme of ornamentation, in the Campanian style, is the handing of the *pyxis* to a beautiful lady as a love token by a winged Eros, etc. The lid had probably a knob, which is missing. Diameter of bowl 6 inches. Height 4 inches. Magna Graecia.
 19. Piece of a broken vessel with handle, enriched with red figures on a black ground.
 20. The broken base of a vessel.
 21. *Oinochoè* or *Prochoos*, a wine jug, with a trefoil mouth. Such vessels were used in pouring water over the hands of guests after a banquet, and to hold wine drawn from a *krater*.

- Height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Found in a tomb in the Plains of Thebes (Greece).
22. The trefoil mouth and neck of an *oinochoë* covered with a black glaze. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 23. An Etruscan *Olpe*, an early form of jug glazed black. Height 3 inches. Stated to have been found in Veii.
 24. The neck portion of a *krater* from Magna Graecia. Red figures on black ground, portraying a lady, with her embroidery frame; another, in outdoor dress; and a third, in her chiton; then, a group of two ladies, one, holding a wand, and the other an alabastron, a vase for precious ointment or perfumes. Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 25. An early *oinochoë* or wine jug, the body somewhat globular, with an imbricated ornamentation of triangles. Height 5 inches.
 26. An early *oinochoë*. Height $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 27. A water bottle with an ovoid bowl and long neck, ornamented with concentric circles coloured red. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 28. Cylindrically formed vase with a broken neck. Leaf and flower mouldings. Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 29. A Roman, probably Romano-British, vase of a well-known type, with a slightly bulbous body, the long wide neck tapering upwards to the mouth. The ornamentation is in black concentric circles along the neck, the body coated with a reddish-black glaze, over which is a circle of white dots and the remains of an embossed wave pattern. Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. This vase was presented by Robert Stephenson, esq., of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, and was found in a cutting made for the Birmingham railway in 1835. *This vase must be catalogued with Roman objects.*
 30. An early form of *lekyth*, a vase for oil or edible grain, with a ribbed bulbous body, probably found in an Etruscan grave. Height $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
 31. An unusual form of *lekyth*, with a bulbous body coated over with black glaze, on which are still traces of enrichment in white paint. No handle. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 32. A *lekyth* of the form of the great majority of these vases, a cylindrical body with base, a longish neck and a handle. The body is coated with a black glaze, while above is a geometric ornamentation. Handle missing. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 33. A *lekyth* similar in form to 32, enriched with black palmettes on the red terra-cotta ground. Height 5 inches.
 34. A *lekyth* of a similar form, enriched with an archaic design of men and horses. Black figures. Height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
 35. A *lekyth* of similar form, with an archaic design in black of women mourners for the dead. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
 36. A *lekyth* rather fuller in the body, with an archaic design in black on red of a funeral scene. Height 6 inches.
 37. A *lekyth* of an early form, though painted with red figures on a black ground. The body much fuller than is the case with the more cylindrical examples. The enrichment consists of the figure of a woman, clad in a chiton, decorating a pillar or shrine, and an egg and tongue bordering. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 38. A similar *lekyth*, the enrichment portraying a woman, red on a black ground. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

39. A fine tall *lekyth*, cylindrical body. The enrichment is painted in bright red on a white ground, portraying a man facing a shrine, and there in another man on the other side bringing offerings. Height 9 inches.
40. A plain terra-cotta vase, with a cylindrical body and a longish neck. Height $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
41. A similar vase. Height 3 inches.
42. A rudely formed jug, cylindrical body. Height 4 inches. The last three items are probably Egyptian foundation deposits.
43. An *oinochoè*, moulded with tables of offerings, the base a lotus flower. Height 3 inches. *Found at Memphis and should be classed with Egyptian.*
44. Head of a Greek woman, a *himation* over her head. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
45. Another head with a *calathos* headdress. Height 3 inches. These two heads are stated to have come from Paestum and to have been presented to the Society in 1836, together with many of the vases, by Miss Davidson.
46. The archaic figure of a woman in sandstone, wearing a *chiton* and *himation*. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is nothing characteristic about this figure, and I should say that its authenticity is doubtful.
47. Curious figure in very red clay of Demêter and Persephonè. The goddess is sitting in a lotus flower. Height $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.



INTERIOR OF PELE-HOUSE, NEAR WOODBURN,
(from a drawing by the Rev. T. Stephens).

CORRECTIONS, ETC. :

Page 77—For 'thirteenth day of August' read 'thirtieth day of July.'

Page 79—In the recently issued report of the Earthworks Committee (p. 8), mention is made of the partial destruction of the 'Roman road' crossing Durdham Down near Bristol, to the 'Roman Dock at Sea Mills (Abona?)'.

„ „ line 35—For 'Swithinbank' read 'Swinbank.'

Page 84—The plate of the Harbottle seal, &c., is to face this page, and not 78 as printed on the plate,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 8.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of August, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that he had forwarded, as instructed, a letter of sympathy to their noble president the duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., and that he had received the following reply, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes:

Albury Park, Guildford, 3 August, 1913.

' Dear Mr. Blair,

I am much obliged to you for your kind letter. Will you be good enough to take the earliest opportunity of thanking the members of the Society of Antiquaries for the resolution of sympathy with me in the sad calamity which has befallen me conveyed in your letter. I am much touched by their thought of me.

I am, dear Mr. Blair, Yours sincerely,

Robert Blair, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.'

ORDINARY MEMBER.

The following was proposed and declared duly elected:

Lewis Chalmers Lockhart, Summerrods Rigg, Hexham.

It was announced that the following NEW BOOKS, etc. had been received since the July meeting:

Present :—

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary*, Aug. and Sept., 1913, (ix, 8 and 9).

Exchanges :—

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*The Physiography of the Rio Grande Valley, Mexico, in relation to Pueblo culture.*

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal*, 4th ser., no. 50.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Magazine*, xxxviii, no. cxix.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, XLIII, ii.

From the Essex Archaeological Society:—(1) *Transactions*, XIII, ii; and (2) *Feet of Fines for Essex*, part xi.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXX, no. 277.

From the Thoresby Society, Leeds:—(1) *Publications*, xxi, 'Letters to Ralph Thoresby,' and (2) xxii, pt. i, 'Miscellanea.'

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, sec. c, vol. xxxii, nos. 1—4.

From La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles:—*Annales*, I, 1913.

Purchases:—*Guide to the Priory Church of St. Andrew, Hexham*, by C. C. Hodges; and *Notes and Queries* for August, 1913.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A.:—Photographs of a perforated stone hammer found in Weardale (See illustration of it on opposite plate).

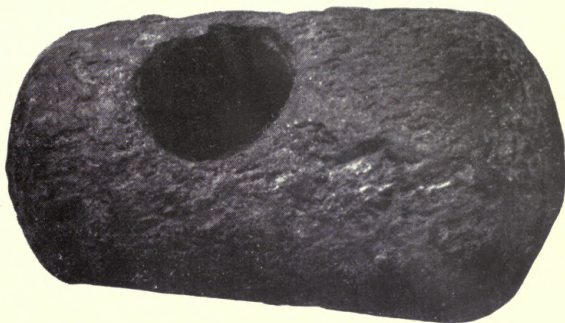
Mr. Wooler wrote:—

"Enclosed are photographs of a perforated stone hammer head of a somewhat unusual shape, found at Red-gate head, Wolsingham in Weardale, 850 feet above sea level. The specimen seems to date from the Bronze age to judge from its vertical perforation and belongs to a small and interesting group of which there are a few examples at the British museum. I am not sure of the material. It looks like volcanic stone. Professor Dixon thinks it is 'minette,' from the adjoining Teesdale. In the British museum 'Guide to the Stone Age,' this type of hammer head is called the 'pestle'."

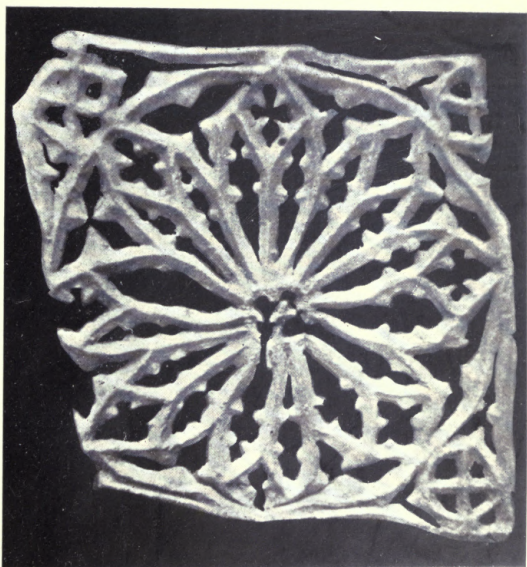
By Mr. George Smith:—A licence to travel granted to two 'Popish Recusants,' in 1679.

The chairman gave the following notes on the subject:—

"Mr. George Smith submits for our examination a licence to travel, granted to two gentlemen of the city of Durham in 1679. They are styled 'Popish Recusants' in the document and as such they shared, with other nonconformists, in the disability and deprivation of citizenship consequent upon their adherence to a form of religion other than that by law established. To 'recuse,' an almost obsolete verb, was to refuse a thing offered, to refuse to submit to, to refuse to do something. Old French *recuser*, in 13th century usage, from Latin *recusare*, was to refuse, to make objection. Hence a 'recusant' was applied to religious dissentients, and the specific term 'Popish Recusant' denoted the Roman Catholic who refused to attend the Church of England services. From 1570 to 1791, recusancy not only subjected the victim to a recurring fine but involved, besides, civil and political disabilities. One of these is strikingly shewn by the document before us. The Act under which the licence was required (35 Elizabeth c. 2) enacts that 'Papists shall repair to their usual place of residence, and not remove above five miles, without licence.' Reference is made in the document itself to a statute of the third year of king James. This statute (3 James I, c. 5) enacts:—'That no Papists, or Popish recusants convict, shall come to court, practice the Common Law, Civil Law, physick, etc., or bear any publick office or charge, but shall be utterly disabled to exercise the same and liable to a penalty of £100.' Thus debarred from the ordinary functions of citizenship the same Act required them to render themselves, on proclamation made to the sheriff &c., before the next assizes or sessions, and constables and churchwardens of every parish, or one of them, were required to present, once a year, at the quarter sessions 'such recusants as shall be absent from the church for a month together, the forfeiture of which is £20 per month.'



PERFORATED STONE HAMMER FOUND IN WEARDALE
(see opposite page)



CAST LEAD ORNAMENT $\frac{3}{4}$ REAL SIZE (see page 139)

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald)



The two persons in whose favour the licence is granted are Francis Apelby of the city of Durham and his uncle, Nicholas Salvin of the same. Francis Appleby of Lartington, married Margaret, daughter of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale, and died in 1663. Francis, their son, is the first-named informant, who seeks permission to travel in the company of his uncle Salvin."

The document reads:—

Whereas Francis Apelby of the City of Durham in the County of Durham Gentl being a Popish Recusant is by the Lawes and Statutes of this Realm restrain'd to travell or pass above the space of five miles from the place of his habitation, hath inform'd us whose names are here underwritten four of his Majestye's Justices of the peace within the said County, That he is very much indispos'd and out of health and by his Physitian advis'd to the Countrey Aire for or towards the gaining thereof, and therefore desirous with the Company of his uncle Nicho: Salvin of the same place and county Gentl who hath also of late bene very sickly and infirme for divers months together to divert themselves for their healthes sake so far as Hartlepoole Stockton & Darlington, or at Lartington in the Parish of Rumbal-Church in the County of York it being his native Atre. And the said Francis Apelby and Nicho: Salvin have taken their corporall Oathes before us or one of us, that they have truly informed us the cause of their going abroad and that they shall not make any causeless stay. Therefore in pursuance of a Statute made in the third year of King James late King of this Realm we doe license the said Francis Apelby and Nicho: Salvin to travell from their said habitation to any of the places aforesaid And we doe allow the said Francis Apelby and Nicho: Salvin time untill the first day of October next to returne againe to their said habitation. Given at Durham under our hands and seales this sixt day of August in the one and thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second over England, Scotland, France and Ireland King Defender of the faith etc. Anno Dom: 1679, Robt. Eden | Ra: Davison | Iurati coram me | Jo: Morland | John Tempest.

Seal. I allow this Petition | as Deputy Leivetenant | R. H. Clavering.

Seal. Endorsed:—Barkshire | a nother passe | from ye justices | to travile beyond | my confine . . .

A note on the signatories to this document may be added.

Sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland and Windleston, bt., a royalist, represented the county in five parliaments 1689—1710. Seal: between two branches a monogram ensigned with a coronet.

Ralph Davison, of Thornley, was a younger son of Sir Alexander Davison, twice mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The father almost in his 80th year with one of his sons, Captain Joseph Davison, stood to their guns on the town walls in the Scottish siege of 1644 and were there both mortally wounded. Another of this family was Ralph's brother Thomas, who married Ann, daughter of alderman Ralph Cock, whose house on the Sandhill, so familiar to Novocastrians, still contains the panels bearing the initials and date mark of this happy couple, 'A.C.', for Ann Cock and 'T.D.', for Thomas Davison, with the year 1657. It was the same picturesque half-timber structure, inhabited in 1772 by Aubone Surtees, banker, whence the escapade of Bessy Surtees and John Scott was enacted. The seal of Davison is, *Or, a fesse wavy between six cinquefoils gules*. An upper panel in the Merchants' Court bearing these family arms commemorates the governorship of Thomas Davison in 1670.

Before the third justice's signature is prefixed the statement that the oaths of the applicants were made in presence of himself 'Jo: Morland.' This was John Morland of Elvet, gentleman, clerk of the crown at Durham, who purchased the manor of Greystones in 1653. Seal, *on a fesse three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis*.

The fourth justice is John Tempest, of Old Durham, son of Sir Thomas Tempest, who died in 1699. Seal, *a bend between six birds three and three*; crest, *a griffin's head erased*.

The act of James required that the licence to travel be not only signed by four justices but have, besides, the assent either of the bishop, the lieutenant, or a deputy lieutenant, and if one and the same person be a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant, he cannot act in both capacities. Hence in this case a separate signature occurs under the assent of the deputy lieutenant Sir R. H. Clavering. Seal, *quarterly a bend on an escutcheon, a hand*.

One word on the dating of the document which purports to be in the 'One and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second &c.' As Charles was restored in 1660, the year date 1679 was the 19th from the restoration. But, according to custom, the Commonwealth period is ignored and Charles II dates his reign from 1648-9, the year of the execution of Charles I, thus adding twelve years to his actual reign. An endorsement reads:—'Barkshire | a nother passe | from ye justices | to travile beyond | my confine . . .' Thomas Howard II who succeeded in April 1679 as earl of Barkshire, died in 1706. His official connexion with the document is not clear."

Mr. Smith and Mr. Heslop were thanked by acclamation.

By Mr. Johnston of the Public Library, Gateshead:—The transcript of a document purchased at Sotheby's in London by the Library Committee in June, 1913. "It was catalogued as 'No. 683, Durham Bill, indented, made the xvth April, 2^o Edward VI, by John Hucheson, Incumbent of the Trinite Chantre within the towne of Gaitishead witnessyng that he had delivered certain parcelles of Goodes to the King's Commissioners Sir Thomas Hilton and others. On vellum. A Roll (A.D. 1548).'

The 'Bill' is as follows:




This bill Indentyd made the xvijth of Aprill the Second yere of the reagne of king Edwarde the sixt Witnessyth that I John huchison Incumbent of the trinite chauntre within the towne of gaitishead haue delyueryde to sir thomas hilton knight sir robart brandling knight Robert Mennell¹ Sargante at the lawe And henrye whyterasing Esquier Comyssoners of our Souerayne lorde the king these parcelles of goodes In maner & Forme as here after folwithe

In primis one chalice p'cell gilte weing xiiij ounces at iiijs ijd	}	liijs ijd
Itm A new westment of twilled Saye [serge]			vjs
Itm A westment of twilled Saye with the p'tenneces [?]		vs
Itm An olde westment		iiijs
Itm two olde westmentes		ijs
Itm two altercloithes		xijd
Itm two candlestickes		vjd
Itm two Cruetts ijd one messboke viijd		
one Sacrine bell jd one paxe jd iij alter cloths		xijd
one towell iijd one paxe jd two crewetts ijd one hinging of tapstrie worke xijd iiij candelstiks xxd	}	vs vd
one Lytell candelstyk ijd		
Sm lxxixs jd		

¹Chantry certificate of ' . . . Robert Mennell . . . Henry Whitrisone Esquires' under commission of 13 Feby. 2 Edw. VI: 'The Channtrie of the Holy Trynitye in the Parrishe church of Gatedhed, John Hocheson, of the age of xliij yeres, having a yerlie pencion of Cs., paide by the officers of the Courte of Augmentacion. The yerelie revenue, vjl. iijs. xd.; Stocke of money, none. Plate, one challis, percell gilte, ponderis xiiij ownces. Ornamentes not prayسد. Leade and bells, none.'—*Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.) lxxv.

The chairman (Mr. R. O. Heslop) remarked that there were two chantries in Gateshead dedicated to St. Edmund²—one to the king, the other to the bishop and confessor. The chantry in question is that dedicated to the latter. John Hucheson was admitted to the chantry of the Holy Trinity, 9 March, 1543. The beautiful little 13 cent. chapel,³ of which the remains are still extant in the High street of Gateshead, was formerly dedicated to St. Edmund, now to the Trinity. In 1448 it was appropriated to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle, and surrendered in 1540, thenceforth it was in a decaying state.

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—Two licences to use hair powder dated respectively 1798 and 1799, the former (reproduced half size below) dated from Wakefield printed in red colour, and the other from London printed in black. In the upper left hand corner is an impressed stamp on which are the Royal arms, and round it HAIR POWDER DUTY I. POUND | I. SHILLING.

Hair Powder Annual Duty, 1798.	STAMP OFFICE	
	 CERTIFICATE	
	N ^o 143	For the Year 
	1798.	Office <i>Jewgitt</i>
<i>Apr 12th</i>	<i>Joseph Armitage Esq</i> <i>Northgate Wakefield</i> <i>of County of York Leager Wakef.</i> <i>with Mr Bolland</i> <i>Willgray</i>	
	This Certificate will expire on the fifth Day of April 1799.	District <i>West York</i> 

Following up his exhibit with a short address, Mr. Phillips outlined the history of hair powdering. In the year 1593, nuns walked

² 'The service of one Preste within the Ospital of Sainte Edmonde for terme of xcix yeres, as appereth by indent., dat. xij Aug. a. xxix H. viii. Incumbent, Robt. Lynsey. The yerely revenue, iiij li. xiijs. iiijd. Stocke, &c., none. Leade upon the same chapell, conteynge clx square yerds of good webe, ponderis by est., after the rate of lxijl. in every yerde iiij ff. iiij qr. ff. dim. cth and xxiiij li.—' Chantry certificates,' 2 Ed vi [1549], in *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lxx.

³ *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xv, p. 188.

about the streets in Paris with powdered coiffures, and in England there was a law passed which made it imperative that hair powder should be made of starch. In November, 1746, before the Commissioner of Excise, 51 barbers were fined 20*l.* each for having in their possession hair powder which was not made of starch, and shortly afterwards other 49 were convicted. Chancellor Pitt, in 1795, while looking for a new source of revenue, decided to impose a guinea tax on users of hair powders. This immediately reduced the number of powdered flunkeys to a minimum, and appreciably decreased the number of gentlemen and ladies who cultivated the art of powdered hair. Those who paid the tax were rather unkindly given the name of 'guinea-pigs.' The tax, however, was repealed in 1869. The highest amount ever raised was £20,000, and the lowest—just before the Act was repealed—£800. Before the repeal the tax was raised to £1 3*s.* 6*d.*

An interesting account was also given by Mr. Phillips of the *modus operandi* of powdering a lady's hair. This was achieved by the lady thrusting her head through a hole in a partition into a powder closet. In this was a bellows-like instrument which forced the powder through a sieve on to the lady's coiffure. This bellows instrument was known as the 'powder monkey,' and, as far as the speaker knew, the only specimen of its kind at present existing was owned by Mr. Nash of High Wycombe, Bucks. (See these *Proc.* 3 ser., III, 116, and IV, 286, for notes and illustrations).

By the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley:—A number of MS. documents relating to the Derwentwater family; some of them are here given: "An account of some plate [of the Earl of Derwentwater] that was sold for payment of Debts [in 1715 or 1716?]:

New sterling A pr Candlesticks snuffers & stick : 12 spoons, 12 forks, 12 knives 2 large tumblers A small coffe pott A child's sawspan A writing box all att 5 <i>s</i> & 9 <i>d</i> pr ounce 245 ounces	065	06	08
Old sterling 4 large Candlesticks, one flat candlestick 2 small tumblers att 5 <i>s</i> & 1 <i>d</i> 90 ounces 1 pe ^w t	022	19	03
New sterling A shaving bason & pott A pr. of Candlesticks & snufers & pan att 5 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i> 93 ounces	025	03	09
New sterling A soop spoon 6 small spoons 2 salts A snuf box att 5 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i> 31½ oun	008	10	07
New sterling A pr of candlesticks 2 bottel handles, 4 salvers, 3 castors one mustard spoon, 1 plate, A porringer & cover, one porringer & cup, A hanging candlestick 12 forks, 6 spoons one soop spoon 2 salts 4 salt spoons A large cup & cover A basson w ^h 3 feet 2 child's spoons a small tea pott att 5 <i>s</i> & 5 <i>d</i> . 469 oun 8 penywt	127	02	07
	249	02	10

"An account of some plate and jewels remaining unsold.

A large Coffe pott new sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i> 33 ounces	008	18	09
A tea kettle & lamp new sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i> 105 ounces 3 quarters	028	13	01½
A challis pattin old sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> 8 ounces	002	02	08
A wrote basin & vrn guilt old ster att 5 <i>s</i> 131½ ounces	032	17	06
A wrote old large salver old sterling att 5 ^s 57 oun 3 q ^{ters}	014	08	09
A top of A staff new sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> 16 ounces... ..	004	05	04
5 sconces new sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> weighs 177 ounces	098	13	06
A chalis old sterling att 5 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i> 8 ounces	002	20	08
A twilate(?) of guilt plate att 5 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> 485 oun	133	11	01
A shaving bason & pott supposed to belong to Cornell Radclyffe att 5 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i>	014	07	01

A snuf box cald ye philosophers stone with a rim of gold	...	...	004	00	00
A snuf box of Mother of perl with A rim & joynt of gold	...	...	002	00	00
A gold tooth pick case	...	...	004	00	00
					<hr/>
Brought over	...	...	300	00	05½
3 Seals	...	...	000	12	00
A pr of perl tassells w ^h Diamond buttons...	...	...	016	00	00
A heart lockitt set w ^h brilliant diamonds	...	...	004	10	00
Diamonds two tops	...	...	140	00	00
the middle stone	...	...	045	00	00
8 brilliants	...	...	180	00	00
32 brilliants	...	...	160	00	00
6 small brilliants	...	...	008	00	00
2 large drops	...	...	160	00	00
4 little drops	...	...	025	00	00
A brilliant collets	...	...	008	00	00
A gold watch givinge to ye young Lady	...	...	031	10	00
					<hr/>
					1078 12 05½

“In a spare case that was Lady Darwentwaters before her marridge.

A broad peice of gold...	...	...	001	05	00
2 silver medalls	...	...	000	02	06
2 plain gold rings & A sweet box	...	...	001	13	00
2 seals	...	...	001	05	00
3 heart lockitts	...	...	000	07	00
					<hr/>
					004 12 06
As A bove	...	...	1078	18	05½
					<hr/>
					1083 04 11½

“According to the disposition of the Late Lady Darwentwaters order paid by Sr John Webb.

The pastors Legacy	...	...	10	10	00
to the poor on Account of ye funeral	...	...	10	00	00
In pious Vsses...	...	...	50	00	00
for 30 masses	...	...	01	05	00
March 25: 1724 paid for A perpetual annavasy high Mass for Lord Darwentwater att the Austin nuns att parris	...	...	12	00	00
paid to the poor Clairs att Dunkirk A perpetual high Mass on the Anne- vasory for the repose of her soul	...	...	40	00	00
					<hr/>
					153 15 00

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

The following Northumberland and Durham monumental inscriptions in Exeter cathedral church, copied on 24 July, 1913, by J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A. were taken as read :

Near this spot are deposited the remains of William Bacon esq. of Newton Cap in the county of Durham who died at Sidmouth April 4 1810 aged 29 years. ⁴

Sacred to the memory of James Bell third son of James Bell esq. of Berwick upon Tweed who died in the vicinity of this city on the 2nd day of April 1805, aged 23 years. ⁵

Richard Hereford born at Sufton Court in the county of Hereford March the 24 1722 died at Exeter June the 28 1798. Elizabeth Hereford wife of Richard Hereford and daughter of Charles Howard of Overacres in the county of Northumberland born Augt. the 7 1722 died March the 9 1795. ⁶

To the memory of Major Charles Ward Orde late of His Majesty's IX regiment of Light Dragoons who departed this life the 16 day of March 1810 aged 34 years. He lived an honour to an honourable profession and he died the death of the pious and the brave. ⁷

Near this place are deposited the remains of James Atkinson Rudman only son of James Rudman esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne merchant and alderman. He died on the 14th day of Jany. 1805 in the 21st year of his age. This tablet was erected to the memory of a beloved brother by his affectionate sister Margaret Frances Rudman. ⁸

⁴ William Bacon Forster posthumous and only child of William Bacon Forster of Newton Cap, Styford and Adderston, was born November 29 1780. After studying at Trinity-hall Cambridge he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn December 22 1800, and, in 1802, had royal licence to discard the name of Forster, assumed by his grandfather in 1757 on succeeding to Adderston. He married *circa* 1805 Anne niece of Henry Morley of Ely by whom he had no issue. By his will dated 19 February 1810 he gave his estates to his uncle Charles Bacon Forster. *cf. New History of Northumberland*, vi, 236.

⁵ 1781, September 28, James son of Mr James Bell and Margaret his wife baptised. *Berwick Registers*.

James Bell, the father, a merchant in Berwick and mayor of the borough in 1797 and 1801, was son of Matthew Bell of Barmoor and Lowick by his marriage with Frances daughter of Bryan Grey of Kyloe, *cf. Raine North Durham*, p 337.

⁶ Richard Hereford was, apparently, a younger son of Roger Hereford of Sufton, by his wife Frances daughter of Charles Hopton, and brother of Sir James Hereford who died *s.p.* in 1786. Mrs. Hereford was a daughter of Charles Francis Howard, lord of the regality of Redesdale (who was baptized at Ford 8 Dec. 1696), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Hall of Monkridge in the parish of Elsdon. *cf. Rev. John Hodgson, History of Northumberland*, part II, vol. i, p. 7. *New History of Northumberland*, iv, 227.

⁷ Charles Ward Orde third son of William Orde of Grindon and Morpeth, by his wife (and also his cousin) Anne daughter, and, in her issue, heiress of William Ward of Morpeth and Nunnkirk, was born at Morpeth 17 January 1776 and was baptized on the 1st March following. He died at Exeter barracks. By his wife Maria widow of Thomas Brown, and daughter of John Chapman, he left issue an only son, Charles William Orde, who eventually succeeded to Nunnkirk.

⁸ James Rudman son of Kent Rudman of London, apothecary, was apprenticed 3 May 1762 to James Atkinson of Newcastle, draper, and was admitted free of the Merchants company 9 October, 1770. He was sheriff of Newcastle in 1772, alderman in 1784, and mayor in that year and again in 1792. He died 13 May 1795. He married at St. John's Church, Newcastle February 24, 1780, Margaret daughter of Joseph Reay, alderman of Newcastle, by whom he had (perhaps with other) issue an only son James Atkinson Rudman, born 18 October 1784 and christened at St. John's, during his father mayoralty, on December 15; and a daughter, Margaret Frances, married, at Long Benton, 30 April 1807, to the Rev. John Drake of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and Fellow of All Souls, and left issue.

Sacred to the memory of John Graves Simcoe lieutenant-general in the army and colonel of the 22 regiment of foot who died on the 26 day of October 1806 aged 54 in whose life and character the virtues of the hero the patriot and the christian were so eminently conspicuous that it may justly be said he served his King and his Country with a zeal exceeded only by his piety towards his God.⁹

During the erection of this monument his eldest son Francis Gwillim Simcoe lieu^t in the 27 regiment of foot born at Wolford Lodge in this county June 6 1791 fell in the breach at the seige of Badajoz April 6 1812 in the 21st year of his age.

MISCELLANEA.

FLAILS.

Dr. Allison has sent the following extract from the *Manchester Guardian* of 16 Aug. 1913 :

" In last week's ' Notes and Queries ' Mr. Frederic Turner revives the memory of one of those poets whose names, when they seem to have been entirely forgotten, have a curious knack of unexpectedly turning up again. This is Stephen Duck, the thresher poet. In his youth Duck wrought in the fields at 4s. 6d. a week. He had a fancy for books, and the luck to strike good ones. He wrote verse, was patronised by the clergy, and befriended by Spence, of the ' Anecdotes.' His poems were read to Queen Caroline, and the advertisement sent the volume through seven editions. The Queen also gave him a pension of £30 and a house on Richmond Green, giving a satirist occasion to write—

O Duck, preferred by bounteous Queen
To cackle verse on Richmond Green ;
Wild duck in genius, you on high
Soar with bold wing ; our rhyming fry
Are tame ones and not made to fly.

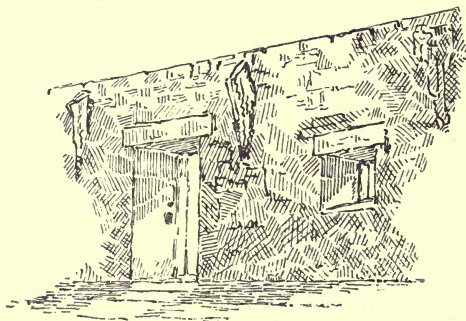
After having been for some time librarian to the Queen, he took orders and became a popular preacher, and finally, after having been thrice married, flung himself, at the age of 51, in a fit of dejection, into the Thames at Reading.

⁹ The Rev. William Simcoe I, was appointed vicar of Longhorsley in 1692 and was buried there 21 June, 1714. His widow, Jane Simcoe, remarried, at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 16 May 1718, Maurice Houston. The Rev. William Simcoe II, whose relationship to the vicar of Longhorsley is unknown, is said to have been tutor in the family of Williamson of Monkwearmouth (now of Whitburn). and by their influence with the bishop of Durham to have obtained the desirable benefice of Woodhorn, where he died, 8 March 1766, aged 89. His first wife was Anne daughter of Nathaniel Ellison, vicar of Newcastle, his second was Jane, widow of Dr. Ralph Watson of Linemouth, and daughter of John Lawson of Longhirst. His son John Simcoe, captain of the *Pembroke*, man of war of 64 guns, much esteemed in the navy for his great intrepidity, died in the West Indies in 1758 or 1759. His wife, a Devonshire lady, as a widow resided at Exeter. They had two sons viz. Captain William Simcoe, drowned when bathing in the river Exe, and John Graves Simcoe, born at Cotherstock, Northamptonshire, 23 February 1752, to whose memory was set up the monument mentioned in the text. General Simcoe married a daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Gwillim of Herefordshire, by whom he had issue nine children.

The causes that from time to time revive the memory of Duck are chiefly three. One of these is that which gives occasion to Mr. Turner's letter. Mr. Turner has chanced upon a volume of Duck's life and poems containing several pages of notes on the poet by Isaac Reed, and a series of newspaper cuttings relating to him. Now, as Reed was a purveyor of biographical information for the purpose of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' it is arguable that Duck narrowly escaped inclusion in a book which people are in no hurry to let die. Another is that no editor of the poet Gray can afford to overlook a certain parallelism between a passage in the thresher poet's 'Midsummer Wish' and a verse in the 'Ode on a Distant Prospect.' The description in both of boys swimming does not seem much to go upon, but many are of Mr. Turner's opinion that if Gray's had been the prior publication Duck would not have escaped the charge of plagiarism. Finally, Duck is perpetually commemorated at his birthplace in Wiltshire, and that in a most unusual way. The first Lord Palmerston left land the yearly rental of which, about £2, was to be devoted to an annual banquet in memory of Duck, to the threshers of the village. There are no flailmen now, so the scope has been widened, but to this day the banquet is held, and the oldest guest wears a hat trimmed with duck's feathers surmounted by the figure of a thresher with a flail, and is for the evening called 'Duck.' "

HEXHAM PRIORY.

There has been recently published, by Mr. John Gibson of Hexham, a little guide to Hexham priory by Mr. C. C. Hodges, the historian of the priory church. The book is fully illustrated; and coming from the hands of a man who knows more about the church than anyone else, it is well worth the modest 1/- at which it is sold.



INTERIOR OF PELE-HOUSE, NEAR WOODBURN. (See also p.p. 35 & 90)
(from a drawing by the Rev. T. Stephens)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 9.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 24th September, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :

Collingwood Forster Thorp, Charlton Hall, Ellingham.

It was reported that the following books, etc., had been received since the August meeting :

Presents :—

From the author, Mr. Richard H. Holme :—*The Holme Family, being a History and Genealogy.*

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, vol. ix, no. 9.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities of Stockholm :—*Fornvännen*, 1912.

From the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, U.S.A. : *Papers*, III.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences :—*Transactions*, xvii (contains an able monograph by Dr. Cook, profusely illustrated, on 'The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses').

Purchase :—

Jahrbuch of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxviii.

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. Thomas Stephens of Horsley, Redesdale :—A Roman Breviary recently purchased by him, which apparently had belonged to one of the Radcliffe family. In the calendar are many interesting manuscript notes of members of the family.

In an accompanying note Mr. Stephens wrote :—

" This Breviary, from the evidence of certain entries in the calendar, appears to have belonged to Francis Radcliffe, first earl of Derwentwater, or his countess.

The Radcliffes were closely connected with several well-known north country families at this period—the latter half of the 17th century—amongst whom were the Widdringtons, Fenwicks, Charltons, and others, some, like themselves, members of the Roman communion, and all more or less staunch upholders of the Stuart cause.

It will be found, by reference to the subjoined extracts from the pedigrees of these families, and notes, that the names as given in the

calendar together with the relationship in which they stand to the writer or writers, are correctly stated in every instance.

The entries which establish the identity of the ownership of the book are those which refer to the two sisters of the countess of Derwentwater, 'Lady Longueville' the eldest daughter, 'My Sister Dorothy Moore' the youngest daughter of Sir William Fenwick.

I am unable to find the exact date of the death of either one or the other of these ladies nor indeed that of the countess of Derwentwater. But it is evident that the latter outlived the others probably by many years; and she it was, who, no doubt in conjunction with the earl, noted in the pages of the calendar—which thus became to them a book of pious remembrances—the names and day of the month, though not the year except in one or two instances, of relatives and others as one after the other they departed in the faith of their fathers.

There are other entries also referring to close kinship, 'My uncle Cuthbert Radcliffe,' 'My uncle Roger Widdrington,' 'My aunt (Elizabeth) Widdrington.' These by themselves would lead to no safe conclusion, but taken along with more convincing evidence they strengthen and confirm the only possible view to be held.

The following are the manuscript notes in the calendar:—

(Dec. 14) Sir Fran. Rad. Anniversary.

(Dec. 14) Sr Edward Radcliffes Anniversary, he dyed in the year of our Lord 1663.

(Dec. 18) The Lady Eliz. Radcliffe 1668 Anniversary.

(Oct. 19) My Vnkle Cuthbert Radcliffes Aneuersary.

Sr. William Fenwick (see below).

(Nov. 12) Lady Longuevilles Anniversary.

(Mar. 1) Mr. Henry Lawson his Aneuersary 1644.

(June) My sister Dorothy Moore, Brough, dyed ye 12 of this instant.

(Feb. 10) My Vnckle Roger Widdringtons Aneuersary.

(Feb. 27) My Aunt Widdringtons Aneuersary.

(June 3) Sr Edward Widdringtons Aneuersary.

(Mar. 27) Sr Edw. Widdringtons Junior his Aneuersary.

(Jan. 16) Sr. Edward Charltons Aneuersary.

(May 19) this daye did My Lady Carey dye in the yeare off our Lord God 1661.

(May) the 29 off this mouneth dyed Sr Willyam Fenwick.

(Aug.) Lady fenwick dyed ye 5th.

The following are short pedigrees of the people named in the notes:—

Sir Francis Radcliffe = Isabell dau. of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham.

Sir Edward, created a baronet in 1619.	=	Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Thos. Burton, of Whenby, in the county of York	Thomas	<i>Cuthbert</i>	Catherine	Anne
			Francis	Mary	Elizabeth	Jane
			John	Margaret	Doro.	

Sir Francis, created earl of Derwentwater in 1687; died 1696-7.	=	Catherine, 2nd dau. of Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, by Isabell his wife.	Anne, died unmarried
		See Derwentwater Pedigree, Jas. Ellis of Otterburn.	

Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, was under age in 1612; was knighted at Cavers by James I of Scotland; occurs as of Meldon in a list of Northumberland jurors in 1625.

= Isabella, only dau. and heiress of Sir Arthur Grey, of Spindleston, kt.

Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress, married, firstly Sir Arthur Young of Bourne, near Selby, Yorks; secondly, *Sir Thomas Longueville*, of Wolverton, Bucks, a baronet of Nova Scotia.

Catherine, second dau. and co-heiress was living in 1657; married, firstly *Henry Lawson of Brough Hall*, near Catterick, Yorks, a colonel in the service of Charles II; slain at the battle of Melton Mowbray, 1644; secondly, *Sir Francis Radcliffe*, first earl of Derwentwater.

Dorothy, third dau. and co-heiress; married *Edward Moore* of Bankhall, Lancaster.

See Pedigree—Hodgson's *Hist. Northd.*

Sir Francis Radcliffe removed from Cartington to Dilston, and Cartington was carried by Mary, his eldest dau., to her husband Roger Widdrington.

Roger Widdrington, brother of Sir Henry Widdrington.

= *Mary*, eldest dau. of Sir Francis Radcliffe, and sister of Sir Edw. Radcliffe.

|
Edward Widdrington of Cartington, eldest son, created a baronet in 1642.

Sir Edward Widdrington's eldest son died in 1654, and after his own death, Cartington appears to have become the property of *Sir Edward Charlton*, of Hesleyside, who had married his dau. Mary.

See 'Border Holds.'

Sir Robert Carey, afterwards earl of Monmouth, married at Berwick, 20th Aug., 1592, *Elizabeth*, dau. of Sir Hugh Trevanion, and widow of *Sir Henry Widdrington*, who held for her life under the will of her deceased husband, the castle and manor of Widdrington, and the manors of Woodhorn and Linton.

Sir R. Carey died 12th April, 1639.

Raine's *North Durham*.

Sir William Fenwick married, as his second wife, *Elizabeth*, dau. of Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, and died in London, 29th May, 1652. 'Sir William Fenwick, Knight, from the further end of Grey's Inn Lane, was buried the 31st May, 1652.' Reg. St. Andrew's, Holborn."

Mr. Stephens was thanked for his communication.

By Mr. Parker Brewis:—A small sword, said to have been taken in 1788 from the vault of the third earl of Derwentwater at Dilston. This sword came into the hands of Mr. Benson, a farmer of Dilston, from whose widow it was obtained by Robert Akenside Archbold of Haydon Bridge, who exchanged it, for some Roman coins, to John Cowing, from whom he had lately purchased it. (See Radcliffe inventory, p. 135).

Mr. Brewis said:—"The sword is of a type known as *colichemarde* which came into use about 1685 and suddenly went out of use about 1720 (James, third earl of Derwentwater, was beheaded in 1716). The characteristic of the *colichemarde* blade is its triangular section, stiff and broad near the hilt, suddenly becoming slender about the region of the half weak. This lightening of the blade towards the point facilitated its rapid movement without materially weakening it at the fort, with which all parries were made. Total length of sword is 37 inches, and the maximum width of blade one inch. The hilt of cut steel is 6½ inches over all. The pommel is of pierced steel, and globular in form. The grip is wrapped with an open spiral of silver wire with alternating dark bands, studded with minute gold headed pins. The quillons are upturned at each end to support the lozenge shaped

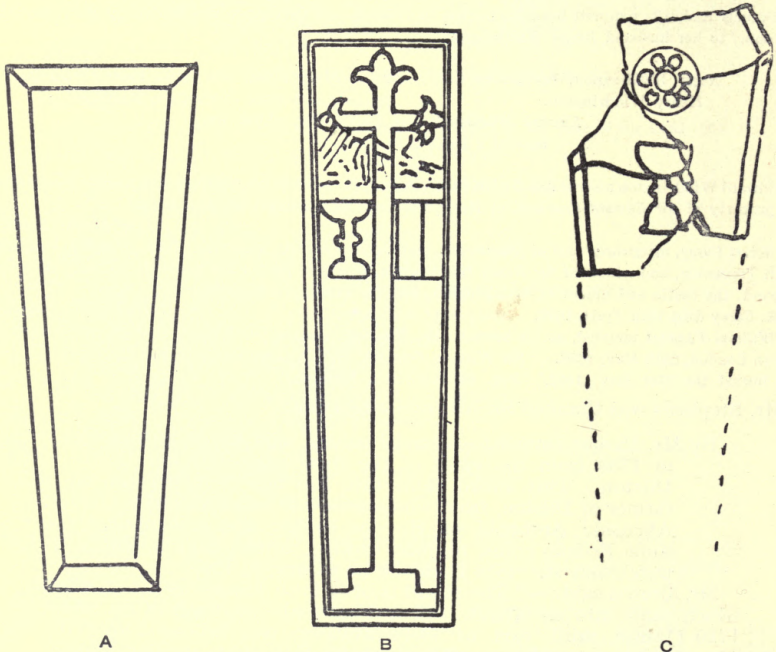
guard plate of pierced steel, which has had a portion of the inner edge removed to allow the sword to lie nearer the side when worn. The *pas d'ane* are small and atrophied." Mr. Brewis remarked that in 1902 a sword, also reputed to have belonged to the earl of Derwentwater, was exhibited by Mr. Oswald Charlton.

Mr. Brewis was thanked.

Among other objects exhibited was the wax cast of the head reputed to be that of the unfortunate earl of Derwentwater, though the face looks much older than the earl would be at the time of his execution. It may be of another member of the Radcliffe family. The cast is from the society's collection at the castle. A glove and a pistol were also exhibited.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. Oswald (secretary) reported that "While endeavouring to locate the east end of the church, a number of stone coffins have been



MEDIEVAL GRAVE COVERS, NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

Scale $\frac{1}{24}$

discovered, eight altogether in a row, close together, and apparently outside the church. All but one had the slab covers *in situ*.

That marked A on accompanying sketch is perfectly plain and well preserved. That marked B is also well preserved, the small extent of damage being indicated on the sketch. That marked C was shattered as if by a fall of heavy masonry from above. It covered an exceptionally large coffin, the cavity being $26\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide at the shoulders.

It was found to be filled with sand and soil imbedding the skeleton which was visible and has not been disturbed.

The other slabs have not been lifted. One slab much defaced has traces of an elaborate cross with wheel shaped head and an inscription of which only a few letters appear to be decipherable. Further examination in a better light than prevailed when I saw it may reveal some definite reading."

Mr. Oswald was thanked for his note.

NORTHERN COUNTIES IN 1828.

Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., read the following notes:—

"Our Member, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, of Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. sends us some extracts from a manuscript diary written in the year 1828, wherein some local references occur. The writer of the diary was Amariah Brigham, born at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, 26 December, 1798. By the death of his father, when the boy was 11 years old, he came under the care of his uncle Dr. Origin Brigham, who intended to educate him for the medical profession. But in a short time the uncle died and at the age of 14 and Amariah Brigham was thrown upon his own resources. From clerk in a bookstore, where he acquired the habit of reading, he passed on to attend lectures in New York, working as teacher in a night school in winter, and entering as a medical student. His success was such that in 1820 he began practice as partner with an established practitioner. In two years he had become established by himself and with such success that in 1828 he was able to gratify his ambition to spend a year in travel and study in Europe. It was in course of this journey that our traveller reached Newcastle, and at this point we enter upon his narrative :

Sept. 5, 1828. Left Newcastle at 9 next morning and walked to Durham about 14 miles. I saw at Newcastle the old Castle. It is an old affair not worth seeing. The Cathedral is tolerable; has some good monuments, one to Admiral Codrington [*sic*] [Collingwood] who was a native of the place. It is by his wife and daughters erected—called a cenotaph. There is a good bridge a cross to Gateshead, also some very fine shops. It is built on a steep hill. Saw many small steam boats, and also small sloops for coals. There are many and various factories here. It is a beautiful country around, fine fields gently rising from fine vales. The collieries all around from here to Durham are numerous. I visited some. They are from 70 to 150 fathoms deep (6 ft. a fathom), often extend a mile underground and are connected. Usually no way to enter but to be let down where the coal comes up. Here horses are put down and remain 6 to 18 years, and will never more see day. Thrive well down below. Men come up every night—have lamps below. There is in some but little water, in others more. Steam is used to raise the coal, let down men, and also to draw coal away to vessel, i.e., to draw up carts on the railway. Hence coal contributes to raise more coal—on some railways they work [erasure here] machinery without steam—coal looked shining [erasure] in large lumps. Is raised in large 10 bushel baskets made of sticks; as one comes up full of coal an empty one goes down. These baskets are then rolled in a little low cart and emptied into one of the railway carts. There are near the collieries *Iron Works* for much Iron is found in the coal pits. The land above the pits is good and well cultivated. On the way to Durham I saw the first brick houses since I left Ireland. In Scotland all stone, but Durham is mostly brick—also use red tile.

Durham is on a river which bends around it. The cathedral is well worth visiting—large, high and ancient and yet in good repair—built of stone—near the Bishop's palace, tower &c., also a fine walk around the Cathedral by the river. I attended evening service, which is daily; also is a morning service. Many

boys dressed in white chanted forth Amen &c. &c. to no audience but myself and two others, and I soon left. I was told fewer attended in A. M. Why all this costly mummery? Here St. Cuthbert was enshrined. He was remarkable for doing miracles; preached to birds until they stopped stealing [erasure]. See Scott, *Marmion*. There are some effigies much defaced. See those to John and Ralph Lords Neville and Bishop Hatfield. The St. Shrine has been so much frequented by devotees as to wear holes in thick stone. I stopped at the 3 tuns—good house. Streets of Durham are small, narrow and up and down. One poor bridge is repairing—good race course near. (There was once prejudice against coal & a fine for using it—See guide book) I saw donkies carrying a keg on each side of milk and stopped and it was drawn out by cocks—also saw boys playing top on the grave stones by the Cathedral. The Cathedral has some statuary of a cow &c. &c.

Sept. 6th. Left in the High flyer for York—16s. outside, coachman and guard 2/6—60 to 70 miles—passed Rushford—*White smocks* i.e. name of a place. Saw dog drawing cart and children like gipsies—Donkies. Darlington is a neat town and saw many elegant women here. A boy looking sick and ragged got on but our red-nosed guard scolded and said the boy was drunk. I thought guard to blame. Dined at North Allerton [*sic*] a village that has a vast number of tavern signs (here now in England the tavern signs are hung out as in U. S. A. and have singular names of birds and beasts and also a statue of a cock or lion &c. At Croft this day I saw the first Apple trees I have seen since I left U. S. though poor apples are common for sale in all the towns—all along today see women laboring in the fields and again as near Liverpool men in breeches are common but not so common in Scotland for the laborers—fences are better than in Scotland some wall but mostly hedge rows but even here these hedges are neglected—are often wider than our rail fence and have spaces fitted with a few dry sticks, so that *our* cattle would not be confined—I saw occasionally cattle feeding in the road but it appears as if they are not as unruly as with us—saw many good fields of oats, beans, rutabaga, teasels &c. &c. wheat has been gathered and finely stacked and trimmed—has a covering like a Dutch Barrack but this is cause labor is cheap—saw good large cows some larger than any of ours tho most of them about same size—saw good pigs—geese and in ponds the large white swan with his finely curved neck, brick houses are common but straw is used for covering for all parts of the country, tho on the new houses slate or tile is now used. I dislike straw it looks dirty and unhealthy as if cholera morbus would soon attack you in these straw villages indeed I always fancied a pain in bowels—but why not set these houses higher in these villages, they are mostly very low. We arrived at York about dark stopped at the York Tavern—a good house.

Sunday Sept. 7th I had walked several times round the Minster to day attended morning service there—the *Dean* preached a tolerable discourse about Lazarus being raised from the dead, his whole argument was to show that the miracle was true or the account of it was—I wondered at it &c. he is a good looking man had a white dress on and over his shoulders red broad back straps—others had white and some black dresses they marched to the altar and kneeled and fussed like the Roman Catholics, some carried silver and others yellow wands—candlesticks &c on the altar—take sacrament every sabbath & daily service & sing *amen*—salvation &c—very ridiculously I thought. The Minster was in part enclosed—preparing for the great Musical festival in a few days but York is a bad place for a crowd as the streets are very narrow and a great majority of the buildings are old gothic overjutting houses even around the Cathedral are very poor old houses so there is no good external view at all of the Cathedral—I wonder they do not tear down and drag away from around it, but York will be thronged at the Festival—immense placards are on the walls describing it and houses to let for the occasion, *a bed for a night is one guinea*—there is to be a fancy ball admission alone one pound—a Tailor has arrived from London to Loan dresses antiques &c. York has a look

of an *old town* many old Churches little ill shaped gothic ones—but the Cathedral is very superb. Its East window best & next west—but all are finely painted tabernacle work no better than elsewhere some very fine monuments some in the old style lying in armor & some elegant modern ones—The Cathedral is in fine repair both in and out—in the vestry some ancient things in old chairs that they crowned in &c. In the Cathedral is a morning and P. M. service daily—this Sabbath A. M. the house was full say 2,000 the Dean preaches 1st Sabbath every month I never before realized the beauty of the gothic or its resemblance to trees bent over but at York I did both—the pillars go up like a knot of poles & then branch over & twirled together aloft & also side ways to form the lesser or lower parts of the building & little knots or wreaths unite the branches—the windows are superb appears as if the glass was bent & in fact the panes are, that is do not stand regular—appear as if patched—they represent Scripture History it would be a long & curious study to find them all out—I looked long at this celebrated house, it has long endured and long will but still I think Gothic is not calculated to endure like the *Doric*—I went to Unitarian Chapel in St. Saviour gate street—house neat good order pews &c. I think names of places curious here nearly all have gate attached to them, parts of the *old wall* are still seen & gates are entire—around Cathedral are images externally & The Cathedral is of stone from Tadcaster towards Leeds—I saw the place some parts of painted windows here are modern and good. I left York in P. M. for Leeds from the Black Swan (a good sign it is) in the *Old true blue* gave 6s. and 1/6 to coachman and guard, good roads.

Commenting on the foregoing, Dr. Blumer adds:—

“Dr. Brigham at that time was only thirty years of age and had no doubt lived a somewhat narrow life in the small New England town in which he had practised. I mention this circumstance to account for and excuse his somewhat crude reflections. In the forties he became one of the best known alienists in America, at a time when little was known of the treatment of insanity, and as a pioneer he did remarkable work in organizing the State Asylum at Utica.

He sailed from New York in the packet ship ‘Florida,’ Captain Joseph Tinkham, July 16, 1828. She carried a cargo of 2,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 staves and three or four hundred bales of cotton. She was 127 ft. long, 27 ft. beam, of 522 tons, and cost \$46,000. It is amusing to read Dr. Brigham’s comment: ‘Ship does not, as some poet says, walk the water nor bound nor dance over the waves but runs like a fleet courser o’er the plain.’ He describes his life on board with great particularity and it would appear that even in that early day passengers were almost as well fed and as merry in spirits as on a modern liner. Among his fellow passengers was a Mr. Robinson from Alnwick, who had been in the Southern States for some months to look to some property he had there. ‘Has had severe fever, sore mouth, etc. and returning fully satisfied with old England.’

Another note is that ‘at Alnwick is a man of name Coward and a Dr. Dumpling.’

The diary is in several manuscript volumes and later I may come upon other entries that are likely to be of interest to you.”

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Dr. Blumer for sending the extracts. Mr. Heslop was also thanked.

MISCELLANEA.

NOTICES OF A HOUSE IN ST. MICHAEL’S LANE, ALNWICK.

On the 28 June, 1890, the late Mr. Robert Middlemas of Alnwick, solicitor, communicated to me some particulars obtained from the muniments of title of a house in St. Michael’s Lane, Alnwick. The

house known as the Willows was so named by the then proprietor, from a walk called the Willow Walk which formerly went past the house.—J. C. Hodgson.

"This house formerly belonged to Dorothy Popham, of Hound Street, in the County of Somerset, widow, relict and devisee in fee, of the real estate named in the last Will & Testament of Francis Popham, of Hound Street aforesaid. Mrs. Popham before her marriage was Dorothy Wallis widow of Thomas Wallis, of Lincoln's Inn, Esqre., which said Thomas Wallis was the only son and heir of Catherine Wallis who was the only daughter of Henry Collingwood, late of Great Ryle in Northumberland, Esqre., and niece of George Collingwood, formerly called Governor Collingwood, formerly of Great Ryle aforesaid.

Ralph Annett of Alnwick, Merchant, purchased it on 30th Nov. 1786. On the 2nd of June, 1788, Ralph Annett, and Mary, his wife, covenanted with James Elder to levy a fine of said premises, and in Easter Term, 29 Geo. 3rd, a fine was levied accordingly. Ralph Annett appears to have been twice married, as the next deed 14th July, 1814, is between Ralph Annett and Hannah, his wife, of the one part, and John Lindsay of Alnwick, Gent, of the other part. 54 George III, Fine levied in pursuance of covenant in last deed, Ralph Annett described as living at the Fence [Heckley Fence], Agent and Banker, became Bankrupt in 1816; his Assignees were Ralph Smith of Alnwick, Merchant, Thomas Riddell, Alnwick, Linen Draper, and John Gibson of Roddam, Farmer. All the real estate of the said Ralph Annett was conveyed by Commissioners to them by bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery. Deed dated 12 Novr., 1816; enrolment 3rd January, 1817. On the 3rd July, 1819, by deed between the said Assignees of the first part, the said Ralph Annett of 2nd part, John Grey of Milfield Hall, Esqre., of 3rd part, Thomas Bell of Alnwick aforesaid, Gent., of the 4th part, Prideaux John Selby of Twizell House, Esqr., trustee and on behalf of said Thomas Bell, of the 5th part.

By recitals in the above it appears that in November, 1813, the said Thomas Bell had agreed with Annett to purchase the house for £900, and had paid £450. Annett had repaid Bell £50, leaving £400 paid, and Bell had given a promissory note for £500, which had been transferred to Grey before Annett's Bankruptcy, and said note was paid to Grey by Bell; the premises were conveyed to Thomas Bell to the usual uses to bar dower. On the 12th Decr., 1821, Bell executed a deed of assignment for benefit of creditors to P. J. Selby, George Selby and John Scafe, and all the Creditors executed except one, James Watson, and were paid in full, and Bell was released by deed 12 April, 1824. By Indentures of Lease and Release of 23 & 24 Dec., 1824, Between his said Assignees of the 1st part, said James Watson of 2nd part, Thomas Bell of the 3rd part, and P. J. Selby of 4th part (trustee to bar dower), and Christopher Fenwick of the 5th part, said premises again conveyed to Bell, Watson's debt being satisfied. Fenwick appears to have purchased an estate at Thropton Westfield, and Mr. Bell had a reversionary interest in it, Fenwick was merely made a party to have the deeds of assignment and release covenanted to be produced to prove title.

18th January, 1826, Thomas Bell made a Will & Codicil. Executors, P. J. Selby and George Selby, and his wife, Margaret Bell. He devised his House at Alnwick to said Selbys as Trustees, to permit his wife, Margaret Bell, if she should choose to reside therein during her natural life, and if she declined she was to have the rents, and remainder to John Lindsay of Alnwick, Gentn."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 10.

An outdoor meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1913, at

MITFORD, HARTBURN AND WALLINGTON.

Members and friends assembled at Morpeth Railway Station on the arrival of the train leaving Newcastle at 9-35 a.m. At 10-15 seats were taken in the motor char-a-banc and car, which were in waiting; among those present, in either the cars or in private cars, being Mr. R. S. Nisbet (treasurer) and Mrs. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stoney, and Mr. W. W. Gibson, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Levin and Miss Levin, of Gosforth; Mrs. and Miss Cooke and Mr. J. A. Irving, of Corbridge; Dr. A. Wilkinson of Tynemouth, and his son the Rev. E. R. Wilkinson of Morpeth; Miss Lamb of Newton Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson and Mr. T. Matheson, of Morpeth; The Rev. Thomas and Miss Stephens of Horsley, Redesdale; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rollin of Bilton, East Jarrow; Mr. W. A. Armstrong and Dr. and Miss Gibbon, of South Shields; Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A., and Miss Edleston, of Gainford; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hogg and Miss Hogg, of North Shields; Mr. Arthur Ogilvie of Fiji; Mr. Frank S. Ogilvie of Letchworth; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oxberry of Gateshead; Mr. A. T. Flagg and Miss Flagg, and Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, of Westoe; Miss F. Cruddas of Houghton Castle; Mr. Nicholas Temperley of Low Fell; Miss Hilda Blair of Manchester; Miss Edge of Bolton, Lanc.; and Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) and Mrs. Blair, of Harton.

From its beginning at Morpeth Station to its outward termination at Wallington, the journey was a series of suggestive glimpses into the lives of our ancestors, some of them men of war and some of them men of letters. As the motor cars wound their way under the rich foliage that overhangs the road leading past the site of Newminster abbey (see p. 73) to the church of

ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MITFORD,

the remnants of the castle,¹ visible on the hill side to the left, overhanging the Wansbeck, was a reminder that a little over seven and a half centuries ago men were at work shaping and joining together

¹ It was a ruin in Leland's time, for he says (*Itin.* vii, 2 ed., 60) 'There be Ruines of a Castle longynge to the Lorde Borow at Mydforde on the Sowthe Syde of Wansbeke, iiii. Miles above Morpeth. It was beten downe by the Kyng. For one Ser Gilbert Middleton robbyd a Cardinall cominge out of Scotland, and fled to his Castle of Midford.'

these very stones in order that William Bertram,² the baron of Mitford, might have a stronghold to shelter himself and his retainers in time of danger.'

The party was met by the Rev. R. C. MacLeod, the vicar, and when seats were taken in the church, he gave an interesting description of the sacred building, and pointed out the monuments and other objects of antiquity in it. He also exhibited in the vestry the old registers and communion plate.

As the church, manor house, and castle, and also the communion plate, have already been fully described in these *Proceedings*³ on the occasion of former visits, there is no necessity to repeat the notes here.

The bells in the tower are modern and were placed there in 1899. The ancient long-waisted bell, formerly in the belfry, is now on a bracket in the vestry; the proportions of it are out of the common, the height being equal to its diameter; its terminates with an outward instead of an inner curve, thus appearing to rest on its inner rim.⁴

By the kind permission of Col. Mitford the remains of the Jacobean manor house were visited, and the dog-wheel—one of the very few remaining in Britain—on the left hand side of the large and ancient fireplace in what is now a cottage was inspected.

Owing to the grass being so wet, and the want of time, the scant remains of the castle were not visited, members having to be content with a passing glance from the road.

Heartly thanks were accorded to Mr. MacLeod for his kind services and attention.

If there be any truth in the old saw

Mitford was Mitford when Morpeth was nyen,
Mitford will be Mitford when Morpeth is gyen,⁵

Mitford was a more important place than Morpeth, though judging from present appearances—the village consisting of an inn and a few cottages—the prophecy in the second line of the distich does not seem likely to come to pass. A native of the place, Adeliza de Mitford, was cured at St. Godric's shrine at Finchale, of a swelling in the breast.⁶

In addition to the notes which have already appeared in earlier volumes of the *Proceedings*, the following relating to the castle, manor, &c., of Mitford, have been collected from different printed sources:—

The Scots under their king, David, devastated the country about Mitford, the stronghold of William Bertram, and in many

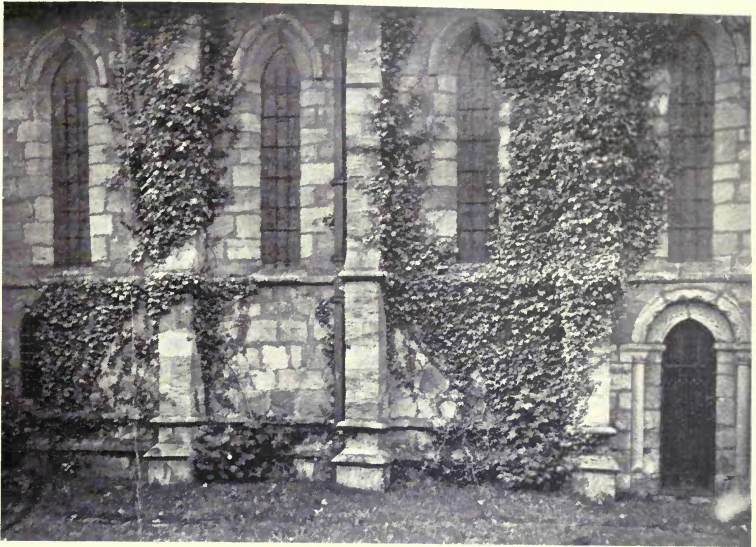
² This William Bertram was the founder of Brinkburn priory, and is included among its benefactors. In the possession of the earl of Ashburnham is a *Registrum Cartarum Prioratus de Brenkeburne, in Agro Northumbriae*, a 4to of 64 leaves on vellum, being the register of Brinkburn priory founded in the reign of Henry I by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford. The MS. contains upwards of 200 documents, and there is much of the border history in them from the Conquest to the middle of the 14 cent.; soon after which time the MS. was transcribed.—Hist. MSS. Comm. 8 Rep., pt. III, app. 28 b.

³ 2 Ser. III, 115; VI, 255; and 3 Ser. I, 55 and 99.

⁴ See illustration of ancient bell, *Proc.*, 2 Ser. VII, 139.

⁵ *The Denham Tracts* (2nd ed.) I, 326.

⁶ *De Vita S. Godrici Eremitae* (20 Surt. Soc. publ.), 425.

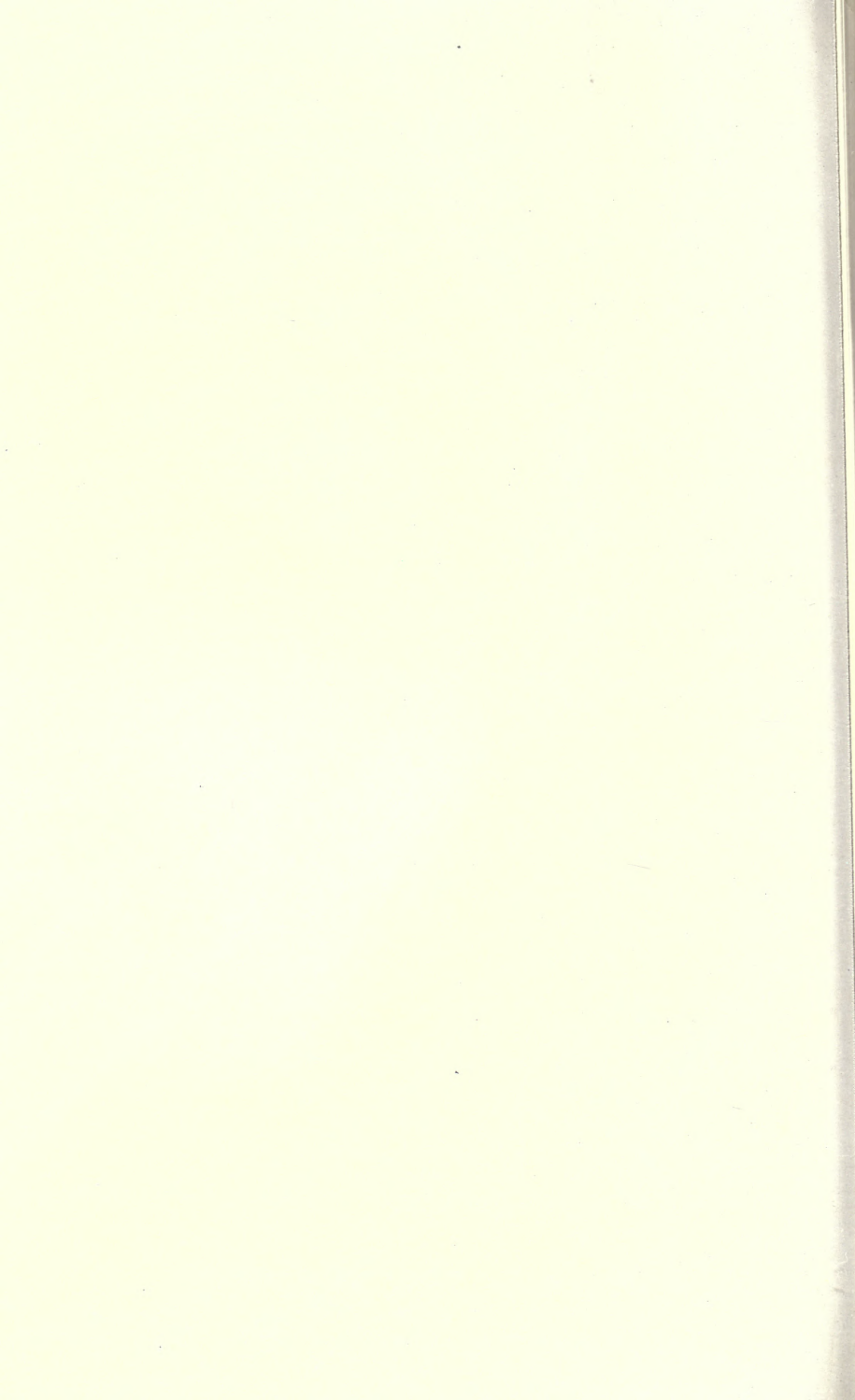


MITFORD CHURCH:
Part of South Side of Chancel, shewing 'low-side' window and priest's doorway.



HARTBURN CHURCH,
From the south east, shewing 'low-side' window and priest's doorway.
(see page 116).

(From photographs by Mr. W. H. Cullen)



other places in Northumberland, and then crossed the Tyne into the bishopric.⁷

'Alexander, King of Scottes [1214-1243], sun to King William, did entre yn to England, and did much Despite to King John. He assedig the Castel of Mitford, and toke Homages of divers Nobil Men of Northumbreland . . . wherfor King John after destroyed much of theyr Landes, and bet doune Morpeth Castel.'⁸

On the 7 Nov., 1217, the king Henry III, directed the sheriff Philip de Ulecot, to restore to Roger Bertram, in anticipation of his faithful service, the castle of Mitford, with its appurtenances, and all his lands, and his fee, with its appurtenances, in his bailiwick, of which he had been disseised by reason of the war.⁹

On 10 May, 28 Hen. III [1229], a writ was issued to the guardian of the lands late of Roger Bertram. The jury found he had no heirs of his body in these parts and they knew of no other heir except his brother Richard. 80 acres of land in Mitford were held of Roger Bertram by service of 2s. yearly to the guard of Mitford castle whereof the wife of William de Turri had a third part as dower.¹⁰

On 23 April, 1255, there was *inspeximus* and confirmation of a charter which Roger Bertram gave to Wm. Heroun for his homage and service, certain lands named, including Espeleye, with the homage, &c., of Wm. de Espeleye and his heirs, and the suit owed to the mill of Mitford by William and his men, and the suit also owed to the castle of Mitford, with the service of one pound of pepper.¹¹

On an inquisition (writ 3 Dec. 1265), the jury found that John son of Alan de Eslington, whose age was variously stated to be 16 at the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 48 Hen. III [3 May, 1265], and 18 at the feast of St. James the apostle, 50 Hen. III [25 July, 1266], was heir to John de Eslington, and was married, during the life of his grandfather, to a daughter of Robert le Constable. It was found that Framelington manor was held of Sir Roger Bertram by service of half a knight's fee, rendering 40*d.* yearly, and there was due for enclosing the park of Mitford 2s. yearly, and one mark from the mill to the prior and convent of Brinkburn.¹²

In 7 Edward I [1279] Jul. le Portere fell from Mitford bridge and was drowned, the jury said it was an accident. The jurors said that Robert de Refholm captured a certain thief, Hugh de 'Haidon' by name, in the vill of Mitford, but that he afterwards escaped from his custody. Robert de Hampton, then sheriff, who had since died, obtained from Robert 8*l.* for the evasion, for which William Lokard, heir of Robert, answered. Hugh was outlawed; he had no goods. Cristiana de Lonesdal was taken in the vill of Mitford on suspicion of being a thief and imprisoned but escaped. The vill was fined and paid 8*l.* for the evasion. William Lokard handed over the 8*l.* for the escape of Hugh de Hayden.¹

⁷ *Priory of Hexham*, I (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), 85.

⁸ Leland, *Coll.* I, 535.

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls* 1216-1225, 122.

¹⁰ *Cal. of Inq.*, Hen. III, I.

¹¹ *Cal. of Charter Rolls*, I, 444.

¹² *Cal. of Inq.*, I Hen. III, 194.

¹ *Northd. Assize Rolls* (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), 337, 386.

Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford, for 1000*m.* granted, to Sir William de Valence, lord of Pembroch, the vills of Merdeffen, &c., and the manor of Great Eland, &c. except the manor of Mitford.²

On 26 May, 1275, the king commanded his escheator *ultra* Trent, to allow Alexander de Balliol and Alienora de Genovere, his wife, to hold the castle of Mitforde, as they formerly held it.³

On 20 Feb. 8 Edw. I [1280], letters patent were granted by John de Stutevyle, son and heir of Sir Robert de Stutevyle, to his free tenants and others of Mithford, &c., desiring them to attorn to Sir Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, to whom he had granted the castle and manor of Mithford.⁴

Eleanor queen of England, and mother of Edward II, granted to Sir Alexander de Balliol in fee, in free marriage with Eleanor, his wife, the castle and vill of Mitford &c. with the parks and mills appurtenant thereto which she had of the inheritance of Sir Roger Bertram, to be held of the king in chief, to them and the heirs of Eleanor, by the said Alexander or any other husband, but if she died in Alexander's lifetime he had to have an estate therein with remainder in default of heirs of her body, to the queen.⁵

On the Sunday after St. Denis's day, 10 Edw. I [1282], in a writ to Thomas de Normanvill, the king's steward, of 20 Aug., of the same year, the jury found that Robert de Nevil held no lands in the county of Northumberland except 100*l.* land, by reason of the dower of lady Ida his wife, sometime the wife of Roger Bertram, in the vills of Mitford and Felton; and that Ranulph, son of Robert de Nevill the younger, aged 20 on St. Luke's day, 10 Edw. I [18 Oct. 1282], was the next heir.⁶

By an inquisition held 13 Aug. 6 Edward II [1312], it was found that John de Eure held six messuages and 40 acres of land with the park and mill. A writ of certiorari was issued on the petition of John, son of John de Eure, for livery of his inheritance as being of full age on 28 Dec. 20 Edw. II [1326].⁷

On 25 June, 15 Edw. II [1322], in a letter from the king to an unknown person it was stated that William de Midelton was taken at the capture of Mitford castle and imprisoned at Newcastle but delivered by the Scots; he escaped and took refuge in the liberty of the prior of Tynemouth. The king asked the person addressed to retake him if he could. There is another letter of 30 June to the same effect. In the same year, William Ridel and Richard de Emeldon, late guardian of the peace, wrote to the prior of Tynemouth stating that he had in prison Nicholas de Hawkeley, who was one of those who surrendered Mitford castle to the great good of the county of Northumberland, for which deed they by the king's authority, received them to the peace. They asked the prior to let Nicholas have the benefit of

² *Ancient Deeds*, III, 103.

⁴ *Cal. of Ancient Deeds*, III, 103.

⁶ *Cal. of Inq.*, 2 Edw. I, 249.

⁸ *Cal. of doc. rel. to Scotland*, II, 66.

⁵ *Ibid.*, v, 160.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 6 Edw. II, 206.

the conditions. There are two other documents and some letters relating to the same subject.⁸

At an inquisition of 14 Sept. 18 Edw. II [1324], of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, the manor of Mitford, with other manors, lands, &c., were held of the king in chief by service of a barony, and rendering 31s. 4d. for cornage to the castle of Newcastle; he also held the castle of Mitford. An undated extent of the same was made at the suit of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, one of the heirs.⁹ At an inquisition taken at Newcastle on Tuesday before the Purification, 20 Edw. II [1326], the park and mill of Mitford, with other property, held by Aymer de Valence as of the castle of Mitford, were then in his hand by service of an arrow to be rendered to the castle yearly.¹

At an inquisition taken at Newcastle on Tuesday after Palm Sunday, 1 Edw. III [1327], of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, the manor of Mitford, including the site of a castle wholly burned, all held for life, by the courtesy of England, of the inheritance of Joan, sometime his wife, of the king in chief by service of a baron, and rendering 31s. 4d. yearly for cornage to the king's castle of Newcastle, David, son of David and Joan, aged 18 on the feast of Purification last, was found to be their next heir.² On 28 March 1337, an order was issued to William Trussel, the escheator, to deliver to Katherine, late the wife of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, tenant in chief, certain properties which the king had assigned to her as dower, including the castle and manor of Mitford, Ponteland, and other lands in Northumberland. On 26 Aug. another order was issued to John Morrin, escheator, to deliver to Katherine the same.³

On 8 Feb. 1357, an order was issued to assign to John de Houeden, and Isabel his wife, late wife of Gilbert de Mitford, Isabel's dower of lands which belonged to Gilbert, and to deliver to them the dower and two thirds of the lands. Certain land had been taken into the king's hands for debts due to him, which belonged to Gilbert in Newcastle, and in the vill of Mitford, whereof Isabel had not been dowered. On 16 May there was an order to discharge John de Houeden and Isabella his wife to whom the king had committed the keeping of two thirds of Gilbert's lands rendering 31s. 9½d. at the exchequer.⁴

On 15 June 1369 an order was issued to the escheator in Northumberland, Thomas de Musgrave, to cause David de Strabolgi, earl of Athole, to have seisin of two thirds of Ponteheland, and all other the lands which Katherine who was the

⁸ Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Report, pt. i, 226a. For note of the abduction of the bishop of Durham see Leland, *Coll.* i, 385, 548. 'Gilbert Midleton was taken yn his owne Castel of Mitforde, with pryvi Intelligence had with his owne Men, by Gul: Felton, Thomas Heton, and Robert Hornecliffe, and hangid, drawn, and quarterid at London'—*Ibid.*, 548. In 'Observations on a Northern Journey, taken . . . 1666,' by John Stainsby of Clement's Inn (*Arch. Ael.* 1st Ser., III, 121), the writer mentions that Middleton and Selby secured themselves in Mitford castle. On its capture the castle was 'demolished, and the charter tooke away from the towne and given to the towne of Morpeth.' The old charter was then in the hands of Robert Mitford of Morpeth.

⁹ *Cal. of Inq.* Edw. II, 323.

¹ *Ibid.*, 462.

² *Ibid.*, 481.

³ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, Edw. III, 1337-1339, 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1354-1360, 340, 362.

wife of David de Strabolgi, late earl of Athole, held of his heritage, and which were taken into the king's hand by her death, as the king had learned by inquisition that the said Katherine at her death held no lands in that county in chief in her demesne as of fee, but held in dower of the heritage of the new earl, son and heir of the late earl, two thirds of the manor, six husband lands, three cottages, 5s. 4½*d.* of rent in Little Eland as a hamlet thereof, and 300 acres of land, 8½ acres of meadow, 8 husband lands, and 2s. 8½*d.* of rent at Calverdon Valence, with reversion to the new earl who was then of full age, and that the premises were held in chief as parcel of the barony of Mitford. On 8 May, in the 29th year of his reign, the king took the homage of the new earl, and commanded livery to be given him of all his father's lands.⁵ On 14 Feb. 1370, order to the same to deliver to Elizabeth who was the wife of David de Strabolgi, earl of Atholl, tenant in chief, two thirds of the manor of Ponteland extended at 16*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* a year, the hamlet of Liteleland at 40*s.* 8½*d.*, and fifteen acres of meadow in Mitford extended at 12*s.* a year, which were taken into the king's hand by the earl's death and of the non-age of his heirs, as the king had assigned the premises to her having taken of her an oath not to marry without his licence.⁶ On 10 May 1374 it was found by inquisition that Thomas de Espele at his death was seised of lands, and that Emma his daughter, whom William de Rodome had married, was his next heir and of full age, such lands being held of Mitford castle by the service of one pound of cumin; the said castle being then in the king's hand by the death of David de Strabolgi, tenant thereof in chief, and by reason of the non-age of his heir.⁷ On 18 May, of the same year, an order was issued to the escheator in Northumberland to remove the king's hand and not to meddle further with the lands and a meadow which were in the king's hand, for that the lord of Mitford, being tenant in chief of the manor of Mitford, founded Mitfordspitel, giving the land and meadow to find a chaplain there to celebrate, and for that no chaplain was there found, but for long had been withdrawn. The premises were yet in the king's hand for these causes.⁸ On 6 May 1377, William de Bussy, escheator in Lincolnshire, was ordered to deliver to Ralph de Percy, knight, and Philippa his wife, amongst other lands &c., the castle and manor of Mitford held by David de Strabolgi and Elizabeth his wife in dower, which had been taken into the king's hand by reason of the non-age of Elizabeth and Philippa, his daughters; the same were assigned to Philippa who had proved her age before the escheator. On the same day a similar order was issued to John Bygot, escheator in Northumberland.⁹

By will of 4 April 1565, John Ogle, of Ogle castle, gave all his lands and tenements in 'Metfurth,' &c. to his two sons, Matthew and 'Gaberill.'¹⁰

At a muster of the middle marches taken 26 March 1580 [-1], at the Mutelawe, before Sir John Forster, lord warden, 'of all the able horsemen furnished,' and of all those 'abell and unfurnished,' there were seven from 'Mytford, Mosseden and Espelie.'¹¹

⁵ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, Edw. III, 1360-1369, 46.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1369-74, 125.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Edw. III, 1374-1377, 20.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 506, 507.

¹⁰ *Wills & Inv.* I, 248.

¹¹ *Cal. of Border Papers*, I, 22.

Amongst the Bridgewater MSS. is a petition from Jane, widow of Bartram Mitford, endorsed 'This poore woman was first married to one Sharpe, who was sister's sonne to the late Lord Keper [Hatton or Puckering?].'¹

In *Adventures of Johnny Newcombe in the Navy*, a poem in four cantos, published in 1819 by John Mitford (known as 'Drunken Jack Mitford'), who died in St. Giles's Workhouse and buried on 30 Dec. 1831 in St. Giles's churchyard, Mitford is referred to as Bertram Castle.

The following are a few additional notes relating to the church from various sources:—

In Bacon's *Liber Regis* (p.1276) 'Mitford, V.' is given as a 'Living discharged. Prox. Episc. 4s. Abb. Newminster, propr., Bishop of Durham, 1759, 1773. King's Books 10l. 6s. 8d. clear yearly value 29l.'

In 7 Edw. I [1279], the jury said that the church of Mitford was in the gift of the king by the feoffment of John de Luther-grenes, and was worth 40l. a year, besides the chapel of Midelton worth 16l.²

On 4 April 1280, Stephan, parson of Midford, was one of John de Balliol's executors.³ On 17 March 1306[-7] the king (Edw. I) for his special devotion to the Blessed Mary Magdalene and the priory of Lanercost, founded in her honour, which had suffered much by recent burnings of the houses and robbery of chattels by the Scottish rebels whereby it had been impoverished and depressed, and also considering his long stay there lately while he was detained by sickness, granted to the prior and convent the churches of Mitford, and Carlaton in Cumberland, to be held in *proprios usos* for ever.⁴

On 14 Sep. 18 Edw. II [1324], there is an extent of the ad-wowson of the hospital of St. Leonard by Mitford.⁵

On nones [5th] Jan. 1394, John Inglewod, perpetual vicar of Mitford, a priest, was granted by the pope from St. Peter's, Rome, on the petition of Adam, cardinal priest of St. Cecilia's, a member of whose household he was, provision of the said vicarage, value forty marks, void and reserved to the pope by the death, at the apostolic see, of John Skendelby, also a member of cardinal Adam's household, who had obtained two definite sentences there against David Howyk, clerk, of the diocese of Durham, by whom the papal provision made to Skendelby, on the voidance by the death of Thomas Wham, was prevented from taking effect, notwithstanding that Inglewod had lately had provision from the pope of a canonry of Aukland with expectation of a prebend, and of a benefice with or without cure. Upon obtaining the vicarage the graces were, as far as regarded benefices with cure, to be null and void.⁶

On 14 Kal. Feb. [19 Jan.], 1427, John Huby, perpetual vicar of Mitford, a priest, obtained from the pope an indult for seven years to study in some lawful faculty, to take and to rent, let or grant

¹ Hist. MSS. Commn. Report, II Rep. App. VII. 160. ² *Cal. of Inq.*, 6 Edw. II. 357.

³ *Cal. of Doc. rel. to Scotland*, II, 56.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 508.

⁵ *Cal. of Inq.*, 6 Edw. II, 357.

⁶ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* IV, 5 Boniface IX, 472-3.

to farm or yearly pension, to any persons, even laymen, the fruits, &c., of his benefice, while studying letters at a university.⁷

Adam, parson of Mitford, is witness to a grant of Roger Bertram, of a toft and croft in Glanteley.⁸

The 'proprietary' and vicar of Mitfurth were present at a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507.¹

John Crawford, second prebendary of the first stall at Durham, and spiritual chancellor to bishop Tunstall, was vicar of Mitford in 1546. His will is given in *Wills & Inv.* 1.²

By his will of 15 May 1575, William 'fynveck' [Fenwick] desired that his body should be buried in his 'p'ysh church of mytfurth w^t my mort[uarie] according to the lawe.' 'thomas husbande, curat' was one of the witnesses.³ By his will of 18 April, 1579, William Whittingham, the 'iconoclastic dean of Durham,' devised two parts of the moiety of the rectory of Mitfurth to his wife Katherine; and by her will of 9 Dec. 1590, Katherine, his widow, gave 'the moytye of the parsonage of Mydfourthe to her son Timothy, until her son Daniel came of age.⁴ By his will of 18 Jan. 1594, Cuthbert Mitfurth of Mitfurth, desired that his body should be buried in Mitford church. He gave to Mr. William Fenwick of Wallington, 20 wethers, to Mrs. Fenwick, his wife, 'a duckett,' and to 'everie poore householder within the towne and parishe of Mitfurth 12d. at the discretion of the said Mr. William Fenwick.'⁵ On 13 Jan. 1596[-7], William Greenwell of Newcastle, gave his 'parte of the rectorye' to his son William.⁶

In the 'Oliverian Survey of Northumberland' of 1655, the commissioners reported 'That the Parish of Midford . . . is an Impropryac'on, the one halfe of the Tythes of the said Parish belonging unto St' William Fenwicke, Papist and Delinquent, and the Proffitts thereof received for the use of the Comon Wealthe, the other half of the said Tythes belonging to Mr. Gibson, Mr. Rawling, and others, and are in all worth one hundred pounds p' annu'. That the said Church is now vacant, and hath belonging to it for the supplye of the Cure, six pounds thirteene shillings and fowre pence paid forth of the said Impropryac'ons.'⁷

Upon the Fast day, 10 Oct. 1666, the sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* was collected in Mitford for sufferers from the Great Fire of London.⁸

Seats were retaken in the cars and the journey resumed to

HARTBURN,

the next place on the day's programme. 'At Hartburn the memory of the Rev. John Hodgson (vicar 1833-1845) was uppermost in every mind. The vicarage where he spent the last twelve years of a full and busy life, the church in which he ministered, and the grave in which he was laid, aroused in each member of our Society who was there and who knew the story of his unceasing industry, a sense of gratitude towards the man who in this quiet and remote Northum-

⁷ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* 8, Letters vii, 538.

⁸ *Brinkburn Cart.* (Surt. Soc. publ.)

¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (Surt. Soc. publ.), ccccv.

² 2 Surt. Soc. publ, 194.

³ *Wills & Inv.* 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 405.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II, (38 Surt. Soc. publ.) 18, 16n.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 243.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 265.

⁷ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 Ser. III, 8.

⁸ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.) 351.

brian village laboured with all his might at the task he had undertaken of trying to render the darkness of the past a little less obscure for the antiquarian students who followed him.' The grave is a little to the east of the chancel and is covered by a stone slab having down its centre in relief a floriated cross, medieval in form, and round the edge the inscription 'John Hodgson, M.A., Vicar of Hartburn, died 12 June 1845 aged 65.'

The following are a few notes relating to the vill and parish collected from various printed records, additional to these which have already appeared in these *Proceedings* :—

At an inquisition, for which the writ to the sheriff of Northumberland was of 23 Oct. 46 Hen. III [1262], it was stated that Hugh de Bolebek had four daughters who were his heirs and were in the king's hands, the youngest being 13 years and 1 month old; she was at Angerton with lady Theophania her mother. Angerton manor included the brewhouse of Herteburn and bondmen, cottars, &c., there, and tenements in Midelton and Wallington.¹ There is an undated extent of lands &c. in Hertburn, Walyngton, &c. pertaining to Dodington, belonging to Ralph, baron de Greystok, relating to an inquisition concerning the said lands, etc.²

For John de Yeland, rector of Seaham,³ see the *Newminster Cartulary*,⁴ where Ralph, son of William and Margery his wife, gave him all the lands and tenements, including land in Hartburn, &c., which she received from her father in fee simple. He gave them to Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, who transferred them to Ralph, son of William, and Katherine his wife.

On 1 August, 1342 Gilbert de Barton, vicar of Hartburn, acknowledged that he owed to Edmund de Denum 1000s., to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands, chattels, and ecclesiastical goods in Northumberland.⁵

On 28 June 1374 William de la Vale, escheator in Northumberland, was ordered to remove the king's hand and not to meddle further with lands in Schafthowe and Middelton Morell . . . ; as lately the king had ordered the escheator to certify in chancery the cause wherefor the lands of Robert de Aukeland, vicar of Hertburne, were taken into his hands, and the description and value thereof; and he certified that William de Ergum [? Eryum] had delivered to him by indenture 100 acres of land and meadow in Shafthowe, averring that they were in the king's hand, as he had found that the ancestors of John de Shafthowe, founded a chantry in Shafthowe chapel, giving the land and meadow to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service for ever for the king's soul, the souls of his ancestors, and of the ancestors of the Shafthowes, and that the said chantry, which extended at 20s. a year, had long been withdrawn. Also that 60 acres of land and meadow in Middelton Morell were in the king's hand for that the ancestors of the lord of Middelton Morell had founded a chantry in the chapel of Middelton Morell, giving the land and meadow aforesaid

¹ *Cal. of Inq.*, I Hen III, 150.

² *Ibid.* 6 Edw. II, 303.

³ His tombstone is in Seaham church. See p. 63.

⁴ *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 289.

⁵ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 16 Edw. III (1341-1343), 635.

to find a chaplain &c. and that this chantry, which extended to 20s., a year, had also been for a long time withdrawn.⁶

On 31 March, 27 Hen. VIII [1536], a grant was made to Cuthbert Lawe, of the lease lately held by Anthony Heron, late of 'Consclif,' as executor of George Heron, deceased, of all the tithe corn of Hertburne, Northumberland, which lease was made to him by the abbot and convent of St. Albans, for a term of years then not expired, and dated 8 Feb., 2 Hen. VIII, and which had come to the king's hands by the attainder of Anthony Heron of high treason.⁷

In a sixteenth century list of lord Dacre's possessions it is stated that 'for diverse maners of the sayd inheritance there was never any recoverye suffered,' one of them being the manor of 'Hertburn.' Hartburn, with others, 'fell to the yonger sister by dyvysion between the Countesse of Arundell and her sister' in 1586.⁸

In a journey in England by lord Harley (afterwards second earl of Oxford) in 1724, being in Northumberland on 24 May, he 'came on over Harbourne brigg by a park wall of my Lord Derwentwater's, but the enclosure disparted about thirty years ago. Within a mile of Morpeth we cross over the Wansbeck at Mydford bridge; and after crossing it backwards and forwards four times more, we came into the town of Morpeth at a ford which is over against their new Bell house, which stands by itself in the middle of the street.'⁹

The church has already been described in these pages on the occasion of a former visit of members of the society on 6 Aug. 1894.¹⁰

On the east jamb of the south doorway are incised three crosses, one Maltese in form, and a mason's mark. Standing in the churchyard is a sundial bearing the date 1720. There are notes of the communion plate (which with the old registers was kindly exhibited by the vicar in the vestry, in these *Proceedings*);¹¹ and also of the two medieval bells in the tower, one being in honour of St. Andrew, and the other bearing the invocation to the Virgin.

The vicar, the Rev. W. Curtis, very kindly met the party in the churchyard, and, entering the church, he pointed out the chief objects of interest after members had seated themselves; among them, on the floor of the chancel the matrix of a brass—small half-length—of a priest with an inscription in Lombardics around the stone, the letters formerly filled with metal, reading 'Hic jacet dominus Thomas quondam vicarius hujus ecclesiae,' and on the north wall of the chancel a beautiful marble figure by Chantrey of Lady Bradford, who died at sea, on the 14th February, 1830; the original plaster model of this effigy is in possession of University College, Oxford. Thomas Whittle, village schoolmaster at Cambo, and local

⁶ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, Edw III (1374-1377), 35.

⁷ *Letters & Pap. For. & Dom.* Hen. VIII, II, 565.

⁸ *Household Books of Lord William Howard* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 375 & n., 396, 409.

⁹ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.), VI, 127.

¹⁰ *Proceedings*, 2 Ser. VI, 213.

¹¹ 2 Ser. IV, 167; V, 234.



COMMUNION PLATE.

1—3 MITFORD. 4—8 HARTBURN.

7, Marks on pewter plate 4 : 8, marks on pewter flagon 6.

(From photographs by the Rev. R. MacLeod, vicar of Mitford)



poet, author of *The Midford Galloway's Ramble*, and other pieces, who died in 1731, is buried in the churchyard.

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to the church, vicars, &c. :

By the old taxation of one mark in forty of about 1291 (pope Nicholas's) the valuation is given as 'cj marcae, xijs. Rectoria de Hertburn, xxxiijs. xjd., ob. di. qu.' In the *Clavis Eccl.* of bishop Barnes, the entry is 'Vic. Hartborne, xxi. viijs. [100l.] Busshope of Durham.'¹ Bacon's *Liber Regis* (p. 1274), gives 'Hartborne alias Hartburn, V., a living remaining in charge. Prox. Episc. 13s. 4d. Pri. Tinnmouth, prop^r Bishop of Durham. King's books 20l. 0s. 10d. yearly tenths 2l. 0s. 1d.'

Ostredus, presbiter of Hertborne, is witness to a confirmation by Edgar, son of Cospatric, of the dowry of his sister Juliana.

On 3 ides [13] July, 1256, a confirmation was sent by the pope, from Anagni, addressed to Master John de Camezan, papal chaplain, &c., rector of Wingrave, in London diocese, on his petition which stated that pope Innocent whose nephew he was, ordered the abbot and convent of St. Albans to exchange Wingrave for a better one in their gift, and on the church of Hertburne becoming void by the death of the rector Hugh they refused to exchange it for Wingrave. The matter was referred to Walter de Sine Muro, canon of Beaune. John, cardinal of St. Laurence's in Lucina, was appointed to hear it. It was proved that the church of Hartburn had been given by the bishop to St. Albans, who were therefore absolved (by sentence of 14 July 1256) from this claim, but they were ordered to pay master John an annual pension of 25*m.* until they made provision for him of a benefice value 80*m.* and to pay costs and damages. If St. Albans gave a benefice of 80*m.* to anyone else, then the value of it to be paid as a pension. A mandate was issued to the official of Canterbury, and another, to compel the monastery of St. Albans to observe the ordinance.²

In a letter of 8 kal. June [25 May] 1311, the bishop of Durham, from 'Cray,' to the archdeacon of Northumberland, recited a letter of 24 May from the archbishop of York to him, setting out the king's [Edw. II] presentation of Hugh de Sapy to Herteburne church, the see of Durham being then vacant, and asking that Hugh should be admitted to, and instituted in the vicarage, the bishop directed an inquisition to be held to learn why the vicarage was vacant and from what time, who was the true patron, who last presented &c. &c.³ On 1 Oct. of the same year, a commission was issued by the bishop to enquire into the defects of books, vestments, and other ornaments, and of the buildings of the vicarage of Herteburne, and of the manor and other houses belonging to it, in the time of *Dom.* Thomas de Grendon, formerly vicar; for how much money the defects

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III, 94; *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 8.

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* 2, Letters 1, 333.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I, 5; see also *ibid.*, 77 & n.

could be made good or decently repaired, and to raise the money from the executors of the late vicar; *Mag.* William Wirckeshale, the then vicar, and the executors of the late vicar to be called.⁴

On 4 Dec. 1311, Thomas de Herington, vicar of 'Hertingburn,' occurs amongst the collectors of the fifteenths for the king. He was to appear before the court of exchequer under a writ of *levari facias*.⁵ The bishop, in his return to a writ of 12 Feb. 1312, stated that Thomas de Herington was dead.⁶ On 14 Feb. another writ addressed to the bishop was issued to the vicar of 'Hertyngburn,' and the bishop in his return to it again said he was dead: he added that there was no church of 'Hertingburn' in his diocese, but 'Herteburn' only.⁷

On 6 April 1312 the bishop gave permission to the inhabitants of Shafto to bury in the grave-yard of Shafto chapel, as owing to sudden and frequent inundations of water the bodies of the dead could not be buried in the parish grave-yard of Hartburn and so remained corrupt in their houses to the horror of the relatives.⁸ On 10 Dec. 1312 a writ of 'pluries' was issued to the bishop of Durham for not distraining in respect of Thomas de Herington, vicar of Herteburn, and William de Eurdon, vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, the collectors of the fifteenths.⁹

William, archbishop of York, in reply to the plea of the king, said that he permitted the king to present a fit person to the vicarage of Herteburn which was vacant, the see of Durham being also vacant. William de Langeley for the king said bishop Robert de Insula was seised of the advowson and appointed Thomas de Heryngton to it and on his collation was instituted in the time of Edw. I. He also said that after the death of Robert bishop Anthony Bek succeeded; after his death it came into the seisin of the king by reason of the vacancy in the see. When in the king's hands Thomas the vicar died. The archbishop unjustly impeded the king. The archbishop, by William de Bingham, his attorney, stated that he the archbishop did not claim the advowson unless as archbishop. It was therefore decreed that the king should have a writ to the bishop of Durham that notwithstanding the claim of the archbishop, the bishop should admit a fit person to the vicarage on the presentation of the king. The writ followed addressed to the bishop of Durham, being tested by W. de Bereford on 10 Dec. 6 Edw. II [1312].¹⁰

On 30 Jan. 1313, from Crayk, the bishop of Durham issued a mandate to the archdeacon of Northumberland for the citation of William de Wyrkesal, as the king had recovered his presentation to the vicarage of Hertebourn against the archbishop and *mag.* William de Wyrkesal, and had presented *mag.* John de Percy, and he cited William de Wyrkesal to shew cause why he (Percy) should not be admitted to the living. In February following a mandate was issued by the bishop, from Middleham, to remove William de Wyrkesal from the vicarage and to admit John de

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* 1, 72. ⁵ *Ibid.* II, 837; *Hexham Priory* II, p. 122.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 846.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 847.

⁸ *Ibid.*, I, 174.

⁹ *Ibid.*, II, 918.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 904, 905, 907. See also *Priory of Hexham*, II (46 Surt. Soc. publ.), 112.

Percy. On the 10th the latter was instituted on the king's presentation, the see of Durham being vacant, and this was followed by his induction.¹ On the 14 Jan., 1313, the bishop of Durham was asked to admit and institute John de Percy to the vicarage. On the 11th Feb. an inquisition was ordered to be made concerning the dilapidations in the house and premises of the vicarage from the time of Thomas de Herington.²

On 8 kal. June [25 May] 1314, the vicar was on a commission relative to the infirmities of the vicar of Branxton. On 4 kal. August [29 July] 1315 a return was made to an inquisition, which included the vicar of Hartburn, touching the church of Horsley.³ In Sep. of the same year, a mandate was issued, at the request of John de Percy, the vicar, to the vicar of Mitford, to see to the repair of the defects in the church of Hertburn, out of the moneys of the late vicar.⁴

On 24 Oct. 1315, a writ was issued to the bishop of Durham, in favour of the executors of bishop Bek, requiring Thomas de Herington to account to John de Foxele and Thomas de Wilugbi for the time he was receiver for Bek. On 9 Dec. the amount owing appeared to be 7l. 15s. 11d.; an obol and a quarter. On 13 Dec. there was another writ of like character.⁵ This is rather curious as Herington [or Errington] appears to have died before 1313 as William de Wyrksal and John de Percy occur as vicars from before Jan. 1313 to Sep. 1313 (see *ante* p. 120).

On 4 July 1316, Robert de Tymparon was collated to the vicarage by the bishop of Durham, vacant by the death of *mag.* John de Percy.⁶

On 8 kal. Nov. [25 Oct.] 1363, the pope issued a mandate, from Avignon, to the abbot of Alnwick and the prior and archdeacon of Durham, on the petition of Robert de Aukeland, vicar of Hertburn, to summon those concerned and make order respecting the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York in regard to an appeal in the archbishop's court by Robert de Bontuel and Richard Spearman of 'Akwclyf,' priests, touching certain grievances suffered by them at the hands of the official at Durham at the instance of Matthew, vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. On the appeal John Ereis, commissary general of the archbishop's court, ordered Robert de Aukeland, then rural dean of Newcastle, to cite as witnesses William Alman, clerk, and Hugh Hawkin, of Newcastle, layman, both of the said rural deanery, and on his not doing so, cited him to appear himself, and on his non-appearance publicly excommunicated him as contumacious, on which he appealed to the pope.⁷

On 4 Feb., 1 Hen. vi [1423], an agreement was entered into as to the disposal of a certain great house upon the Sandhill, Newcastle, which had been sold by William Heroun, kt., and John Hall, chaplain, to Thomas de Pityngtone, vicar of Hartburne, and John de Fenwyke, chaplain.⁸ Roger Thornton by

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i, 282, 286-288.

² *Ibid.*, 288.

³ *Ibid.*, 567; ii, 714.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii, 763.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1098, 1106, 1107.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 736.

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg.* 5, *Letters* iv, 1362-1404 (2 Urban v), 45.

⁸ *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. App.* vii (Marchioness of Waterford's MSS.), 72.

his will of 'thursday before Yoleday' 1429, gave to 'S^r Thomas Pityngton,' the vicar, 100s.⁹

On ides [13th] Jan. 1434[-5], the pope, from Florence, granted an indult, for seven years, to Henry Stroder, a priest, perpetual vicar of Hartbourne, to take and to rent &c. to any persons even laymen, the fruits, &c., of his benefices, whilst studying letters at a university, and he was not to be bound meanwhile to reside. A concurrent mandate was issued to the prior of Durham, &c.¹⁰

At a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507, the 'proprietary' and vicar of Hertburn were present.¹

By his will of 2 Sept. 1596, 'James Witheringtone' of Gateshead, left to his son Robert, his title of the tithes and parsonage of Hartborne.² On 29 Aug. 1598, by his will, Robert Wodrington of Wermoth, desired to be buried in the parish church of 'Mouunk Wermoth.' He gave his brother Ephraim Woodrington his two parts of the 'parsonaige of Harteburne.'³

In a letter of John Hayward, of 31st Aug. 1634, to bishop Cosin, he said that he had heard that his (the bishop's) kinsman Mr. Machin would leave his living in Northumberland. The living in question was that of Hartburn and it was left by John Machon for the mastership of Sherburn hospital, on 24 Sep. 1636.⁴

Walker⁵ informs us that on the downfall of Charles I, John Snape of Hartburn vicarage, worth 130l a year, 'was *Plundered and Harrassed* from Place to Place, and being a *Weak and Infirrm* Man, died as I have been Informed, under his *Troubles*; although the *Abridgement* saith that the former *Incumbent* of this sequestered living, Repossessed it on the *Restoration*.' In a note he adds 'Though it may be Mr. Snape died early enough in the *Troubles* to make way for a Second Sufferer in this Living, who Dispossesst the Intruder on the return of his Majesty.'

In the 'Oliverian Survey' of Northumberland, in 1655, the commission reported 'that the Parish of Hartbure [*sic*] is a Viccaridge of the yearly value of one hundred pounds, and is in parte impropriated, for soe much thereof as belongeth to Sr William Fenwicke, Papist and Delinquent, and now under sequestration, and the present Incumbent Mr. Ridsley, a Preaching Minister.'⁶

Calamy⁷ gives a long account of Ralph Ward, M.A., of Sydney Coll., Cambridge, who was ejected from 'Hartborn' at the Restoration. He had been chaplain to colonel Fenwick whose regiment remained at Leith after the battle of Dunbar. Subsequently he was vicar of Wolsingham before coming to 'the sequestered living of Hartborn.' On being dispossessed he retired to Newcastle where he kept a school.

On 27 July, 1660, a certificate was sent by Drs. Cosin, John Barwick and Gilbert Sheldon, in favour of Robert Bonner, M.A., petitioner for the rectory of Hartburn, void by the death of John Snape, and in the king's gift by reason of the vacancy in

⁹ *Wills & Inv.* i (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 79. ¹⁰ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* 9, Letters VIII, 506.

¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, ccciv.

² *Wills & Inv.* iii (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 162. ³ *Ibid.* ii (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 286.

⁴ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* i (52 Surt. Soc. publ.) 220. ⁵ *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 368.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.*, 1st Ser. III, 8. ⁷ *Nonconformists' Memorial*, III, 67.

the see of Durham.⁸ He received the living. Mr. Bonner, the vicar, in reply to bishop Cosin's letter of 28 Sep., 1665, requiring 'an account of me, concerning the Hospital of the Virgin Mary at the West-spittle in Newcastle', stated that it was not his 'but belongs to Mr. Hal of Ellymore-hal, who lives now in the south . . . whereas mine is called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and lyes on the north side of the towne, without Pilgrim streete-gate.⁹ On 12 Aug. 1669, bishop Cosin wrote, from Durham, to the corporation of Newcastle recommending him for the chapelry of St. Andrews, vacant by the death of Mr. Ashburnham, as he was born in Newcastle and formerly officiated in that chapelry. The bishop said that he was willing to dispense with his residence at 'Harbourne,' being assured that he would provide a sufficient curate and preacher there.¹⁰

For the sufferers from the Great Plague the sum of 7s. 6d. for the first three collections had been received, and 5s. 6d. for November and December.¹¹

In the diary of the Rev. John Thomlinson,¹² under date 20 Oct. 1717, this occurs 'Uncle said he would never furnish the new house; if I behaved well he would leave that to me—he thought either this living or Mr. Layton Eden's [of Hartburn], would fall to my share—he had a bolt to shoot, which he thought would hitt.' Under date 5 April, 1718, 'Uncle says he gott Mr. Nicholson his living, and who can tell but he may gett me it—or Harbron, which is much better!'

In the diary of Thomas Gyll under 8 Dec. 1752, it is said, 'the Rev. Mr. John Sharp, vicar of Hartburn . . . came to his father's in the college with his bride one of the daughters of the late Dr. Deering, dean of Ripon.'

By will of 13 Jan. 1762, Dr. John Johnson, a prebendary of Durham, &c. gave his moiety of the advowson of Hurworth, to the Rev. John Sharp, and another, in trust. In the same diary. (Gyll's) under 25 Nov. 1772 is recorded the death 'at Hartburn . . . the Rev. Thomas Sharp, B.D., curate of Bamborough, of a fit of the Cholick.'¹³

After thanking Mr. Curtis, the vicar, for his kindness in describing the church, and for his courtesy, members adjourned to the village green where they partook, *al fresco*, of the refreshments they had brought with them.

Leaving Hartburn a run along wooded lanes and avenues brought the party to

WALLINGTON,¹⁴

At the entrance to the grounds members were met by Sir George O. Trevelyan who led them through the wood on the east of the house, and drew attention to the numerous fine and large trees there growing.

⁸ *Mem. of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt., Soc. publ.) 386

⁹ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.) 139. Then follows a full account of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.

¹⁰ *Mem. of Ambrose Barnes*, 409; *Bp. Cosin's Corr.* II, 208. ¹¹ *Ibid.*, 325, 328.

¹² *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.) 85, 113.

¹³ *Ibid.* 192, 211n, 225.

¹⁴ For account of a previous visit of the Society to Wallington, in 1883, see these *Proceedings*, 2 Ser. I, 81 *et seq.*

He also pointed out, to the left of the carriage drive amongst the trees, the remains of the London 'Aldersgate' of Renaissance date which succeeded the medieval gateway. This Sir Walter Blackett obtained and removed in 1750, with the intention of re-erecting it at Wallington, but this was never accomplished and so the remains lie *dissecta membra*. Members conducted by their host passed through the old garden made in 1737 (but given up in 1766, when the new garden was made), with a high brick wall facing the south in which, at intervals, are arched recesses still holding the original garden seats, the site of the former garden being now covered with large sized pines, &c. to the new garden formed in a delightful position in a little valley. On the way they entered the large conservatory resplendent with the gorgeous colouring of begonias. On the wall at the west end is a fountain, in green and white marble, copied from the tomb of a freedman of Pompey found at Verona. In the centre is a copy of a modern Latin inscription on the Pincian hill at Rome, reading:—

Defessus studiis negotiisque
Siquando fueris, labore frangi
Ni velis nimio loca hæc adito
Et mentem recrea ambulatione.

the English translation: 'When wearied and overwrought by study, or affairs of business, repair to these haunts and refresh your mind by a stroll amidst the flowers,' is by Sir George O. Trevelyan. There is likewise a curious and beautiful font with a band of scroll ornamentation in relief round the bowl. It is inlaid in gilt mosaic and is from a destroyed chapel in Padua—probably of Lombard origin.

The garden was a blaze of colour from perennials and annuals. The sweet peas were exceptionally fine and the gardener was very proud at having succeeded in winning the first prize for them at an exhibition at Carlisle for the four Northern Counties.

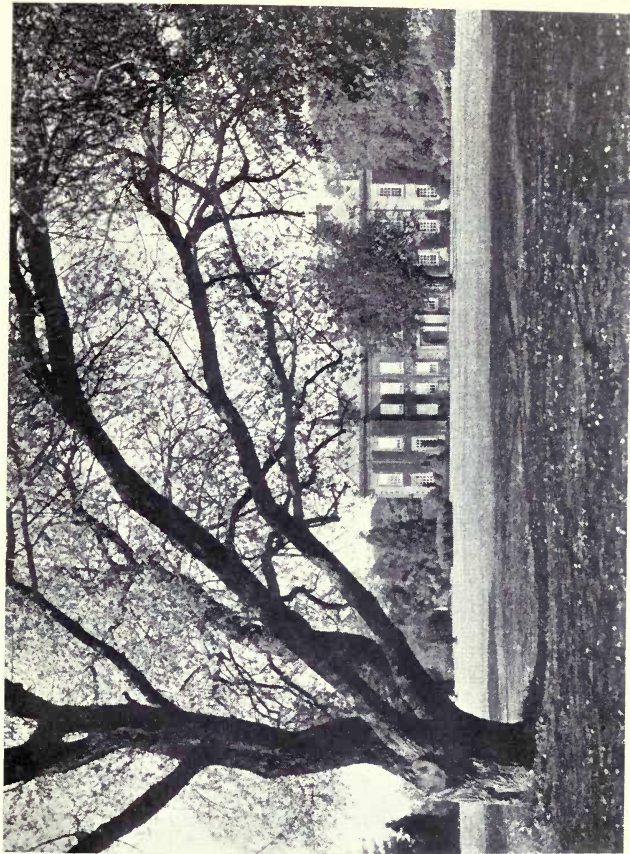
From the garden members wended their way when they felt inclined to the house, where Lady Trevelyan received at the entrance and conducted them through the saloon with its portrait of Sir Walter Blackett by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and original plaster ceiling of 1742, to the library where the ever welcome tea was served.

At the conclusion of the repast Mr. J. R. Hogg, of North Shields, in thanking Sir George and Lady Trevelyan for their great kindness and hospitality said: 'He belonged, to a town which had the honour of first returning Sir George to Parliament, namely, the borough of Tynemouth. Many of those present had watched his successful career since then with great interest, and some of them were much disappointed at the time he decided to turn his back upon politics. He confessed that the disappointment had long since passed away. The loss of Sir George to politics was a great gain to literature. Political life was generally transient and short-lived, but literature was enriched for all time by the works which came from the pen of their host. Many of them would be specially interested in seeing the desk and silver inkpot belonging to the illustrious uncle of Sir George, namely, Lord Macaulay. In their boyhood days some of the party had been fired, no doubt, by the *Lays of Ancient Rome*, and to see the author's desk was in itself worth a long journey'.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

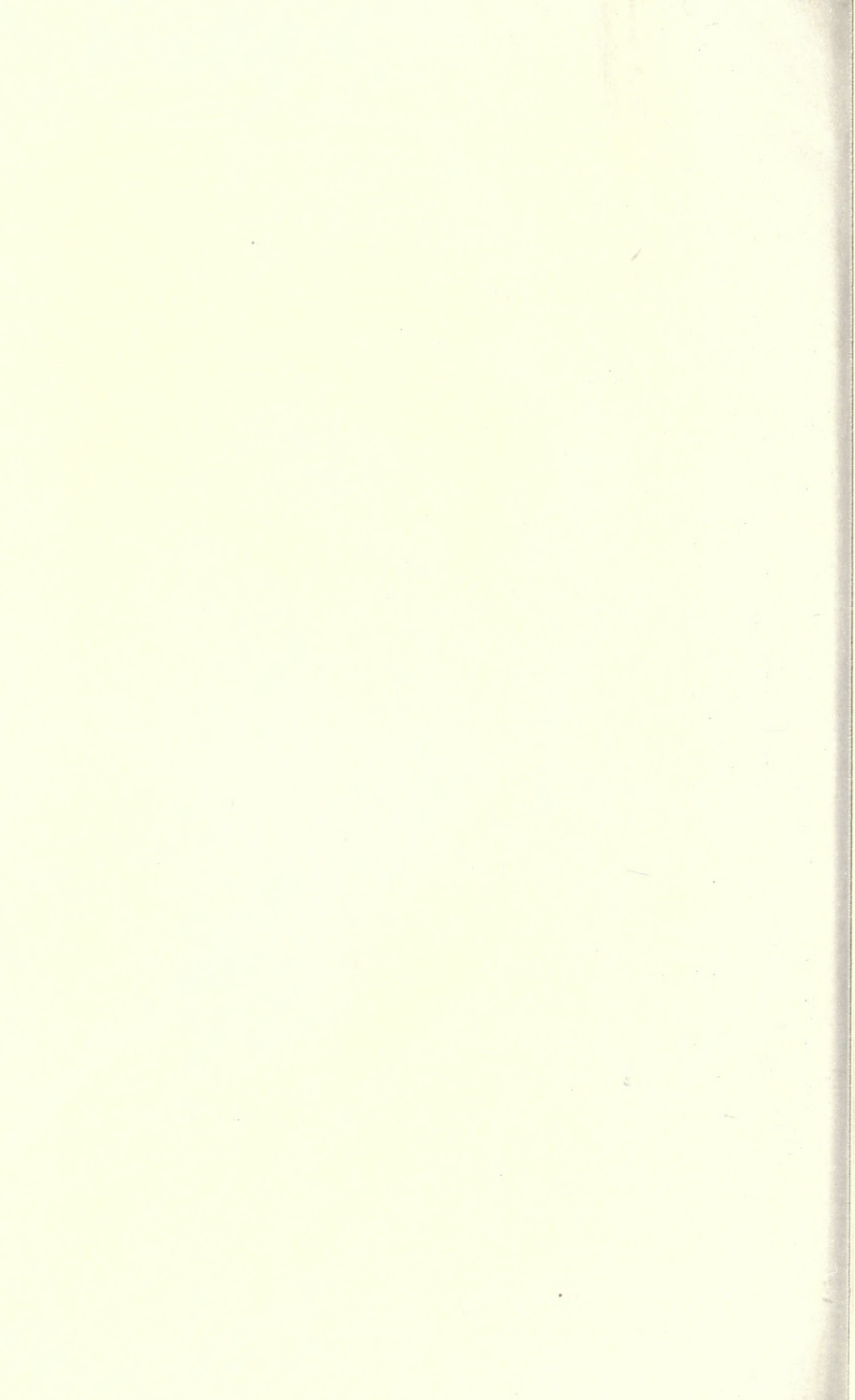
Sir George¹ in his reply was delightfully reminiscent. He expressed the pleasure with which he met the members of the Antiquarian Society. His predecessor, Sir Walter Trevelyan, a keen antiquary, had seemed

¹ Sir George is High Steward of the borough of Stratford on Avon.



WALLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(From a photograph by Mr. Worsnop, of Rothbury).



to search in every barrow round the district for hoards of flints and bronzes and other remains of the Ancient Britons. He was specially pleased when any of the visitors took an interest in the possessions and in the work of his dear uncle, Lord Macaulay. The reference which had been made to his connexion with Tynemouth took him back over half a century. Fifty years after he contested Tynemouth he paid a visit to the town with his wife. He continued, 'I found that time had wrought great changes, all the men I knew in my political campaign were dead. The Albion hotel, which was the centre of social life at that time, was removed. Standing in the castle yard, and looking north, I looked for the little fishing village of Cullercoats, but found in its place many large modern houses. Farther north, where all were green fields, I saw a great town on the coast.'

After the personal note which had been struck, he went on to say that a mixed and varied life was better than one lived in a single sphere of labour. Like his uncle, Macaulay, he had given part of his life to politics and part to literature. He had spent 55 years in one or other of those two spheres, and hoped he had not been exactly an amateur in either. He and Lady Trevelyan had many pleasant days in showing their friends the features of interest in their house, and would remember that day's visit as one of the most pleasant.

After tea visitors were at liberty to wander over the house of which they fully availed themselves. The valuable china, paintings, &c. in the rooms were inspected, as were the paintings by W. Bell Scott on the four walls of the inner court yard which on the suggestion of John Dobson and from his designs had been covered with a glass roof. These paintings represent scenes in the history of Northumberland, one of them representing the building of the Roman Wall. The artist has painted the portraits of many northerners in these pictures including that of Dr. Bruce. On the pilasters between the paintings are groups of flowers and ferns, many of them by Pauline, lady Trevelyan, one by Ruskin, representing, with great delicacy, corn and cornflowers, and two—the latest of the series—of dahlias and sweet peas respectively by Mrs. Collingwood of Coniston, wife of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., the well-known antiquary and artist, and chairman of Council and editor of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society. In a well-chosen and retired place under the colonnade surrounding the hall was a bronze bas-relief of the dead Gladstone, by Mr. Charles Philips Trevelyan, M.P., Sir George's eldest son. This pathetic and interesting work is taken from a sketch made at Hawarden castle, by Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; and the bronze reproduction met the approbation of that eminent artist. In the library Sir George shewed a number of volumes which had belonged to his uncle, Lord Macaulay, copiously illustrated with marginal notes. A daguerreotype of the historian, and his desk and chair, were also seen.

A fine was made at Newcastle, in 53 Hen. iv [1268-9], between John de Middleton, and Luciana his wife, and Adam de Martham, and Elena, his wife, of ten acres of land, with appurtenances, in Wallington.²

Hugh de Bolbek held *in capite* of the king, Walyngton with its members, and Hertebourne, with other lands, &c. by five knights' fees of the old feoffment.³ Wallington was one of the members of Bolbek barony and was held by John Grey, commonly known as John de Wallington (20 Edw. II [1326] and 39 Edw. III [1365]).

² *Northd. Assize Rolls* (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), 418. ³ *Newm. Carl.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 286.

John, son of Symon Gray of Walyngton, gave to the monks of Newminster, ten acres of land in Walynton, in 'Mykylyrig' and 'Hayrig,' and agreed to repair the ditch between Hayrig and the pasture, six feet in width, &c.; and Gilbert, son of Richard de Walynton, and Agnes, daughter of Simon de Gray, his wife, gave to the monks an acre of meadow at Walynton.⁴ Robert de Wallington's daughter and heiress, Johanna, was married to William le Strother, on whose death it came, with its dependencies, to Sir John de Fenwick of Fenwick tower. He had married Mary, his younger daughter and co-heiress, in the reign of Hen. iv [1399-1413]. Wallington was owned by the Fenwicks for several centuries. Before 1688, with other lordships, it was sold by Sir John Fenwick⁵ to the second Sir William Blackett, bt., whose father, an alderman of Newcastle, had been created a baronet in 1673, and died in 1680.

The house was built, for the most part, from a quarry at Cambo, in 1688. It is square in form with a centre court-yard and rooms and passages all round. Wallington tower is described in a survey of 1541 as 'a stronge toure & a stone house of the inherytance of Sr John Fenwyke in good rep'ac'ons'⁶ Fragments of this 'strong toure' are still to be seen in the south west angle of the present house, though members on this occasion did not see them.

Leland⁷ thus describes Wallington, 'Wallington Castle, 2-miles Est. from Hetton [Capheaton]. It is the cheffist Howse of the *Fenwiks*. Scr *John Fenwike* is now Lorde of it.'

Wallington has, from an early period, been proverbial for its hospitality, hence the sayings 'Show me the way to Wallington' and 'If you give your horse the bridle, he'll carry you to Wallington', and none of its magnificence was found to abate in the change of ownership; this members noted with respect to the present owner:

For Wallington has been decreed by fate
To be the capital of a large estate.
The wine of Wallington old songsters praise;
The phoenix from her ashes Blacketts raise.⁸

The place rime⁹ runs

Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
And Shaftoe picked at the Crow;
Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
But Wallington bang'd them a'.

One member of the party has thus placed on record his impressions: 'If Mitford recalled mail-clad warriors, and Hartburn the untiring student and exponent of local historical events, Wallington was equally full of reminscences. But the predominating note here was different. Wallington is permeated with an atmosphere of literature and art. From the middle years of last century right up to the present day the story of Wallington is rich with memories of men whose names will go down to posterity for the work they have done for the arts. Ruskin was a guest on more than one occasion. He has stood in front of the hall and looked down the slope towards the Wans-

⁴ *Newm. Cart.*, 262.

⁵ He was, on 29 Jan., 1696, beheaded on Tower Hill, London, for high treason.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* ('Border Holds'), 2 ser. xiv, 6.

⁷ *Itin.* vii (1744 ed.), 61.

⁸ White's *Cheviot*, a poem, p. 14, quoted in *The Denham Tracts*, 2 ed., i, 237, 238.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 238.

beck; he has wandered through the walks with Dr. John Brown, author of *Rab and his Friends*, as a companion. Algernon Charles Swinburne knew the place from boyhood. And men as great in painting as Swinburne was in poetry, have been welcomed in this home of culture. But is it anything but the barest and most evident of truths to say that it is the connexion of its present proprietor and his sons, which will add lustre to the name of Wallington that will place it for many generations to come among the foremost of North-umbrian residences in the minds of readers of history and biography? Macaulay and Trevelyan are linked together as inseparably as the names of Boswell and Johnson, or Lockhart and Scott. Sir George Otto Trevelyan has already taken rank as one of our greatest biographers; and his fame is equally secure by his work as a historian.'

The party separated after a most enjoyable outing, most of them returning by the motor cars through Hartburn and Mitford to Morpeth Station for the 6-17 p.m. train, the weather having been all that could have been desired.

The following are a few additional notes relating to Wallington and its owners:

John, son-in-law of Alred, and Agnes, daughter of Roger, gave the monks of Newminster two acres of land called 'Chestres' next the land of Richard de Walynton.¹

By will of 14th Feb., 1562[-3], Elizabeth Sacheverall, widow of Robert, of Nowneton, Warw., made her 'true and wel beloved ffriend Rob'te Constable of Wallyngton' sole executor. By will of 17 March, 1573[-4], David Taylor, vicar of Bolam, made Mr. William Fenwick of Wallington, one of his supervisors. In the inventory, of 1575, of John Fenwick, of Little Harle, it is stated 'Mr. wm. fenwik of wallington owes for viij eshe tres xxs.'²

On 7 July, 1575, Sir John Forster made a declaration touching the fray between the lord warden of the middle marches, and the laird of Carmichael (known as 'The Raid of Redd Swier'). 'Martin Croster [*sic*], Scottishman, was the first that brake the peace by shooting an arrow at W^m. Fenwick of Walington, and at that moment two of the Fenwicks and one Rob't Shaftoe were slain. Thereupon Carmichael, being with the warden of England, desired to go and stay his people...and so departed. But he suddenly returned and came within English ground, charging with his whole force upon the Warden and gentlemen of England unarmed, and there slew Sir George Heron and divers others, and maintained the chase three miles, capturing the Warden,' &c.³ At a muster of the middle marches on the 26 March, 1580[-1], at the Mutelaw, forty horsemen of Mr. William Fenwicke's tenants of Wallington were present.⁴

'the right worshipfull Mr. William Fenwick of Wallington, Esquire' was one of the supervisors of the will, of 30 Jan. 1581[-2], of Mr. Arthur Shaftow, vicar of Stamfordham and Chollerton.⁵ By his will of 27 Oct. 1587, George Whitfeilde of Newcastle, merchant, gave his 'cosin Mr. John Fenwicke [afterwards Sir

¹ *Newm. Cart.*, 262.

² *Wills & Inv.*, 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 201, 393, 407.

³ *Hatfield Papers* (Hist. MS. Comm. Reports) pt. ii, 101.

⁴ *Cal. of Border Papers*, II, 22.

⁵ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, cxvi.

John Fenwick, kt. and bt.] sonne to Mr. William Fenwicke of Wallington, 'one ould angell'—a gold coin of the period. By will of 26 May, 1590, Marmaduke Fenwick of Kirkharle, gave to the 'right worshipful Mr. William Fenwick of Wallington, esquier, my beste horse,' and to his wife 'a rackinge meire.' He made Mr. William Fenwick one of his supervisors.⁶

By an indenture of 4 Feb., 33 Eliz. [1591], Meldon, &c., were transferred by 'Allexander Hearon' of Meldon, to William Fenwicke of Wallington, and others, in trust.⁷

On 6 Feb. 1595 John Hall 'of Otterburne within the liberties of Ridsdale,' made Mr. William Fenwick a supervisor of his will, 'and I give unto him my son Jarrarde and his portion; and I have made speciall choise of Mr. Fenwick, above all men, both in regard of the trust I repose in him, for the mayntenance of my wife and children, in their good and lawful causes, and also in respect he will bridle and supresse such as contende or do anye thinge contrari and against this my will.'⁸ By his will of 23 Jan. 1602, Cuthbert Baites of Hallywell, made 'the worshipfull my veric good friendes Mr. John Fenwick of Wallington,' and another, supervisors.⁹

Under date of 1 Aug. 1614, the following entry appears in *Lord William Howard's Household Books*:¹ s^r W. Fenwick's man bringing larkes Vs.' This Sir W. Fenwick was of Wallington and married, firstly, Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Forster of Edderston, kt. whose son was Sir John Fenwick. His second wife was a daughter of William Selby of Newcastle.

On 7 May 1651, William Fenwick of Wallington, trustee for lady Thornton's children, begged allowance of 40*l.* a year, purchased by William Radcliffe from Sir William Widdrington in 1642, and settled on him 15 Sep. 1649, in trust for the children. The County Committee had to examine the title and certify, and Mr. Brereton to report.²

On 6 Oct. 1670, from Alnwick, Sir William Forster, and others, wrote to the duke of Newcastle and earl of Ogle sending the names of the former officers of the Northumberland militia, including, of the horse, John Fenwick of Wallington, of the foot, Tristram Fenwick of Keulver.³

In the note book of Sir Walter Calverley bt.,⁴ under date 19 Oct. 1715, it is noted that Sir William Blackett told the diarist 'he came that day from Newcastle, and that he had been forced to fly from Wallington having been pursued by Mr. Forster, and a great many Northumberland gentlemen, who were in arms against king George.'

⁶ *Wills & Inv.* ii, 301, 247, 248.

⁷ *Ancient Deeds*, v, 332, 338.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 255.

⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 182.

¹ 68 Surt. Soc. publ., 30.

² *Royalist Comp.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 360.

³ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 13 Rep.) ii, app. pt. ii, 149.

⁴ *Yorksh. Diaries* (77 Surt. Soc. publ.), 140.

CORRECTIONS :

Archaeologia Aeliana, 3 ser. ix, xx, line 5 from bottom, for 'Thompson' read 'Adamson' and in 'Corrections' p. viii, for '182' read '183.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 11.

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Saturday the 19th September, 1913, at

CORSTOPITUM.

Members assembled at the Corbridge railway station about 3 o'clock, and walked thence to the site of the excavations at the north side of the buried town. Amongst those present were professor Wight Duff of Newcastle, and his friend, professor Connal of Leeds; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newbegin, Mr. Rose, Dr. Bradshaw, Mr. Joseph Oswald, Mr. A. J. Robinson, Miss Lumley, and friend, and Dr. and Miss Baumgartner, of Newcastle; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton-le-Spring; Mr. and Mrs. C. Rollin of East Jarrow; Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. and Miss Edleston of Gainford; Mr. A. T. Flagg of Westoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson of Morpeth, Mr. W. S. Corder of North Shields, and Mr. R. Blair (sec.) of Harton.

The party was met by Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A. who had so ably superintended the work since the beginning of the excavations, and thus described what had been done during this season:

"The work of 1913 has been carried out in the northern part of the town, and naturally the remains discovered are less striking than those nearer the centre of the town. The centre portion of the reserved area appears to have been occupied by a tongue of the marsh which undoubtedly lay to the north of *Corstopitum*, and though this space seems to some extent to have been reclaimed in Roman times, it was not built over. The most important building discovered lay to the west of this space, it covered an area of about 150 feet by 30. and had been regularly buttressed; but no trace was found of any raised floor, and the building appeared to have been rather a storehouse than a granary. The evidence points to a date about the beginning of the third century, and the poor quality of the masonry suggested a structure hastily erected to meet the strain imposed on the commissariat by Severus's invasion of Caledonia.

In the east field the great road to the north had been traced to a point evidently beyond the limits of the town. As elsewhere, three successive levels were found to exist, and in most places the stone side-channels and heavy kerbs were well preserved; on the west side of the road the foundations of several buildings had been discovered, some of them evidently dating from the second century; but these had been filled up with rough stones when the level of the street was raised. Traces of similar buildings occurred on the east side of the road.

The finds included a small statue of Jupiter and a still smaller torso of Mercury, a curious capital with a grotesque face and scale

pattern, some interesting objects in bronze and iron, and a large quantity of pottery, which included practically nothing of early date, and little that could be definitely assigned to the last period of the occupation. A large number of coins had come to light, and the proportion of second century *denarii* was larger than usual.

Further investigation had been made into the main street in front of the granaries, etc., and though no stones of any importance had been found there, one cut produced a portion of a gold necklace with an amethyst and a blue glass bead."

On the motion of the Rev. C. E. Adamson, Mr. Forster was heartily thanked for his services.

Members then separated.

The following able summary, by Mr. Forster, of the work done up to the present time, appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of the 19 September, 1913, and is here placed on permanent record :

"The excavations on the site of the Roman city of *Corstopitum* were begun in 1906 by the Northumberland County History Committee, and the Corbridge Excavation Committee was formed and took charge of the work in the following year. As these excavations have for the last seven years been so prominent a feature of the archaeological activity of the north, the moment seems not inopportune for a review of their history, and a tentative estimate of their results.

Visitors often enquire how the buried city came to be discovered. The answer is that it never was lost. Here, beyond doubt, Wilfrid obtained most, if not all, of the stone used in the building of his minster at Hexham, and the quarry stage of the city's existence continued till within the memory of persons still living. Here, according to Roger of Hoveden, king John made an unsuccessful search for buried treasure, and the record of his movements proves that the tale may well be true. Old maps suggest that there was masonry showing above ground about two hundred years ago ; and only seventy years have passed since the piers of the Roman bridge across the Tyne still rose two or three feet above the normal level of the river.

But in 1906 no one suspected the extent and importance of the remains that were waiting to be disclosed, and even to-day the limits of the town to the east and west can only be conjectured. *Corstopitum* stood on a broad terrace, about a hundred feet above the Tyne, and the site was admirably suited to the purpose which the place was meant to serve. Though not a camp or fort, in the strict sense, it was a necessary adjunct of the Roman frontier garrison, a dépôt for the distribution of stores and provisions, and a centre for the manufacture of many articles required by the neighbouring troops. Possibly it was also a place of recreation for men from *Hunnum*, *Cilurnum*, and farther afield, though the evidence bearing on this phase of its character is still slight. Certainly some amount of Greek and even of Oriental influence, was present, and probably the Levantine trader followed the Roman forces to the north, as his successors followed the British army to Omdurman many centuries later.

The work of 1906 revealed a few buildings in the southern quarter, and one end of a large house in the south-west. A survey was also made of the foundations of the bridge. In 1907 the house already mentioned was completely explored, and from a tank in its northern courtyard came the first great triumph of the excavations—the now well-known Corbridge lion. Useful work was also done in determining the position of the great road from the bridge—a road which has

acquired the name of Watling Street,¹ though it is pleasanter and less confusing to restore the medieval title of Dere Street. Excavation farther to the north revealed the main east and west street of the town, and the pottery shop, which had been burnt down at a date still in dispute amongst archaeologists. A cut made to determine the breadth of the street led to the discovery of an inscription, set up by the Second Legion under Lollius Urbicus in A.D. 140, and of the front of the building now known as the East Granary. A similar cut, farther to the east, brought about the finding of the Fountain, or Water Pant, which was described by various visitors as a temple, a laundry, a bath, and a blacksmith's shop.

The following year was the *annus mirabilis* of the work. The fountain was re-excavated, the two granaries were cleared, and the western half of the great building, which for convenience has been nicknamed thō 'forum,' was exposed to view. This building has, on the analogy of certain remains at *Carnuntum* on the Danube been re-named 'storehouses;' but it is equally probable that it was designed to form the *praetorium* of a legionary fortress which never reached the stage of actual existence. The south front may have been more or less completed, but the rest seems never to have risen much higher than the remains to be seen to-day. It is possible that when, in A.D. 140, the frontier was advanced to the line of the Antonine Wall, York was found to be inconveniently distant, and an intention was formed to make *Corstopitum* supersede *Eboracum* as the great military centre of the north. Like *Eboracum*, *Corstopitum* was a great road-centre, and its distance from the Antonine Wall is very nearly the same as that of York from the Wall of Hadrian. But before the building was far advanced, troubles occurred, and were frequently repeated, till the abandonment of the Scottish province, and so made the change from York to *Corstopitum* unnecessary. Finally the work of 1908 was crowned by the discovery of 48 gold coins and a gold ring wrapped in a piece of sheet lead. These coins cover a period of less than twenty years, and the hoard was probably deposited where it was found about A.D. 385.

In 1909 the reserved area was in the north part of the site, and the architectural results were meagre, but not uninteresting. A small bath house was uncovered, as well as a building of the granary type, and in one corner of the latter was found a rubbish pit, from which came pieces of Samian and other pottery of the age of Agricola. Similar evidence was found at deep levels in other places, and it appears fairly certain that at least some portion of Agricola's army visited the site, though it cannot as yet be proved that the occupation was more than temporary. In the same area was found a furnace, and in it a large ingot of iron, weighing about 3½ cwt., and built up by the welding together of small blooms. Possibly the iron had been undergoing some process of purification by reheating.

In 1910 the excavation of the forum was resumed and practically completed. The work was also carried farther to the east, where the buildings traced had been of late date, but overlay two parallel ditches, running north and south. These produced pottery dating from about the end of the first century, and may belong to an early fort of pre-Hadrianic times. The most notable find of the year was an altar to Jupiter Dolichenus and *Caelestis Brigantia*, which had been used as a kerbstone in the fourth century street.

¹ 'Watling Street' in bishop Kellawe's 14 cent. Register (*Reg. Pal. Dun.*).—Ed.

In 1911 important work was carried out in the west field. The buildings unearthed had been of poor quality, and probably in the main industrial, but they produced a quantity of interesting pottery, and the roads afforded scope for careful study. The main east and west street was traced to its junction with the great road leading up the slope from the bridge, and each showed the two successive re-makings observed elsewhere. The former road was shown to continue westwards beyond the junction, and to have been, in breadth and construction, not less important than the 'Dere Street.' Probably it is the same road as that which farther to the west bears the name of Stanegate, and so connected *Corstopitum* with *Luguwallum*.

A cut made in the main street near the south-west corner of the 'forum' led to the discovery of many carved stones and fragments of sculpture which had been used as ballast when the road-level was raised in the fourth century. Of these the most important was the large inscription to the Sun god, set up by a detachment of the Sixth Legion under Calpurnius Agricola, about A.D. 162. But the most remarkable find occurred at a high level in the west field,—the bronze jug containing 160 gold coins ranging from Nero to Marcus Aurelius.

The work of 1912 was done in the northern part of the south field, and here many buildings were discovered. The most important appeared to date from the reign of Severus, and to have been the headquarters of the administrative authority of the town. It had been furnished with a vaulted chamber under the floor-level, reached by a flight of eleven steps, and on these was found the simple but imposing altar to the Discipline of the Emperors (probably Severus and Caracalla) which now stands in the museum. Near this building was a water-tank, and a smithy, where arrowheads and other articles of iron had been manufactured, and distinct proof of another industry was afforded by the discovery on an adjacent site of a potter's kiln and a large quantity of fragments of coarse ware, evidently made from local clay. Another building was probably a small temple, but nothing was found to throw light on its dedication.

This year the work has been transferred to the northern area, and the remains found are sparser and of poorer quality. They include, however, the foundations of a large buttressed storehouse, which seems to date from the time of Severus, and may have been erected to meet the commissariat necessities of the army with which that Emperor invaded Caledonia. A noteworthy part of the work has been the examination of the 'Dere Street,' and the determination of the line by which it left the town in the direction of the Wall. This has been shown to pass to the east of the lane Maclauchlan supposed to mark the course of the great road. The double turn through the centre of the town is curious, but not unintelligible. *Corstopitum* should perhaps be regarded rather as the centre of roads converging from several directions than as a place situated on one pre-eminent thoroughfare. It was also a *mansio*, or official posting station, and even through traffic would halt here for a time.

The results of the whole work have so far been of high importance. Numismatically, the gold hoards speak for themselves, and several coins of hitherto unknown types have been discovered. An extraordinary mass of material for the study of Roman pottery has been unearthed, as well as a quantity of other objects, which help to throw light on Roman life in a remote part of the Empire. The buildings include some of the most imposing relics of Roman Britain, as well as some of the worst walls ever put together by human hands. The

animal remains have given scope for a scientific investigation of the highest value, and some addition has been made to our knowledge of Roman metal-working.

But perhaps the most interesting results are historical. The history of Roman Britain is still in the main obscure and fragmentary. Contemporary historians have been sometimes too brief, sometimes too sketchy, and sometimes too credulous; and it is only by excavation that we can hope to correct or expand their accounts. In this respect, Corbridge has already done much, and may yet do more. It has yielded some evidence bearing on the campaigns of Agricola, and on the obscure period between that general's recall and the visit of Hadrian. It has thrown light on the invasion of Caledonia in A.D. 140, and on the little known commotions which harrassed Northern Britain in the last forty years of the second century. Of the third century it has as yet little to say, but it has a clearer record of disaster and restoration about the middle of the fourth, and finally the evidence so far discovered has an important bearing on the history of the last phase of the Roman occupation, which seems to have come to an end rather from inanition than by violence."

MISCELLANEA.

A correspondent of the *Antiquary* for August 13 (N.S. ix, 320) asks if anybody can give him "any information regarding Sir Henry Woodrington of Woodrington, Northumberland, who seems to have been a considerable personal friend of Queen Elizabeth, and who was granted by her considerable lands in Wiltshire? Mostly the lands of the 'late monastery of Dartford, Kent.'"

THE RADCLIFFES.

Documents in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens relating to the earl of Derwentwater (continued from p. 97):

"A [*sic*] Account of some good [*sic*] that was sold for payment of Debts.

A scarlet Cloth Saddle cover & whipp & A crymson Velvit cradle saddle ...	002	15	00
A copper drinking pott, A coffe pott 2 brass candlesticks A copper lamp			
2 brass scimers A pr of brass snufers A pewter stand & chees plate 12			
dosen & 3 pewter plates 39 dishes A chees plate A dish rim & 6 spoons	007	09	06
2 dressing glasses 7 fether beds & A dressing box	008	17	00
2 pewtre dishis	000	10	00
A sett of chani & glasses	004	10	00
some old livery cloths	001	10	00
2 fether beds 4 bobsters (<i>sic</i>) A mattlas an Indea tea table & stand 4			
dossen of pewter plates	010	12	00
A turkey work carpet	001	15	00
A carpet dito	000	12	00
An Account of some goods Remaining unsold.	038	10	06
13 prints, 1 picture of flowers 2 large hanging glasses 4 pr of red & white			
cors calico windo curtains & vallians 2 pr of strip su'ce windo			
curtains & valians 2 pr of white dimity windo curtains & valians ...	012	07	00
Part of A yello mohair bed linde wh sattin, the 4 bed curtains valins &			
quilt two pr of door curtains & valians & 3 peices of hangings dito...	014	00	00
A set of calico bed curtains & valins A quilt of red & white calico lined			
with white calico 5 calico quilts 10 pr & one od blankits A old pillow	009	05	00

A cover for A twilate of yello silk trimd with silver gollon A bleu & gold gause cover dito wh A gold nett A white sattin casting quilt with three streth pillows A white sattin lining of A cradle A quilt with 2 mantells 009 05 00	009	05	00
part of A scarlet & gold coulored damask bed lined wh green damask ye bed curtains valians, basers, head Cloth counterpin 2 pr of door curtains 6 chair covers & A set of Silk Case curtains to ye bed & chairs	039	00	00
	083	17	00
Brought over 083 17 00	083	17	00
A wrote bed compleat covering for 6 chairs A fire screen A round stool cover & peices of calico sprigd desinged for to line this bed 036 08 00	036	08	00
x 6 pair & one flaxen sheets 17 pillobers 11 damask table cloths 6 diaper table cloths 3 huckerback table cloths 4 dossin & 4 damask napkins 6 huckerback napkins 6 diaper towells 7 flaxen towells... .. 005 08 00	005	08	00
8 pair of holland sheets & one ode one 25 pr of flaxen sheets 2 pr of cors sheets 11 diaper table cloths, 14 damask table cloths 4 dossen of napkins dito, 3 dossen & 9 diaper napkins, 4 calico covers for tabels			
x 3 dossen ome peices of calico 13 kitchen towells 3 table Cloths dito, 2 dresser cloths 4 rubers 55 towells of differant sorts 19 pillobers 2 sticht covers for twilats & 3 muslin falls 2 are egde 025 06 06	025	06	06
A parsell of books 002 10 00	002	10	00
7 peices of tappistry hangings 036 02 06	036	02	06
A box of small pictures & other curiosys 009 19 00	009	19	00
6 Indea pictures one print 001 00 00	001	00	00
	200	11	00
Brought over 0200 11 00	0200	11	00
A green velvitt side saddle trimd wh gold 0010 10 00	0010	10	00
A white sattin quilt & 4 pillows imbroadr with gold & silk 0020 00 00	0020	00	00
A sute of case child bed linging A sattin baskett & other things of that sort 0011 16 06	0011	16	06
A picture of Lord bellhouse 0000 06 00	0000	06	00
A picture of Lady bellhouse 0000 06 00	0000	06	00
A picture of Lady Gerrard 0000 10 00	0000	10	00
A picture of Cornell Radclyffe 0000 06 00	0000	06	00
A picture of Sr John Webb in A frame A picture of Lady webb in a frame A family picture 2 figures whole lengths with A frame... .. 0002 02 00	0002	02	00
	0246	07	06
the Jewells & plate [as on page 97]... .. 1083 04 11½	1083	04	11½
the goods as A bove 0246 07 06	0246	07	06
	1329	12	05½

All that is marked with A cross was delivered before Lady petre was married the Jewells delivered to Lady Dowager petre & the rest sent down by the carier.

Note that My Lady Petre gave one of the Chalises mentioned in this Invatory to B petres with some church stuf that he had for many years In his keeping.

the Diamond ring & the 12 guilt plates, knives, forkes & spoons which was deliverd was nott praysd.

An Account of Cloths & other things belonging to my Lord prayd
after his decease.

A gold hilted Sowrd	036	00	00
A gold Watch	003	03	00
A gold Cross	000	05	00
A purs with 3 broads 2 gineys 4 shillings 7 livers & 4 pence frends money	006	06	00
A gold ring with hair in itt	000	05	00
A silver hilted sowrd	000	15	00
A cinimon Cloth sute trimd wh silver	004	14	06
A broun cloth sute wascote trimd	001	12	00
A black cloth suit	001	01	00
A brocade wascote	001	01	00
A crymson satin wascote	001	01	00
2 sumer sutes wh silver buttons	001	10	00
2 hats	000	14	00
2 flanel wascots & A roper dito	000	03	00
2 night gowns	001	05	00
2 white calico wescots	000	04	00
12 holland shirts	003	12	00
6 white calico shirts	000	18	00
12 old holland shirts	001	04	00
4 trimd wh lase old ones	000	10	00
10 Cambrick Ancirchifs	000	05	00
2 silk hancirchifs	000	03	00
10 cambrick stocks	000	01	00
4 pr of silk stockings	000	08	00
6 pr of thred stockings	000	03	00
4 pr of under stockings	000	01	00
1 pr of silver nee buckells	000	06	00
	067	10	06
brought over	067	10	06
A pr of stone buckells... .. .	000	02	06
4 periwigs	000	04	00
4 pr of wosted stockings	000	04	00
A scarlet riding Cote with gold buttons	000	10	00
A mufte	000	01	06
shoos & slipers	000	02	00
garters	000	01	00
A trunk	000	03	00
A sword not & cain string	000	05	00
2 letter casses	000	05	00
A book	000	02	06
3 pr of holond sheets	001	04	00
8 old towells	000	02	00
2 gons & A pr of pistol	003	00	00
A vellvit sadle & honsan	006	06	00
A lather sadle & 2 bridels	000	05	00
A cloth to cover ye sadle	000	02	06
A case of Instruments	000	05	00
A nihfe fork & spoon in A case	000	08	00
A case of rasors & A hone	000	10	00
An etuie	000	03	00
A case of Instruments for ye teeth	000	01	00
3 stamps	000	01	00

A batheing tubb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000	05	00
A fether bed bolster & quilt & pillow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	003	10	00
2 blankitts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	001	00	00
A chair screen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	000	05	00

praysd by I baynham & John Roland

086 18 06

Lord Darwentwat^r

Whitle $\frac{1}{2}$ ye ^r							Taxes ...	Recd.
	Geo Slat ^r	...	...	9	9	0	00 10 5	8 9 5
	Ge ^o Shepard	...	...	8	0	0	00 10 5	7 9 5
Ulchest ^r	M ^r Jos: Browne	...	...	110	0	0	8 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Skremerston	Jn ^o And ^r son Senr	...	...	14	10	00	1 09 00	13 1 00
	Jn ^o And ^r son Jun ^r	...	...	14	10	00	1 09 00	13 1 00
	Luke Ewart	...	...	14	10	00	1 09 00	13 1 00
	Jno Harvey	...	...	14	10	00	1 09 00	13 1 00
	Will Jenison	...	...	14	10	00	1 09 00	13 1 00
Meldon Park	He: Tone	...	...	90	...	...	...	90 00 00
	Rich ^d Richardson	...	...	37	10	00	3 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 10 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Will Shorton	...	...	40	00	00	3 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

342 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

The following document is endorsed ' ye prayesment of the linging att Brussels.'

' More A praisd att Brussels. A watch chain divided As suposed with the

watch to Lady Ann Sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	03 12 00
the Seall that hung to itt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	00 08 06

to Lady Ann

two tea spoons taken by Sr John, valued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	04 00 06
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	00 02 04

flo.

2 table Cloths of Damask att 14 s cil	4	18
1 att 10 scil	3	10
18 napkins att 14d 1 with 2 hole 7d	12	19
1 long table cloth damask 10 scil	03	10
1 diaper cloth 10 scil	03	10
1 very old table cloth 2 scil	00	14
for 8 old towels of several sorts $\frac{1}{2}$ a scil each	03	03
1 pr of sheets 16 scil 15 pilobers att 7d. a pice	09	05
1 pr att 32 scil	11	04
1 pr att 20 scil	07	00
1 pr att 24 scil	08	08
1 pr att 11 scil	03	17
1 pr att 10 scil	03	10
1 pr att 12 scil	04	04
1 pr att 16 scil	05	12
1 pr att 16 scil	05	12
1 pr att 12 scil	04	04
1 pr att 24 scil	08	08

florings 105 10

sterling

this linging was prasd to this above sum sterling which is computed to ... 08 15 00

& whereas the late Lady Derwentwater used this linging full 3 years & Sr

John Webb one year itt is suposed to be worth att the time itt was first

begun to be used by this Lady half as much again so that itt is esteemd & sterling

bought by Sr John web at ... 13 02 06

out of which was paid for ye Prayer ... 00 01 09

Remains ... 13 00 09

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 12

The ordinary meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday 29th October, 1913, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected:

1. The Rev. George Barnsley, 24 Grosvenor Road, Newcastle.
2. Charles Walker, Newcastle.
3. Alice S. A. Wilson (Miss), Pensbury, Darlington.

It was announced that the following books, etc., had been received since the September meeting:

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From Armstrong College:—*Calendar*, Session 1913,14.

From Mr. J. D. Robinson:—(1) *Real Property Statutes* (Wm. IV and Victoria); (2) *Letters Military and Political*, and (3) *Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange*.

From Mr. Thomas Sheppard of Hull:—*Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club*, iv, no. v.

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary* for November, 1913.

Exchanges:—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, xxxvi, i.

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 51.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, xix, ii.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences:—*The Greek Diminutive Suffix*—ISKO, ISKH.

From the Cardiff Naturalists' Society:—*Transactions*, xlv.

Purchases:—

The Museums Journal, xiii, nos. 3 and 4; *Mitteilungen* of the Imp. German Arch. Institute, xxviii; *Ancient Painted Glass in England* ('Antiquary's Books'); *Scottish Historical Review*, no. 41 for Oct. 1913; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—

From Mr. Ludovic McLellan Mann of Glasgow (per Mr. P. Brewis, F.S.A.):—Two Oronsayan implements of stone.

Mr. Brewis said:—

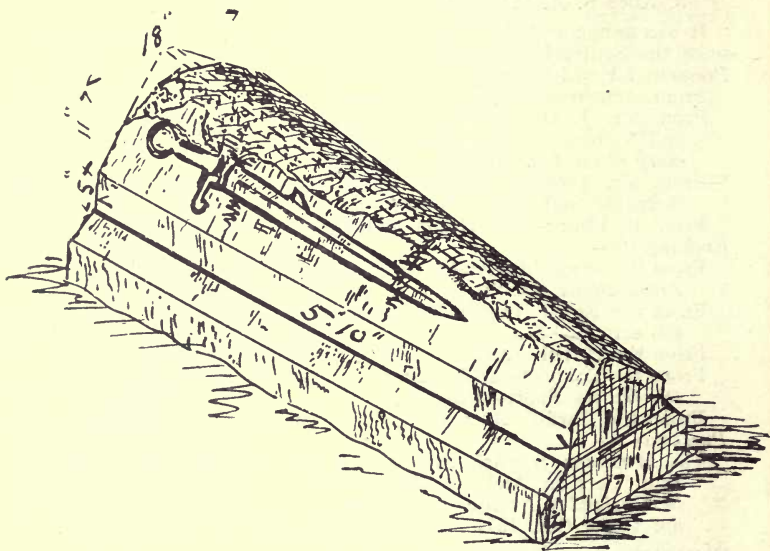
"The presence in Palaeolithic times of glaciers in North Britain is generally recognised as sufficient explanation for the absence of Palaeolithic implements in that area. Hitherto, the earliest recognised works of man found in North Britain have been of Neolithic times, but during this year research in the Hebrides has unearthed at Oronsay and elsewhere, in a raised sea-beach now several hundred

yards inland, a number of stone implements showing the work of man of an age somewhere between Palaeolithic and Neolithic times, and certainly belonging to the earliest human chronological horizon as yet recognised in Scotland. Most of the implements recovered are now on exhibition at the Hunterian museum at Glasgow University, but ours is the first English museum to have examples of the period, which it is proposed to call Oronsayan after the name of the island where most of the relics were discovered."

Mr. Joseph Oswald (one of the secretaries) read the following notes on recent discoveries at

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

"There is not much to report since our last meeting, when I contributed some particulars about several grave slabs found at the east end of the church (see the *Proceedings*, page 104, where three of the slabs are illustrated). Since then another row of graves, four in number, has been uncovered on the north side of the church near to its eastern extremity. One of them has a coped cover bearing a deeply incised sword,¹ as shown in the illustration. Another of these graves with



a very massive plain cover was examined. The cover formed the top of a carefully built stone cavity which was full of soil, but no trace of any interment was found. If it had been used the contents have entirely perished. The other graves have not been disturbed, but in one case where the cover was found in a shattered condition, part of the skeleton was visible beneath. In addition to these discoveries outside the church, a considerable portion of tile pavement

¹ The sword is shewn sheathed—a pathetic piece of symbolism—expressing the completion of the man's work.



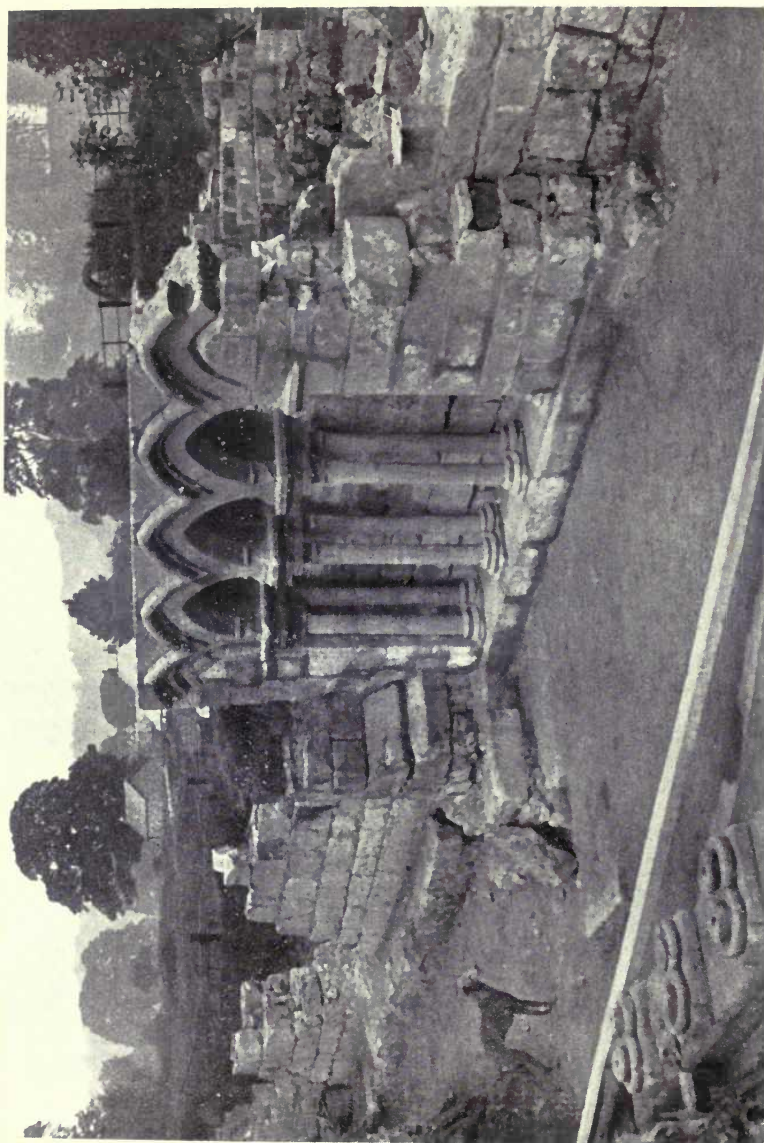
PART OF CLOISTERS.

(From a photograph by Mr. S. Renwick)



CHAPTER HOUSE DOORWAY.

(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald)



NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

Arcade reconstructed south of Chapter House, Oct. 1913.

(From a photograph by Mr. S. Renwick)

has been found within its area. The position, as far as can be ascertained at present, is in the neighbourhood of the north aisle immediately west of the transept. Although the greater part of the pavement appears to be in its original position, there are signs of its having been tampered with and repaired in a somewhat promiscuous fashion. On its western side there are traces of a projecting curb, and I hazard the suggestion that subsequent to the Dissolution some portion of the desecrated church had been adapted for domestic purposes, and that this particular bit of pavement had been utilized as the hearth of a fireplace. If *in situ* it fixes the original floor level of the church about which there has hitherto been doubt.

Another interesting find in the vicinity of the north transept was a stone (14 inches high and averaging 11 inches wide), evidently once part of a pillar or respond, bearing an archaic representation of the crucified Saviour in red and brown distemper. Mr. Renwick would have sent this for inspection, but the distemper proved too tender to be safely subjected to the oscillation of carriage. He sends a small ornament made of cast lead, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, of traceried pattern (see plate facing p. 92 for this). As to its purpose I can only suggest that it may have formed a detail or inset in wooden stall or screen work. The celebrated rood screen at Ranworth in Norfolk has some cast lead ornaments gilded. So has the pulpit at Burlingham in the same county (see Francis Bond's *Screens and Galleries*, page 56).

Owing to the approach of winter the excavations will shortly be suspended, but Mr. Renwick intends to resume the work next year. He has re-constructed with the old stones portions of the cloister arcade and of the arcade to the south of the chapter house, the bases of which were seen *in situ* at the time of the society's visit in July. These arcades have been set up in positions where the stones will not be liable to injury, and so as not to mislead antiquaries of the future. The chapter house doorway has also been partially reconstructed." (See plates facing page 138 and this page).

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Oswald.

MISCELLANEA.

THOMAS KILLINGWORTH.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has sent the following extract, made by the Rev. Canon Raine, from the Durham Consistory Court Deposition Books:

"11 July, 1617, Robert Anderson of South Weetsledd parish of Benton, yeoman, deposed:—

That he was present with Thomas Killingworth, the said deceased, on and upon the next daie after his wife was buried, which was about the twelft daie on Christenmas, six years at Christenmas last, and the said deceased beinge then sittinge by the fire side in the hall within his house at Killingworth and being we . . . and sicklie and in great heaviness by reason of the death of his wife, but of good and perfect minde and memorie did in the presence of William Dalton, this ex^t precontest, Cuthbert Soppeth and this ex^t, say unto Robert Dalton, his father in law, then sitting with him, as followeth, 'Father, I am not likelie to live longe for I feel myself verie weake, and therefore I give to you and your wife the custodie of my sonne and all the lands and goods that I have to bringe him up withall till he come to lawfull age, for I fear I shall not live to bringe him up myselfe, and I pray you, good father, take him awaie with you for I have lost my comforte'

(meaning his wife). And he saith the said Robert Dalton did then take the childe awaie with him accordingle. And the said deceased did sone after become speachles and lived six years and more after, yett was not heard to speak anie one worde."

Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., has kindly sent the following note relating to
TURSDALE, CO. DURHAM.

"The deed, of which an abstract is here given, is preserved amongst the muniments of the Guisborough grammar school. There are also other deeds dated in 1454 in the same collection, relating to the family of Gower, and to Hett and Brandon, in the same neighbourhood. These have been printed in 'Yorkshire Deeds' (Yorkshire Archael. Soc. Record Series, xxxix, p. 136). A strip has been cut off the left side of the abstracted deed:

Die . . . Cathedra A.D. 1301. Release by Hauwise, daughter of Walter de Cockhou in Trillesdene, to Peter, lord of Trillesdene, of all right in the mill of Trillesdene. Witnesses . . . de Sypeburne, William de Quarryndon, Andrew de Fery, William de Coxhou. Trilledene. Seal, vesica-shaped ($\frac{13}{18} \times \frac{15}{18}$) an eight petalled flower S'HAWWIS D'TRILIDEN."

THE RADCLIFFES.

The following, from the Rev. T. Stephens's papers, is continued from p. 136 :

The Account of the Lady Darwentwater, my Lords & Lady Ann's family att hatherope for meet drink washing lodging, fireing & candle for them & their family from ye 18 of october, 1716, for three years 6 months & 17 days till ye 5th of may, 1720 : at 25 lb p^r Anum each.

My Ladys	...	...	88	15	00	
Mr. Petre	...	...	88	15	00	
her woman	...	...	88	15	00	
her chamber maid	...	...	88	15	00	
her landry made	...	...	88	15	00	
Mr. Croft her gentleman	...	...	64	11	08	his was but 2 years & 7 months.

508 06 08

My lords board is by Mistake set down 287 10 00. In the ex-ecutors account ; for though my Lady Darwentwater was att hatherope & london the time mentioned In Lord Darwentwaters account of the executors of his Mother ; Sr John Webb being beyond seas, they was att their own expence till Lady Webb came over to Hatherope which was the 18 of Octb, 1716. So that my lords board for himself & two Servants should have been onely the sum of 257 10 00 & itt was over payd thirty pounds five shillings, which said sum being deducted out of what was due for Lady Darwentwaters board, their will be onely 478 01 08 to place to Account.

Lady Anns board is placed in her proper account for her & two Servants for 3 years 6 months 17 days—257 05 00

[Endorsed 'The Account of the Board of Lady Darwentwater & Lord & Lady Ann att Hatherop.']

CORRECTIONS.

Page 77, line 2 from bottom, for 'd' Artetd' Archéologie' read 'd'Art et d'Archéologie.'

„ 118, line 32. The bracket should follow 'vestry,' not 'Proceedings'.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1913.

NO. 13

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1913, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :

1. Rev. A. V. Atkinson, B.A.,* 58 Within's Lane, Liscard, Cheshire.
2. Herbert Corder, Milburn House, Newcastle.
3. Frank Dean, Mitchell Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle.
4. James Hodgson, jun.,* Merevale, Yelverton, Devon.
5. The John Rylands Library,* Manchester.

It was announced that the following books, etc., had been received since the October meeting :

Presents for which thanks were voted :

From the joint-author, Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. : *Historic Darlington*, by Edward Wooler and Alfred James Boyde, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.); 8vo. cl.

From Miss M. Hope Dodds, the authoress : ' Early Political Plays ' (Reprinted from *The Library* for October, 1913).

From M. Marcel Aubert of Paris (per R. Blair) : *Repertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, nos. 15 (index to vol. for 1912) and 17 (4th year, pt. ii).

From Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., of Sowerby, Thirsk : Three 18 century acts relating to roads in the county of Durham : (1) ' *For Repairing the High Road leading from Darlington, in the County of Durham, to West Auckland ; and several other Roads in the said County therein mentioned* ' ; (2) ' *For Building a Bridge cross the River Teese, at or near the Ferry in the Parish of Stockton, in the County of Durham* ' [2d Geo. 3d, 1762] ; and (3) ' *For Repairing the High Road leading from the Town of Stockton upon Teese, in the County of Durham, to Darlington, and from thence through Winston to Barnard-Castle, in the same County* ' [1747].

From Mr. L. Johnstone : *Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney and Shetland*, ' Old Lore Series,' no. 42.

From the Barrow Naturalists Field Club :—*Annual Reports*, etc., xx.

From the University of Durham Philosophical Society :—*Proceedings*, v, ii.

Exchanges :—

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions* for 1912.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xix, iii.

* These elections to date from January, 1913.

- From 'La Société Archéologique de Namur':—*Annales*, xxxi, i and ii, and xxxii, i.
 From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Report for the year 1912*.
 From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, xliii, iii.
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser., xiii, iv.
 From the British School at Rome:—*Papers*, vi.
 From the Surrey Archaeological Society:—*Collections*, xxvi.

Purchases:—

Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, xxviii, iii; *Ergänzungsheft* x ('Nusa ad Malandrum,') and *Antike Denkmäler*, iii, ii; *The Museums Journal*, xiii, 5; *Official Year Book of the Learned and Scientific Societies of Great Britain and Ireland for 1912*; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:

From Mr. F. Ireson Robson of Gateshead:—(1) A Sunderland Bridge Lottery Ticket, no. 1932, signed by Cuthbert Ellison, 'Trustee for the purposes of the above act' (54 Geo. III): in the top left hand corner is a small delicately engraved view of the bridge; and (2) a Stockton penny token, having on one side Britannia seated, and on the other Stockton bridge, above it TEES and below 1813, and round edge CHRISTOPHER & JENNET, STOCKTON.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. John Ornsby of Durham (per Mr. F. W. Dendy):—a beautifully decorated grant of arms, on parchment, by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, to John Bennett, master of ordnance.

Mr. Dendy said:—

"In the closing years of Mary's reign, her marriage with Philip of Spain had brought about an alliance between Scotland and France, and in 1557 and 1558 a large English force had collected at Berwick to keep the Scots in check whilst Mary engaged in the struggle with the French which lost us Calais. After her death in November, 1558, the tension was in part removed but it increased again in 1560 and 1561, by the refusal of Mary, queen of Scots, to sign the treaty of Edinburgh, and forces once more collected on the border. In the same years—1557 and 1558—Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, came to Newcastle and Berwick in attendance on the earl of Westmorland, lord lieutenant of the English forces and he then made a heraldic visitation. He went south to officiate at Mary of England's funeral, but he apparently came north again in 1560 and 1561, for in those years he granted arms to several men of note in this neighbourhood, including Sir Robert Brandling and Thomas Bennett, 'master of ordnance.' Thomas Bennett was an Essex man who had come north with the forces, and had obtained that position. He was deposed by Mary, restored by Elizabeth, and subsequently deposed by her again, his opponents charging him, apparently truly, with peculation of the royal stores, and connivance in the issuing of false moneys. He died at Newcastle a broken man, but his family married in the district and put up to his memory, in the choir of the parish church of St. Nicholas at Newcastle, a tombstone bearing a rhyming inscription in black letter which may be read in many of the local histories. There is a biography of him in Mr. Welford's *Men of Mark 'Twiixt Tyne and Tweed*. The contents of his grant of arms is well-known,

for it has been printed both in the *Herald and Genealogist* and in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. What therefore is particularly interesting this evening is only the beauty as a work of art of the original document, which I here produce by the kind permission of its owner, Mr. John Ornsby of Durham. It will be observed that the arms are emblazoned in colours in the left-hand margin, that around the clear writing of the grant itself there is a broad floral margin coloured in gold, red, green and blue, on the white ground of the vellum, and that within the initial **T** of the grant there is a life-like coloured effigy of Dalton himself, wearing his tabard, bearing his crown on his head, and holding in his right hand his sceptre of office. The two seals attached to the grant are both, like the grant itself, in perfect preservation. One is the official seal of the office of Norroy and the other is Dalton's private seal, bearing the arms of Dalton quartering Fleming, surmounted by the Dalton crest and encircled by the motto *Il sera come dieu plaira*. The date of the grant is 6th December, 1560. The surname of the grantee is spelt Bennett in the grant, but the name on the tombstone is spelt Bennet, and the latter form is that generally used."

By Mr. J. C. Hodgson :—Three early eighteenth century bonds relating to John Horsley.

They are as follows :—

- 1 Bond dated 4 Sept. 1718, for 4000*l*, from John Horsley of Pegsworth, gent., and Thomas Browne of Shawdon, gent., to Charles Wilkinson, Esq., of Aldbrough, Yorks, and Thomas Wilkinson of Burrowbridge, Esq., Receivers General of the county of York, the city and county of York, the town and county of Kingston upon Hull, the counties of Durham and Northumberland, the towns of Newcastle upon Tyne and Berwick upon Tweed, on the appointment, by a writing of even date, of the said John Horsley to be Deputy Receiver of the land tax, and for Glendale, Balmrough, and Morpeth wards, the town of Berwick upon Tweed, Northhamshire and Islandshire, the parish and shire of Bedlington. Signed by Jno Horsley and Thomas Brown. Witnesses : Antho. Hammond, John Caigne (?), John Walson, Gerrard Stokeld. Horsley's seal: a chevron between three cinquefoils (Horsley), impaling on a chevron a mullet between three swans.
- 2 Bond dated 15 July, 1719, for 4000*l*, given by John Horsley of Eslington, gent., and Thomas Browne of Shawdon, Esq., to Charles Wilkinson of Aldbrough, co. York, Esq., Receiver General of the county of York, the city and county of York, the town and county of Kingston upon Hull, the counties of Durham and Northumberland, the towns of Newcastle upon Tyne and Berwick upon Tweed, on the appointment of the said John Horsley (by a writing of even date with the bond) to be Wilkinson's Deputy receiver of the land tax for the town of Berwick upon Tweed, Glendale ward, Balmrough ward, Morpeth ward, Norham and Island shires, and the parish and shire of Bedlington. Signed and sealed by Jno. Horsley and T. Brown. Witnesses Wm. Reed, Joseph Watson, Lancelott Cramlington
- 3 Bond dated 18 July, 1720, for the like amount, between the same parties and to the like import, and signed by Jno Horsley and T. Brown, the witnesses being James Crarford, Geo. Smith.

Mr. Ornsby and Mr. Hodgson was thanked.

The recommendation of the Council not to hold meetings, either of the Society or of the Council, in December, owing to Christmastide, as in former years, was agreed to.

SEA MILLS NEAR BRISTOL (see p. 79, and plate).

The following notes by Mr. W. H. Cullen (for which he was thanked) were read by Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—

"I have collected some information regarding the old dock at Sea

Mills, near Bristol, which if interesting in itself, goes to show that the remains, as now existing, are not actually remains of Roman construction though the dock may have been built of material fashioned by them, seeing that it bears such a close resemblance to similar masonry near here. In Codrington's *Roman Roads in Britain*, *Abona* is placed at Sea-Mills, and he says that the 'course of the road from Bath westward has been the subject of much difference of opinion;' also in Coxe's *Monmouthshire* (1801), but this was disputed by bishop Clifford. Mr. Hudd, secretary to the Caerwent Exploration Committee, says 'there was certainly some Roman building at Sea Mills but it has not yet been located, though some excavations have been made since the date of Mr. Martin's paper on the Roman road from Bristol to Caerwent in December, 1885.' On the ordnance 6" maps the position of the Roman station and the track of the Roman road from Bristol across Durdham down are shown. Mr. Martin wished to revive the old theory of Seyers, that Sea Mills was *Abona*. According to Seyer, some fields there were called Portburys or Portchester. Barrett in *Bristol* (1789), p. 12, says that in 'making Sea Mills dock' in 1712 they also met with 'a fine arched gateway underground in digging out the dock at the upper part . . . and the rudera of buildings destroyed and remains of old foundations have been traced up the adjoining hilly ground near the river.' He also says that 'near King's Weston hill there was a field called Abone town and it is mentioned in a rental of Robert Sadleir of 36 Hen. VIII, as being somewhere near Sea Mills.' Seyer states (*Memoirs of Bristol*, 1, p. 155) that 'many thick flat tiles are often found here.' and G. W. Manby in *Fugitive Sketches*, January, 1802, writes of the 'grand Naval Magazine of the Romans at Sea Mills.'

The area of the station is given as 50 acres, quite a large place, and from its proximity to the Trym and Avon it seems quite likely the Trym was used in some way or other by the Romans. Thomas Wright, in *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon*, gives a map of Roman Britain on a small scale. It shews the Roman road from *Londinium* to *Aquae Sulis*, a centre of many roads, proceeding to *Abona*, *Ad Sabrinam*, *Ad Trajectum*, *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent). He says this road 'was continued to a station on the Avon called *Abona* or *ad Abonam*, which seems to be correctly placed at Bitton, thence to another port on the Avon where it enters the Bristol channel, called *Ad Sabrinam*, and believed to have stood at Sea Mills. Here was the *trajectus* or passage and the station on East, *ad Trajectum* now Severnside, thence to *Venta-Silurum*, whose walls are still seen at Caerwent.' Thus we see another place, *ad Sabrinam*, and this is given on a map (Bartholomew) in a guide book (Ward, Lock) of Clevedon district and placed at Sea Mills. Wright mentions the *Via Julia* on the Welsh side of Severn and the same name is given on Mr. Martin's map and corresponds to Mariners Path in 6" ordnance.

Mr. Hudd in a subsequent letter writes, 'Seyer in his history of Bristol gave a plan of Caerwent which was fairly accurate, and a plan of Sea Mills to match, which was largely imaginary. This plan I copied for Mr. A. T. Martin's paper on the Roman road to which you refer. Since that paper was printed I have, chiefly through Mr. J. G. Wood's information, come to the conclusion that Sea Mills was not *Abona*, and that the Roman road across our Durdham down was not a part of the road from Bath to Caerwent, but a local road leading from the main road to a little Roman creek or harbour at Sea Mills. In the spring of this year we did a little excavation at Sea Mills, but found

nothing except a few Roman coins and some common Roman pottery; no walls or remains of buildings. No doubt there was some kind of station there, probably a house or two, but we could not find the site. Probably some of the large squared stones shown in your photographs are of Roman origin, and Captain Manby in his *Fugitive Sketches* (1802) figures some 'Roman bridges' on the Trym which may also be built of Roman material. At Cacrwent nearly all the houses in the village are built of Roman material, the old walls and ruins having been used as a stone quarry for centuries; if there were any Roman buildings at Sea Mills I am afraid they have shared the same fate. The main Roman road, the so-called *via Julia* ran farther to the North I believe, and I fancy it may be traced all the way to the Severn Sea near Avonmouth. The dock was built in 1712, chiefly for the Welsh coal trade I think, but we do not know what was there before, unfortunately."

FONTEVRAULT.

Mr. W. S. Corder gave an interesting description of his visit to Fontevault and to the tombs there of Henry II, the builder of the keep of Newcastle, and of other Angevin kings. He described the effigies and suggested the desirability of raising a fund for the purpose of obtaining a cast of the effigy of Henry II for the great hall of the Castle.

The lecture was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, chiefly from photographs by Mr. Corder shewing Fontevault, and its effigies, and other places in Normandy connected with the Norman kings of England.

The lantern was worked by Mr. Parker Brewis.

Thanks were voted by acclamation. It is hoped that the paper will be printed in the transactions of the Society.

MISCELLANEA.

WASHINGTON, CO. DURHAM AND THE WASHINGTONS.

Mr. Herbert Monckton in a letter to the *Times* of 6 November, 1913, gives 'a *verbatim* copy of the curious inscription on the mural tablet in All Saints' Church here [at Maidstone], throwing a strong light on the pedigree of George Washington's family, which can be substantiated by reference to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1899, in the British Museum.' The epitaph follows:

'Mortalis Morte Immortalis.'

Here resteth the body of Laurence Washington Esq. of the family of the Washingtons, antientlie of Washington in the Countie Palatine of Durham: Register of the Hight Court of Chancery xxvii yeares. He had two wyvvs, Martha, daughter of Clement Newce of Hartfordshire Esq. and Mary, daughter of Sir Raynold Scott of this Countie, Knight.

By his first he had 5 sons and 2 daughters, Laurence and Mary, the eldest only lyving, Laurence succeeded him in his Office, married Ann, daughter of William Lewyn Judge of the Prerogative Court; Mary married William Horsepoole of this Parish, Gentleman. His other daughter Martha married to Arthure Beswick, Gentleman, sonne of William Beswick of this Countie, Esq.

He haveinge lived a Vertuous life of singular Integrity in this place being of the age of lxxiii years died the xxi of December A.D. 1619.

A Faithful believer in the merrits and mercies of his Saviour.

To whose memory his Sonne hath erected this Monument.

Though after my skinne Wormes destroy this Body, Yet shal I see God in my flesh.

HEXHAM.

The editor thanks Mr. J. C. Hodgson for the following notes of the Rev. Canon Raine of York:—

1692, August 30. Mr. Richard Hayles of this town bur.—*Hexham Registers.*

In 1686 Richard Hayles of Hexham was convicted of manslaughter at the Newcastle assizes and was burnt in the hand. Having a house in Hexham, the lord of the manor claimed it, but the jury said that Hayles had his [?] allowed at the assizes, and passed the matter over.—*Hexham Court Rolls.*

1697, Dec. 25. Mr. John Rowell, attorney, and Rebecca Robson spr., mar.—*Hexham Register.*

Will dated 29 Oct. 1719. John Rowell of Sandhoe, gen., my mesuages in Great Whittington and Sandhoe, the lease of which expires on May 1st, 1738, to Rebecca my wife, she executrix. Passed seal at York 9 June, 1720.—*York Probate Registry.*

1698-9, March 14, Mathew Mitchell, pedler, bur.—*Hexham Registers.*

1699, March 30. Inventory of Matthew Mitchelson of Hexham, chapman. Purse and apparel 5*l.*, a parcell of lining cloath 4*l.* 5*s.*, a parcell of Kentings 5*l.*, Musling 2*l.*, Dimitty and tecking 2*l.*, Blew lin 3*l.*, Blew & White linn 1*l.* 15*s.* Inckle handker chifs & skeene 3*l.* 5*s.* Lace 2*l.* 5*s.* Neckcloaths 10*s.* Cambrick stript line hoods skins & hare 2*l.* 12*s.* More goods at Newcastle sold for 3*l.* Sum 34*l.* 7*s.* Debts owing 6*l.* 10*s.* Debts owing by the deceased 33*l.*—*York Probate Registry.*

1698-9, Jan. 24. Catherine Leadbitter, spinster, a servant at the abbey, bur.—*Hexham Registers.*

Inventory dated 30 Jan. Her apparell and purse 5*l.* One close bedstead, one feather bed, bolster & other furniture, one cup board, one press cup board, one little table, six green chaires, two old wood chaires and one forme 2*l.*, one little bedstead with a feather bed & bolster, one looking glass 13*s.* 4*d.* Pewter, brass & iron geare valued at 10*s.* Earthen ware & wood vessell 5*s.* Two linte wheeles 5*s.* One cow & a small parcell of hay 2*l.* Corne 2*l.* 5*s.* Scotch cloath 5*l.* 9*s.* Muslin 12*s.* Lace 10*l.* Ticking blue lin & dimitty 4*l.* Blew callico & lin 12*l.* Stokins, inckle, threed & skeen 5*s.* Other grossiries 3*s.* 4*d.* Stript handker chifts & other made cloaths 5*s.* A truncke with linnen 2*s.* Sum total 36*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Debts owing of which some is desperate 5*l.* Funerall expenses 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—*York Probate Registry.*

She must have kept a shop, to which she could attend during the absence of the family which she served.

1700, July 30. Thos. Dawson, apothecary, a dissenter, bur. in church.—*Hexham Register.*

Inventory dated 25 Oct. His purse & apperell 15*l.* Books in his Clossett 5*l.* Three conses 8*l.* 10*s.* Goods in the Belcony Roome 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Goods in the Middle Roome 30*l.* 17*s.* Goods in the West Roome 6*l.* 6*d.* Goods in the Back Kitchin 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Goods in the Fore Kitchin 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Goods in the Back Parlor 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Plate 2*l.* 10*s.* Wine in the celler 6*l.* 5*s.* Druggs & Merchant goods in ye shopp & warehouse, 63*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* Morters, Pestells, Boxes, Chests, Muggs, Bottles, Runletts, Weights & Scales 11*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* In Ready Money 22*l.* Book Debts 193*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* In Bonds & Notes 67*l.* 4*s.* Total 462*l.* 17*s.*—*York Probate Registry.*

1700-1, Jan. 9. William Leadbitter, taylor, bur.—*Hexham Registers*.
 Inventory dated 17 Jan. His Purse & apparell 5*l*. His horse & furniture 2*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. Booke debts 27*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. In the Shopp: 36 yards of Yorkshire cloath 5*l*. 5*s*. 22½ yards of says & 2 remletts sarge 1*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*. 3 remletts of dyed lins, fustings & dyper 17*s*. 7*d*. 2 remletts of blew callico 16*s*. 4*d*. 5 remletts of striped lins 10*s*. 6*d*. 1 remlett of buckram 16*s*. 12 yards of huckaback & 12 yards white lin 17*s*. 20 yards halfe drifts & 4 yards teake 16*s*. 10 ends of Scotcht lin. cloath 3*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. 1 end of teakeing & 2 remletts ditto 13*s*. 2*d*. In muslin & a remlett of white callico 1*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*. 8 yds in remletts of stript Scots cloath 8*s*. 2 peice of cambrick & 2 peice of Kentings 1*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. 30 yds of woole says, 15*s*. 5 yds canvas & 3 yds of staind callico 18*s*. 10*d*. 16 paire of mens stokins & 9 paire of womens 14*s*. 7*d*. 4 pound of whale bone 6*s*. 2 paire of womens bodyes & 2 stomagers 5*s*. 2 peices of Norige stuff & in remletts ditto 1*l*. 14*s*. j remlett of thin searge & dyed plains 12*s*. 2*d*. 1 peice camlett & 3 yds shallowne & 7 yds of plush, & 3 remletts of calli minca 3*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. j remlett of black damack 8*s*. In buttons, inckles, & other small habberdasherys 1*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*. In gallowns & braids 6*s*. 8*d*. 2 li. & 7 oz. of black & coloured silke 1*l*. 19*s*. In remletts of ribons & tapes 16*s*. 3*d*. 6 yds of Hollan, 14 horne combs 19*s*. 2*d*. j. white sarsenett hood & made olaths 13*s*. 6*d*. In white lace 3*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. j old shopp chist. & boxes, & weights, & scales, 6*s*. In Garretts, in goods, 6*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In ye Roome over ye forehouse: a bed & other furniture 4*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. In ye Back Roome: 2 old chists, 2 old lint wheeles, j cradle, & a hogshedd 12*s*. In ye roome over ye shopp: a bedd, a clock, & other furniture 12*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. In ye kitching; in pewther & other goods 4*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*. In ye stable: j cow & hay 3*l*. In ye Brewhouse: j cettle, wood vessell, & other goods 16*s*. 2*d*. In place 2*l*. 10*s*. Sum total 104*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*.—*York Probate Registry*.

THE RADCLIFFES.

The following are copied from manuscripts in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from p. 140):

“An account of goods belonging to ye Lady Derwentwater.

Att Hudspar^s House att Corbridg

2 high Screens; 12 cain Chairs; 3 Japan Tables; 1 dutch Table; 1 Tea Table; 1 Fire Screen of Cross stich; 2 brass kettles; 1 copper drinking Pott; 2 Fire Grates; 2 or 3 Beds Steeds.

Att the same place belonging to Lady Tudor

4 stools; 1 couch; 1 dutch Table.

Mr. Ansley, a Large Screen.

Mrs. Harbottle, a littel Green Baise Screen.

Cutbert Swinborne, a Large wenscote Table & a deal chest of draws.

Mrs. Welton, 3 or 4 deel Cases, In one the under part of the Ebbany cabinett; In another The Cradle, and I think in the other is the Japan Cabinet; 8 pair of sheets; 4 pillebors; 6 corse diaper table cloths; 12 hukerback Napkins; 12 diaper Napkins; 12 diaper Towels; 2 Flaxen Table Cloaths, as to the linging I am not certain whether it was all sent or no.

Att Mr. Thomas Radclyffe, a Large box of Chaney, a box or tow of Glasses, a Chest of Books, 2 Chests of Draws that was Cor. Radclyfie, 2 boxes that was His; pots, bassons, buckets, sives, drinking pots, porrige pots & several other things belonging to the Kitchen.”

“The annual value of the Earle of Darwentwater's Estate with the Outpayments and an Estimate of his Lo'pps and the Lady Ann's proporcon^s towards the charges in Councils

fees expences etc : in the Claime Appeal and proceedings att Law for recovering the Said Estate as follows, viz.—			
The Annual value of the Said Estate being about	£5500:	}	£4654
Deducting the Estate Sold by the Commrs of forfeit'res	£446		
Also taxes att a medium of 2s p. £	£430		
	£846:		
There remains p. Ann'...	...		
20 Yrs. The whole inheritance whereof itt's presumed may be valued att	...		£93080
Out of which paid Annually:—			
To the Lady Dow'r Darwentwater	... .. £1000:		
To Mr. Arthur Radcliffe	... .. £300:		
To Mr. William Radcliffe's Assignee	... .. £200:		
To the two Ladyes	... .. £200:		
To the purchaser of Mr. Cha: Radcliffe's Rent charge	... .. £200:		
To the late Lady Darwentwater, Junr	... .. £1000:		
To 3 other Annuitants	... .. £35:		
To Mrs. Davis	... .. £80:		
	Total ...		£3015:
7 Yrs. May be valued for life one with another att	... ..		£21105
Out of which also to be Deducted:—			
Lady Mary Tudor Radcliffe's fortune	... .. £3000:	}	£46665
Lady Mary Radcliffe's Mortgage Money att 5 p. cent.	... .. £7080:		
Lady Ann's fortune	... .. £12000:		
7 Yrs. The Outrents (if fee farmes or quitt rents) p. ann' may be valued att	£174 £3480:		
	Total ...		£25560
The totall Deductions	... ..		£46415

And the Net value which remaines being £46415
Itt is Supposed the Lady Anna Maria Radcliffe's Share or proporcon
of the charges in fees, expences, &c : for recovering the Said Estate
will be Something more than a 5th part : Butt as her La'pps fortune
is payable only att her age of 21 : or Marriage, and not otherwise.

Quer' Whether the said Lady Ann ought to beare a Share of all
the fees and expences of her Brothers Claime and appeal ;
with other proceedings in Law for Recovery of the Said Estate :
or to the fees to Council, and in the proceedings only upon
her owne Claime.

Tho' these Claimes are Differant and att first view itt may Seeme
that Lady Anne ought only to pay the Charges of her owne Claime,
yett tis very plaine that Lady Ann's right Depended Solely on the
Success of Lord Darwentwater, her Broth^{rs} Claime ; for if the Recovery
Suffered by her father had beene construed a purchase within the
Statute 11th & 12th W: 3, and the Lord Darwentwater had beene
adjudged Tenant in Taile then the whole Estate had beene forfeited
and Lady Anne could haue nothing ; So that Lady Anne haucing
the benefitt of my Lords claime ought in Naturall Equity to beare
a part of the charge proportionable to her Interest in the Estate.

Nath: Pigot, 20th ffeb: 1724."

[Endorsed :—' Copy | of the Estimate, Case & Mr | Pigot's opinion
concerning | the fees & expences upon the | Earle of Darwentwaters' |
Claime & Appeal.']

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 14.

The one hundred and first anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1914, at one o'clock in the afternoon, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., president, being in the chair.

The following new members were proposed and declared duly elected :

John Gibson,* F.C.S., Hexham.

James Cunliffe Leask, 20 Harley Terrace, Gosforth.

Miss Ellen Mary Manford, 1 Osborne Terrace, Jesmond.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V, which sets forth that 'if the number nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the Chairman,' viz. :—

President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.

12 Vice-Presidents: Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., the Rev. Henry Gee, D.C.L., F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A.

Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald.

Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor: Robert Blair.

Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair.

2 Curators: W. Parker Brewis and William H. Hardcastle.

2 Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

12 Council: William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sydney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., &c., William Waymouth Gibson, W. H. Hardcastle, Jon. Edward Hodgkin, Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Temperley, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following report of the Council:

During the first year of its second century the Society has pursued its course with quiet energy.

To signalize its centenary it decided to issue a volume embodying records of its history. Such a production had been contemplated for some time previously as a suitable memorial of the impending occasion, but the idea did not take form until our noble president, at the last

* This election to date from 1st January, 1913.

annual meeting, opportunely focussed the views of many and stimulated the Society into definite action. Two of our vice-presidents undertook the preparation of the volume (Messrs. Richard Welford and J. Crawford Hodgson), and have earned our gratitude for the way in which their arduous task has been accomplished. The result of their labours has within the last fortnight been placed in the hands of members as an extra volume (X) of the current series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Its pages number viii + 380 and thirty-four photogravure portraits of eminent members. There are chapters on the museum and library respectively, from the pens of Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, one of the curators, and Mr. C. H. Blair, the librarian. The greater portion of the volume is devoted to a series of short biographical notices of deceased contributors to the Society's transactions, by Mr. Welford and Mr. Hodgson. In addition there is a classified index to the papers contained in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, and lists (chronological and alphabetical) of ordinary members from the commencement. The cost of printing and illustrating the volume has been largely met by special subscriptions, and an appeal is made to those members who have not yet contributed to do so, in order to avoid encroaching upon the regular income of the Society.

The ordinary volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (IX) appeared as usual during the year. It comprises pages xlvi + 360, and is copiously illustrated. It contains eight papers on miscellaneous subjects, besides the *Corstopitum* Report for 1912, and a further instalment of 'Durham Seals'; the total number of seals which have now been dealt with approaches 2000.

The *Proceedings* (of which 148 pages, with numerous illustrations, have been issued in periodical parts for the year 1913) contain full reports of our indoor and country meetings. Members are reminded that the interest and value of these parts are not ephemeral and that the end of every alternate year completes a volume ready for binding. Those who neglect to preserve the *Proceedings* deprive themselves of a most useful store-house of local history and antiquities. For instance, the discovery at Wylam Hall of the old tower of the priors of Tynemouth embedded in the present mansion house was one of the interesting local events of the year, and is set forth and clearly illustrated by our member, Mr. F. W. Rich, in the *Proceedings*. The discovery of a far remoter antiquity is also duly chronicled and illustrated therein, viz.: the prehistoric 'tree burial,' found at Cartington in May, 1913. The coffin hollowed out of a tree trunk is now in the Society's museum, having been presented by Lord Armstrong.

Our list of members includes eighteen libraries which have joined the Society in order to procure its transactions. Besides these are thirty-nine societies or institutions at home and abroad which exchange their publications for ours. By no means every applicant is placed upon this list, every case being carefully considered on its merits. Such facts prove the high estimation in which our Society's publications are held by those most competent to judge of their value. To the editor our grateful acknowledgment of his painstaking labour, extending over so many years and volumes, is cordially tendered.

During the past year a constant accretion of new members has taken place, more than compensating in number for those lost by death or resignation, with the result that the Roll now contains the largest number of ordinary members the Society has ever possessed. The

number of members would be larger still if the leakage could be reduced of those who join, continue for only a few years, and eventually drift away from us. This is to be regretted. The Society desires to retain and sustain the interest of all who come within its influence, and the Council are always open to consider suggestions as to the means of doing so most effectively.

It is inevitable that each annual report must record losses which we would fain avoid. During the past year these include:—

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, a vice-president (elected 1865), of whom a biographical notice with portrait appears in the last volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (IX); Dr. Hodgkin's memory can never cease to be revered by the Society as one of its most distinguished members; Mr. Matthew Mackey (elected 1884), a former librarian of the Society and member of its Council, whose vast and varied information relating to local books, MSS., and prints, was ever willingly placed at the disposal of the Society; Mr. A. L. Steavenson (elected 1882) whose photographs frequently adorned our *Proceedings*; Mr. W. T. Hindmarsh (elected 1888); Mr. A. D. Park (elected 1889); Mr. J. C. McDonald (elected 1902); and Mr. R. G. Lynn (elected 1908). From this year's list death also removes the name of Mr. Frederick Raimes (elected 1905), who presented the last of the banners required for the hall of the Keep, displaying the arms of Robert de Reymes of Bolam, Shortflat and Aydon; he also contributed a finely illustrated paper to volume IV of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3rd series) on Robert de Reymes.

During the year nine indoor meetings and four outdoor or country meetings have been held. Of the latter the first took place at Seaham church, where during reparations effected by the Marquis of Londonderry, several previously unknown windows were opened out and other indications observed which afford grounds for claiming the church as a pre-conquest foundation. The second meeting was held at Newminster abbey, the site of which has been recently acquired by Mr. George Renwick (one of our members), who invited the Society to see the progress of the excavations he is carrying on there. The third meeting (the only whole-day meeting of the year) was held at Mitford, Hartburn, and Wallington. In Hartburn churchyard the grave of the Rev. John Hodgson, one of the founders of the Society, was visited. The fourth meeting was held at *Corstopitum*, where Mr. R. H. Forster pointed out the results of the season's excavations.

The popularity of the outdoor meetings is undeniable. The attendance at indoor meetings is generally good, but at outdoor meetings is nearly always large. Members no doubt appreciate them as affording opportunities of meeting each other on a rather less formal footing than at the indoor meetings, and the architectural and other remains seen at the places visited constitute object lessons calculated to arouse and cultivate a taste for those studies which our Society exists to foster and advance.

The Society was represented at the International Congress of Historical Studies held in London in April, by principal Hadow and professor J. Wight Duff. The latter subsequently gave the Society an interesting account of the Congress which was printed in the *Proceedings*.

Among publications during the year by authors now or lately members of the Society and dealing with antiquities of the north, are Mr. J. E. Hodgkin's *Durham* (in the 'Little Guides' series, published by Methuen); Mr. C. C. Hodges's *Hexham Priory* (published by

Gibson & Son, of Hexham); Mr. Edward Wooler's (with Mr. A. C. Boyde,) *Historic Darlington* (published by Pitman).

The Council wish to express their thanks to Mr. R. C. Clephan, a vice-president, for re-arranging certain sections of the museum, and preparing catalogues of our Egyptian collection, Lamps and Greek Pottery; these have been printed in the *Proceedings* and re-printed for use of visitors to the museum: also to our member, Mrs. Willans, for her services in connexion with the library.

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer, and the reports of the curators and librarian were also read.

The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, etc.: The membership of the society was 376; 24 ordinary members had been elected during 1913, and 14 lost by deaths and resignations. The balance sheet included a balance at the beginning of 1913 of 46*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; a total income for the year of 612*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* and expenditure of 577*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 35*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The capital invested, with dividends, was now 170*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The receipts were, from subscriptions 379*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*; from the castle 121*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the Blackgate, 33*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; from books sold, 11*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*; and from Dr. Richardson, with others, towards cost of printing his paper in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 20*l.* The expenditure was: for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 164*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, and *Proceedings*, 54*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; for illustrations, 47*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; for new books and subscriptions to societies, 20*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; for the castle, 74*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; for Blackgate, 69*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; for museum, 2*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; and for sundries, 104*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

The noble president in moving that the council's report and those of the treasurer and librarian should be adopted, and that the curators' report should be received, said the last named contained recommendations which must be submitted for further consideration. The most interesting event of the year, he thought, had been the issuing of the memorial volume, and it was a matter for congratulation that they took that form of celebrating their centenary. The increase in the membership showed that the society was in a thoroughly healthy condition, and that its work was being more and more largely appreciated.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, and carried *nem. con.*

It was reported that the following books, etc., had been received since the November meeting:

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. L. Johnston:—(1) *Orkney and Shetland Records*, I, xi; and (2) *Old Lore Miscellany*, VI, iv, and VIII, i.

From Prof. Allen Mawer:—'The Scandinavian Kingdom of Northumbria' (overprint).

From Mr. H. W. Southworth:—*Divine Love Vindicated*.

From Mr. Cleveland Masterman of South Shields:—*Pedigree of | the Heath Family of Kepyer | and | Little Eden | in the County of Durham*, privately printed, 4to paper covers.

From Robert Blair:—*The Antiquary*, IX, no. 12 and X, no. 1.

Exchanges:—

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, N.S., II, iv.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 4th ser., III, ii.

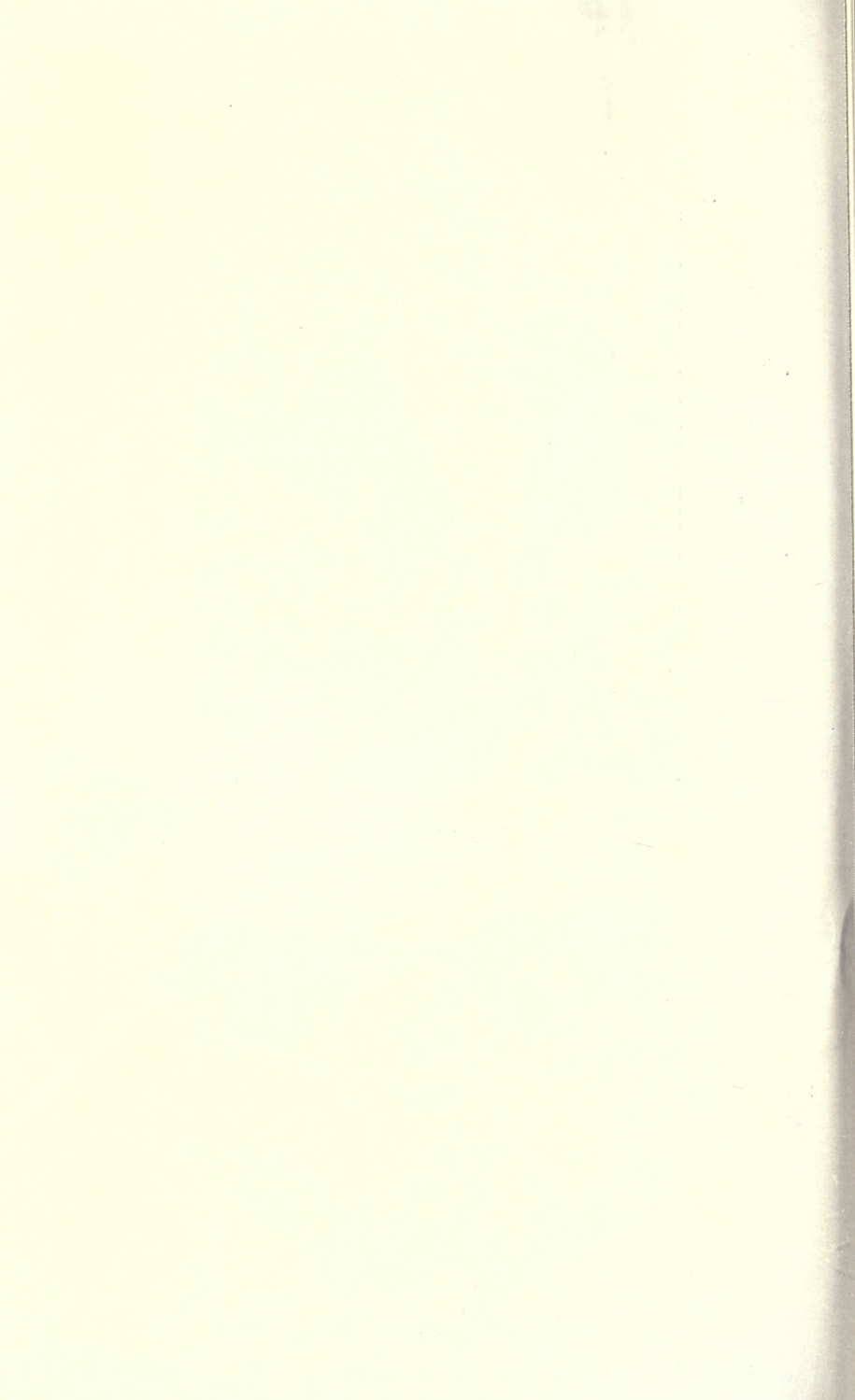


OLD HOUSE AT KEPIER, NEAR DURHAM
pulled down before 1901.



INCENSE CUP ($\frac{1}{2}$)
found near Belsay Castle (see page 153).

(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis)



From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXX, no. 278.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Chippewa Music*, II.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 88.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—(1) *Proceedings*, 2nd ser., xxv; and (2) *Archaeologia*, 2nd ser., xiv.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto:—*Transactions*, x, i.

Purchases:—

The Scottish Historical Review, xi, no. 2; *The Pedigree Register*, III, no. 27; *The Museums Journal*, XIII, nos. 6 and 7; and *Notes and Queries* for December, 1913, and January, 1914.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM:—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors:—

From Sir Arthur Middleton, bt., Belsay castle:—An 'incense cup,' said to have been found in a pre-historic barrow near Belsay castle, though neither the exact locality nor date of finding are known. It has overhanging rim decorated with diamonds having lines in angles.

Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., said that 'it was of the type commonly known as incense cups, though their real use is purely conjectural. They are intimately associated with cremation, and this specimen was said to have been found with fragments of a large cinerary urn. They belong to the second quarter of the Bronze Age, and occur in Great Britain and Ireland, and also the Channel Isles, but are unknown on the Continent. They are made of local clay fashioned by hand, without the aid of the potter's wheel. This specimen is $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. diameter at the top, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. high, is decorated on the upper portion with characteristic ornament of the period, and pierced by two small holes, see opposite plate.'

From Colonel Cary of Tor abbey, Devon (per R. Blair):—a red glazed tile, 5 ins. square, from Tor abbey, with geometric leaf pattern in white.

From Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A.:—An *Oinochoe*, or jug, of the usual form, with a trefoil mouth; red figure style, where the background is a lustrous black and the picture left in the orange-red ground colour of the piece. The subject depicted is a fawn, holding a flowering *thyrsos* in his hand, while facing him is a *Maenad* wearing her hair in a knot, and clad in a chiton. Her extended right hand holds a *patera*? The neck of the jug is bordered with a band of egg-and-tongue pattern. The jug came from Magna Graecia; its date is the fourth century B.C., and its height is $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

From Mr. J. D. Robinson:—(1) an abstract of the title of the Fenwicks of Bywell to land at Bywell, etc., commencing in 1719; (2) a licence dated 8 June, 1814, for the marriage of 'John Fenwick of the parish of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the Diocese of Durham, and Ann Rumney, of the parish of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and Diocese of Durham'; the marriage took place in Alnwick parish church on the day following (9 June); see *Men of Mark* for a notice of Mr. Fenwick; and (3) a letter.

Special thanks were voted for these donations.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. H. Cullen :—(1) a flat oval shaped amulet or charm of serpentine, 2 ins. long, having on one side an incised inscription in Indian characters apparently; and (2) a jade axehead 4 ins. long, ground smooth on both sides, probably from New Zealand. It is from the collection of Mr. Pierce Seaman, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr. Cullen read a note on the varieties of jade or nephrite, jadeite, and bowenite, a variety of serpentine, and gave their chemical analyses. He referred to the article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* on jade.

By Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. :—Photographs, from rubbings by himself, of three brasses in Spain. Two are Flemish brasses of fine detail and workmanship; one of them of 1371, formerly in a church at Castro Urdiales, in the province of Santander, is of the wife of Francisco Fernandes and is in the cloisters of the former Convento de la Merced, now the Museo Arqueologico, at Seville; the other of 1411, is of Martin Fernandes de Lascortinas, and his wife and sons, and is in the Museo Arqueologico at Madrid. The third example, of 1571, is of Don Parafan de Ribera, duke of Aleala, 'said to be the only brass in Spain' (Creeny), formerly in the Cartuja convent in Seville, is now in the chapel of the University at Seville.

MISCELLANEA.

THE RADCLIFFES.

The following are from papers in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from p. 148) :—

"The accot was Stated betwixt the two Ladyes thus—viz.—

	Paid by the late Lady, from 1715 to the 27th Decr 1719 as	
	p. her accot	£125
	Pd by my Lords Cash 11 June 1720	£128
	Pd by the late Ladyes accot 27 Decr 1719	£272
	Pd by Ditto 11 June 1720	£100
	The acquittance then given on accot	£625
3 Octobr 1720	Pd by my late Lady in full to Mich'mas 1720	£50
	Pd by Ditto	£22
	Pd by Ditto	£37 : 10 : 0
	Pd by Ditto 27 March 1721	£37 : 10 : 0
	Pd by my Lords Cash 10 June 1721	£25 : 0 : 0
	Pd or due to my late Lady for boarde	£12 : 10 : 0
	Pd by my Lady 3 Nov 1721	£37 : 10 : 0
	Pd by Ditto 6 feebry 1721	£37 : 10 : 0
	Pd by Ditto 11 March 1722 in full for Lady-day next following	£37 : 10 : 0
	Pd by my late Ladyes Execr p. ye last accot in full to Mich'mas 1722 (£14 : 4 : 8½ being deducted pd by my Lord)	£60 : 15 : 3½
	In all	£357 : 15 : 3½
	Paid by my Lord as above ye 10th of June 1721 to be deducted	£25 : 0 : 0
	Remaines due to my late Ladyes Execr	£332 : 15 : 3½
	Pd by H. Rodbourne ye account for wch he must haue Credit	£48 : 5 : 3½

"The accot of moneyes due from the Lord D—s Estate to the Lady Mary Petre as Setled by her late fathers Deed of appoint^t :



BRASS (74-in. x 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in) OF 1411, IN THE MUSEO ARQUEOLOGICO AT MADRID

From a rubbing; see opposite page.

This plate given by Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A.



BRASS (60½-in. x 36-in.) OF 1371, IN THE MUSEO ARQUEOLOGICO AT SEVILLE.

From a rubbing; see page 154.

1715

Dr.

To 2 Yeares & a quarters Annuall Sum or rent charge due att Mich'ms 1717 att £100 p. ann.	£225 : 10 : 0
To 3 Yeares interest due att Mich'ms 1720 att £150 p. ann. (her La'pp having attained her age of 20 Yeares ye 5th of October 1717 and then intituled to £3000 fortune)	£450 : 0 : 0
To one Year & an halfe interest due att Lady day 1722	£225 : 0 : 0
Ballance is Credit overpaid her La'pp	£22 : 0 : 0
Total	£922 : 0 : 0

“The acco^t of moneys Paid from his Lo'pps Estate to the Said Lady Mary Petre.

p Contra

1715	By paid att sevl times from 1715, to the 30th of June 1720 as p. acquittance	£625 : 0 : 0
1720, 3 October	By pd in full of all arreares of int money due att Mich'mas 1720 p. acqu	£50 : 0 : 0
9 March 1721	By pd in pt to be due att Lady day 1721	£22 : 0 : 0
	By pd more in pt of the said halfe yeare	£37 : 10 : 0
27	By pd in full of interest due att Lady day 1721 as p. acqu	£37 : 10 : 0
1 Septembr	By pd in part of what will be due ye 29th of Septembr 1721	£37 : 10 : 0
3 Novembr	By pd in full of interest due 29 Sept' last	£37 : 10 : 0
6 feeb'ry	By pd in p' of what will be due att Lady day next	£37 : 10 : 0
11 March	By pd in full of all interest wch will be due the 25th day of this inst March 1722	£37 : 10 : 0
	Total	£922 : 0 : 0

“The subsequent acco^t of moneys due to the Lady Mary Petre from the said L^d D—s Estate.

1722	Dr.	£ s. d.
To 6 monthes interest money due to her La'pp att Mich'mas 1722 ...		£75 : 0 : 0
1722 The Said acco' p. Contra.	Cr.	
	By pd a quarters boarde due to the late Lady Darwentwater att Midsummer 1722	£12 : 10 : 0
	By pd my Lord D— upon accot of her La'pps Claime heard and allowed the 22nd day of Decr 1720 by the Commissrs of forfeitures	£14 : 4 : 8½
	By pd Mr. Keighly his bill	£9 : 15 : 0
	By pd ffreeman the solicit ^r his bill	£1 : 19 : 10
1724, 26 Novem'	By pd Mr. Petre the full Ballance of this accmpt	£36 : 10 : 5½
	Total	£75 : 0 : 0

[Endorsed :—‘ Copy | of the accmpt interest money Due to the Lady | Mary Petre att [‘Midsr’ struck out] | ‘& Mich'mas 1722’ inserted.]

Receiv'd of my Sister Darwentwater seventeen pounds and eight pound for which she is to be accountable to the Monestary at Lovaine makes the Summ receiv'd by me or on my account twenty five pounds, I say then receiv'd twenty five pounds including the above mention'd summ of eight pounds to Lovaine witness my hand this second day of January 1722³

Charles Radclyffe

[Endorsed For The Hon' Mr. Radclyffe.]

Nov. 17, 1723.

Recu de Monsieur Le Chevalier Webb La somme de cinque cent florins Argent de Change
qui je promets luy Rendre C. Radclyffe.

Dere 23, 1723.

Receau'd of my Nephew My Lord Darwentwater by ye hands of Sr John Webb the sum
of twenty five pounds for my Quarter at Christmast 1723 wh I promise to pay on demand
C. Radclyffe.

Receiv'd of Sr John Webb Barrt the summ of five and Twenty pound for my quarter,
witnessing Hand the twentieth of June 1724 C. Radclyffe.

I Promis to Pay on Demand to Sr John Webb Bart or his order the summ of fifty pounds
sterling value Receiv'd by me Charles Radclyffe.
Dec^r the 1st 1724.

I acknowledge that I receiv'd of my Daughter Darwentwater the summ of one hundred
Pounds for which I promise to be accountable to her J. Webb.

(On other side :)

Receiv'd twelve pound ten shillings

Receiv'd more twelve pound ten shillings,

this notte my Father is not to pay me except Mr. Medcalfe pays him

Darwentwater J

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN HOSPITAL, NEWCASTLE.

On 2 kal. Nov. [31 Oct.], 1399, William de Karlelle of the Augu-
tinian hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, Newcastle, who had received
a papal dispensation to hold and exchange a benefice with or without
cure even if wont to be served by secular clerks, had a benefice with
or without cure reserved to him of a value not exceeding 100
marks, even if wont to be served by secular clerks, in the common
or several gift of the bishops and the priors and chapters of Durham
and Carlisle, with the usual *anteferri* clause as against all, except cardi-
nals and members of the pope's household, expecting similar benefices.
Religionis zelus, vite ac morum.

Concurrent mandate to the bishop of Monopoli, and the abbots of
Blancheland and Newminster.¹

DURHAM COLLIERIES.

In a recent catalogue (no. 751) of James Tregaskis, the bookseller,
is the following:

'187 DURHAM COLLIERIES, manuscript petition to Parliament
praying that the proposed tax 12 pence per chaldron upon all Coal
sold at the port of Sunderland be abandoned, as this tax, if it should
take effect, woulde prove the utter ruine of the Cole Trade.' With
a list 1 p. folio of reasons why the said tax should not be imposed.
[about 1720]. (*Townsend Heirlooms: Historical Papers.*) 37/6.

¹*Cal. of Pap. Reg.* 6, *Letters* vi, 185. These provisions and reservations became a grave
scandal. In May, 1390, the name of Lewis Clifford, son of Robert, third lord Clifford, born
before 1336, who gave evidence in the Scrope and Grosvenor case, appears among the numerous
and imposing signatures at the foot of a strong remonstrance to the pope against provisions
and reservations.—*Scott. Hist. Rev.* for Oct. 1913 (vol. xi), 59.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 15.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, 25th February, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Thomas Ball, 24 Heaton Road, Newcastle.
2. William Dore Bushell, 11 Portland Road, Newcastle.
3. Ralph Henry Carr-Ellison (Lieut. Col.), Hedgley, Alnwick.
4. Fred. B. Fenwick, West House, Melbury Road, Newcastle.
5. Leonard Macarthy, Benwell Park, Newcastle.
6. Johnstone Wallace,* lord mayor of Newcastle.

The following books, etc. have been received since the January meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, XXI (to replace missing parts).

From Prof. Allen Mawer, the author :—'Some unconsidered elements in English Place-Names' (overprint from *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association*).

From M. Marcel Aubert of Paris :—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, pt. 18.

From Mr. J. D. Robinson :—*Epistles in verse between Cynthio and Leonora descriptive of a voyage to and from the East Indies*, by George Marshall, Newcastle, 1812.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for February, 1914.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, XIV, i.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXXII, sect. c, nos. 5—9.

From the Numismatic Society :—(1) *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 52, and (2) *Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Negatives belonging to the Society*.

From the Trier Archaeological Society :—*Römisch-germanisches Korrespondenzblatt* for 1913.

From the Heidelberg Historical Society :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, XVIII, i.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences :—(1) *Transactions*, XVIII, pp. 209—224 ; and (2) *The Life and Works of Henry King, D.D.*

From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A. :—*Memoirs*, v, no. 3.

*Membership to date from 1 January, 1913.

From the Essex Archaeological Society: *Transactions*, XIII, iii.
 From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland: *Journal*, XLIII, iv.
 From the British Archaeological Association: *Journal*, XIX, iv.
 From La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord:—*Annales* for 1913.

Purchases:—*The Visitations of Hampshire, 1530, 1575, and 1622—34* (Harleian Soc. publ.); *The Museums Journal*, XIII, no. 8; and *Archbishop John le Romeyns Register*, part I (123 Surtees Soc. publ.).

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM:—

The following was announced:—

From the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president:—a glazed case containing electrotypes of the 208 Roman gold coins found at *Corstopitum*, the originals of which are now in the British museum.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson remarked that the coins themselves had gone to the British museum as a result of the understanding between the Crown and the duke, who had had the electrotypes made, as he wished the society to have some record of the finds, and he (Mr. Hodgson) ventured to think that for their purposes the casts were better than the coins themselves, as if they could have been retained by the society it would have been necessary to keep them in a strong room. The electrotypes would, however, be available at all times and could be studied at leisure.

Special thanks were voted by acclamation to the noble donor.

THE SADDLERS' COMPANY, NEWCASTLE.

The company having offered to deposit their books and papers in the custody of the society 'on the understanding that they can be referred to at any time, or withdrawn if so decided by the Saddlers' Company,' the council recommended the society to take charge of them on these conditions. The books and papers received from the stewards, Messrs. Henry Thompson and J. R. Andrews, for which a receipt had been given, were the two ordinances, one of 6 March, 1459-60, the other of 4 February, 1582-3, the oldest minute-book, and some bonds bearing the names of Newcastle people, which may help genealogical students.

Mr. Dendy said that Mr. Oswald and he had gone over the books and papers and had selected such as they thought were of importance to the society. He had obtained a transcript of the earlier ordinance (which is printed below). The later ordinance has already been printed in full by Mr. Welford in his *Newcastle and Gateshead*, II, 132. Mackenzie in his *History of Newcastle*, II, 373, gives numerous extracts from the minute books, including the well-known entry:—

October 3 1721. No brother shall come into the meeting of the company with his nightgown on pain to forfeit of one shilling.

Mr. Dendy added that the Saddlers' Company of Newcastle was one of the twelve important guilds to which a share of the government of the town was granted by Edward III and one of the nine companies to which, in 1552, the Corporation of Newcastle granted the Black Friars monastery with its gardens and orchards.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Dendy handed the documents to the librarian, in order that they might be deposited in the society's library.

The recommendation of the council was unanimously agreed to, and thanks voted by acclamation to the company and the two stewards, Messrs. Thompson and Andrews.

The following is the transcript of the Ordinance of 1460:

To the Worship of god & in Sustentac'on of the p'cession & corpus Xp'i play In the town of the New Castell upon Tyne eftir the lawdabyll & the Auncient Custom of the sayd town & in eschewyng of discenc'on & discord that now late has bene ymong divers Craftis of the forsayd town It is now ordaynet & assentyd be the Mair Shirref Aldermen Justic of pese be auctorite of the Com'on Gyld of the forsaid town the sext day of Marce In the yer of our lord M cccc LIX And in the yer of ye Regn of Kyng Henri the sext eftir the conquest of England xxxviiij That all the Sadlers now duellyng nor in tyme to come repayryng for to duell in the sayd town, sall amyabli yerly at the fest of Corpus xp'i go togedir in p'cession in a lyvery And play togedir thair play a thair allers costagez eftir the ordeynance of thair Wardeyns yerly of thaim be thair com'on assent to be Chosen And at ev'yman of thr forsayd Craft sall be at the p'cession when his our is assignet be ye forsayd wardeyns opayn to pay xld to ye said wardeyns & Craft And at they sall not take no scottisman born to app'ntic nor put none swylk to werke willandy nouthir wt in the town nor wtowte opayn to pay for ilk swylk defaut duely & lawfulli p'ved xxs & yt of ye tone halfe to the com'on Courte & ye tothir half to ye Craft And also yat jlkman of ye sayd Craft when thay er warned be any of the sayd wardeyns sall come to semble & to com'onnyng wt ye sayd Craft to do assent & to fulfill Ilken in his p'ty as it happyns thar to be ordaynet of the most p'ty of thaim lawfully opayn to pay to the sayd Craft a pound of wax : bot if he hafe cause resonable fondyn be discrec'on of the sayd wardens Also it is assentyd be the sayd Craft that thar sall no felowe of the sayd Craft take non app'ntice vndir vij zer opayn of vjs. viiijd to be payed to ye sayd Craft Also that none of the sayd Craft at thair comonyng when thay ar togedir no buse or thou tyll anothir of his felows to ley hym violently opayn of xld to the Craft And also yat thar sall no felowe of the sayd Craft covet nor dissir none of his felows s'vande befor he be fre lowse fra his maister nor by no thying of y' sayd s'vand p'tenyng to ye sayd Craft of none of his felows guds wetandly getyn wrangfully opayn of xld to the sayd Craft And also that no felow of the sayd Craft sall ler nor make knawen to no man bot tyll his p'ntic how he sall make lethir of hungary be noway opayn of xj* . . . and yarof the half to the com'on Courte & ye toy' halfe to the Crafte And also yt none set upp shop of ye sayd craft befor he hafe fondyn surte to the sayd wardeyns & craft that he sall be made Freman & burges wt in ye same zer opayn of xxs, the tone half to ye com'on Courte & ye toy' halfe to ye steward & Craft Also it is assentyd be ye sayd craft that if a man aforeyn come to this town that is of ye sayd Craft that no felowe of ye sayd Craft sall sett hym of werk wt outyn assent of ye stuarde ; beyng for ye yer apon payn off xld. Also it is assentyd be ye sayd Craft yt y' sall none wirk apon ye halyday nor of postyll Evyn bodyn to halykirk halow at none bot if it be in tyme of nede opayne of a pond of wax to ye Craft Also that none of the sayd Craft set upp shopp nor occupy none of ye sayd Craft befor he be accordyt wt ye sayd wardeyns & crafte lyke as we hafe done & other Craft usis for to do And also yt he swer to do & fulfill this orden'nce above writtyn for so er we sworne for to do & if any wyll dissobey & wyll not pay his payne unto the sayd wardeyns Than it sall be lefull to the mair & shirref for tyme beyng to compell them & rayse the payn as it is aforsayd And also to pay the s'geant feys for his disobeyance And also to be punyshit be censurs of halykirk for his p'juri if he be convict And it is assentyd that [left blank] sall be and occupy as wardein for yis yer nowe comyng In witnes herof all we folowyng has sette our sealls And made southe apon a boke to hald & fulfill jlk article forseyd That is to say John Gregson Rob't Eltam Willm Kylby John Hilton Thomas Haythwayt John Orshet John Castell Richard Foystor Thomas Hedle Richard Bron Will'm Ysell Thomas Brondon John Gilbertson Nicholas Chepman Richard Hepdon John Porchell Gharrothe Brondoyn Wyll'm Hedly Rob't Stewp Rob't Betford [? Betfoss] Alex Brondon John Fawcus Will'm Berclay T Tern Robert Awder Will'm Sharparow Gorge Jobson Tho's Henter Jame Horsle Wyll'm Necolson Robart Swenow Thomas Jobson filius Georgei Jobson Robart Bartlay Jhon Jobson Wellam Skhatter Thomas Jobson James Thomson Jhon Jobson Parcievell Marchell

[Dorso] :—Md y' yarr sall no man' off man come in to ye Craft yt is prenties in yis towne under xiijs & iiijd. & he yt is noyght prentes in yis towne und' xxs. Et - of For yame

*illegible.

ijj li off wax off ev'e man. Et yar to we haff sett our selleye Et a pott wt all p'cy—ijs.
 And also or ony off yam go in ye presseshon For To pay xl[d]. Thar to ar we all sworn
 a pon a bok & sett to owr Sels we all is a greyd To hald & Fullfell off yis ordenance for
 mad y' yan fall no man Tak no prentes Bod ev'e vij yher and yan To we all settys To
 [oure] sellys & sworn a fore a pon a buke und' ye payn of xxx.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. William Hardcastle :—(1) Some Delaval papers : (a) a receipt for £15 . 15 . 0 for 15 male servants employed by Sir Jno Hussey Delaval, 1782 ; (b) 2 certificates for Hair Powder for 2 servants to Lord Delaval, 1800 ; (c) a receipt for £13 . 19 . 9 for Window Tax from Sir John Delaval, Bart, 1781 ; (d) 4 Salt Permits from Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart., of Blyth to Thomas Beeby of Seaton, Northumberland, 1799 ; (e) a receipt for 8s. 0d. for 2 sucking pigs from John Grey to Lord Delaval, 1799 ; (f) a receipt for £4 . 12 . 6 for jewellery from John Robertson, Newcastle, to the Rt. Honble Lord Delaval, 1800 ; (g) a receipt for £10 . 16 . 0 for gloves from William Bilton, Newcastle to Mrs. Knight, 1799 ; (h) a bill for 3s. 9d. for hair pins etc. from Dent, oil-man and perfumer to Mr. Delaval ; (i) a receipt for £1 . 0 . 0 from Van Sommer & Paul, silk mercers, London, to Lady Delaville, 1780 ; (j) a receipt for 6s. 0d. for Rochelle salt & Huxham Tincture Bark from the Apothecaries Hall, London, 1799 ; (k) a bill head from Lewis Dupuis, wax chandler, London, to Sir John Hussey Delaval, 1773 ; (l) a receipt for £3 . 10 . 0 for essence of rose & jessamine from Smyth & Nephew, perfumers, London, 1807 ; (m) a receipt for £2 for 2 silk umbrellas from Trelegon & Turner, London, to Lord Delaval, 1790 ; (n) 2 receipts for £3 . 12 . 0 & £15 . 14 . 0 for jewellery from John Deards, goldsmith, London, to Sir John Delaval, bt., 1778 ; (o) a receipt for £18 . 13 . 3½ from Nath. Jefferys, goldsmith, to Sir John Delaval, bt., 1765 ; (p) 2 receipts for £5 . 1 . 0 & £9 . 4 . 0 for gowns from F. Albright, mantua maker, London, to Miss K. Hicks, 1794 ; (q) a bill for £2,000 from Lord Audley to S. Huthwaite, 1786, signed by Lord Audley & Lord Tyrconnel. (2) Wm. Ord's silver ticket of admission to the Newcastle Town Moor Grand Stand, 1800.

Mr. Hardcastle said :—

“ Dr. Charlton in 1874 gave an interesting lecture on ‘ Society in Northumberland in the Last Century.’ In that lecture he remarked on the great interest of the Delaval papers at Ford castle. The Delaval papers exhibited are from Ford castle and were given to me by Mr. George Grey of Milfield. In 1888 at the bottle works at Seaton Sluice more papers were found which have been described by Mr. John Robinson in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xv, 125, and the *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, and were presented by him to this society.

The servants' tax for 1782 proves that Sir J. Hussey Delaval had 15 male servants at that date. The Seaton Delaval papers show that in 1800, Lord Delaval had 20 male servants. Mr. Maberly Phillips in 1907 (*Proceedings*, 3 ser., III, 116) gave us a note on hair powdering, and in August, 1913, he exhibited two licences to use hair powder, dated 1798 and 1799, from London and Wakefield, one reproduced in *Proceedings*, 3 ser. vi, 95. These two are dated 1800 from Newcastle, and are for John Norman and John Morgan, servants to Lord Delaval, Park Earsdon. They are both signed by Thos. Davidson, receiver of stamp duties for Newcastle and clerk of the peace for Northumberland, and in 1813 an original member of our society. A biography of Mr. Davidson, by Mr. Richard Welford is given in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (centenary volume), 3 ser., x, 123.

A receipt dated 1781 for the window tax, from Sir John Delaval, bt., is shown, the amount is 13*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Among the Seaton Delaval papers is a letter dated 27 May, 1788, proving that Lord Delaval in 1788 paid window tax as follows:—

Seaton Delaval, 300 windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.
Ford Castle, 119 windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 11 0
Doddington, 81 windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5 0
Doddington Cottage, 17 windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 17 6
										3 11 6
										<hr/> £86 5 0

There are four salt permits for 4 and 26 June and 2 and 15 July, 1799, for one bag one bushel of marine, by pair horse conveyance, from Sir Matthew W. Ridley of Blyth to John Beeby of Seaton. A receipt in 1799 of 8*s.* 0*d.* from Lord Delaval for two sucking pigs is signed by Jno. Grey (great-grandfather of Mr. George Grey of Milfield). A receipted bill in 1800 for 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* from Lord Delaval is for pearl bracelets from John Robertson, manufacturer of plate, 21 Dean Street, Newcastle; on the design of the bill head is printed 'Mourning rings with expedition.' Mrs. Knight in 1799 paid Will^m Bilton, glove manufacturer, Newcastle, 10*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* According to the Seaton Delaval papers by Mr. John Robinson, Mrs. Knight dined at Seaton Delaval hall with Lord Strathmore, Lord Tyrconnell, Count Catnallen and Mr. G. Tucket. On a bill for 3*s.* 9*d.* from Dent, oil-man and perfumer, Westminster, for half a hundred hair pins, pomatum and lavender water, to Mr. Delaval, is a note saying 'as we do not book such trifles but to customers, beg you'll please to send the above small affair by Bearer.' A receipted bill for 6*s.* 0*d.*, dated 30 Sep., 1797, from the Apothecaries hall, shows that the Delavals kept a supply of Rochelle salt and Huxham tincture bark. Rochelle salt is soda tartarata, a saline aperient, and Huxham tincture bark is tincture of cinchona, a bitter.

A document dated 1776, signed by Lord Audley and Lord Tyrconnell says:—'That I, the Right Honourable George Tucket, lord Audley, baron, of Halugham am bound to Samuel Huthwaite of Gateshead in the county of Durham, druggist, in the sum of two thousand pounds.' In the pedigree of the Delavals in the new *History of Northumberland*, ix, 174, it is seen that Elizabeth (daughter of lord Delaval) in 1781 married baron Audley and that Sarah Hussey (daughter of lord Delaval), married in 1780, earl Tyrconnell. According to the inventory of Seaton Delaval hall, printed in Mr. John Robinson's 'The Delaval Papers,' there was a room in the hall called lord Tyrconnell's dressing room. The Rev. C. E. Adamson has printed a Huthwaite pedigree and it is shown that Samuel Huthwaite became related to Lord Delaval by marriage. The following are extracts from this pedigree:—'Sunday, Mr. Huthwaite of Gateshead to Miss Delaval a sprightly young Lady with a large fortune,' 20 December, 1776, *Newcastle Paper*; 'Sunday, December 20, 1776, married at Gateshead church, Mr. Huthwaite, an eminent Druggist and Oil Merchant, to Miss Delaval of the same place. The only wholesale house of the kind between Edinburgh and York.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.'

The silver medal exhibited is a ticket of admission for Wm. Ord to the grandstand on the Newcastle town moor. 'An impartial History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1801,' by John Baillie, says that 'adjacent to the starting-post, Mr. Loftus has erected an elegant edifice, two stories high, now called the grand stand. It is intended not merely as a place of accommodation for spectators at the races,

but as a public tavern during the summer season.' On the obverse of this medal is a view of the grand stand, Newcastle, 1800. On the reverse is a jockey holding a horse with 'Wm. Ord, Esq.' inscribed; the edge is plain. In *The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, by James Atkins, there is described a copper token with similar obverse and reverse, but with the following edge reading:— 'payable at the warehouse London or Liverpool.' William Ord, the owner of the ticket, was M.P. for many years and was a candidate in the famous Northumberland election of 1826. There is a biography of him in Mr. R. Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed.*'

Dr. Hardcastle was thanked for his exhibit and note.

EARLY ORDNANCE.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., then gave a lecture on the subject of Early Ordnance which was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides. The lecture, which lasted more than an hour, was very instructive.

Mr. Clephan pointed out that the new detonating force which came into use some six centuries ago inaugurated a new era in the arts of attack and defence. It was not too much to say that within a hundred years it rendered necessary great changes in fortification, and new tactics in the field. The earliest record of the mixture which became known as gunpowder was the Marcus Græcus MS., a document originally written in Greek, from which the references made by Fararius, the Spanish monk, and Roger Bacon were taken directly or indirectly. Peter Whitehouse, in his book, *Certaines Wayes for the Orderying of Soldiers in Battelray*, etc., published in 1753, stated that the earliest gunpowder was made up of equal parts of three ingredients, and Rye said the same thing in his *Treatise on Fireworks*. But no contemporary record had been found to say when the first application of an explosive compound, for the discharge of projectiles from tubes, closed at one end, came about. After referring to a vignette of the bottle-shaped gun of the fourteenth century, published in De Millemete's MS., *De Officiis Regnum*, the lecturer went on to deal with certain French records which referred to the employment of ordnance during the years 1338-39. Cannon, he pointed out, was first mentioned by Froissart, as having been used in the siege of Quesnoy in 1340, and, in his report of the defeat of the French fleet off Sluys in the same year, Walsingham stated that in the fight were 'gunnae plures cum magna quant pulveris.' Whilst English historians held that ordnance was not used by the English at the battle of Crecy, in August, 1346, French colleagues affirmed the contrary, and stated that the firing of the English cannon contributed to the rout of the Genoese cross-bowmen. No doubt the latter view is the correct one. Again, in the fifteenth century, when Agincourt was fought, a French historian wrote: 'The King of England placed some cannon on an eminence, which did not kill many men, but threw a panic into the French Army, which was absolutely strange to it.' Probably, owing to the great popularity of the long-bow, there was singularly little reference made to ordnance in any English records after the reign of Richard II. until the Wars of the Roses, but German and French historians record the employment of ordnance and hand-guns generally.

Mr. Clephan went on to describe the use and construction of 'Mons Meg' now at Edinburgh castle, and 'Mad Meg' at Ghent, which bear a close resemblance to each other. King James II of Scotland was killed in 1460, at the siege of Roxburgh, by the bursting of a bombard which had been imperfectly welded. The second half of the century

saw a great stimulus to improvements in field artillery, owing to the continual rivalry between Louis XI of France and Charles of Burgundy, and the Wars of the Roses also did their part in perfecting the greater mobility of ordnance. In 1497 Sir Robert Ker was Master of Ordnance in Scotland, and an item appears in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for the conveyance of a great bombard from Edinburgh to the siege of Threave, and thence to Linlithgow. It was probable, said the lecturer, that the gun was 'Mons Meg', although there were other large bombards in Scotland at the time. At the battle of Flodden a contemporary account describes the Scottish artillery used in the battle as 'marvelous and great ordnance of gones, as goodly gones as have been sene in any realme.' Towards the end of the fifteenth century field guns were made after more scientific methods than hitherto; the gun-carriages were lighter and more mobile, and horses replaced oxen, except for transport purposes. The German short Serpent gun was drawn by a single horse, as was the French faucon. But, despite the constant state of warfare and preparation for war, the same rate of progress in ordnance was not maintained in all the leading countries of Europe at the same time, although later there came a rapid assimilation of results amongst the warlike nations of the Continent.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Clephan for the lecture and to Mr. Brewis who had worked the lantern.

GUIDE TO BLACKGATE, NEWCASTLE.

The chairman drew the attention of members to the recently issued guide to the Blackgate, now on sale. The society was to be congratulated on the issue of the little book, which has been written by Mr. Parker Brewis, to whom their most grateful thanks are due for the admirable manner in which he has accomplished his task. He concluded by moving that the thanks of the society be given to him, and this was carried by acclamation.

AMERICAN STONE WEAPONS.

Mr. Jon. Edward Hodgkin, of Darlington, said he regretted that he was not able to shew the small collection of stone weapons collected by him during a recent visit to America as announced, but he hoped to exhibit them at the March meeting.

The British Museum authorities have kindly favoured the editor with the translation as follows of the charm exhibited by Mr. W. H. Cullen at the January meeting (page 154).

Invoke 'Ate who manifests great wonders, and thou shalt find help in thy troubles. All solicitude and sadness shall flee away at thy prophethip, O Muhammed, at thy sovereignty, O 'Ate.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are printed from Radcliffe papers in the possession of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from p. 156):—

"The acco of moneys rec^d for the Right Hon^{ble} the Count of Darwentwater.

By Henry Rodbourne.

		£	s.	d.
1721				
5 Octobr	To recd a Dividend of ye S.S. Compy for £220 stock for Christmas, 1720, att 5 p. cent....	11	0	0
	To recd a Dividd for Midrs 1721, att 4 p. C. (6s. : 8d. disct of the Warrt) ...	8	9	4
26 Decr	To recd a Dividd of Mr. Metcalfes effects for £100 prin' att 2s. : 6d. p. £ ...	12	10	0
	To recd of the Lady Webb 5 pistols ...	4	5	0
8 Jan'ry	To recd of the Lady Swinburne, p. Mr. Wright ...	10	0	0
24	To recd of S' John Webb for the like sum p' Mr. Thomas Webb at Brussells ...	82	10	0
1722				
11 Aprill	To recd of the S.S. Comp' for £293 : 6 : 8 Stock being Divid' for Christmas 1721 (6s. : 7d. deducted) ...	8	9	2
	To recd a moiety of a fishery receipt ...	1	5	0
7 July	To recd of Mr. Wright for Mr. Swinburne ...	20	0	0
do.	To recd a 2d. Dividend of Mr. Metcalfes effects at 2s. : 6d. p. £ ...	12	10	0
4 August	To recd of the S.S. Comp' the Midsumr Divid' for halfe a Yeaere ...	8	14	9
Total Charge ...		£170	13	3

28th die August, 1722. This is a true Accompt—By me—Henr. Rodbourne.

“ The accot of moneys paid & Disbursed p. Contra By Henry Rodbourne Cr.

		£	s.	d.
1722				
2 June	By paid Mr. Gibons of the Portugese Chapp' for binding Mr. Jos : Turner for 5 yeares to Capt' James Cornerford on boarde ye Osborne galley & for all necessaryes ...	19	12	0
	By pd expences af' the Same ...	0	4	0
19 July	By paid Mr. Matthew Riuinghus in full ...	3	0	0
	By the Ballance due to my Lady ...	156	17	9
Tot' Discharge ...		£179	13	3

[Endorsed :—' The acco^t of [moneys] rec^d & Paid for [the] Countess of Darw[entwater] | By | Henry Rodb[ourne] | 28 of Aug[ust] | 1722.']

“ This is Drawn out of M^{rs} Ryan's Account book what she laid out Soon after the Death of the Lady Darwentwater.

		£	s.	d.
1723				
4 Sptr	Paid for 2 pounds of Tea ...	9	16	
	Paid for a Letter ...	0	12	
	Paid for 3 letters ...	0	18	
	Paid the Wine Merchants bill ...	81	0	
	Paid for a Callico Bedgown ...	6	9½	
	Paid for Washing ...	2	4	
19 ...	Paid for 3 Letters ...	1	6	
21 ...	Paid a bill for Wine ...	84	14	
23 ...	Paid for Straw ...	1	13	
27 ...	Paid for Six Sacks of Charcole ...	4	2	
	Paid for Mending plate ...	1	2½	
28 ...	Paid the Brewer's bill for 6 months ...	276	3	
30 ...	Paid the ffarrier's bill ...	9	0½	

[Turn over]

	[Brought over]	£81 : 1 : 11]
Paid to the Execut ^r of his late Mother for 3 quarters of a Yeares boarde Due for his Precept ^r and Servants boarde att £70 p. ann. (1 month and 3 dayes deducted for the time my Lord and his man were att Mrs Plunkett's, as also for halfe the the Coachman's boarde for 3 Quarters of a Yeare		48 : 6 : 2½
Paid for his footman's Grey Livery, by his late Mother, in Sterl' money		7 : 0 : 0
Paid the Disbursements by his late Mother for Necessaries, Dancing and writing Masters as appears by particulars in Mrs. Hawkes's acct in 3 quarters of a Yeare ending att Michaelmas 1723		45 : 6 : 0
Paid halfe the Coachman's Livery		3 : 3 : 0
Paid for Bookes for his Lo'pp, and halfe the expence of the Stables from his Mothers last Acco' to Mich'mas, 1723, in Sterl' money		8 : 9 : 0
Paid my Lorde, his Precept ^r , footman, and halfe the Coachman's Mourning, and Necessaries for itt, in Sterl' money		24 : 0 : 0
Paid the apothecary Sterl' money		0 : 1 : 5½
Paid for Bookes		2 : 1 : 0
Paid for odd things Damaged in Mr. Maes's house		0 : 8 : 0
Paid for Letters about		0 : 18 : 3¾
Paid by his late Mother to Mr. C. Radcliffe for Ladyday and Midsumr Quarters 1723		50 : 0 : 0
Paid for letters from the 25th of September 1719 to the 28th of October, 1723		21 : 8 : 2
	Total	£292 : 3 : 0½

28^o die Octobr 1723.

This is a true Accompt, to be placed to the Acco' of Cash belonging to my Said Grandson, John Radcliffe, Earle of Darwentwater.

J. Webb.

“ An accompt of moneys paid and Disbursed for the use of the Lady Ann Radcliffe.
By Sir John Webb, Bar^t her Grandfather and Guardian.

	£	s.	d.	
1723	Paid a moiety of David's expences to England	3	13	6
	Paid him a moiety for his expedicon	1	1	0
	Paid Mrs. Plunkett and her husband for the time Lady Ann was there, being a moiety of 35 guineas	18	7	6
	Paid a moiety to the Servants there	0	10	6
	Paid her La'pp for her pockett	0	5	5
	Paid one yeares rent to Mr. Maes for the house att Brussels, due and ending att Mich'mas, 1723, £1300, and to a Lawyer 2 flor' 2 Sols, and for a Lanthorne 3 Sols ½ a Quarter part thereof being upon her La'pps acco' in Sterl' money	26	4	0
Ladyday	Paid by her late Mother her Servants halfe Yeares wages	5	0	0
	Paid Mrs. Hawkes' halfe a Yeares' wages due att Mich'mas 1723	5	0	0
	Paid for Lady Ann and her Maides boarde for three Quarters of a Yeare att the rate of £40 p. ann' (Deducting for a month and 3 dayes they were at Mrs. Plunkett's)	26	6	2½

[Carried over] £86 : 8 : 1½

	[Brought over ...	£86 : 8 : 1½
Paid and Disbursed by her late Mother for necessarys and Danceing Master, as by particular in Mrs. Hawkes's booke in three Quarters of a Yeare ending att Mich'mas 1723 ...	}	25 : 15 : 0
Paid for La'pps and her Maides Mourning		16 : 2 : 0
Paid the Apothecary		0 : 3 : 3½
Paid for things Damaged in Mr. Maes's house the Quarter part thereof	}	0 : 8 : 0
		<hr/> £128 : 16 : 5

28^o die Octobr 1723.

This is a true Account to be placed to the Account of Cash belonging to my Said Grand-Daughter the Lady Ann Radcliffe.
J. Webb.

“the Good Plates & Jewells Deleuerd to Ld. Petters is as by pertikiler aprasad at 1329 12s. which is Liabell to Deats.

“ Wode reseued in Cash	2694 : 0 : 1½
Whinby arears	824 : 14 : 4
More Wod	552 : 0 : 1½
Reseued in Cash	4070 : 14 : 7
payed Sr John Webb	3000 : 0 : 0
Remans reseud in Cash	1070 : 14 : 7

“Ie recognois avoir esté entièrement satisfait de mgr le Chevalier Webbe des quatre lustres que Ie luy ay livre moyeng quoy mad van Cutsein ma belle mere cuy tiendera compte au de six pistolles en foy de quoy Jay signé cette a bruxelles ce 10 7bre 1700 vingte huit. Hoan' (?) Bap' Meeus, 1728.

[Endorsed :—‘ Note that one pistole & which is in English money 01*l*. 05s. 10*d*. is to be accounted as due to my Lord, as also the same to Lady Ann being the 4 part of the money received for these said sconces.’]

“Memorandum, y', if My Daughter Darwentwater had been living, I belieue she would have giuen the 100*li*. as Circumstances are, to Mr. Turners Child, the Father being living, at the time of her death.

“this regards Mr. Francis Radcliffe Servants which ought to be taken care of, one may get some Information of M^{rs} Peirson of Durham yard as also by Mr. Francis Radclyf's Will.

“ Pound of Wax Candles for My Lord	0 : 1 : 6
A Cruet... ..	0 : 1 : ¾
Sweeping Cymnys	0 : 7 : 0
for a Jack	6 : 0 : 0
for Expenses of workmen y' made y' Quilts	2 : 6 : 0½
for brushes	0 : 4 : 0
for two Marble tables & Guilt carud & 4 large gvilt	[?]
for ye Sconces & trying them before they were bought	105 : 0 : 0
for a Warming pan	2 : 0 : 0½
payd Mrs. Blunket more for furniture then allready set downe ten gui being	130 : 10 : 0
these haue been omitted in ye other acct	200 : 00 : ½
the Accot comes to	3685 : 07 : 0½

Total 3958 : 07 : 0

[Endorsed :—' An acc^t of Goods bought to furnish y^e house at Brussels, 3985^{flor} : 07s. in English money 327 . 4 . 3, when sold half of ye Myny for wch they are Sold for is Sr Johns, ye other half is to be payed to My Ld. & Lady Ann by Mistake it is only disbursd 3974 : 17 in English monye, 326 : 7 : 3.]'

" Madam,

9^o Julie, 1719.

I have the Honor of your Ladys Dat : the 4th and am glad there is such an Order coming, which when reced I shall then do all in my power to gett up those Rents, the Collection whereof will be a verry great Advantage to your Honor and Estate :

As to my owne paste, I shal never desire ffarthing from your Honor, till such time your Ladyship is Restored to your owne, As to Robert and Mary there is two Years Wages Due to each, of which one year att present will suffice, which up[on] your Honors order, they shall now imedia[tely] be supplied with all, with oute Inconven[ience].

Your Ladys—Maid as I wrotte your Honor has been married some Months but is willing & desires to continue her Servis, till matters are determined when your Ladi, will the better Judge what may be proper.

Upon Receipt of your Honors of the 27th past I imediately wrotte to Newcastle for Bills, but as yett have had no answer, as soon as that can be had I shall then go downe, and send away the same as you are pleased to order. I am with all true Respect and Humble Duty Madam, Your Honors' ever most faithful obedient Humble Servant, Cha : Busby."

Addressed on back :—" For Mr. Higgs att Hathrop, By North Leach Bagg, Gloucestershire."

LAWSON OF CHIRTON.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has sent the following notes :

" 14 April, 1748, Will of Hylton Lawson of Chirton, esq. I charge my copyhold lands at Chirton and Preston and my freehold estate at Cramlington, with the payment of my debts, legacies, funeral expenses etc. To my wife Winifred Lawson £300, an annuity of £100 per annum in bar of dower, and also my capital message at Chirton as long as she shall care to live in it. To my servant Ann Campbell £40 per annum charged on Cramlington. To my goddaughter Winifred Collingwood £100. To each household servant 20s. I give my real and copyhold estates (so charged) to Henry Hudson of Whitley, esq., in trust for the use of my brother, John Lawson of Barton, county of Bedford, esq. for life: remainder to John Lawson the younger, eldest son of the said John Lawson in tail male; remainder to Rev. Wilfrid Lawson vicar of Warkworth in tail male. Remainder to the issue of Mansfeldt Cardonnel, esq., commissioner of the Customs at Edinburgh. They to take the name of Lawson. Wife sole executrix. Pr. 25 March, 1768, at Durham.

The said Hylton Lawson (the testator) died 15 December 1767.

The said John Lawson the brother of Hylton Lawson, died in his life-time.

The said Mansfeldt Cardonnel died Nov. 22, 1780, leaving John Lawson son of John Lawson, and also the said Wilfrid Lawson him surviving.

The said Wilfrid Lawson died without male issue.

The said John Lawson, the son, died October, 1791, without leaving issue male, and Adam Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, eldest son and heir of the said Mansfeldt de Cardonnel became entitled to the property."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 16.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 25th March, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid; amongst them was that of A. Reid & Co., being the balance for printing and illustrating the centenary volume. The treasurer reported that there was a deficiency of about 30*l.* to make up, and it was decided to appeal again to members to help to pay it off.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. J. George Joicey, Meadow Croft, Acklington, Northumberland.
2. Victoria and Albert Museum Library, South Kensington, London
3. Charles E. C. Warrington, 8 Windsor Terrace, Gosforth.

The following books, etc., had been received since the February meeting:

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From the very Rev. the dean of Lichfield (Dr. Savage):

- (1) Sermon preached by Peter Smart—'that turbulent prebendary'—in Durham cathedral church, in 1628 (printed in 1640), which the donor had had specially half-bound. Inserted as a frontispiece is an engraving by Hollar, of which a reproduction is given on the next page.
- (2) *The Seventeenth Century Woodwork of Halifax Parish Church*, a lecture by the Rev. Canon Savage on 22 March, 1908, 8vo.
- (3) 'Northumbria after the departure of the Roman Forces,' by the very Rev. H. E. Savage, D.D. (overprint from the Thoresby Society's *Miscellanea*).

Special thanks were voted to Dean Savage.

From Mr. Cleveland Masterman, of South Shields:—*The Pedigree of the Heath Family of Kepier and Little Eden*, 4to, paper covers, privately printed (a second copy with corrections and additions).

From Dr. Henry Barnes of Carlisle:—'On Roman Medicines and Roman Medical Inscriptions found in Britain' (overprint).

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary* for March, 1914 (N.S., X, iii).

Mr Edwin Dodds was also thanked for rebinding at his own cost one of the large volumes of the *Newcastle Courant* in the society's library.

Exchanges:—

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Nat. Hist. Society:—(1) *Magazine*, xxxviii, no. 120; and (2) Abstracts of *Inq. post mortem*, relating to Wiltshire, from the reign of Edw. III, part v.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London: *Proceedings*, XLVII, 8vo.
 From 'La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles':—*Annales*,
 XXIII, ii, 8vo.
 From the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, XXXVI, i.
Purchases:—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetisches Limes Komm.*, *lief.* 38
 (Kastell Rückingen and Kastell Köschen), and 39 (Kastell Fried-
 berg); *The Pedigree Register*, III, 26-28; *The Museums Journal*,
 XIII, 9; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

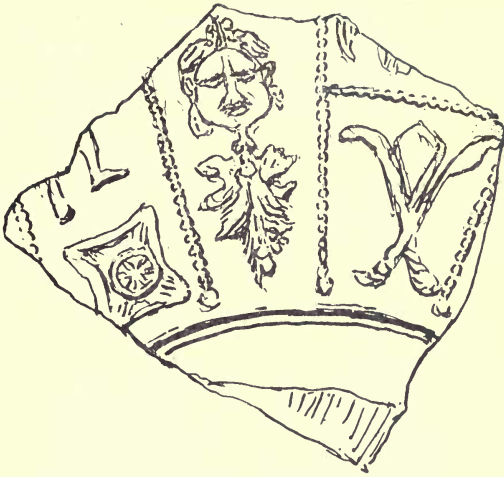


The lively portrature of the Reverend Peter Smart M^r: of Arts
 Minister of Gods word at Bouden Prebend of Durham, & one of his
 ma^{ty}: High Comissioners in the province of Yorke, who for prea-
 ching against Popery A^{no}: 1628 lost about 300^l: per annu; and
 was imprisoned in ^{the} K^{ings}: bench about a 11 yeares by the High Comission
 Peter preach downe vaine rites with flagrant hart
 Thy Guerdon shall be greate, though heare thou Smart
George Vertue del. & sculp. 1641

(See page 169.)

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM:—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—
 From Mrs. R. Morton Middleton:—Roman and other antiquities
 from various places, collected by her late husband, amongst them
 (1) the leather sole of a Roman shoe; (2) three fragments of
 figured Samian ware; (3) part of a potter's stamp /ANI M, and
 (4) a fragment of Durobrivian ware, all from Malton; (5) fragment
 of Ancient British pottery from near Seaton Carew; (6) frag-
 ments of figured Samian and of a cream coloured *mortarium* with
 vertical rim ornamented with diagonal lines in dull red, from
 South Shields, and (7) Roman mortar from Caerleon.



SAMIAN WARE, MALTON (See opposite page).

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. G. R. B. Spain:—a parchment diploma, bearing the seal of the society pendent in a wooden box, granted to John Smart, one of the original members of 1813. It bears the signature of Sir John Swinburne, as president, and the Rev. John Hodgson and Mr. John Adamson, as secretaries.

By Mr. T. Tempest of Felling:—a drawing of a small bronze mortar in his possession, 4 in. high and 4½ in. diameter at mouth, and weighing 5 lbs., with the inscription on a band around near the top 'LAUS DEO 1701.' The illustrations shew it.



THE SAALBURG, GERMANY.

Mr. Nicholas Temperley read notes of a visit to the Roman camp on the Saalburg near Wiesbaden and the *Pfahlgraben*, which were illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides from photographs by himself.

The following are Mr. Temperley's notes:—

“ Being in Germany recently, on the Rhine, I had the opportunity of seeing some of the numerous and important Roman remains still existing there. Among these is the Saalburg camp (or ‘Kastell’), which has been mostly reconstructed, and in the original manner and style. To one who has been accustomed to see Roman camps, of which only a few courses of masonry exist revealed by excavation, as in Northumberland, the sight of this rebuilt fortress is most strange and surprising at first, but soon it becomes deeply interesting and fascinating, and I therefore give a few rough and fragmentary notes on the subject. In general features the Saalburg resembles our Roman camps, but there are differences in details.

Our late vice-president, Dr. T. Hodgkin, visited the extensive Roman remains in Germany in 1881, and published a full description of what he saw of the *Pfahlgraben* and camps, including the Saalburg as it then was, in *Archæologia Aeliana* (2 ser., ix, 73). Since then the German government's ‘Limes Kommission’ has continued its work of investigation in many of the camps, of which there are about 90, and the results obtained have been published in detail at intervals each year and are to be found in our library.

A word or two about the *Pfahlgraben* which is to some extent equivalent to our Roman Wall. They were both included in the term *limes*, which may be taken as a boundary or frontier; but while the ‘Limes Britannicus’ was a fortification to be held and defended, the ‘Limes Germanicus’ was no more than a line of frontier demarcation, like the Scot's dyke or Catrail and the *Valium* and agger that accompany our northern wall, such is the present opinion of experts. As to this frontier, without giving details of the succession of advances made by the Romans into Germanic territory, it may be said that up to A.D. 70, the Rhine and the Danube, with slight exceptions, were the boundary. This left a long line—an acute angle—to defend: and the shallower upper waters of these rivers were easily crossed. In A.D. 74 and 83, advances took place, and forts and block-houses were established. One of these, by various enlargements and rebuildings, became the Saalburg camp on the Taunus range of hills. Hadrian (117–138 A.D.) re-organised the frontier with a continuous palisade from Rhine to Danube. Antoninus Pius pushed out farther again and made a new frontier, mostly parallel but sometimes coinciding with the older one, as here in Taunus. This is the frontier line now visible. It consists of (1) the *Pfahlgraben*, an earthen mound and ditch, from the Rhine into south Germany, where it changes into (2) the *Teufelsmauer* (Devil's wall), a rough sort of wall of stone, varying in character but not a defence, that runs to the Danube. The total length of the *Pfahlgraben* is nearly 340 English miles, about four times that of our Wall. It begins at Hönningen, below Coblenz on the Rhine, includes in a sweeping curve the Taunus range on which Saalburg is situated, then runs southwards, when it strikes the Main; this river becomes the boundary for 32 miles, like Wallsend to Tynemouth, where a deep river, the Tyne, is a boundary. But the camps exist at usual intervals along the Main. Continuing southwards, its course, for about 50 miles, is mathematically straight, as are the boundaries of states in the New World. Near the town of Lorch it becomes a rough stone

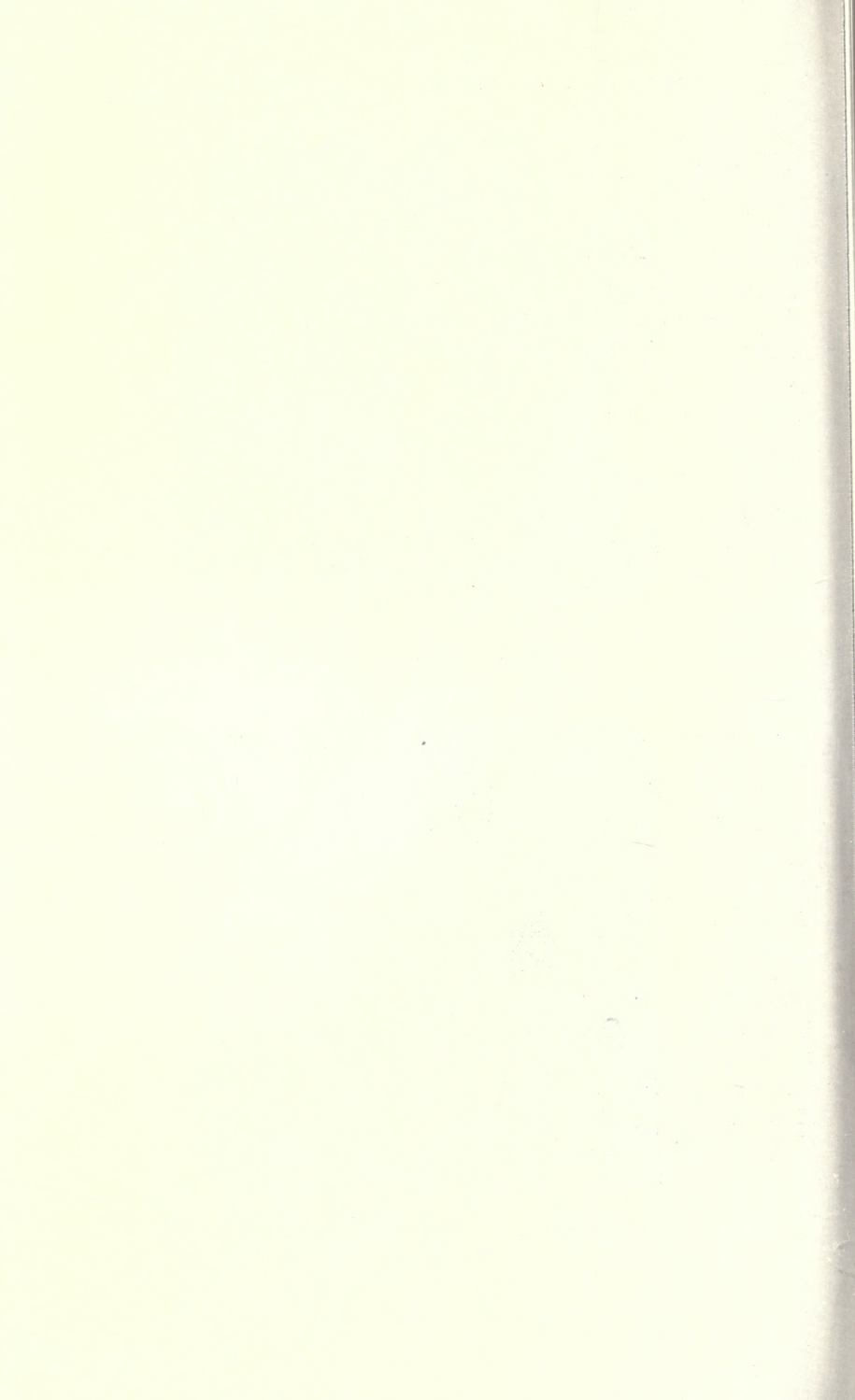


THE PFAHLGRABEN NEAR SAALBURG.



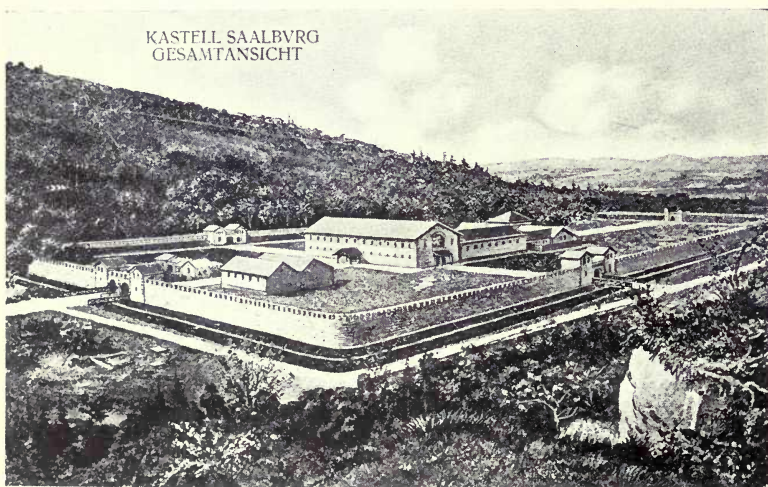
MITHRAIC BAS-RELIEF FROM HEDDERNHEIM, NEAR SAALBURG.
(see page 176)

From photographs by Mr. N. Temperley.





REMAINS OF THE PRAETORIUM, ETC.



RESTORATION.

SAALBURG ROMAN CAMP, NEAR WIESBADEN.

mound or wall and its course is generally eastward, and its name *Teufelsmauer*, right on to the Danube at Hienheim near Ratisbon. On the whole length and in the territory behind it are about ninety camps, and on it about 1,000 watch towers. With respect to the name *Pfahlgraben*, the word 'Pfahl' is a stake or paling, probably originally from *vallum*, a rampart, mound, palisades; and 'Graben,' a ditch. It varies in places in pronunciation and spelling, from 'pfahl,' 'pal,' 'pol,' and 'pohl,' as in Northumberland 'wall' is pronounced 'waal' and 'wohl.' 'Falbach,' 'Palbach,' 'Pohlbach' are names of streams near it. Then we have the names applied to it of 'Pfahldöbel,' 'Pfaffendamm,' 'Römergraben,' 'Schweinsgraben,' 'Saugraben,' 'Sauacker,' and 'Teufelsmauer,' the devil's wall, a name which doubtless arose in the middle ages.

This frontier remained about a hundred years, during which the Romans resisted the attacks of the Germans, but eventually about A.D. 250 all was lost.

The camp on the Saalburg does not touch the *Pfahlgraben* but is about 250 yards within it. It stands in a depression in the Taunus range where a great road crosses from the plains of the Main to the river Lahn. In fact three roads converge here.

The camp thus controlled in times of peace the frontier traffic and smugglers, as well as being a fortress. It had a large civil suburb which grew up around the camp in long intervals of peace. There are also the two earliest earth and wattle entrenchments, recently identified, outside the site of the camp itself. The shapes are like the camps in the north of England, rectangular with rounded corners. It has four gateways. The decuman, which is double, is to the south; all the others are single. The north—the pretorian—to the enemy, is narrower. The camp is surrounded with double ditches. Inside of it is the small earlier earthen camp.

As to the authorities for modes of reconstruction: for the ground plan, excavations on the spot confirmed by similar results after excavation in neighbouring camps: for elevations, and other details, information has been got from bas-reliefs, and inscriptions, coins, pottery and other objects found in this and other Roman sites: these include the bas-reliefs on the Trajan column in Rome, of which there are casts at South Kensington, where that emperor's foreign wars are displayed, giving many details of the troops, armour, fortifications, defences, bridges, etc., used by the Romans as well as by their enemies. Literary authorities have been consulted freely, such as Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*, Spartian, Hyginus, Tacitus, and many others. The Roman bridge over the Danube, on the line of the *Teufelsmauer*, just below the place where the river Lechs flows in, was one of the largest. Owing to the swampy nature of the ground, it was continued over the land, and was 600 yards long, had 22 piers built of stone on wooden piles. The space between adjacent piers was 27 yards, and was spanned by a wooden structure. This may be the bridge indicated on Trajan's column. The bridge across the North Tyne at *Cilurnum* on the line of the Roman Wall, had similar stone piers, with a wooden superstructure and platform: here, however, the bridge had only three piers besides the land abutments at each side.

The reconstruction of the camp was carried out by order of the present Kaiser, and much at his own expense. He has also presented many objects, including bronze statues of Roman emperors, medallion portraits of distinguished men who have done good work recently in excavations, etc., All honour to the Kaiser for this!

The *porta decumana*, the main entrance to the camp from the south—is of fine proportions. It has a double archway and two gate-houses built of stone to the top: the rampart wall and walk are continued over the gates. The approach is by a bridge over the ditches. The masonry is of small stones compared with those, ample-sized, squared and dressed, in our Roman Wall. It is little better than rubble-work, and is the same throughout the camp and suburbs. Between the two archways is a fine bronze statue of Antoninus Pius, given by the emperor Wilhelm to replace the original of stone. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin and reads, 'To the Kaiser of the Romans, Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, dedicated by Wilhelm II, Kaiser of the Germans.' The inscription, in Latin, placed on the face of the gateway when rebuilt is 'Wilhelm II, son of Frederic III, grandson of Wilhelm the Great, has in the 15th year of his reign, to the honoured memory of his fore-elders, caused the Roman frontier camp Saalburg to be restored.'

In the inside of the gateway it is seen that the rampart walk is continued over the gateways on a wooden platform; the walk passes through the gate-houses, and thus is continuous round the whole camp. On the left is the *horreum*, now the museum, all of stone. In the foundations were found many low walls to support the floor and superincumbent weight of grain. On the right is the *quaestorium* (now offices). At each side of the gates were steps up the ramps to reach the rampart walk.

The battlements, with embrasures, have a sort of buttress between each opening which acts as a shield to the left of the soldier defending. The rampart walk was about seven feet above the ground level inside. The walk went through the gate-towers by door-ways. The walls outside averaged 15 feet high and were five feet thick. A berm—a three-foot way—outside at foot of wall, and two ditches with V-shaped or pointed bottoms. These ditches did *not* contain water and could not on account of the fall of the ground. There were not any corner towers in the camp. Hypocausts are found in the chief residential buildings as in our north country camps. The legions stationed at Saalburg camp as evidenced by the inscribed tiles found were the VIII and XXII.

Inside the Walls is a ramp of earth, sloping from the ground level up to the rampart walk. This is a feature I have not seen or heard of in Roman camps in England. We are accustomed to see foundations of buildings generally rather close up to the walls inside our camps; but here at Saalburg, there is not only this earthen ramp, but also inside that a paved street (*via sagularis*) that ran all round the camp, giving rapid access to any part of the walls. There is the lower part of the Wall of an earlier camp, built of wood and stone, *i.e.*, stone with wooden ties—the holes for beams and cross beams and posts are to be seen.

The *praetorium*, 44 yards by 66 yards, is the large stone-built middle building of the camp at the crossing of the *via praetoria* and *via principalis*. It has timber porticoes and two rows of windows. The interior is used as an exercise place under cover for winter. To the left is the armoury, to the right store-rooms for uniforms and other equipments. In the centre is the *atrium* with a sort of covered arcade of timber all round. Beyond the *atrium* is the peristyle etc. Here are two sanctuaries, and statues of Hadrian and Severus Alexander have been set up, where fragments were found of originals. Dedication stones of altars—the oldest on the *Limes*—have been found



RESTORATION OF DECUMAN GATE (FROM OUTSIDE).



INTERIOR SHOWING LOWER PART OF ANCIENT WALL AND OF FOUR OVENS
OF EARLIER CAMP.

SAALBURG ROMAN CAMP, NEAR WIESBADEN.



at this spot, to Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Severus Alexander.

The barracks for the garrison have been re-erected in the original style.

Draw-wells are very numerous, about 91 have been found, of which about 20 are inside the camp, and the remainder in the suburbs. They are of two types: the earlier are rectangular and lined with timber, the later, round in section and lined with masonry. The well-head is covered with a roof, at some places of thatch, at other places of wood or tile: there are beam, wheel, and bucket on a rope. Many of these wells have yielded numerous objects of great interest, which had been safely kept in the mud at the bottom through the centuries. Coins have been among the finds, but nothing like the great quantity found in Coventina's well at Carrawburgh.

The two earliest temporary camps only recently came to light (in 1909). Last spring the Kaiser set his troops to work close by, to throw up two modern reconstructions of such entrenchments, (a) an earthen wall with hurdle or wattle defences on top and a ditch outside; and (b) a double defence—the earthen rampart, hurdle and ditch are *duplicated*. These give us some idea of an early Roman temporary entrenched camp.

Of inscriptions, only a few have been found in this camp, and not much carved stone work. The cemetery outside had not any decorative or inscribed gravestones; but the finds of smaller articles of use are very large. The latest dated inscription was at Capersburg (A.D. 250), a neighbouring camp. Inscriptions occur in Germany as in England shewing the erasure of Geta's name by Caracalla. Interesting it is to us English to know that inscriptions have been found in four watch towers in this region, which were erected by auxiliary troops, natives of Britain, in A.D. 145 and 146. One is dedicated to 'Antoninus Emperor, under the Consulate of Klarus and of Severus, by the Britones Triputienses.' It is suggested that this *Tripontium* might be the modern English town of Rugby. Shewing further how the Romans placed their auxiliary troops far from their native countries, at *Habitancum*, Northumberland, the garrison included the first cohort of Vangiones, from the west bank of the Rhine.

In the suburbs on the protected side of the camp, grew gradually, in times of peace, a large civil settlement. It is to be noted that Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211) gave permission to frontier soldiers to live with their wives in the suburbs of camps; and Severus Alexander, gave to old time-expired soldiers, land near the camps to live on and till. Excavations have shewn many details of buildings here; among them a villa 23 by 46 yards, with spacious rooms, bath, hypocausts, probably used by the commander-in-chief or by the emperor when here; also eighteen sutlers' houses, or refreshment houses. The half-sunk cellar of one has been excavated, in it are the vessels—two-handled *amphorae*—that have held the liquors. As many as seven such vessels have been found in one cellar.

Other buildings in the suburbs have been identified as posting houses for baiting and changing horses, with stalls, shoeing shops, warehouses for goods, etc. In this village there are evidences of at least three successive building periods. This may be compared with what has been found in our own Roman excavations. In the cemetery many graves have been investigated. All bodies, without exception, have been cremated. There are no inscribed or ornamental gravestones.

The Mithraic sanctuary is rebuilt on the original foundations discovered in 1903. It was, as usual, not large. The entrance from

the south was through a porch ; it was 12 yards long. A spring of water rises from the rock on which it stands, which was indispensable for the religious ceremonies. The antique wood lining of the water basin has been found in part, under a tree root close by. Inward from the porch, a way 5 feet broad, with low walls and platform on each side right and left, leads up to the now painted altar piece, against the north wall. This was the holy of holies, where only priests came. The worshippers kneeled on the platform at each side. The darkness was illuminated by oil lamps and a fire burnt on the altar before the altarpiece. An altar stood also outside, and a holy water stoup at the door. The head of the sungod is shewn on the gable above the entrance. The head of Mithra found at *Corstopitum* may have been in a similar position. The cult of Mithras had been brought out of Asia by Roman soldiers, and it spread widely in the Roman armies, from the lower Danube right up to Scotland. It was the religion of soldiers and exalted the military virtues above all others, hence its popularity in the army. Except in Rome itself, more and finer remains of Mithraism have been found in Germany than elsewhere. Various carved stones and altars have been found in the north of England, particularly at the temple of Mithras at *Borcovicus*, from which we have in our Blackgate museum very important stone documents. In the possession of the society is an altar found near the west end of that temple at *Borcovicus* in 1822, It is dedicated to the 'Sun God, unconquered and eternal,' by Litorius Pacatianus. Another altar from *Vindobala*, dedicated to the 'unconquered God Mithra,' is now at Otterburn.

Many tenets of Christianity and of Mithraism had close analogy ; and in the third century A.D these were the two great competing religions in the Roman empire. Both came from the east, and both appealed to the common people, and it was for long uncertain which was to prevail. Fifty years after the emperor Constantine adopted Christianity, the emperor Julian—Julian the apostate—was initiated into the mysteries of Mithras. Standing under a grating, an ox was killed above, and Julian was baptized in its hot blood.

A very fine Mithraic relief was found near Heddernheim,* a neighbouring camp. In the main group are the conventional sacred figures, in usual positions :—Mithras is slaying the vanquished bull ; its tail ends in three ears of corn ; on each side a youth ; the one on the right carries an elevated torch, the other on the left, a lowered torch. Here are three times over the same god—the 'unconquerable Mithras'—the dawn of morning light, the glowing rays of mid-day, and the evening sunset. The killing of the bull by the god of light is a symbol of the creation. In this the four elements are concerned : the lion under the body of the bull signifying fire ; the pitcher near it, water ; the serpent creeping upward, the earth ; and the heads of four wind gods in corners, air. Over the head of Mithras is an arched belt, like the vault of heaven, and on it are the twelve signs of the Zodiac. They signify that the light god pursues his course by regular stages of the months. Above, in small figures, we see how (1) Mithras dragged the captured bull along ; (2) how he placed the radiant crown on the sun god ; (3) higher up, how he dispatches Helios on his course through high heaven to bless the earth. Mithras finds himself always in conflict with the powers of darkness, but he is always conqueror—hence his title *invictus*. Mithras pierces the ox with his sword, but its death is not annihilation, for out of its body all plants sprout forth,

*See plate facing page 172.

and out of its blood all the animals of the earth originate. Death is thus followed by new birth. So the great miracle of regeneration is typified.

The weak spot in this religion was that Mithras forbade women to participate in the mysteries. Half the race were denied a knowledge of divine things. Christianity embraced all, and Christianity triumphed.

A carved group in the British Museum shews Mithras the sun god slaying the bull in the conventional religious positions. The streams of blood from the bull are already ears of corn. The dog, serpent, and scorpion are shewn. One of the small figures has a torch turned down. Two Mithraic figures from Ostia, near Rome, shew torchbearers, in conventional religious positions, legs crossed, and torches elevated or depressed.

At Saalburg I met the curator member of Royal Board of Works, H. Jacobi, son, fellow worker, and successor of the late L. Jacobi, whom Dr. Hodgkin met on his visit. In return for his courtesy I sent him a copy of the sixth edition of Dr. Bruce's *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, edited by our secretary, Mr. R. Blair. He writes thanking me for this, and says it will 'adorn and enrich his library,' and he hopes someday to visit our Roman Wall with it in his hand.

The museum at the Saalburg is a large collection in an excellent building (the *horreum*), well equipped with glass cases, etc., and well displayed and lighted; it reminds one of the museum at Chesters, only it is larger. The contents include stamped tiles of the 8th and 22nd legions and 4th Vindeliian and 2nd Raetian cohorts, pottery, jet ornaments, locks and keys in great variety of size and form, glass vessels, javelin heads, pens, inkstands, *fibulae*, harness ornaments, equipment of wells, iron implements, joiners' and other tools in great variety. There are many evidences here both of the warlike and peaceful occupations of that time, and of the amount of culture arrived at.

RESUME OF SUCCESSIVE RE-BUILDINGS OF SAALBURG CAMP.—(1) The two temporary entrenchments to east of *Porta Dextra*, first century A.D.; (2) the small earth and wattle camp in middle of present camp, four-sided, strongly fortified, and like those found in that region; (3) the durable wood and stone camp, under Hadrian (A.D. 117-138), stood till the second half of the second century; (4) a stronger camp to withstand increasing attacks of the enemy (a fragment of a building dedication inscription of year 212 was found); and (5) last great restoration, after repeated stormings, built under Severus Alexander, about 223 A.D.

Jupiter's column is of great historic and artistic value. The original was found in the city of Mainz during excavations in 1905, the blocks lying overthrown. It was about 40 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Jupiter in bronze and gilded. Of this figure only the foot and the bundle of thunderbolts were found. It was erected in the middle of the first century, A.D., 'for the welfare of Nero,' as shewn by an inscription. The dedication altar stands near its foot. A perfect replica has recently been made, at the cost of a German gentleman in London, and the Kaiser had it erected near the Saalburg camp.

I paid a short visit to the important Roman city of Trèves or Trier. Its *Porta Nigra*—Black gate—is about 1000 years older than this Black-gate in Newcastle. Perhaps it is the most important and grandest building of Roman masonry north of the Alps. Its large blocks of stone and rustic or rock-faced dressing remind one of the building at *Corstopitum*. It was preserved during the centuries on account of being useful. An

anchorite Simeon in the eleventh century here lived on a pillar, and his sanctity led to two churches being established inside. The top of the west tower was taken down to build the apse at that time. It was half buried in rubbish until the middle of the nineteenth century, and a window had been cut down to make a door of access on the level of the outside earth then existing. The stone blocks where the city wall was bonded in at the west side are quite visible; also the doors for the soldiers to pass to and from the rampart, through the black gate or *Porta Nigra*.

In A.D. 253 the legions in Germany were marched into Italy to secure the throne for Valerianus. On this, the Germans broke through the Raetian Wall and destroyed the camps on the upper German *Limes*. About 255, Saalburg was destroyed; about 260, the Romans were driven behind the Rhine.

In conclusion, if any Roman antiquary takes a sentimental objection to the Saalburg being rebuilt *all new*, let him remember he still has the ninety and nine camps to enjoy that have *not* been rebuilt. I should like to urge the great advantage to all historical students, young and old, if one of *our* Roman camps were reconstructed. And further, I wish to encourage other members to take the first opportunity to visit the Saalburg, and see how it has been done."

Mr. W. S. Corder, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Temperley, remarked that he agreed with all that the lecturer had said, except that he for one would not like to see any camp in the north of England reconstructed as had been done at the Saalburg.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Thanks were also voted to Mr. G. Oswald, and Mr. Marr, for working the lantern.

MISCELLANEA.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following belonging to the Rev. T. Stephens are continued from page 168 :—

"A Particular of moneyes paid and Disbursed for Councils fees, &c: by Sir John Webb in the proceedings upon the Lord Darwentwater's Claime Appeale &c: as menconed in the particular of the late Countess of Darwentwater (his mother, Since deceased) in page the 3d ;

		£	s.	d.
1716				
14 Aprill	Paid Sir Con : Phipps and Mr. Etterick reteining fees ...	4:	6:	0
3 Nov: ...	Paid Sir Con : Phipps for perneising the Claimes and Opinion Paid Councill and for Copy of a Claime	3:	4:	6
21 feebry ...	Paid Attorney Gen: his fee for his opinion	2:	10:	0
1717	Paid a fee to another	2:	3:	0
28 Novembr	Paid a fee and the charge of a Copy of an Excheqr bill ...	1:	1:	6
	Paid Sir Constantine Phipps peruseing the Same	5:	7:	6
	Paid Councill adviseing about Demurrors	3:	4:	6
	Paid a fee to the Clerke in Court	1:	1:	6
	Paid Mr Brown a further fee for drawing Demurrors ...	2:	2:	0
	Paid a fee to Sir Cons : Phipps	2:	2:	0
	Paid Councill a fee upon the Demurrors	2:	2:	0
		1:	1:	0

[Carried forward ... £30: 5: 6]

		[Brought forward ...	£30 : 5 : 6]
		Paid Sir Con : a fee to review Demurrers & Mr Brown to meet him	2 : 2 : 0
		Paid Sir Con : Phipps about a writt of error	2 : 2 : 0
1718		Paid Mr: Pigot's Clerkes bill	3 : 17 : 6
		Paid a Share in M : Diggle's bill	4 : 9 : 2
5 October		Paid Sir Constantine Phipps a retaining and a full fee	12 : 12 : 0
21		Paid Mr: Serjt: Darnell a full fee	12 : 12 : 0
		Paid Mr: Hungerford the Same	12 : 12 : 0
		Paid Mr: Pigot for Sir Robert Raymond	10 : 10 : 0
6 November		Paid Mr: Pigot a further fee for him	5 : 5 : 0
1 December		Paid Serjt: Comins 10 Guineas and Sir Cons: Phipps 10	
		Guineas... ..	21 : 0 : 0
		Paid Serjt: Darnell and Mr: Hungerford	21 : 0 : 0
22		Paid Serjt: Comins	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid Mr: Hungerford	5 : 5 : 0
27		Paid Serjt: Comins a fee for drawing the Appeal	5 : 5 : 0
30		Paid a retaining fee to Sr Edward Northy & to his Clerke ...	3 : 13 : 0
Janry.		Paid Serjt: Comins a retaining fee	3 : 3 : 0
		Paid his Clerke for writeing the Appeall	0 : 10 : 0
		Paid Sir Edward Northy to peruse & Settle the Appeall ...	5 : 5 : 0
16		Paid Serjt: Comins about Aldston Moore	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid Mr: Hungerford the Same	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid their Clerkes 5s. each	0 : 10 : 0
			£177 : 13 : 2
			£ s. d.
1718		Brought over	177 : 13 : 2
10 february....		Paid Serjt: Comins a fee att a hearing before the Delegates	10 : 10 : 0
		Paid Sir Edward Northey his fee then	21 : 0 : 0
21 March		Paid Mr: Ward his fee att a hearing before the Delegates ...	10 : 10 : 0
		Paid Serjt: Darnell the Same	10 : 10 : 0
		Paid Mr: Ward another fee and to his Clerke 10s: 6d	2 : 12 : 6
		Paid Mr: Hungerford to attend then	4 : 4 : 0
1719		Paid Serjt: Comins to attend then	3 : 3 : 0
26 May		Paid Sir Edward Northey a fee	10 : 10 : 0
		Paid Serjt: Danell a further fee	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid Mr: Ward a further fee	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid a fee to Sir Edward Northey	3 : 3 : 0
		Paid Mr: Pigot for Serjt: Comins	5 : 5 : 0
		Paid Mr: Pigot for Mr: Billingsly	0 : 10 : 6
		Paid Mr: Close his bill	26 : 16 : 0
		Paid Mr: Pigot's Clerke for 2 Copyes of the Case	1 : 1 : 0
23 february ...		Paid Sir Edward Northey a fee to attend the Delegates and	
		to hear Judgment	10 : 10 : 0
		Paid his Clerke a fee	0 : 5 : 0
19 March ...		Paid Mr: Ward to attend the Commrs: to gett allowance of	
		the Deeds with 2 briefes	7 : 7 : 0
		Paid his Clerke	0 : 10 : 6
		Paid Mr: Robins a fee to move the Commrs: to hear Claimes	2 : 2 : 0
		Paid Sir Constantine Phipps a fee in 1717 omitted before ...	2 : 3 : 0
		Paid Mr: Joddrell Clerke of the Parliament	2 : 2 : 0
		Paid for printing Some Cases	2 : 4 : 0
		Paid for Delivering Cases att the house of Lords	3 : 3 : 0
		Paid for printing reasons against the Bill	1 : 1 : 0

[Carried forward ... £329 : 5 : 8]

					[Brought forward ...	£329 : 5 : 8]
1720	Gave Mr: Lawton to Solicit	...	...	...	...	40 : 0 : 0
June	Paid Mr: Cox a fee	...	...	...	...	2 : 2 : 0
	Paid Mr: Thackston a fee	...	...	...	...	2 : 2 : 0
	Paid about 5 Guineas to Mr: Purcell	...	...	...	...	5 : 5 : 0
	Paid on Accot: of proceedings in the Claime	...	...	...	...	500 : 0 : 0
	Lent for Mr: Hanne and Mr: Webb	...	...	...	...	50 : 0 : 0
	Paid Sir Constantine Phipps att twice	...	...	...	...	6 : 6 : 0
	Paid Mr: Pigot	...	...	...	...	2 : 2 : 0
						<hr/> £937 : 2 : 8

[Endorsed : ' A Particular | Of moneys Paid and | Disbursed by
Sir John | Webb in the proceedings | upon the Ld. Darwentwaters |
Claime, &c : | £1001 : 19 : 8']

EXTRACTS FROM THE 'NEWCASTLE COURANT', 1 January, 1759, to
10 March, 1759 :—

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has kindly sent the following :—

Mr. Wharton of Durham having declined the Drapery Trade, &c. *Courant*, 6 Jan., 1759.

To be let, Bushblades Colliery. Apply to Thomas Swinburne of Tarfield, esq., Henry Witham of Cliffe, esq., or Mr. William Newton of Burnopfield head. *Courant*, 6 Jan., 1759.

To be sold the Slotting-mill and Warehouses thereto belonging, situate at Bebside, near Blithe, with work houses for about 40 nailors (now employed on an established trade) with dwelling houses for workmen and a dwelling house fit for a gentleman's family, consisting of 10 fine rooms (four of which are hung with genteel paper) the estate held by lease of which 78 years are unexpired. Also Watson's Quay near the aforesaid works, with a warehouse for landing and shipping goods. Enquire of Thomas Dawson or William Gibson of Newcastle, esq. *Courant*, 6 Jan., 1759.

[Sunday] 'a fire broke at Glouster hill seat house near Warkworth, in Northumber-land, which consumed it in a few hours. One of the maid servants on saving her clothes, 'which she did by throwing them out of the windows, was burnt on returning down the 'stairs. It happened when the family were at church, as well as other assistance, which 'was half a mile distant.' *Courant*, 13 Jan., 1759.

To be sold the Ell Close in the parish of Easington. *Courant*, 13 Jan., 1759

To be sold a freehold estate at Monkhesledon with 100 acres of land. Enquire of Mr. John Tweddell, the owner, at Hartlepool. *Courant*, 13 Jan., 1759.

To be sold at Morden near Sedgely, a freehold estate of 343 acres. Enquire of Mr. William Hodshon, attorney, Northallerton. *Courant*, 13 Jan., 1759.

To be sold a freehold estate of 60 acres at Seaham, county Durham, belonging to Mr. Harding of Durham. *Courant*, 20 January, 1759.

To be sold an undivided moiety of Unthank in the parish of Shotley, etc. Enquire of Mr. Cuthbert Smith at Snow green, or at his office in Durham. *Courant*, 27 January, 1759.

To be sold, the capital messuage and lands of Walwick, as at present enjoyed by the owner thereof with other tenements at Walwick and Humshaugh. Apply to the Rev. Mr. Wilson at Hatheridge nigh Walwick, or to Mr. Lowes of Hexham. *Courant*, 10 February, 1759.

To be sold a farm at Prestwick late the estate of Mr. George Anderson, containing 200 acres. Enquire of George Cuthbertson, esq., Newcastle. *Courant*, 10 February, 1759.

To be sold a freehold estate called Whitehouse, in the Chapelry of Witton-le-Wear. *Courant*, 24 February, 1759

To be let, with or without furniture, Stanlen House and gardens, containing two acres of ground well planted with all sorts of fruit trees, together with a brew house, laundry, coach-house, stables, dog kennel, &c. Enquire of Mr. Selby at Stanton. *Courant*, 10 March, 1759.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 17.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th April, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :

Miss Sievewright, Radcliffe Terrace, Hartlepool.

The following BOOKS, etc., have been received since the March meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Charles C. E. Warrington :—A collection of old election squibs, etc., from 1826 to 1832, left to him by his father, including (1) 'The Gathering of the Clans'; (2) 'Do you love the Violet'; (3) 'Sunderland Worthies'; (4) 'Beaumont for Ever'; (5) 'A Round Dozen for Mr. Bell'; (6) 'Bell for Ever'; (7) '£997 Reward'; (8) 'Address by Mr. M. Bell to the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders in the County of Northumberland'; (9) 'A Coquetdale Freeholder,' 1826; (10) 'A Maiden Speech delivered by P— H—'; (11) 'To the Freeholders of Northumberland' by 'An Honest Yeoman'; (12) 'Beaumont and Liddell for Ever'; (13) 'The House that Jack built' by 'John Bull, Architect and Builder,' etc. Special thanks were voted to Mr. Warrington for his gift.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for April and May, 1914, (n.s. x, 4 and 5).

Exchanges :—

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, xxxvi.

From the Nassau Society :—(1) *Annales*, XLII (for 1913), and (2) *Proceedings*, nos. 1 to 4.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXX, nos. 279 and 280.

From 'La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles' :—*Annales*, xxv (1914).

Purchases :—

The Scottish Historical Review for April, 1914 (no. 43); *Report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, for year ending 31st March, 1913*; *The Oxford English Dictionary*, VIII; *Report of the Commission on Historical Monuments—Buckinghamshire*, vols. I and II; and *The Museums Journal*, XIII, no. 10.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Jon. Edw. Hodgkin of Darlington :—15 spear and arrow heads of stone, from the United States, 2 of them being from New York State, and the remaining 13 from Long Island.

Mr. Hodgkin was thanked.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The recommendations of the council to hold the following meetings this year were agreed to:—

Whole days:—(1) Lanercost and Bewcastle (to be held on a Saturday); (2) Stockton district, including Norton and Billingham churches; and (3) Embleton and Dunstanburgh.

Half days:—Newminster abbey, Mr. Renwick to be asked to describe the remains; (2) Beltingham church and Willimoteswick castle; (3) Finchale abbey; and (4) *Corstopitum*.

THE BISHOP'S BOROUGHS IN DURHAM CO.

Mr. Edwin Dodds read portions of a long and elaborate paper by his daughter, Miss M. Hope Dodds, dealing with the boroughs or quasi-boroughs in the county. It will most likely be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana, in extenso*.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Miss Dodds on the motion of Dr. Bradshaw, who said it seemed clear that the only real borough in Durham was Hartlepool. The rest were only imitation boroughs, held in the hands of the bishop. It pointed to the peculiar state of the palatinate in earlier times, when it was merely a land of villages and farms. The wonder was that Hartlepool had become so big as it is.

THE ROMAN WALL.

Mr. H. F. Abell, of London, an honorary member of the society, to whom the chairman (Mr. R. Oliver Heslop) extended a cordial welcome, said that he had been spending a few days on the line of the Roman Wall and was sorry to see the amount of destruction, especially at a place known as the 'Cats' Stairs,' west of Houseteads. There the stones had been tumbled about, evidently by people who wished to analyse the famous Roman mortar. This vandalism was abominable. He suggested that boards should be fixed at the places most affected by tourists, urging the need for the protection of the Wall. Places to which the public had free access should be protected by the public.

Mr. Walter S. Corder remarked that it was curious that the damage coincided with the coming of the motor. There had been far more visitors to the Wall since motor cars became commonly used, and far more damage.

The chairman said he was sure the remarks which Mr. Abell had made would bear fruit in something being done to protest against, at all events, if they could not prevent, further dilapidation of the Wall.

MISCELLANEA.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following document is a further instalment of the papers belonging to the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from page 180):—

		£	s.	d.
1716	" The further Bill of Charges.			
10 April ...	Paid expences with Mr. E. and Mrs. P. at a Meeting ...	0:	8:	6
	Paid for a Bagg for Writeings	0:	2:	6
	Paid Coach hyre wth Said writeings to Mr. E.	0:	1:	0
14 June ...	Paid fees and charges in Makeing Affidavit before two } Baron's of the Exchequer about Whenby taxes	0:	5:	6
	[Carried forward ...	£0:	17:	6]

		[Brought forward ...	£0 : 17 : 6]
		Paid for Stamps and Drawing the Same and Given the	
		Doorkeeper	0 : 4 : 6
		Paid expences in the buisness	0 : 2 : 9
		Paid Coach hyre and Divers expences in the affaires ...	0 : 4 : 6
		Paid expences with Mr. P.	0 : 1 : 0
		Paid porterage att divers times	0 : 14 : 0
		Paid expences att a Meeting with Mr. P.	0 : 2 : 3
31 October		Paid for a Dinner with Council to Settle Affaires	0 : 18 : 6
3 Novemb ^r :		Paid for a Dinner with Mr. P. and Mr. E. att a Meeting	
		upon extraordinary buisnefs	1 : 2 : 0
		Paid for two Copyes of an abstract of Lord Darwentwater's	
		Title of the Estate	1 : 10 : 0
		Paid 16 dayes horse hyre with the Claimes	2 : 0 : 0
		Paid the man's Charges with the Claimes	2 : 11 : 6
		Paid the man for his Journey	2 : 5 : 0
		Paid expences att severall times	0 : 3 : 0
		Paid a man bringing a pacquett	0 : 2 : 0
		Paid charges about the Affaires	0 : 4 : 0
		Paid more expences	0 : 2 : 0
		Paid for Transcribing Several Accots: and papers and Some	
		other Charges	1 : 10 : 6
		Paid expences	0 : 3 : 0
		Paid more expences att divers times	0 : 4 : 0
		Paid expences att Westminster	0 : 1 : 6
		Paid Mr. Umfreville Mr. Pigot's Clerke's bill... ..	0 : 6 : 6
		Paid expences and Gratuities about the Minutes of the	
		House	0 : 8 : 0
1716		Paid a man for bringing a pacquett	0 : 2 : 6
		Paid expences	0 : 3 : 0
		Paid more expences	0 : 2 : 0
		Paid porterage att divers times	0 : 17 : 2
		Paid charges	0 : 1 : 0
		Paid expences	0 : 2 : 0
		Paid expences	0 : 1 : 6
		Paid expences	0 : 1 : 6
1717		Paid expences	0 : 0 : 6
11 March ...		Paid Woodbourne Sent Exprefs to Lord Conway, post	
		horses his expences and for his Journey	6 : 9 : 2
24		Paid for a Dinner att a Meeting with Mr. Eyre Mr. Pigot	
		and Mr. Close the Attorney	1 : 7 : 6
1718		Paid porterage att Divers times	0 : 13 : 1
		Paid for Acts of Parliament	0 : 3 : 6
23 May		Paid for a Dinner & Consulting	1 : 7 : 6
3 July		Paid for another Dinner Consulting	0 : 16 : 6
		Paid expences	0 : 2 : 0
		Paid expences with Mr. Eyre, Pigot, and Aynsley	0 : 6 : 6
		Paid expences with Mr. Eyre about the Commissrs....	0 : 4 : 0
		Paid expences att Severall attendances with Mr. Pigot and	
		Mr. Eyre	0 : 5 : 6
26 Septembr:		Paid Tho: Woodbourne part of Charges to Durham and	
		Northumberland	12 : 12 : 0
		Paid expences	0 : 4 : 6
		Paid more expences and Coach hyre	0 : 2 : 0
		[Carried forward ...	£42 : 2 : 11]

		[Brought forward ...	£42 : 2 : 11]
15 October	Paid Tho: Woodbourne ... ..	...	0 : 7 : 0
	Paid Coach hyre and expences attending Council ... ..	...	0 : 1 : 6
27	Paid expences and Coach hyre ... ..	...	0 : 3 : 6
	Paid more expences ... ..	...	0 : 5 : 1
1718	Paid Coach hyre and expences ... ..	...	0 : 4 : 6
5 Novembr:	Paid Coach hyre and expences with the Wittneses ... ..	...	0 : 8 : 6
	Paid expences ... ..	...	0 : 2 : 0
	Paid expences with Mr. Eyre and Mr. Aynsley ... ..	...	0 : 4 : 6
	Paid for Copying papers for the Council ... ..	...	0 : 2 : 6
	Paid Coach hyre and expences ... ..	...	0 : 3 : 0
	Paid expences ... ..	...	0 : 1 : 6
	Paid expences with the Wittneses ... ..	...	0 : 1 : 6
	Paid expences ... ..	...	0 : 3 : 0
	Paid Sr Edward Northey's Clerke ... ..	...	0 : 5 : 0
	Paid expences ... ..	...	0 : 1 : 0
	Paid Mr. John Peirson ... ..	...	20 : 0 : 0
	Total of this further bill ... ..	...	£64 : 17 : 0
	Total of the other Bill ... ..	...	£937 : 2 : 8
	Total of both Bills of Law charges ... ..	...	£1001 : 19 : 8

The following are additional extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* made by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from page 180):—

To be sold a copyhold estate and the antient mansion house, &c., at Boldon. Apply to Mr. Robert Dunn, attorney at law, Sunderland. *Courant*, 7 April, 1759.

Last week died, the ingenious and mathematical Mr. William Prior, assay master of the Plate office here, and for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, eminent for musical instruments and toys. *Courant*, 14 April, 1759.

To be sold a copyhold of 62 acres, &c. at Sedgfield. Enquire of Mrs. Ord in Gateshead, the owner, or of Mr. Ord of Sands. *Courant*, 14 April, 1759.

To be sold now standing and growing at Bearl near Newcastle, 790 oak trees. Enquire of Mr. Brown of Kirkharle. *Courant*, 28 April, 1759.

To be sold at Horncliffe in the parish of Norham, the stock of the late Mr. Ralph Alder, deceased, consisting of ewes and lambs, &c. *Courant*, 5 May, 1759.

To be sold a freehold estate at Broadmyres, near Plawsworth, containing 42 acres. *Courant*, 5 May, 1759.

Notice to all persons who stood indebted to Jacob Rutter, late of the town of Newcastle, brewer, to pay their respective debt to Elizabeth Rutter, widow and executrix, who begs the continuance of the favours of her late husband's customers. *Ibid.*

To be sold a freehold estate at Kibblesworth, containing 50 acres, now in the possession of John Clark, miller. *Courant*, 12 May, 1759.

'Joseph Lamb and Compy in the Close, near the Bridge-end, Newcastle, hereby inform 'the public that Mr. Lamb is lately returned from London where he has purchased a large 'assortment of linen drapery, mercery, and haberdashery goods, &c.' *Ibid.* 21 May, 1759.

To be sold on the 21st May at the house of Mr. Peter Blenkinsop in Durham, an estate, partly freehold and partly leasehold in the township of Cornforth, now let to substantial tenants at £140 per annum, late the estate of John Woodhouse, gent., deceased. *Ibid.*

CORRECTIONS.

P. 180, line 18, for 'Tarfield' read 'Tanfield'; line 21, for 'Slotting' read 'Slitting'; and line 4 from bottom for 'Stanlon' read 'Stanton.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 18.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th May, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several accounts, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Mrs. Alan Edwards, Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland.
2. James Alfred Speirs Scott, 28 Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle.

It was announced that the following BOOKS, etc., had been received since the April meeting :

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From 'Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs':—*Skrifter*, 1912.

From Mr. Cleveland Masterman of South Shields :—*The Pedigree of the Masterman family of Little and Great Ayton in Cleveland, Yorkshire*.

From M. Marcel Aubert of Paris (per R. Blair) :—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archeologie*, 1913 ; fasc. 19.

From Colonel Carr-Ellison :—a large number of miscellaneous old deeds 'believed to be from the office of Mr. J. Widdrington, "the honest attorney of the north"' ; including 'a few deeds relating to land at Killingworth, and the family of that name.'

From Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., hon. curator :—the following publications of the British Museum : (1) *A Guide to the Sculptures of the Parthenon* ; (2) *to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities* ; (3) *to the Exhibition Galleries of the B.M.* ; (4) *to the Department of Coins and Medals* ; (5) *to the Collection of Casts of Sculpture* ; (6) *to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities* ; (7) *to the Antiquities of the Stone Age* ; (8) *to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients* ; (9) *to the Exhibition in the King's Library, illustrating the History of Printing, Bookbinding, etc.* ; (10) *Descriptive Catalogue of the Portraits of Naval Commanders, etc., at Greenwich Hospital* ; (11) *A Review of the Principal Acquisitions of the Victoria and Albert Museum, 1911-1912* ; and (12) *A Souvenir of the Victoria and Albert Museum*.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, 6th ser., xiv, 2.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 53.

From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Proceedings*, 3rd ser., xix.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, XLIV, i.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions*, LXV.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xxiii, i.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences:—*Hepaticae; Yale Peruvian Expedition of 1911*.

Purchases :—

The new *History of Northumberland*, vol. x; *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, by Rotha Mary Clay (Antiquary's Books); *Museums Journal*, XIII, no. ii; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM :—

From the Rev. Francis Gwynne Wesley, late vicar of Hamsteels:—a prehistoric stone axe-head found by himself 'in a field about 150 yards from the site of the Roman road [the Watling Street], three miles S.S.E. of the Roman station of Lanchester.' It is 4½ in. long by 2½ in. wide at the widest part.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Wesley for his gift.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

The recommendation of the council not to hold meetings of the society and council in June owing to the regular meeting day being in Newcastle race week was agreed to.

DISAPPEARANCE OF 'BULMAN VILLAGE.'

The following note by Mr. Richard Welford, v.p., was read by Mr. R. Blair (secretary):—

'Permit me to note in our *Proceedings* the disappearance of the place-name Bulman village from Northumbrian nomenclature.

Shortly after the great parliamentary election of 1826, one of the political parties in that memorable conflict desired to increase its voting power in the parish of Gosforth. The promoters accordingly purchased land of Job Bulman of Coxlodge hall, and erected a number of forty shilling freeholds, to which the builder, Mr. Robson of Wideopen, gave the name of Bulman Village. To ensure its perpetual adoption he cut the words in stone on one of the houses facing the great north road, immediately adjoining the 'Brandling Arms' inn.

When I went to reside at Bulman Village in 1869 a number of the more modern residents placed me at the head of a movement for obtaining local self government. After much agitation and a Government inquiry, a local board district was formed out of the townships of Coxlodge and South Gosforth, and was officially designated the South Gosforth Local Board. I was gazetted returning officer, and on the 11th November, 1872, the first Local Board, of nine members, was elected.

Although the parish of Gosforth comprised seven townships, not one of them bore the parochial name. Seeing how rapidly the place was extending, the new local authority considered that Bulman Village was a somewhat silly address, and that we should adopt the more ancient designation—Gosforth. The chief obstacle was the Post Office, which was then in one of the old streets of Bulman Village, and the authorities refused to assist us. But one fine morning in 1878 we woke up to find the local Post Office removed from its original location

into the High Street, facing the County Hotel. Whereupon, as chairman of the local board, I wrote to Lord John Manners, postmaster general, pointing out that their stamp—'Bullman's Village'—was wrong in its orthography and misleading in its topography, and asking that it might be changed to Gosforth. The request was immediately granted, Gosforth became the name of the place, and Bulman Village no longer appeared, except upon the house where it was originally cut. There it remained till a week or two ago, when it was entirely obliterated by the projection of a shop upon the front garden.

Sic transit gloria Bulmani'.

Mr. Welford was thanked by acclamation.

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1296.

Dr. Bradshaw read interesting portions of a paper dealing with this roll which relates to Northumberland.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

The paper will probably be printed, *in extenso*, in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

An important document has just been issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, being the Report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the year ending 31st March, 1913, presented to the Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty. Preceding it is a 'memorandum' by Earl Beauchamp, the first Commissioner of Works, referring to the passing during the year, of the 'Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act,' which materially strengthens the hands of the Commissioners of Works. He draws attention to the most significant features of the Act and outlines the policy which he proposes to adopt, and continues:—

This measure, indeed, introduces a new era in the history of the preservation of Ancient Monuments. The increased general interest which has now for some time past been taken in the subject has, in some cases, stimulated owners either themselves to do more for the preservation of their monuments or to place them under the guardianship of the State. But there are still many monuments—some of them of outstanding merit—the owners of which are unwilling to adopt either of these courses, and which, in consequence, are rapidly falling into decay. There are others, again—not, I think, a large number—which have been damaged by injudicious treatment, and have lost irrevocably some of their most valuable features. And lastly, cases are not unknown of the wanton destruction or removal of monuments. The hope, which was apparent in the tenor of the former Acts, that owners would welcome the assistance of the State has, in general, proved to be vain, and in these cases of neglect and damage there was no power of intervention. For such cases the present Act does provide a remedy, for it empowers the Commissioners of Works to adopt measures of varying stringency for the protection and preservation of these monuments. In the first place, it enables them, if they consider it desirable, to give advice with reference to the treatment of a monument and to superintend the execution of the work free of all charges except for out-of-pocket expenses, and, for my own part, I shall always be ready to give careful consideration to any application for this assistance. Secondly, the owner of a monument included in a list to be prepared and published by the Commissioners from time to time, is compelled to give notice to the Commissioners of his intention to carry out any work of demolition, removal, alteration or addition, and is prohibited from commencing the work for a period of one month, thus enabling the Commissioners to satisfy themselves that the proposed works

will not be injurious to the monument. Lastly, the Commissioners may, on learning that a monument of national importance is in danger of destruction or removal, or damage from neglect or injudicious treatment, protect it by the issue of a Preservation Order. Whilst that Order is in force the owner may not demolish or remove the monument, or carry out any work in connection with it, without the written consent of the Commissioners; and, further, if the monument is liable, owing to the neglect of the owner, to fall into decay the Commissioners may themselves undertake its guardianship. The Commissioners have no intention of exercising these arbitrary powers without good cause, but they would be failing in their duty if they allowed any gross cases of neglect or damage to go unchecked.

He then notes the provision for the 'constitution of Advisory Boards, representative of the expert opinion of the country . . . to draw the attention of the Commissioners to any monument of national importance which is in danger, with a view to the issue of a Preservation Order,' etc., etc. He specially alludes to only another provision:—

The extension to the Borough Councils of the power to assist in the preservation of ancient monuments. Great Britain is fortunate in possessing so many monuments that it would be impossible, in any circumstances, to contemplate the preservation of all, or of any large proportion of them, at the expense of the State. It is hoped, therefore, that local authorities will co-operate with the State, and, when owners cannot or will not preserve their monuments, will in some cases undertake the task. It has been thought necessary to subject their activities in this direction to supervision by the Ancient Monuments Boards and to possible veto by the Commissioners of Works, but I need hardly say that the object of imposing these restrictions is not to discourage them from the assumption of these responsibilities, and that their proposals will always meet with the most sympathetic consideration.

Tynemouth priory and Berwick-on-Tweed town walls have been placed in charge of the Commissioners under the Acts.

LOCAL NOTES.

The following are additional extracts from the *Newcastle Courant*, made by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from page 184):—

To be sold an undivided moiety of a freehold estate Bolam White-house, consisting of 81 acres. Also an undivided moiety of an adjoining property of 121 acres held by lease for three lives under the Hospital of the blessed Virgin Mary in Westgate, Newcastle. Enquire of Mr. Marmaduke Forster at Bolam White-house, Rev. Mr. Johnson at Hartburn, or to Mr. William Forster at Low Angerton. *Courant*, 16 June, 1759.

To be sold under Decree of Court, the manor or seat house called Great Walworth, with 700 acres of ground there, late belonging to Ralph Jenison, esq., deceased.

Courant, 23 June, 1759.

To be sold a freehold farm of land containing 43 acres in the constabulary of Monk Hasledon. Enquire of Mrs. Mary Hilton at Stranton. *Courant*, 30 June, 1757.

To be sold under Decree of Court the freehold and leasehold lands known as Hedworth Moor Farm, late belonging to Thomas Stote and Richard Stote, late of Hedworth, gentlemen.

Courant, 14 July, 1759.

To be sold 20th Aug. next at the house of Mrs. Fenwick, inn keeper, Morpeth, under the sign of the Black Bull, several freehold estates in the parish of Elsdon, viz.: High Shaw of the yearly rent of £60; the Raw, of the yearly rent of £25; Meadow-haugh, of the yearly rent of £36; Iron-house and Healey-Dodd of the yearly rent of £45. Enquire of Mr. William Gallon of the Raw, or of Mr. Robert Lowes of Hexham. *Courant*, 28 July, 1759.

To be sold a farmhold in East Matfen in the parish of Stamfordham, called Thornham hill, of the yearly value of £100. Enquire of Mr. Michael Archer of Thornham-hill.

Courant, 11 August, 1759.



MOWBRAY SEAL (See page 257).



WILLIMOTESWICK CASTLE: GATE TOWER FROM THE INSIDE.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 19.

The first outdoor meeting of the year was held on Saturday afternoon, 23rd May, 1914.

During heavy rain a small party of members and friends left Newcastle by train at 1-20 to find fair weather prevailing on arrival at Bardon Mill. Thence they walked to

WILLIMOTESWICK CASTLE.

where their numbers were augmented by several who had travelled by motor cars. It is rather remarkable that the Society had never before visited this interesting and easily accessible stronghold. The late Mr. C. J. Bates, in his 'Border Holds' (*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xiv, p. 383 *et seq.*), gives a very complete description and history of it, to which students are referred. Since Mr. Bates wrote, the manor-house has been rebuilt and the remaining ancient works have continued to suffer from the ravages of time. A little expenditure in protecting the tops of the walls would go far towards averting further damage. The illustration, facing this page, shows the gate-house as seen from the inside of the courtyard, with its corbelled-out battlements and gargoyles, one at least of which is a 'dummy,' introduced for uniformity and ornament, as noted by Mr. Bates. On the outer or eastern face of the gate-house the mouldings on some of the openings indicate that they are of later date than the wall itself. There is a tradition that the Ridleys of Willimoteswick lost the property in consequence of their loyalty to king Charles, but this is erroneous, as William Ridley sold the place in 1636 to the Nevilles of Chevet. The legal formalities attending the sale were not completed until 1658, so that in a Bill for sequestration of estates of active Royalists in 1652, Musgrave Ridley's name was inserted as owner of Willimoteswick and Francis Neville protested.¹ A similar tradition, equally erroneous, exists as to the Forsters of Bamburgh and the alienation of their property, in the next century.

Thanking Mr. Spraggon, the tenant, who had kindly shown them over the place, members proceeded to

BELTINGHAM

where the church of St. Cuthbert was inspected. The only previous visit of the Society to this was in 1883, and a report of it is printed in the *Proceedings*, 2 ser. I, p. 33. Since then the church has been satisfactorily restored, although anti-restorationists may regret the loss of some quaint features and the blocking up of the priest's doorway in the south wall of the chancel.

The plan of the church is a simple rectangle without structural division between nave and chancel. It is usually said to be all of one

¹ See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xiv, p. xxiii, and pp. 388 and 389. See also *post*, p. 192.

date, about 1500, and therefore not long previous to the Reformation. A glance at the north wall, however, shows it to be of irregular workmanship entirely different from the fine masonry of the rest of the church, and suggests the possibility that it may be part of an earlier structure. The western part of this wall has clearly been rebuilt in quite modern times. The windows and buttresses of the south side (see illustration facing this page) are strikingly similar to those of St. John's church, Newcastle. The bell turret seems to be of eighteenth century date, built after the church had been allowed to fall into a ruinous condition, as appears from an inquisition in 1650. In the churchyard are some fine yew trees, and standing east of the church is a mutilated church-yard cross, and a blank Roman altar. Two Roman altars from Beltingham were presented to the Society in 1858, which were probably taken there from Chesterholm (*Vindolana*) by the Rev. Anthony Hedley, of whom a biographical note appears in our Centenary volume (*Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. x). One of these altars is described and illustrated in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. XII, p. 53. Notes as to the church plate and old and new bells are printed in *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III, pp. 367 and 368. Internally were noticed the two image-brackets on the east wall; the unusual small carved ornaments on the window splays; the squint or hagnioscope in the north wall of the chancel, and a 13th century grave cover with cross in high relief. Externally, the window head of vestry (a projecting building on the north side of the chancel) is curious, having a Λ shaped top to the opening, chamfered, with small ball at apex of chamfers. It seems to be an old stone re-used.

The registers were kindly produced for inspection of members.

Admiration was aroused by the pleasing Georgian house, south-west of the church, of which an illustration is given on the opposite plate. Its refined and quiet details, pedimented door, mullioned windows with heavy sash-bars, and formal entrance gate pillars, combine to make a charming picture of old-world dignity and repose (see opposite plate).

Among those present were Major and Mrs. Blackett and Mr. Blackett of Carrycotes Hall; Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lockhart and Mr. H. F. Lockhart of Hexham; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson and Master and Miss Tomlinson of Monkseaton; Mr. Joseph Oswald of Newcastle; Dr. R. A. Morland, of Dalston, near Carlisle; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton.

The following are a few notes relating to Willimoteswick and Beltingham:

WILLIMOTESWICK.

Hudard de Willimothwic was witness to an undated grant of land at Whitlaw, with wood to build and to burn, by Adam de Tindale to Hexham church. To another charter, also undated, granting the land of 'Karrawer' [Carraw], to Hexham, Nicholas de Wylmotewyk was a witness. He was also witness to an *inspeximus* of 20 March, 35 Edw. I, of the charter of Ivo de Vipont, granting lands at Alston to Hexham.¹

By will of 29 October [?1574], Nicholas Ridley 'off wyllinmontswyck . . . esquier' directed his body to be buried in the 'chapell of Beltingam with his mortuaries.' He gave his sons

¹ *Hexham Priory* (46 *Surt. Soc. publ.*) 85, 121.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE NEAR CHURCH

(from a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald)



THE CHURCH OF ST. CUTHBERT FROM THE S.E.

(from a photograph by Dr. D. H. Stephens)

BELTINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.



William Ridley and Alexander Ridley the manor and lordship of Henshaw. After bequests to his wife Mabell, and to his daughters, he appointed his wife, two sons and daughter Margaret his executors. Thomas Marshall, vicar of Haltwhistle, was one of the witnesses to a codicil. His goods were 'praised' by 'Robbert teistail, p'son of Knarisdaill,' and others. The testator, who married Mabel, daughter of Sir Phillip Dacre, kt., was the identical person whom bishop Ridley addressed, in his farewell letter to his friends, before his martyrdom at Oxford in 1555, as 'my welbeloved and worshipfull Cosin, Master Nich. Ridley, of Willimotswick.' His eldest son Nicholas, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Forster of Edderston, was high sheriff of Northumberland in 1585. He must have died shortly after as the inventory of his goods is dated 7 March, 1586-7. His next brother, William, of Willimontswick, married a daughter of John Heron of Chipchase. For inventory, of 22 August, 1599, of his goods see *Wills and Inventories*.¹

'Wylliam Blenkinssopp of Blenkinssop Castell' by will of 6 April, 1581, willed and bequeathed his three sons and his two daughters to the custody of 'Mr. Nicholes Rydley, of Wyllemosteswicke.'²

Thomas Crane of 'Crawhaull,' by will of 18 Oct., 1582, gave 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Nicholas Ridley of 'Wyllimonstwyke, esq.' at whose discretion, and that of another, he left the marriage of his son Nicholas.³

By will of 20 July, 1583, 'Phillippe Grene of Morpeth' committed the tuition of his son Richard Grene to Mr. Francis Dacres and Mr. Nycholes Rydlye, 'trusting they will se hym brought uppe at learning, as my speciall trust is in theym'; and he further humbly craved them to see to the maintenance in law of his wife and children, 'for reformation of this crewell murder, comitted upon me by Georg Ogle, and others of the name, because he 'compared the Dacres bloude to be as goodd as the Ogles.'⁴

According to the will of 10 April, 1585, of Ranolde Swynborne of Bothall, John Rydley of Chostlie and Nycholas Rydley of Willementes' were bound to him for payment of 80*l.* which he gave to his sister. 'Nycholas Rydley,' clerk, who owed him 56*s.*, was one of the witnesses.⁵

John Hearon of Chipchase, by his will of 5 Dec., 1590, made Margerie, who was the daughter of George Swinburne of Edlingham, executrix, and Raphe Gray of Chillingham, and 'William Rydley of Wyllymonteswicke,' supervisors.⁶

In a letter of 13 August, 1608, to Sir Robert Cotton, Lord William Howard writes from 'Naward Castle,' 'that the much wett that fell in these partes made the waies not passable for carriages, S^r Thomas the Curate of Willemonslike that you directed me to, is removed, and his successor would not adventure to deliver the stones.'⁷ This refers, doubtless, to some Roman inscriptions discovered on the line of the great Wall, and presented to Sir Robert Cotton by Lord William Howard.

¹ *Wills & Inv.* i (2 Surt. Soc. publ.) 397 and n.; ii (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 121, 335. Dr Raine remarks that Mr Surtees was in possession of a full pedigree of the family of Ridley, of Willimotswick, down to Musgrave Ridley. *Ibid.* i, 397 &c.

² *Wills & Inv.*, ii, 29. ³ *Ibid.* iii (112 Surt. Soc. publ.) 96.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 81 and n. ⁵ *Ibid.* 108. ⁶ *Ibid.* 200 and 201.

⁷ *Household Books of Lord Wlliam Howard* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 412.

On 31 August, 1635, an action was begun before the Durham High Commission Court against William Ridley, the elder, of Willimanswicke, by Anne his wife, the full proceedings are given in the Acts of the Court. The case continued against him and the woman concerned till April, 1638.¹

On 18 Nov., 1652, the estate of Musgrave Ridley of Willimoteswick, appeared in the third Act for Sale. On 4 Nov., 1653, Francis Nevill petitioned that he was seised in fee of the manor of Willimanswick; that Musgrave Ridley was tenant at will to petitioner of a farm there called Whitshields, which the county committee had sequestered for Ridley's delinquency, although he had no estate, interest, or term of years, in the said farm other than tenant. The matter was referred to the county committee. Musgrave Ridley was the 'last of the lords of Willimontswick.' How the lands passed into the hands of the Nevills of Cheate or Chevet, Yorks., does not appear. In 1663, Francis Nevill of Willimontswick is entered in the rentals of Northumberland for Ridley lordship and Willimontswick for 208*l.*²

In 1661, Musgrave Ridley of Witchills, and William Ridley and another, were bound in their recognisances to appear at the York assizes for killing Francis Robinson of Hackness, gent.³

In a list of 1677 of Northumberland of Roman Catholic recusants appear the names of William Ridley of Crawhall, esq., and Ruth his wife, and Arnold Burdett of Williamontswick, gent, and Katherine his wife.⁴

'The representatives of the Ridleys are unknown, so thorough was their ruin.'⁵ Hugh Ridley, of Plenmeller, was styled 'Chief' in 1695 and John Ridley, of Hexham, was usually called 'Chief Ridley' in 1774. From the expression 'the elder' it seems probable that Musgrave Ridley had a younger brother named William.

BELTINGHAM.

According to the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of bishop Barnes⁶ 'Beltangham' was amongst the chapels without incumbents and served by stipendiary priests. On 22 Jan., 1581-2, at a visitation in St. Nicholas's church, Durham, to which Beltingham officials were cited, it was reported to have neither curate nor churchwardens. On 14 Feb., 1582-3, the chapel of Beltingham was vacant.

In 1575 ecclesiastical proceedings were taken against Beatrix de Crawhall, widow and gentlewoman, for irreverent behaviour in Beltingham chapel.⁷ On the 11 Nov. her answer to the charge is given. She was 'sore sike of the great agoew' and went with 'good and godly intent, without any mocking or scoffing' at Beltingham chapel 'to receyve her Maker, on Easter eavon last paste' but being so weak she sat down, the vicar of Haltwhistle, Thomas Marshall, after he had served 'all the house of Willimontsike,' served her with bread and she asked the vicar to give her for the love of God 'but a litle peic, and somme wyne' alleging that she could not swallow the bread and feared she would die if she

¹ *Court of High Commission at Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 135-139; 135n.

² *Royalist Compositions* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.) 322 and n; but see p. 189.

³ *Depositions from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.) 188. ⁴ *Ibid.* 227.

⁵ *Court of High Commission at Durham*, 135n.

⁶ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 10, 99, 100.

⁷ *Dep. and Ecll. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.) 300.

had not drink shortly after. The vicar served more than 60 persons before he gave her the wine, and in consequence she could not swallow the bread and was 'enforced to spit' out the bread, but with no evil intent. She said she had her beads there, but she 'never dyd contemp or dispise Godd's worde, or the religion that is used at this day.'

MISCELLANEA.

The most recently issued volume of 'The Antiquary's Books,' is that on *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, by Rotha Mary Clay (pp. xx + 272, Methuen, 7/6 net). It is one of the most instructive of the series and shews extensive research, the subject being treated exhaustively which has not hitherto been the case except in a piecemeal fashion. In the introduction the origin of a solitary life is given, such withdrawal from the world not being encouraged by the Christian religion, a quotation from Tertullian, written about A.D. 197 bearing this out: it is said by him that 'we are not Indian Brahmins or Gymnosophists, who dwell in woods and exile themselves from ordinary human life . . . we sojourn with you in the world.' Monasticism was in its beginning a solitary life. Miss Clay takes great pains to emphasize the distinction between the two classes—the *anchorite* who was enclosed in four walls and the *hermit* who mingled with the people. Bede informs us that 'a recluse represented the British church in the conference with Augustine.' Two solitaires of the north were Godric of Finchale, 'the sea-roving adventurer, the tender son,' and Bartholomew of Farne. A recent writer says that 'the life of the recluse is now seldom chosen and never respected.'

The first chapter deals with 'Island and Fen Recluses,' and begins with an account of St. Cuthbert and his successors and is therefore of special interest to north countrymen. Martin, 'an energetic recluse' on Coquet island, who was keeper of the island, which was under Tynemouth priory, built a windmill at great expense, but Robert fitz Roger, the overlord, objected, and destroyed the mill. 'Moreover the said Martin was blamed by no one' for preferring 'the solitary life: he desired to attract neither the approach nor the noise of people of either sex, because often in mills and play-houses irregular and unlawful things are done,' so says the Chronicle of St. Albans. Reproductions of drawings illustrate the description of the ruins on the Inner Farne remaining a few years ago, and of a tower on Coquet island standing about one hundred years ago.

Included also in this chapter is an account of St. Herebert of Derwentwater. Southey remarks that the ruins of the chapel were there in his time, but in a state of total dilapidation. On Lady Holm near Bowness was an island cell which was served by two priests who came from 'Segden hermitage near Berwick-upon-Tweed.' The second chapter deals with 'Forest and Hillside Hermits.' St. Godric of Finchale, is fully treated of and the description is illustrated with a reproduction of a photograph of the ruins, and of the saint from an ancient manuscript *Goderyke heremit*. Godric remained at Finchale sixty years and died 21st May, 1170. Of 'Cave Dwellers' (iii) the most attractive to a northerner is an account of the well-known Warkworth hermitage, with several illustrations. But this is only one of many throughout England. St. Robert's cave at Knaresborough and that at Guy's Cliff, Warwick, are two others. 'Light keepers on the Coast' is the heading of chapter iv. Mention is made that

Tynemouth priory kept up a lamp on St. Mary's island, about two miles north of Tynemouth not, as stated in the text, near 'South Shields'—the only slip detected in the book. Miss Clay thinks that the towers on the Inner Farne and on Coquet island were also probably for lights. Many instances in various parts of the country are given. In 1536 the Trinity Gild of Newcastle was founded and empowered to erect stone towers at the mouth of the Tyne to be 'perpetually lighted at night': the last lighthouse erected at Tynemouth was removed a few years ago as it was thought to be of no further use. Of 'Highway and Bridge Hermits' we have no examples in the north, unless the entry in the *Patent Rolls* recording the grant of a pardon to Thomas de Anderstowe, hermit of Corbridge . . . for the stealing of a pig worth 3s. relate to a bridge hermit. Other chapters follow on 'Town Hermits,' 'Anchorites in Church and Cloister,' in which mention is made of the anchorages attached to St. John's church, Newcastle, and to Chester-le-Street, and Staindrop churches, county Durham. Of that at St. John's church a good reproduction of a photograph is given shewing the blocked Norman window and the cross-shaped orifice on the north side of the chancel; 'Order and Rule'; 'Concerning the Body'; 'Trial and Temptation'; 'Human Intercourse'; 'Prophets and Counsellors'; and 'Literary Recluses', where it is stated that the last chaplain of Warkworth hermitage, Sir George Lancastre, was to receive the profits of the Rood chapel and of St. Leonard's hospital at Wigton, in lieu of twenty marks. Appendices follow, one being 'The Office for the enclosing of Anchorites,' another 'The Office for the Benediction of Hermits', and, most important of all, a very useful tabulated list, divided into counties, of cells, with full references to authorities. Then follows a good index, which completes the volume.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following is from the Rev. T. Stephen's collection (continued from page 184):—

"Extract from the Cash Accompt of Henry Rodbourne Agens of the Right Hon^{ble}. the Earle of Darwentwater of all moneyet paid and returned to or for the use of the late Countess of Darwentwater Deceased as follows, viz.:

		£	s.	d.
1719				
7 March	Paid Mr. Westby for the use of her La'pp	50	0	0
24	Paid Mr. Jolly by her La'pps order	50	0	0
1720				
26	Paid Mr. Westby	50	0	0
29	Paid Ditto	100	0	0
	Paid the Honor ^{ble} the Lady Webb	436	0	0
2 Aprill	Paid Mrs. frances Ryan	50	0	0
2 May	Paid Mr. Westby	150	0	0
7 June	Paid Mr. Hanne by her La'pps order	52	10	0
	Paid Mr. Westby	250	0	0
27	Paid Sir John Webb ꝑ her La'pps order	1260	0	0
18 July	Paid Ditto	100	0	0
2 August ...	Paid Mr. Westby	200	0	0
	Paid Mrs. fforster	50	0	0
24	Paid Mrs. frances Ryan	25	0	0
	Paid Mr. Prendergast ꝑ order	25	0	0

[Carried forward ... £2848 : 10 : 0]

		[Brought forward ...	£2848 : 10 : 0]	
29	Paid a Call upon Affrican Stock	... ..	12 : 10 : 0
12 September	Paid Lady Gascoine ꝑ order ...	... ..	32 : 10 : 0
13	Paid Mr. Westby ...	... ..	180 : 0 : 0
1 October ...	Paid to my Lady Darwentwaters owne hand	... ..	1019 : 0 : 0
4	Paid Mr. Westby ꝑ order ...	... ..	500 : 0 : 0
11	Paid Mr. Richard Wright in full for princip'l & interest due	} upon her La'pps Bond	267 : 6 : 0	
	Paid Ditto princip.l and interest due upon her Note			106 : 14 : 0
	Paid Ditto for her Lapp's Plate bill			30 : 0 : 0
13	Paid Sir John Webb ...	... ..	500 : 0 : 0
29	Paid for a 2d call upon Affrican Stock ꝑ order	... ..	10 : 0 : 0
7 December	Paid Mi. Westby ...	... ..	80 : 0 : 0
	Paid Mrs. frances Ryan ...	... ..	25 : 0 : 0

Ending att Christmas 1720.

Total £5611 : 10 : 0

1720.	Begining att Christmas 1720.	£	s.	d.			
18 Janry....	Paid Mr. Westby ꝑ order	80	0	0			
2 february. ...	Paid Mrs. frances Ryan	10	0	0			
27	Paid Mr. Westby	50	0	0			
17 March ...	Paid a Call of £3, ꝑ Ct upon £250 African Stock	7	10	0			
23	Paid Mr. Westby	200	0	0			
1721	Paid a Broker	1	5	6			
13 Aprill ...	Paid Mr. Westby	60	0	0			
	Paid Mr. Petre	52	10	0			
2 May	Paid Mrs. frances Ryan	21	0	0			
4.....	Paid Mr. Benja' Petre	36	15	0			
13	Paid to the Honor'ble the Lady Webb... ..	42	0	0			
20	Paid a bill att Bologne	52	10	0			
15	Paid for blazoning my Ladyes Coate of Armes	1	1	0			
17	Paid Mr. Eyre in full of all rents and Demands for the house	} att Acton	168	11 : 6			
30	Paid a bill to Mr Harrold upon Antwerp				130	0	0
4 July	Paid Mr. Westby	100	0	0			
22	Paid Ditto	100	0	0			
28	Paid a Surveyor makeing an Estimate of Acton house	4	4	0			
	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brussels	150	0	0			
2 August ...	Paid Mr. Reginald Williams	42	0	0			
18 September	Paid a bill of Exchange	160	0	0			
1 October ...	Paid Mrs. Mary Peirson ꝑ order	15	16	4			
17	Paid Mrs. Perkins ꝑ order	3	10	0			
23	Paid Mr. Westby for her La'pps use	7	18	6			
4 December	Paid Mr. Smallwood for a picture ꝑ order	16	15	0			
11	Paid Mr. Wright for 2 Cases with Spooone, knife & forke in	} each	3	2 : 0			
	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsels				150	0	0
	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsels				50	0	0

Ending att Christmas 1721.

Total £1716 : 8 : 10

1721.	Begining then	£	s.	d.
10 Janry....	Paid Mrs. Cabry ꝑ order	3	2	6
	Paid Mr. Umfreville for the use of Lovaine	38	0	0

[Carried forward £41 : 2 : 6]

		[Brought forward ...	£41 : 2 : 6]
25	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	107 : 10 : 0
6 february.....	Paid a bill of Exchange to the order of the Lady Tudor for the use of the Said Lady Darwentwater	... ..	26 : 0 : 0
13 March ...	Paid Mr. Westby for Standing of the Coach and his charges		2 : 6 : 10
16	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	40 : 0 : 0
7 Aprill 1722	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100 : 0 : 0

£316 : 19 : 4

			£	s.	d.
1722.	Brought over	... ..	316	19	4
26 April ...	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100	0	0
26	Paid Mr. Alexander's order	... ..	13	7	0
	Paid Mr. Cabry's order	... ..	1	0	0
11 May	Paid the Coachman's wife	... ..	3	0	0
18	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100	0	0
8 June	Paid a bill Ditto	... ..	100	0	0
9 July	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	120	0	0
6 August ...	Paid Mr. Umfreville for the 2 Ladyes' particular order	... ..	23	0	0
	Paid Mr. Petre's order	... ..	15	0	0
16	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	50	0	0
13 September	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	129	0	0
13 October	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100	0	0
10 November	Paid the Coachman's wife	... ..	4	0	0
26	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	200	0	0

Ending att Christmas 1722. Total £1275 : 6 : 4

			£	s.	d.
1722.	Begining then				
9 Janry ...	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	50	0	0
15 March ...	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	200	0	0
21 May, 1723	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100	0	0
10 June	Paid a bill of Exchange from Brufsells	... ..	100	0	0
August	Paid charges of the Exprefs from Brufsells and two Messengers to Sir John Webb's Seat in Gloucestershire	... ..	9	11	0
3.....	Paid by bill of Exchange att Brufsells to Mrs. fra: Ryan	... ..	200	0	0
31	Paid a bill of Exchange Drawne by my late Lady, paid after her Death	... ..	50	0	0

Ending the 31st of August 1723. Total £709 : 11 : 0

No. 2.

[Endorsed : 'Extract | of moneys paid & returned | to or for the use of the late | Countess of Darwentwater | Deceased from the 7th of | March 1719 to the 31th | of August | 1723. No. 2.']

NEWCASTLE.

The following appear in a recent second-hand book catalogue of Edward Backus of Leicester :

- " 325 Newcastle—An Autograph Letter, Franked and with the Handsome Seal (Intact) of Lord Melbourne, thanking the Inhabitants of Newcastle who signed the Petition for their support, and stating the satisfaction derived from so honourable a testimony, etc., etc., addressed to E. Charnley, Esq., Newcastle. Dated August 27th, 1835. 7/6
- 326 Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Sydenham (Cuthbert, Teacher to a Church of Christ at Newcastle).—The Greatnes of the Mystery of Godliness, opened in several Sermons, 1654 : sm. 8v., sewed. Nice State. Page 266. Scarce, 6/-"



BILLINGHAM CHURCH FROM S.E.
(see page 199).



STOCKTON CHURCH (interior).

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 20.

An outdoor meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, 15th July, 1914, at

STOCKTON, NORTON & BILLINGHAM.

The very few members who attended assembled at Stockton railway station at 11.15.

STOCKTON,¹

At the time of 'Boldon Book' there were eleven villeins and a half in Stockton of whom each one held two oxgangs. They rendered and worked as the villeins of Boldon, except cornage. Six farmers held nine oxgangs and rendered and worked as the farmers of Norton. Suan the smith held a toft at 4*d*. The pounder held six acres and had thraves of corn of three vills, and tendered 80 hens and 500 eggs.²

On 26th February, 1591, a lease for thirty one years was granted to George Barith, a soldier of Berwick, of lands, tenements, and tithes in Stockton and Norton, at a rent of 5*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. but no fine in consideration of service.³

The visitors walked to the early seventeenth century brick church, interesting, like Sunderland church, as an example of the period, with its galleries, etc. In recent years a new chancel has been added of which the marble adornments are fine, as are also the oak carvings in the chancel, and on some of the pew ends. The communion rails 'were made out of drift oak picked up by Captain Cook' and are said to have been carved by one of his companions. For interior of the church see lower illustration facing this page.

The inventor of the lucifer match, Mr. John Walker, was a native of Stockton.

At 12 noon a tramcar was taken to

NORTON,⁴

In Norton there were in the time of Boldon Book, thirty villeins each holding two bovates of land, to render and work as at Boldon, except cornage; twenty firmars held forty bovates and rendered half a mark for every two bovates; all the firmars did four boon-days in the autumn with all the household, except the housewife. The pinder held four acres and plough thraves in Norton, and rendered eighty hens and five hundred eggs.⁵

¹ The communion plate, of which there are seventeen pieces, all of silver, the oldest of 1688, are described in *Proc.*, 2 ser. III, 290, and the bells, p. 292.

² *Boldon Book, or Survey of Durham in 1183* (25 Surt. Soc. publ.), 13, 52.

³ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, Elizabeth, 1591-1594, 12.

⁴ See *Proc.*, 2 ser. IV, p. 145, for notes of the church and grammar school on the occasion of a visit of members in 1889. The communion plate and bells are described on p. 42 of the same volume. See also *Ibid*, IX, page 265, for notes of a visit in 1900, and of the church, etc.

⁵ *Boldon Book*, 12, 51.

Members walked to the unusually fine cruciform church of St. Mary. Readers are referred to a description of the building by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, to which nothing more can well be added, in *Arch. Aeliana*, 2 ser., vol. xv, p. 1. The church and its surroundings are very picturesque and well-cared for. The virginian creeper on the south side of the church and of the tower adds to its picturesque-ness.

The vicar, the Rev. T. E. Scott, M.A., hon. canon of Durham, was unavoidably from home. He, however, kindly sent some notices of the structure by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower,⁶ a member of the society, who has just been appointed to the mastership of Sherburn hospital, in place of the Rev. C. E. Mitton, resigned. He says that 'most of our Saxon churches were designed on the lines' of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow churches, though there was 'a second type, less popular but not less interesting, the parent of our cruciform churches,' of which Norton church is an excellent example, 'where the tower is the central feature. The type of the cruciform building has been ascribed of late to the emperor Justinian's foundation of San Vitale in Ravenna, known to have been the parent of St. Sophia at Constantinople and the cathedral of Aachen. There the central space was the body of the church, and was surrounded by porches.'

Canon Scott, in a letter to the editor, refers to a notice of the church by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson in which he draws attention to the fact that 'we have in Norton a gradual evolution of the cruciform plan with central tower. In Norton we have the earliest surviving example of a plan in which the various portions of the church—nave, chancel and transepts—are gathered together in one structural connexion.'⁷ The vicar has written to Mr. Thompson, suggesting that the roof marks on the tower might possibly have been indications of the roof of an early tower of the Sompting type, not the marks of the pitches of the roofs of the nave, chancel and transepts, but that the small openings at each side of the apex outside of the triangular marks are themselves of a very early date, and therefore against this theory. Mr. Temple Moore suggested to the vicar 'the possibility of the Sompting tower type as accounting for these very high pitches.' 'The stones do not seem to run in regular courses through the pitch marks.' Mr. Thompson wrote that he had 'always been inclined to think that the roof marks on the tower were those of very high-pitched roofs. On the other hand the present tower is undoubtedly in great part a rebuilding, though its history is difficult to make out. There seem to be very few indications of roofs of the Sompting type in English pre-conquest towers,' and he thought 'it more likely that the tower was entirely rebuilt when the roofs were lowered, and the old stone-work which had been preserved from the weather by the roofs, kept, while the work at the angles of the tower was renewed. However, the other theory is quite tenable.' In the jamb of the chancel arch there is a fragmentary pre-conquest stone having parts of panels with knot-work on it. In the chancel is an oil painting representing the breaking of bread at Emmaus, which formerly belonged to the church, and was discarded and sold 35 years ago, but subsequently bought by the late Mr. S. F. Longstaffe and re-presented by him to the church in 1894.

⁶ *The Bishopricks*, vol. 1, pp. 25, 41, 178.

⁷ See *The Ground Plan of the English Parish Church* ('Cambridge Manuals'), pp. 40 and 54.



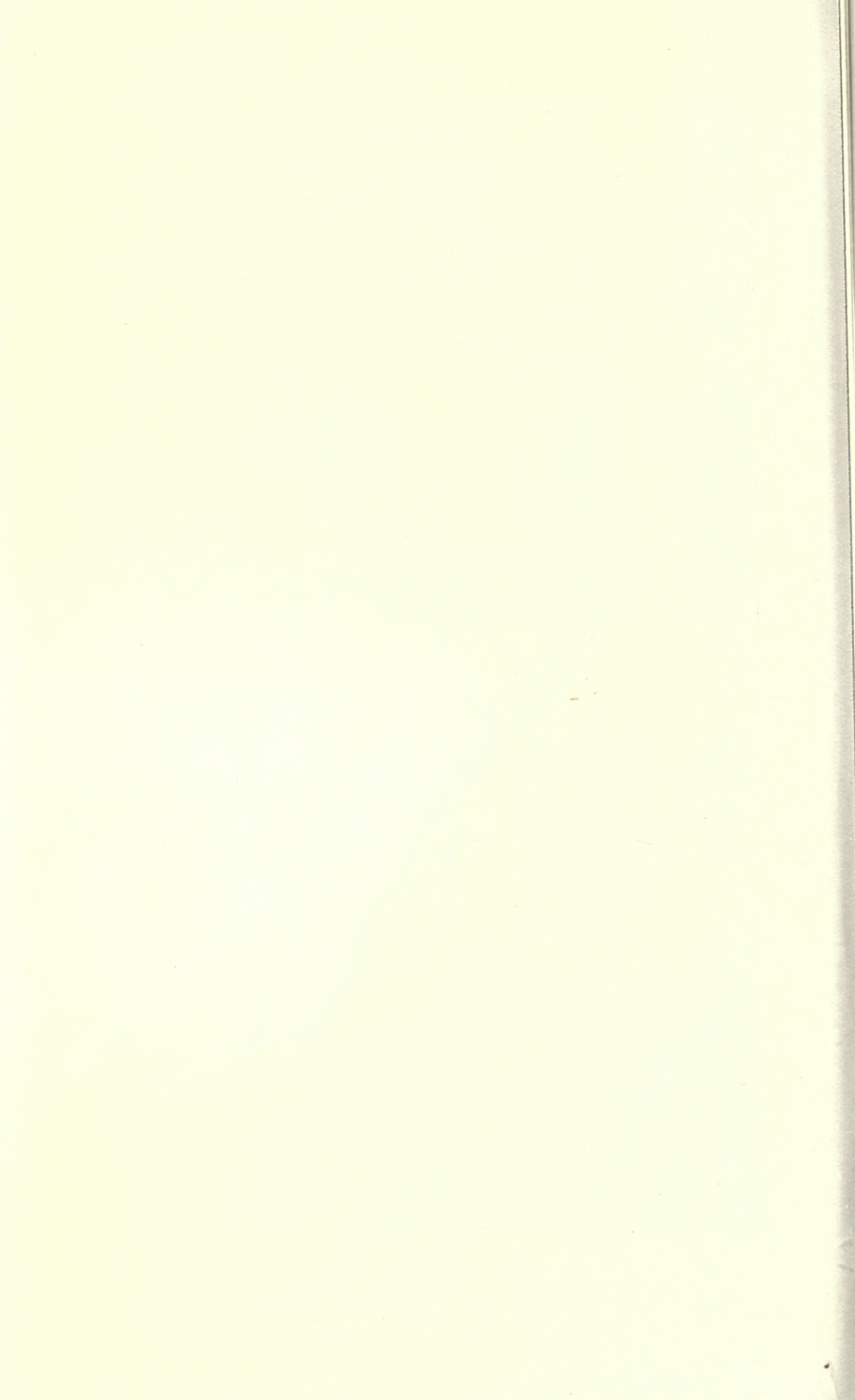
FROM THE SOUTH EAST



FROM THE SOUTH WEST

(from a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald)

NORTON CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.



The road was then taken to the church of St. Cuthbert at

BILLINGHAM,⁸

which was founded by bishop Egred—1830-845—the date of the nave and of the lower part of the tower. The upper part is Saxon of a later date, perhaps early post-conquestal. Thus says the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, who has drawn and measured, stone by stone, the lower part of the tower, with the jointings. See upper illustration facing p. 200, showing tower, etc. It is said that there were pre-conquest sculptured stones, built into the south wall of the tower, one at each side of the middle window, and the third immediately above the lowest window; no trace however of them can now be seen. Built into the west wall of the church, with other sculptured stones, grave covers, etc., is a small piece of sculpture of pretty trefoil design, apparently of post-conquest date. In the British Museum there is a small fragmentary inscribed grave cover, like those found at Hartlepool, having a cross with rounded ends on the arms, the letter A on the top left-hand corner remains; round the edge is an inscription—ORATE PRO P . . . There is a small stone from Billingham sculptured with human and other figures on three of its sides and plaiting on the fourth.

At the church the Rev. J. Ousey, the vicar, met the party and kindly conducted them over the ancient building, pointing out the chief features of interest, including the pre-conquest nave and tower, remains of the sanctus bell cot on the apex of the gable between chancel and nave, 'the finest Pudseyan font in the county, as well as, perhaps, the finest seventeenth century font cover,' and two small brasses of priests on the floor. The head of one of them, that of Robert Brerley, a vicar of Billingham and a prebendary of Norton, is missing; the little brasses of the lion of St. Mark and the bull of St. Luke in the top corners of the slab, which were there when the editor rubbed the brass in 1890, and which are seen in the reproduction of the rubbing illustrating Mr. Waller's notes,⁹ have also disappeared.

He then led them to the vicarage garden, where the Rev. P. Rudd, the late vicar, had collected and built up a number of sculptured stones of different dates, amongst which are a portion of an early coped grave cover of the *domus ultima* type, an arch formed of stones, probably from the old porch, fragments of a seventeenth century, or later, tomb, etc., etc.

In the garden are also the sedilia (the dividing shaft having a very pretty carved leaf capital) and the head of a piscina, removed when the ancient chancel was destroyed. It is a pity these cannot be taken back to the church before the carving on the sedilia disappears.

After heartily thanking Mr. Ousey for his kindness and courtesy, members returned to Stockton after a very enjoyable day, the weather being fine and balmy, whence the three members present (Miss Sievewright of Hartlepool, Mr. Heslop of Bishop Auckland and Mr. R. Blair of Harton) proceeded by train to their respective destinations.

In addition to the notes that have already been printed in these

⁸ For notes of previous visits of members, see *Proc.*, 2 ser. iv, p. 147, and ix, 265-269, where the church is described and extracts given from the church books. For notes of communion plate and bells see *Ibid.* iii, pp. 188 and 193.

⁹ See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xv, p. 82, for notes, by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., on the brasses; the evangelistic symbols were not as he states on Neceham's brass but on that of Brerley; the matrices of them alone remain.

Proceedings (2 ser.), the following are a few others relating to the places visited, culled from various printed sources:—

STOCKTON WARD.

On 25 September, 1237, Nigel de Rungeton, Hugh de Capella, Walter de Bradbury, Nicholas de Monasterio and Henry de Ancient, *clericus*, were appointed by the king, collectors of the thirtieths (*tricesima*) in Stockton ward; and on 15 December following, they were ordered to pay in the amount collected.¹

On 4 February, 1346, the bishop appointed a commission for the array and levy of armed men, between the ages of 16 and 60, within Stockton ward, to resist the invasion of the Scots.²

STOCKTON.

Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham [1241–1247], died at Stockton.³

In the time of bishop Bek [1284–1301], Thomas de Wilugby was bishop's bailiff of Stockton. In the account for 1311 of Robert de Barton, receiver of Durham bishopric after bishop Bek's death, the sum of 4s. appears for the custody of fifteen acres of land in Stockton which belonged to Nicholas de Stockton, who held it of the bishop by knight service, and was then in the hands of the king by the death of Nicholas.⁴

On 21 July, 1311, Simon de Taunton was admitted by bishop Kellawe at Stockton manor, to the priorate of Tynemouth.⁵

On the 11 October, 1312, William de Heburn was bishop's bailiff of Stockton.⁶

On 18 October, 1312, bishop Kellawe, in a letter from Stockton, returned thanks to Arnold, cardinal priest of St. Prisca, for excusing his attendance at Rome, in which the invasion of the borders by the impious Scots is complained of.⁷

In the third year of his pontificate [1313–1314], bishop Kellawe ordered a commission of enquiry to be held on Monday next before the feast of the Epiphany, in the chapel of Stockton manor, as to the right of installing the prior of Durham.⁸

On 18 November, 1314, the king issued a writ from Northampton to the bishop of Durham to deliver Ralph de Warsop from his prison at Durham, placed there for some transgression at Stockton. This cannot have been acted upon as another writ was subsequently issued in the same matter.⁹

In bishop Kellawe's time [1311–1318] many letters were dated from, and charters signed at, Stockton, for which see his register. Many ordinations also took place in the chapel of the manor.¹⁰

Roger de Stockton was one of the executors of William de St. Botolph. Robert de Stockton was a monk of Durham, and William de Stockton, of Blanchland. Thomas de Stockton also occurs.¹¹

On 11 May, 1596, there is the report of an inquisition taken by Lawrence Garnet and others, who had been appointed to enquire into the state of all the castles, etc., in the county, setting out which were empty or decayed, who held them, and upon what tenures,

¹ *Col. of Pat. Rolls*, 1234–37 (21 Hen. III), 568; 1237–42 (22 Hen. III) 118.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv., 271. ³ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 10.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II, 1097–1105; IV, 91. ⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I, 471, 472.

⁶ *Ibid.* 277. ⁷ *Letters from Northern Registers*, 212. ⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* IV, 423.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II, 1031, 1046. ¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III, 129, 161.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III, 144, 69, 167, 190.

what serviceable horse and foot had been maintained and kept there, etc., etc. The report was delivered before Sir W. Hilton, and others, justices of the peace, etc., for Durham. It gives a detailed account of the state of the castles and lands in the county, including Stockton.¹ On 19th May, 1617, Robert Cooper, as steward of the halmote courts and keeper of the manor of Stockton, petitioned that his majesty would allow him to hold the courts and preserve the manor, notwithstanding the death of the bishop of Durham.³

In 1644, the tithes of Norton parish and Stockton chapelry, late belonging to Sir Edmund Duncon, colonel, were 'letten' to Mr. Rowland Burdon, and his brother, Robert Burdon, at a rent of 160*l*.³

On 12 July, 1645, instructions were given for John, earl of Rutland, Philip, lord Wharton, Sir H. Vane, bt., and others, commissioners going to Scotland to treat and conclude divers matters concerning the safety of the kingdom with the parliament of Scotland, including proposals that works about Carlisle might be slighted, and the place dismantled, &c., and the garrison there, put in without the consent of the parliament, removed, as likewise the several Scottish garrisons in Warkworth, Tynemouth, Newcastle, Hartlepool, Stockden and Thirlwall, they being placed there without the consent of both kingdoms. On 5th September following, the matter is again referred to, the castles of Warkworth and Stockton being named. On 13 November the speakers of both houses of parliament were commanded to demand their removal before 1st March then next, as it was reported to parliament that the Scottish garrisons had not been removed from them and other places.⁴ Of the castle there are now no traces; when building the new theatre in Castlegate, remains of it were found. Dr. Basire, a seventeenth century prebendary and archdeacon of Northumberland, etc., was imprisoned in it but escaped; the whole story is given in his correspondence.⁵

On 23 August, 1644, Rowland Burdon, of Stockton, received a warrant from parliament authorizing him to execute the office of bailiff of Stockton, which late belonged to Roger Cane deceased. On 16 January, 1645, Mr. Lawrence Sayer's lands in Stockton were sequestered. On 28 February, 1645, to Rowland and Robert Burdon of Stockton, were 'letten' 4½ oxgangs belonging to Richard Grubham, delinquent, at a rent of 15*l*. 10s. and also all the demesne lands—the Great Summer fields and Great and Little Winter fields, etc., and the park, at a rent of 125*l*.⁶ On 11 December of the same year Stockton demesne belonging to Thomas, bishop of Durham, was 'letten' to George Lilburn, esq., at a rent of 166*l*. He had to have allowance from his rent of all taxes, assessments and billeting according to a late order, and he was to repair the houses, hedges, fences and ditches; he was not to destroy the woods or underwoods, nor 'rive up, burn, or plough any other or more of the premises than what is now used in tillage.'⁷

NORTON.

On 29 March, 1227, Ralph, clerk of *mag.* Stephan de Lucy, had letters of presentation, addressed to the archbishop of York, to the prebend which Gusman de Causeby held in Norton church, vacant

¹ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, Elizabeth, 1595-1597, 217.

² *Ibid.* James I, 467.

³ *Royal. Compos.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 3.

⁴ *Col. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1645-1647, 16, 115, 226.

⁵ *Royalist Compos.*, 3n.

⁶ *Royal. Compos.* 7, 24, 35.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 36.

and in the king's gift by reason of the bishopric of Durham being vacant. On 27 December following, William de Blockele had letters of presentation to the prebend which Richard Capellanus held in the church, the letters being also addressed to the archbishop of York.¹

On 19 December, 1237, William de London was presented to the prebend lately held by William de Norham in Northon [Norton] church, in the king's gift, by reason of a vacancy in the see of Durham, the letters being addressed to the archbishop of York. On 14 March, 1238, William de Sancta Maria was presented to the vicarage, vacant and in the king's gift for the same reason. On 19 April of the same year, master Atte, clerk of the legate, was presented to the prebend lately held by Ralph Clement, in the king's gift, for the same reason.²

On 10 September, 1280, it was noted that on Thursday after the exaltation of the Holy Cross, J. de Kirkeby delivered to the chancellor of Norton, the king being at Stockton, the roll of the matter of Brabant.³

On 17 March, 1311, Hugh de Sapy, clerk, had letters of presentation from the king at Berwick, to the vicarage of Norton, vacant and in the king's gift by reason of the see of Durham being vacant; and on 21st March, Bernard de Kirkeby had letters from the king to the same vicarage, in substitution.⁴ On Thursday next, after the feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 1311, Thomas de Norton had a bequest, under the will of William de Vavasour, of 20s.⁵ In the account of 20 May, 1311, of Robert de Barton, the sum of 8*l.* was due for the custody of a house and three bovates of land in Norton which belonged to John, son of Adam de Norton, who held it of the bishopric by knight's service.⁶

On 16 February, 5 Edw. II [1312], the king issued a writ against the archbishop of York, for the recovery of the presentation to Norton vicarage, the see of Durham being vacant. The pleas are set out in the claim.⁷ On 23 March following, a commission was issued by the bishop to shew cause why Bernard de Kyrkeby should not be inducted into the vicarage. On 9 kal. October [23 Sept.], a bull of pope Clement v. granted to him leave of non-residence, provided that a proper substitute were appointed.⁸

On Friday next before the feast of Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], John de Norton, clerk, and Richard de Norton, notary public, were present, with many others as well monks and clerks as laity, in Stockton manor chapel, in a process before the bishop, between the prior and convent of Durham and the archdeacon of Durham.⁹ On 16 May, 1313, Robert de Norton, notary public, was present at a concord between William de Ayremynne and the proctor of Beraud de Fargis, concerning Whitburn church.¹⁰

On 12 Sept. of the same year, simple protection was granted, for one year, for Bernard de Kirkeby, vicar of Norton collegiate church, king's almoner.¹¹ On 18 January, 1314, a charter of pardon was granted, by the bishop, to John de Norton, for acquiring from William Gerneter, a messuage and twenty nine acres of land and an acre and a half of meadow, in Norton, and entering upon it, without licence, which the bishop had taken into his hand. On

¹ *Patent Rolls*, 1225-1232, 172. ² *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1232-1247, pp. 207, 212, 217.

³ *Cal. of State papers, Dom.*, 1279-1288, Edward I, p. 67. ⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iv, 77.

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 334. ⁶ *Ibid.*, iv, 91. ⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, ii, 841, 844. ⁸ *Ibid.*, i, 175, 269.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 474. ¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, i, 359. ¹¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, 15, 183.

2 March, of the same year, Robert, son of Luke de Norton, was a juror in proceedings relating to lands in Sedgfield.¹

On 6 October of the same year the bishop issued a licence to *mag.* John de Norton to receive 30*l.* from Robert de Pykering to pay Bernard de Borgh, vicar of Norton collegiate church.² On Thursday, before the feast of Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 1314, Robert de Norton was presented to the chantry of the altar of blessed Mary in Redmershill church, by Henry de Langton, lord of Wynyard; the bishop ordered an enquiry concerning the presentation, which was settled in Norton's favour and he was duly instituted on 16 November following, by the bishop, from Kepier.³ On 2nd November following, Richard de Norton, chaplain, was appointed to receive bills of complaint from the people of Alverton, respecting the bishop's bailiffs or servants.⁴

In 1315, Richard, called 'Godwyn' de Norton, of Norwich diocese, notary public, was presented and collated to Over Conslive.⁵ On 6 June, 1315, William de Norton, a canon of the church of Blanchland, was presented to the abbacy of Blanchland. He promised canonical obedience to the bishop of Durham. In the chapel of Middleham he received the benediction on 31 August, 1315. Previous to this he was vicar of Bywell St. Andrews, which his election to the abbacy vacated.⁶

On 2 October, 1315, the king granted letters of protection to Bernard de Kirkeby, the king's almoner, who was vicar.⁷ On 15 September, 1316, John de Norton was appointed receiver of Howden liberty and manor.⁸ On 8 October of the same year, Richard de Norton acted for the bishop in the collation of Thomas de Salkok to Staindrop church.⁹ On 16 December, 1315, John de Norton was collated by the bishop to the prebend in Norton church, previously held by Roger Savage but vacant by his free resignation; a mandate to the archdeacon followed for his induction.¹⁰

On 21 April, 1317, a grant was made, by the king, to master Edmund de London of the prebend, which master Louis de Bello Monte, his 'consanguineus,' held in Norton church, in the king's gift, owing to the bishopric of Durham being vacant: a mandate in pursuance was issued to the keeper of the spirituality of the bishopric.¹¹ On 10 August, 1317, he had protection for one year as prebendary of Norton in St. Mary's church, Norton.¹² On 7 March, 1318, simple protection for two years was granted to Bernard de Kirkeby, clerk, vicar of collegiate church of Norton, eleemosinary of Durham.¹³

On 26 January, 1344, Robert de Colne, a prebendary of Norton church, was presented to another prebend in Lincolnshire.¹⁴

On 10 March, 1346, Thomas de Hadham, king's clerk, had a grant of the prebend which master Luke de Perers lately held in St. Mary's collegiate church, in the king's gift by reason of the late avoidance of the see of Durham: a mandate in pursuance was addressed to Thomas, bishop of Durham.¹⁵ In 1347 Richard de Wymundewold, D.C.L., advocate in the papal court, petitioned the pope on behalf of his brother, master Hugh, for the church of Leek, notwithstanding

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1252; I, 311. ² *Ibid.*, I, 622. ³ *Ibid.*, 632, 638, 639.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 634. ⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 697. ⁶ *Ibid.*, 722, 725, 726. ⁷ *Ibid.*, IV, 127.

⁸ *Ibid.*, II, 828. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 832. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 765.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 153; *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317, 640. ¹² *Ibid.*, 1317-1321, 20.

¹³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-1321, 112. ¹⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1343-1345, 188.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1345-1348, 55.

that he had a prebend and a canonry of Northton, &c. The petition was granted.¹ On 26 May, 1348, in consideration of the good service long rendered to him by William de Emeldon, king's clerk, the king ratified his estate in the prebend in the collegiate church of Norton, the hospital of God's house in Berwick-upon-Tweed and in other preferments, as the king would not have him disturbed in the possession of any of them.² On 7 kal. August [26 July], 1349, the church of Peykirke, in Lincoln diocese, was granted by the pope to John Leffette, though he had a canonry and prebend of Norton.³

In 1354, Michael, bishop elect of London, petitioned the pope, on behalf of master John Barnes, his vicar in spirituals, for a canonry and prebend of Lichfield, notwithstanding that he had other preferments, including a prebend in the collegiate church of Norton. This was granted.⁴ In the same year William de Esenden, skilled in the law, petitioned the pope, who granted it, on 11 kal. January [22^d December 1354] for a portion in the church of Norton, value 6*l.*, on its voidance by the consecration of master Michael de Northburgh, bishop elect of London.⁵

On 6 id. [8th] November, 1355, a mandate was issued to the bishop of Winchester to reserve to John Barnet, canon of London, the canonry and prebend of Lichfield, notwithstanding that he had a portion in Norton collegiate church, &c.⁶ In 1358 he still held the canonry though he had exchanged other preferments.⁷ On 5 kal. December [27 November], a dispensation was granted to Thomas de Eskheved, perpetual vicar of Crostwayt, who had attained papal provision of the perpetual benefice, without cure, of a prebend or portion in Norton church held for 2 years with his vicarage, another benefice with cure.⁸ On 6 June, 1386, Thomas de Stanley, of the prebend lately held by master Stephen de See in Norton collegiate church, was granted a prebend in Lincolnshire.⁹ On 30 July, 1388, the prebend lately held by Richard Elvet, in Norton church, was granted to John de Akum.¹⁰

On ides [13th] of April, 1400, a canonry and prebend, or portion, in Norton church, not exceeding 12 marks, about to become void, was reserved to William atte Gate, clerk, of Ely diocese.¹¹ On 4 kal. October [28 Sept.], a dispensation was granted by the pope to John, son of Richard de Norton, perpetual portionary of the parish church of Norton, who already had dispensation as the son of an unmarried man and unmarried woman, to be promoted to all even holy orders, and to hold a benefice even with a cure, after which he was made a clerk and obtained, by authority of the ordinary, a perpetual portion or prebend of Norton, to hold any compatible benefices, &c. His illegitimacy, or dispensation, need not be mentioned in future graces.¹²

On 10 December, 1644, John Husband, and others, were authorized by parliament to sell the goods of Mr. Philip Mallory at Norton, which had been sequestered, for the use of the commonwealth and payment of sesses due to the Scottish army.¹³

¹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, i, 108. ² *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1348-1350, 105.

³ *Cal. of Pap. Reg., Pap. letters*, iii, 314. ⁴ *Ibid.*, *Pet.*, i, 264. ⁵ *Ibid.*, 268.

⁶ *Ibid.*, iii, 518. ⁷ *Ibid.*, i, 329. ⁸ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* iv, 377.

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1385-1389, 6. ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 498. ¹¹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.* iv, 340.

¹² *Ibid.*, 460. ¹³ *Royal. Compos.* 24.

BILLINGHAM.

John, the cowherd of Billingham, married a sister of bishop Kellawe [1311-1318], when the name of Billingham was assumed, and from him descended the Billinghams of Crook hall.¹

On 10 November, 1314, the bishop issued a memorandum granting forty days' indulgence to those contributing to the fabric, reparation, and sustentation, of the bridge and way between Billingham and Norton. On 26 December following the bishop issued a mandate to the parish chaplain of Billingham church for the repair of the bridges and causeways, the sums collected to be handed to William, perpetual vicar of Billingham, and he appointed a commission of enquiry.²

On 22 September, 1341, Robert de Alsilver, as Asilure de Stilington, was ordained acolyte in Stockton manor chapel by the bishop of Durham. On 10 June, 1344, the bishop of Durham issued a commission, consisting of Thomas Surtays, Roger de Essh, Adam de Bowes, and John de Falughdon, to enquire into certain alleged malefactors and disturbers of the peace, including John Alsilver of Stellington, chaplain, for assault upon Thomas de Gretham, at Billingham, so that his life was despaired of, and his goods and chattels to the value of 100s. taken and carried away.³

On 30 Jan., 1335, there was an *inspeximus* of the charter confirming the church and chapel of Wolviston, which was appurtenant to it, to the church of Durham.⁴

William de Billynham was one of the commissioners of array for Stockton Ward on 4 February, 1344, and to him the sheriff was directed to receive prisoners committed by the commissioners.⁵

On 18 September, 1347, a pardon was granted, in consideration of his good service in the war of France, to Walter Hamond of Billynham, for the death of Margaret 'of the Castell,' on condition that he did not withdraw from the king's service without licence, so long as the king remained on this side [at Calais].⁶

On 11 October, 1571, Henry Simpson who was examined at York in connexion with the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' said he landed at Whitby, where he hired a horse for Robert Booth, who was sick, the rest went on foot to Billingham, where they hired another horse for 4d., to Mrs. Trollope's house, and the bailiff of the town lent young Trollope another horse.⁷

In August, 1644, a warrant was issued to the constables of Billingham parish and Woolviston chapelry, to give notice and warning to the inhabitants, who pay tithes, to appear before the parliamentary commissioners at Rowland Burdon's, in Stockton, on 26th. A warrant was issued in the following month to Richard Davison and others, to sequester the estate, real and personal, of Capt. Gascoigne Eden, son of John Eden of West Auckland. Another warrant was issued to warn the tenants of Mr. Robert Eden of Belsey [Belassis], and all other delinquents and papists, and constables, to appear before the parliamentary commissioners. On the 7th of the same month, Thomas Shippard, constable of Billingham, received a warrant to bring John Jeckell and Robert Christofer before the commissioners at Trimdon on Monday then next. On the 11th another

¹ *Wills and Inv.*, i, 417n.; ii, 277 n.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i, 641; ii, 683, 684.

³ *Ibid.*, iii, 111; iv, 286.

⁴ *Cal. of Charter Rolls*, iv, 324.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv, 271.

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1345-1348, 20 Edw. iii, 553.

⁷ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom., Add.*, 1566-1579, 366.

warrant was issued to the keeper of Aycliff wood to deliver to the greeve of Billingham, four wain loads of wood which was cut down for the use of Capt. Gascoigne Eden, to be used for the necessary repair of certain bridges and highways then in decay. On 30th November following, the water mill and windmill at Billingham belonging to him, and a house or cottage, two riggs at the back of the house, and one cowgate and one horsegate, with the mill meadows, were 'letten' to William Gelson of Billingham. He farmed Billingham mill of Capt. Eden, which he had on lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, at 15*l.* rent a half year. In 1645, Gascoigne Eden was fined 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for delinquency in the first war. On 25 April, 1650, Gascoigne Eden was fined 66*l.* by the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents in the last war.¹ 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid. In 1652 he was sequestered but not discharged.²

On 8th November, 1451, an inquisition was held in the parish church of Billingham by Sir William Seton, official; Robert Bellasys and John Jekyll, of Billingham, and others, were cited; they said that the chancel of the church was defective in the roof, and that rain came in about the altar and all over the chancel; at the same time charges were made against the villagers for working on Sundays and fast days. On 25th May, 1452, William de Toune personally appeared charged with defaming the vicar of Billingham by saying that he had revealed his confession: he had to make amends in the parish church of Billingham, the Sunday after, between the Masses. In connexion with the rebellion of 1569, Thomas Watson, parish clerk of Billingham, deposed that he never required Hartborn to come to Billingham church, 'nor informed Stafford's men that the balyff of Billingham had ther bookes, nor required the baliffe to delver the said bookes to be bornt; but he saith that the hye alter stone ys buried in the queir ther, and one red cope is also remaining in the said church, as yett undefaced.' Being accused by John Martyn, curate of Billingham, John Davison confessed to irreverence in the church, and to saying to the curate 'Thou art a vacobound, a wagwalle, and syde-tayled knave,' and was excommunicated. In October, 1575, proceedings were taken against John Johnson and others for laying violent hands on John Martyn, when curate of Sedgfield, in the churchyard there; he set the curate in the stocks.³

By will of 23 April, 1581, Ralph Catterick, of Wolveston, directed his body to be buried in Billingham church; and amongst other bequests gave 'to John Manvel, curate of Billingham, 12*d.*' and to Thomas Watson, the parish clerk, four pence. His son Ralph, by will of 26 April, 1591, also directed his body to be buried in the same church, and gave to the curate, John 'Mandell' 5*s.*, and to the 'reparinge of Billingham brigg' 2*s.* He gave also a gimmer lamb to Wolviston chapel and 2*s.* to the poor.⁴

Mr. Longstaffe informs us that the seventeenth century fittings of Billingham 'went to adorn an improved residence of a member of the Society of Friends.'⁵

Royalist Compos., 2, 11, 13, 15, 23, 44, 184, 61; In *Cal. of State Papers*, 1643-1650, 204, the fine is 60*l.* ² *Royal. Compos.*, 65.

³ *Depos. & Eccl. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 31-33, 197, 297, 299.

⁴ *Wills & Inv.*, III, 86 & n, 150.

⁵ *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.) 318n.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is from the Rev. T. Stephen's Radcliffe collection
(continued from page 196):—

“The Account of the late Right Honor^{ble} Anna Maria Countess
of Darwentwater, Deceased, in manner following, viz.—
Disbursed on my Dear Son's Acco^t as follows, from the 25th
of february, 1715, to the 27th of December, 1719.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Charity to Some particular persons	130	0	0
Paid on the Melancholly occasion of my Dear Lords funerall	252	5	0
Paid 2 little bills which were due from my Dear Lord ...	11	0	6
Paid towards the Mainteinance of my Dear Lords Servants	126	0	0
Paid my Sister Tudor in part of interest due	125	0	0
Paid the charges of 2 Wittnesses going from Hatherope to } London on my Son's Accot.... .. } Paid to Christopher Crofts for 1 Year and 3 quarters interest } upon a Bond of £250; due from my Dear Lord }	8	0	6
Paid him for one Yeares wages due from my Lord	21	17	6
Paid expences for my Son dureing his Stay att Lumly Castle } and att Dilston after my Dear Lords decease, as also for } his Journey to London }	10	0	0
Paid the Under Nursery maide 2 Yeares and quarters wages } att the rate of £3 a Yeare, my Son to pay halfe }	45	0	1
Paid againe to Crofts a Yeare and 3 quarters due upon the } Bond }	3	7	6
	21	17	6
Totall	£754	8	7

“Disbursed on my Sons Account from December the 27th, 1719,
to December 21th, 1720, as follows.

Paid my Sister Tudor the Arreares of interest due to her ...	272	0	0
Paid a man for the trouble he had in my Son's Suite ...	1	1	0
Gave my father's Servants when the Children came from } Hatherope £14 : 13 : 6 my Son's halfe }	7	6	9
Gave the Ringers in the Country when my Son Carried his } Cause }	0	10	6
Paid Eagleston the Taylor's bill for Clothes for my Son ...	12	6	0
Paid for fitting up the old Coach £25 : 7 : 0 my Son's Share	12	13	6
Paid Cloth Lyneing for the Coach £5 : 17 : 0 my Son's	2	18	6
	£308	16	3
Brought over	308	16	3
Paid the Childrens expences comeing from Hatherope in } hyreing horses &c: £4 : 14 : 3 my Son's halfe }	2	7	1½
Gave my fathers Coachman and Postillion when the Children } came to Acton £1 : 11 : 6 my Son's ½ }	0	15	9
Paid the ringers upon their comeing 10s : 6d my Son's ½ ...	0	5	3
Paid Hawkes my Son's Servant for necessaryes for him ...	13	10	6
Paid Mr. Petre a bill for Sev'll things due from my Dear Lord	180	0	0
Paid to Hawkes againe for Clothes and necessaryes for my Son	4	5	7
Paid Mary Waveing ½ Yeares wages and 6 weekes due to her } from my Dear Lord att £4 a Yeare }	2	10	0
Paid Elizabeth Woode Under Nursery maide 7 mo'es wages } att £3 a Yeare, my Son's halfe }	0	17	6
Paid Jane Hawkes my Son's Servant for 3 Yeares wages and } odd months att £10 a Yeare }	37	10	0
[Carried forward	£550	17	11½

		[Brought forward ...	£550 : 17 : 11½
Paid Nurse Crony for wages due to her from my Son and Daughter	£56 : 10 : 0 being 4 Yeares odd months att £12 ; a Year, She being Some part of that time Serv't, to my Son, his Share is		8 : 10 : 0
Paid frances Ryan half a Yeares wages due from my Dear Lord			3 : 0 : 0
Paid William Sarsfeild half a Yeares wages due			3 : 10 : 0
Paid a bill to Mrs. fforster part of which was due from my Dear Lord cheiffly on my Son's Accot., his Share...			21 : 11 : 0
Bought when I came to Acton for the Childrens Chambers necessaryes wanting, my Son's Share			2 : 6 : 6
Corrected in the sum Paid againe for furniture in my Son's roome in the got £15 : 3 : 11½ Upholsterer's bill			12 : 17 : 5½
ffor my Son's boarde, his malde's and footman's, to pay halfe the Under Nursery ma de's from the 5th of May 1720 to the 29th of September 1720, comes to for the boarde of each person att £25 a Yeare			32 : 16 : 0
Paid the expences for keeping the Coach horses halfe a Yeare my Son not being with me Some part of the time (the whole being £29 : 11 : 4½) his Share comes to			10 : 0 : 0
Paid Mr. Carpenter a bill due from my late Lord, fruite trees			19 : 0 : 0
Paid Mr. Eagleston the Taylor his bill for Clothes for my Son as also a Livery for his man			17 : 10 : 0
Paid the poores tax halfe a Yeare att Acton (1 : 2 : 11) ½ ...			0 : 11 : 5½
			£682 : 10 : 4½
Brought over			682 : 10 : 4½
Paid halfe a Yeares Land tax £3 : 3 : 0. my Son's Share ...			1 : 11 : 6
Taken out of Mr. Canning the Apothecaries bill			0 : 3 : 0
Paid my Son's maide Jane Hawkes for halfe a Yeare's wages due to her the 29th of September, 1720			5 : 0 : 0
Paid Mary Jones the Under Nursery maide halfe a Yeares wages, £1 : 12 : 6. was but 4 monthes odd weekes and dayes att £4 a Yeare, my Son's Share			0 : 16 : 0
Paid my Son's footman for 5 mo's and one weekes wages due att Mich'mas, 1720, att the rate of £6 a Yeare			2 : 12 : 6
Paid the Coachman's wages due att the Same time as the others September the 29th, 1720, 5 mo'es odd weekes and dayes £3 : 15 : 0 att £8 a Yeare, my Son to pay halfe ...			1 : 17 : 6
Paifd the House rent att Acton for halfe a Yeare £50 ...			25 : 0 : 0
Paid to the Doct'r for my Son att different times besides what his maide menconed in her bill			11 : 19 : 0
Paid Jane Hawkes for necessaryes for my Son			14 : 12 : 0
Gave the Ringers att Acton on my Son's birthday			1 : 1 : 0
Paid Mrs. Davis in part of money due from her Annuity ...			32 : 10 : 0
Paifd againe to the Doct'rs and Apothecaries			2 : 2 : 0
Paid the principall and interest of a bond of £250 to Mr. Wright which Sum I borrowed to pay off this bond Due from my Dear Lord to Servant Christopher Crofts ...			267 : 6 : 8
Paid to my ffather att different times most part of which was due on the Law Suite. this matter however is not intirely Settled			1500 : 0 : 0
Total			£2549 : 1 : 9½



PART OF SOUTH ARCADE OF CLOISTER
(Reconstructed from stones found on site)



PLINTH OF COLUMN IN SOUTH TRANSEPT.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

From photographs by Mr. S. Renwick.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 21.

An afternoon meeting of the society was held, on the kind invitation of Mr. George Renwick, the owner of the site, at

NEWMINSTER ABBEY

on Saturday, 18th July, 1914. Members assembled at the Morpeth railway station, and on reaching the road, entered the motor carriages which Mr. Renwick had thoughtfully sent for the party and were driven to Springhill, Mr. Renwick's residence. After a short rest, led by their host, the fine rock and other gardens with their wealth of flowers now at their best, were inspected, and then they took their way to view the very successful excavations undertaken by the owner. Mr. Renwick and Mr. Joseph Oswald, one of the secretaries, acted as guides. The afternoon was fine and warm and all that could have been desired.

Mr. Oswald said :—

“ He thought he need not recapitulate what was known of the history of the abbey, especially as we were to have a paper at our next monthly meeting by Mr. A. M. Oliver on ‘ The Abbots of Newminster.’ It would suffice to remind them that it was founded by Ranulph de Merlay of Morpeth castle in 1138; that it was the first off-shoot of Fountains; that its chartulary was edited by Dr. J. F. Fowler and published by the Surtees Society;¹ that it met the fate of all similar establishments in 1539, by which time the number of monks had dwindled away to about twenty, and its revenues to a sum of about £140 or £160, estimated as equivalent to about £1,063 of our money. ‘ The value of the moveables was counted at close upon £1,000; more than half of which was represented by the lead and the worth of 660 ounces of plate.’ (See Gasquet's *Henry VIII and the English Monasteries*, vol. II, p. 166).

Since the society visited Newminster, a little more than a year ago, Mr. Renwick has done much to elucidate the plan of the abbey. As far as the church and cloisters are concerned much that was only surmised then is now fairly certain. The work had been arduous and slow owing to the depth of soil and debris to be removed. To his mind the finest piece of masonry found was the plinth of a column in the south transept (see opposite illustration). This is about seven feet square and four feet high above floor level. Worked on the top course are the mouldings of the base of the clustered column itself, showing that it was of late Transitional or early Lancet date (about 1200 A.D.). This pillar stood between two of the three chapels on the east side of the south transept (that is, on the north side of the middle chapel). The foundation of the next column to the south also exists, and, together with substantial remains of similar nature in the north transept, enables the plan of this part of the church to be laid

¹ 66 Surt. Soc. publ.

down with confidence. It follows the usual Cistercian arrangement. The exact extent of the original presbytery has not yet been determined. The large diagonal buttress which was seen last year indicates that sometime in the 14th century or later the presbytery was enlarged or intended so to be, but up to the present time evidence as to the exact extent of this enlargement, or of the original presbytery, is lacking. It is extraordinary how completely some parts of the church have disappeared. Mr. Renwick has searched in vain for walls which one would have supposed must have left some trace, but he has 'drawn blank'; for instance, in the case of the south wall of the church as well as in the case of the presbytery.

A large number of graves have been discovered to the north and east of the presbytery. Some of the covers are plain, others more or less elaborate. Among those to the east is a small rectangular receptacle, the internal dimensions being only 3 ft. 4 in. long, 1 ft. 7 in. wide, and 1 ft. deep, containing portions of two or three skeletons. Probably some older graves had been disturbed in the cemetery and their remaining contents collected and placed in this stone coffin. Two of the grave covers at the east end bear the chalice, the symbol of a priest (see these *Proceedings*, p. 104). Another bears an elaborate cross and inscription in black letter, not yet deciphered and apparently, except for a few letters, undecipherable. On the north side one of the covers has a cross between a sword and an object like a golf club, which is a puzzle (see illustration). Other two have swords, one very boldly incised (see these *Proceedings*, p. 138), the other very faintly.

In the north transept Mr. Renwick found two grave covers (not *in situ*) which he has placed near together. One bears an inscription, which, with the exception of one word, is legible, HIC : JA[CET] : [J]OHANE[S] . . . ROYS : LORAIN : CVI : ANIMA : REQIESCAT : I : PACE : AME(N). (See illustration). The lettering is poor and invites the criticism that it is by a different hand from the bold and beautiful cross shield and sword which the inscription surrounds. Is it possible this stone was commandeered for the memorial of another person at a later date, or did monumental sculptors of those times keep goods 'in stock' like their modern successors, and was the inscription cut or scratched by an inferior mason? Another stone bears a few inscribed letters, coarsely executed, of large size.*

There were found in the north transept fragments of a perpendicular traceried window (with embattled transom) like those which Mr. Woodman discovered about the same place in 1878 (see *Proceedings*, 2 ser., vol. III, p. 112).

Coming to the cloisters it will be seen that Mr. Renwick has set up a lot of arcading, the stones composing which were found lying about in disorder. Originally this arcading would be divided into bays of generally five arches each by buttresses, the foundations of which remain. By setting the stones up they are preserved from damage and loss, which they would have been subject to if left lying about loose and disconnected; and a very good idea is conveyed of the original beauty of these cloisters, probably unsurpassed in any other English Cistercian monastery. The cloister garth measures 100 ft. from east to west, and nearly as much from north to south, within the boundary walls which are distinctly visible all round it. Last year you were told of the graves, in two tiers, found in the east walk of the cloister. Recently Mr. Renwick has discovered in the north

* The letters are apparently *h v f r y a b . . .*



GRAVE COVERS, NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

From photographs by Mr. S. Renwick

walk four graves, two of them of great interest. One of these is inscribed:—HIC . JACET . DNA : DE STANTON : + JWANA : CORBET, and the other bears the arms (three ravens, two and one) of her husband, so that here lie Sir Walter Corbet and his wife. Dr. Greenwell writes, 'It seems from her being described as Domina de Stanton that she was the heiress of Stanton, through whom that place came to the Corbets. The arms, three ravens, were those of the family of Corbet whose lands were, I think, in Shropshire, and that the sons of some junior branch of that family settled at Hunstanworth.' There is a slight sinking over a portion (about 26 inches by 14 inches) of the male grave cover. Was it for a subsequent brass or an earlier one?

Since our last visit, Mr. Renwick has set up a portion of the arch of the chapter house doorway (see these *Proceedings*, page 138), and has cleared away the soil from the bases of the twin shafts of the arcade of the passage to south and south-east of the chapter house, which you saw last year, disclosing part of the pavement of passage with sinks and water channel. He has also reconstructed opposite thereto a few bays of the arcade itself (see *Proceedings*, page 139). Some further clearance of the superincumbent soil at the building away to the south-east, seen a year ago, has disclosed a carefully formed conduit for water, no doubt the main sewer of the establishment."

Among those who were present, in addition to Mr. Renwick and Mr. Oswald, were Mr. and Mrs. Rollin of East Jarrow, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Aitchison of Lemington, Mr. Ralph Crawford of Stanton Fence, Netherwitton, Mr. and Mrs. John Oxberry of Gateshead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson of Willington, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Miss Ethel Parker, Miss Manford, Mr. H. S. Bird, Mr. R. O. Heslop, Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dryden, Mr. G. E. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stoney, all of Newcastle; Mrs. and Miss Thompson of Whickham; Mrs. Stansfield Richardson, mayoress of Sunderland, and her sister Miss Pim; Miss Young and Miss I. Young of Edinburgh; Mrs. Chambers of London; Miss Sivewright of Hartlepool; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson, Mr. T. Matheson, Mr. A. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Oliver, Mr. F. E. Scholefield and Mr. J. Fergusson, all of Morpeth; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blair of Harton; Miss Turnbull of Chester-le-Street; Mr. Septimus Renwick, Springhill; Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield-Brun, Bradford-on-Avon; the Rev. F. Thomas, St. Giles Vicarage, Durham, etc.

The large party, again led by Mr. Renwick, climbed the slope to the house by the winding paths through the rock garden, and were entertained to tea by Mrs. Renwick.

They then left the house for the lawn, where, in a few well-chosen words, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, a vice-president, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Renwick for their kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Renwick suitably returned thanks.

Members then made their way to Morpeth, and those going south joined the 6-15 p.m. train, well pleased with the afternoon's proceedings.

In the *Illustrated Chronicle* of 24th July, 1914, are reproductions of photographs by Mr. S. Renwick, representing some of the discoveries, etc.

One of the haunts of Meg of Meldon, who is said to have been a daughter of William Selby of Newcastle, and wife of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington, of whom many stories are told, was in an

ancient stone coffin on the site of Newminster abbey, where those who had the gift of seeing ghosts have seen her sitting in a doleful posture for many nights together.¹

MISCELLANEA.

The following are additional extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* (continued from page 188):—

To be sold 106 acres of very fertile land at West Matfen and to be let 180 acres at East Matfen. Enquire of Mr. Michael Pearson at his house in Pilgrim Street.

Courant, 8 September, 1759.

Proposals sought for the widening of Rothbury Bridge. *Courant*, 15 September, 1759.

To be sold a copyhold estate called Broomshields in the parish of Lanchester, of the yearly value of £22. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Dawson, attorney, Pilgrim Street.

Courant, 13 October, 1759.

To be sold Snitter-Barns in the parish of Rothbury, containing 260 acres, with right of common on two large commons adjoining. Enquire of James Scott, esq., at his Chambers in Newcastle, Coll. Forster, esq., Alnwick, or of Mr. Robert Storer, Rothbury.

Courant, 10 November, 1759.

To be sold 394 oak trees and 72 ash trees, growing upon Parkhead in the parish of Tanfield. Enquire of Mr. Fewster Teasdale at Causey. *Courant*, 10 November, 1759.

To be sold the freehold estate of the late Henry Eden at Shinkley in the county of Durham, &c. Enquire of Aubone Surtees, Esq. *Courant*, 14 June, 1760.

To be sold some hundreds of acres of good land called Long Rigg, lying between Hums-haugh and Nunwick. Enquire of Mr. William Shaftoe of Carycoats. *Ibid.*

To be sold a freehold estate at Rootford in the chapelry of Hamsterley, now let at £70 a year. *Courant*, 14 June, 1760.

To be sold Cottonshope and Birdhope-burn-foot in the parish of Elsdon, now let at £400 a year. Enquire of Mr. Hall at Callas-park. *Courant*, 14 June, 1760.

Last week a silver cup or vase was found at Bywell, and claimed by William Fenwick, esq., lord of the manor. Round the rim of it are the following letters DESIDERIVIVAST.

Courant, 21 June, 1760.

To be sold a freehold messuage and parcels of ground in the township of Anick in the parish of St. John Lee, also the third part of the corn tithes arising within the said township, also part of coal mine within Anick common, late the estate of Mr. Edward Errington. *Courant*, 28 June, 1760.

Wednesday, died on the 76th year of her age, after a lingering illness, at her son-in-law's house, in the Close, Mrs. Akenside, mother of the learned and ingenious Dr. Akenside of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Her death is much regretted by all her acquaintance.

Courant, 5 July, 1760.

Richard Wharton, esq., being desirous that all persons who had any deeds, papers, or writings, in the custody of his late father, William Wharton, esq., deceased, at the time of his death, should have the same delivered them; hereby gives this notice, that a proper person attends at his late father's office in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, for that purpose, where all persons concerned are desired to make immediate application. *Ibid.*

To be sold a freehold estate at Newhall, near Wolsingham, containing 70 acres with right of common. Enquire of Mr. Bowes Grey, or Mr. William Hopper, attorneys, in Durham.

Courant, 5 July, 1760.

To be sold a copyhold estate at East Boldon, with share of windmill and watermill near Boldon. Enquire of Captain Benjamin Hunter, Whitby, Yorkshire, or Mr. Robert Railston at Jarow Key. *Courant*, 26 July, 1760.

To be sold a freehold estate at Helmedon-rowe, county of Durham, at the yearly rent of £93, with allotments of common on Helmedon-rowe common. *Courant*, 26 July, 1760.

¹ *The Denham Tracts*, 1, 24.



REMAINS OF BEWCASTLE CASTLE.

From a photograph by Dr. D. H. Stephens.



ASKERTON CASTLE from S.E.

From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 22.

A country meeting of the society was held on Saturday, 25th July, 1914, at

BEWCASTLE AND LANERCOST.

Members and friends assembled at Brampton town railway station at 10.9 a.m. on the arrival of the 8.20 train from Newcastle. Carriages were in waiting and after they were comfortably seated the long drive to Bewcastle was at once begun. Lowering clouds, threatening rain, darkened the sky, and with the keen and strong wind from the north-west, it felt more like 'chill October' or November than July. Beyond one or two slight showers, however, shortly after starting, the rain fortunately kept off all day.

Amongst those present, in addition to Mr. W. G. Collingwood of Coniston, the chief exponent, either in the brakes or in private motor cars, were Miss Allgood of the Hermitage, Hexham; Mr. R. L. Allgood of Titlington, and his son; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Oliver, of Morpeth; Mr. W. F. Heron, and Mr. E. Heron, of Blyth; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, Miss Manford, Mr. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. H. S. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Mr. Gerald Stoney, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Clague, all of Newcastle; Mrs. Chapman, of London; Mr. F. S. Ogilvie, of Letchworth; Mr. Maberly Phillips, of Enfield; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mitcalfe, of Tynemouth, and Mrs. Polly; The Rev. and Mrs. Goodman and Mr. Henry Penfold, of Brampton; Mr. N. Temperley, of Gateshead; Mr. George G. Butler, of Ewart Park, Wooler, and his son; Mr. W. A. Armstrong, of South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, of Harton, etc., etc.

The first halt was made at

ASKERTON CASTLE,¹

a place often mentioned in border affairs, it being a little edifice erected by Thomas, second baron Dacre of Gilsland in the sixteenth century. It consists of a house flanked by a strong tower at each end, not on the same plane as the front of the house, one—on the south—retreating a little, the other projecting. The building was inhabited on the occasion of the last visit of members in 1904, but is now uninhabited and fast going to ruin. Over the fireplace in the kitchen is the inscription, in the capital letters of the period, THOMAS CARLETON IVNIOR 1576. The Carletons were land serjeants of Askerton and well-known people on the borders in the time of Elizabeth and later. Many notes of Askerton and of the people connected with it are printed in these *Proceedings*.² Auditor King in 1593 described Askerton tower as being two miles south by west from Bewcastle and six from Scotland.³ Thence, after wandering through the empty and deserted rooms and ascending the north tower to the leads to see the inscription

¹ See notes of Askerton in *Proc.*, 3 ser. 1, 215.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Acc.*, 1580-1625, 328.

recording the visit of the 1745 rebels,⁴ members continued the journey to

BEWCASTLE,

across the wild moors of Wintershields and Askerton.

Bewcastle is synonymous with that of rogue, reiver or thief. In a list of 1552 of border thieves, William Patrick, the priest, and John Nelson, the curate, of Bewcastle, are both included. The parish was for ages the receptacle of desperadoes who were outlawed both by England and Scotland. Till within a century the name of a Bewcastle man carried with it a strong degree of terror, not only to the young, but to the old.⁵

On arrival the visitors, under Mr. Collingwood's guidance, proceeded direct to the churchyard,⁶ where standing near the famous monolith, he read the following closely reasoned paper on the cross and its age, in answer to the advocates of a 12th century date for it, and pointed out the different carvings:

"Ten years ago I spoke here to this society on the cross, and the account I gave is in *Proc.*, 3 ser. 1, 219-26. A good deal has been written about it since then. Professor Albert S. Cook, following Signor Rivoira has tried to show that it is of the 12th century. Dr. King Hewison, I understand, considers it to be 10th century; while in a recent article, Professor Lethaby, a great authority on mediæval art, still maintains the date formerly accepted of about 670 (*Arch. Jour.*, LXX, 149).

But what I have now to say, I should like to start fresh, and give up the attempt to settle the question by the inscriptions. Meanwhile I have been giving attention to another side of the question—the development of the art-history of such monuments; and I think we may find that the ornament and workmanship have a story to tell us, quite independently of any reading of the runes. I have been looking for methods of classifying the early crosses of this type; and after carefully drawing and analysing over 600 of the 800 pieces left in the six northern counties of England, as well as studying what I can of others in this great series, and interlaced work in central France and north Italy, I think it possible to infer some conclusions—perhaps provisional—about this link in the long chain. The discussion of the subject will appear in the next part of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, which I hope will explain it more fully, but the nature of the method I suggest is—put shortly—classification. There is a general agreement in the development of knots, scrolls, figure-sculpture, technique and inscriptions, which shows how the art of the stone-carver progressed or declined from period to period, just as in any other branch of art-history. I think we can trace back from Norman work to the 11th century, and thence to the Danish and Norse work of the Viking age in northern England. The Vikings evidently developed their monumental art from that which they found here, altering it gradually to their own taste: and the previous work has left abundant examples in its latest period (the 9th century), though fewer, but still many, of the earlier stage. This earlier stage can be dated in some examples, from such work as the Ormside cup, which was old and battered when it was mended up with work which must be of about 900 A.D., or all the archaeology of northern fibulae, etc., is at fault. Another source of dating is the discovery of the fragments of this

⁴ *Proc.*, 2 Ser. 1, 216.

⁵ *The Denham Tracts*, 1, 150.

⁶ For notes of last visit in 1904, see *Proc.*, 3 ser. 1, 219, where illustrations are given of two sides of the cross.

style built into early Norman walls—*e.g.*, at Jarrow is such a piece to be seen in the 11th century tower. Thus we get a line of development by which foreign work is seen to be later than the English art in question. And when this Bewcastle cross is placed in that line, I think there is reason for giving more weight to the testimony of a strictly archaeological method than to the argument from rune-readings on which authorities have differed so irreconcilably.

On one or two points, however, the runes have something to say, apart from any fixed interpretation of their contents. There are a good many other stones with runes. Of these, some bear the later runes which came into use in the 11th century; and their ornament is always widely different from that on this cross. Some bear the earlier runes, and their ornament is like that of Bewcastle. Such runes are never found on crosses of the 10th century and later, with one exception—the lost stone on which the Rev. D. H. Haigh read 'King Olaf' and seemed to connect with some remaining fragments at Leeds of a 10th century cross. If his reading is right, it means that early runes lasted till about 950, which may well be. But in the absence of the stone his reading is doubtful, and the broad fact remains that the Bewcastle runes do not contradict an Anglian (pre-Danish) date, so far as this general character (of early against late) offers evidence.

The human figures here are much weathered, but their main forms are plain. At the top of the west face is a John the Baptist carrying the lamb, finer in design than the parallel figure at Ruthwell. It is certainly an unfamiliar subject on early crosses, but at Forcett (Yorks.) on a very late Anglian stone—about the end of the 9th century by my dating, and rude work—is a saint, stretching his hand out over a little beast which is surely a lamb, and evidently crying 'Behold the Lamb of God!' The subject is therefore not unmatched in Anglian art.

Below is the youthful Christ in benediction; again a finer figure than the Christ of Ruthwell, where the feet straddle in an ungainly way to stand on two exaggerated monster heads, while here the composition is dignified and classic. It is indeed the most classic of a considerable series of Christs on these monuments; even the fine figure at Easby is clumsy compared with it, and the Easby figure is on a stone which must be 8th century. Now the history of this derivative art is one of degradation. It begins by copying from a good model and goes on to debase its type. The finer is usually the earlier, although at any time better or worse work is possible; and comparison with the mid-ninth century figures at Ilkley or the later figures at Leeds show at once the great downward step from the art of Bewcastle to that much decadent style of the debased Anglian.

The falconer at the foot of this side, I suppose, and Professor Cook agrees, is a portrait of some great personage, not a saint or symbol. Professor Cook finds no literary mention of hawking in England before the period 732–751; but the great royal family of Northumbria must certainly have had the first hawks in these parts, and that one of them should choose to be represented as a falconer suggests a novelty and exclusive right in the sport, and therefore an early date. At any rate the 8th century is possible, and if these figures had been carved later they would have been of the well-known types used in the 9th and later centuries. For example, the Leeds man with sword and hawk on the church cross, is of the early 10th century; the Nunburnholme warrior, perhaps a hundred years later than Leeds;

the Bridekirk font gives a 12th century figure—all characteristically different from these of Bewcastle. On the other hand, Otley, Easby, Hexham Spital, Rothbury, Hornby, Halton, Heysham, etc., provide analogues of figures together with ornament of the Anglian style we find here; and the St. Andrews Auckland saints, not to say the hunters of Jarrow and Hexham are perhaps earlier in type.

Leaf scrolls, with or without birds and beasts in the branches, are characteristic of Anglian stones. In the Viking age and in districts under Danish and Norse influence they are replaced by interlacings of straps with dragons or snakes. Later they re-appear, but with a difference; the acanthus motive is unknown in the Anglian series but common in late pre-Norman and Norman work, and the character of the scrolls (apart from acanthus) is usually distinguishable. This kind of ornament is derived from Roman work: in the *Ara Pacis Augustae* of a little B.C. we get practically the origin of the series, and the Hexham and Jarrow reliefs of figures in scroll-foliage are the nearest Northumbrian work to the (presumed) Roman model. As the Anglian style developed, scrolls became less natural and stiffer, until they pass into the Viking age 'snake-slings' by a gradual transition.

Now the scrolls of Bewcastle take a rather high place in this development, but I do not think it can be said that there is anything to show that they are of the earliest possible Anglian period.

On the east face is one continuous scroll, with squirrels, birds, tailed creatures and a beast; the branch bindings are as on all Anglian scroll work; the flowers are seen, less well-drawn, at Ruthwell; the spear-shaped leaves are already a little conventional, but the scroll is not nearly so far gone in decadence as those of many Yorkshire crosses which may be dated to the 9th century. It is not of the early type represented by the St. Andrews Auckland stones, and it is even a little more advanced than the very fine scrolls of Easby and Otley or those of the Ormside cup.

On the north face is a single asymmetrical tree, apparently of vine-leaves, which are unusual. A tree of this kind occurs at Brompton, near Northallerton, on a stone of the later middle Anglian style. The double scroll beneath it is certainly in the Hexham manner, and it comes nearest to parts of the Acca cross, which, if it really dates 740, may hint an 8th century date.

On the south face, the lower panel is like the Hexham Spital double vine-scroll, and the upper panel has a tree as on the corresponding panel on the north side, but of varied design.

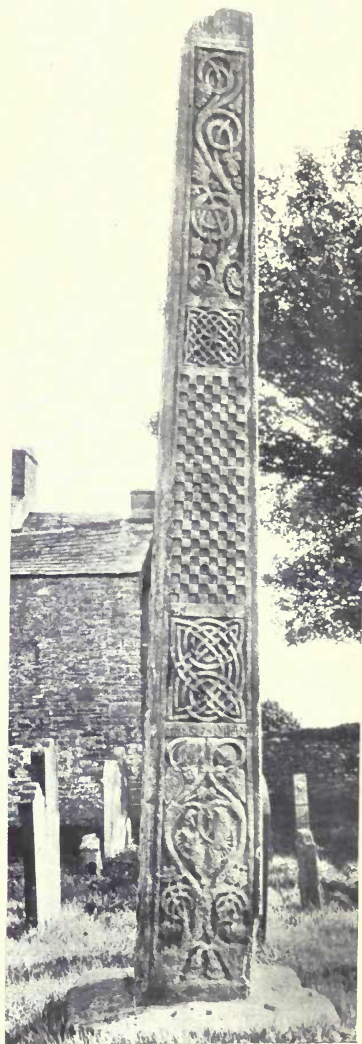
These scrolls connect Bewcastle with Hexham on the one hand, and Ruthwell on the other. There is nothing in them that gives so early a date as the founding of Hexham, 673; but nothing that suggests a later date than some time in the 8th century; though it is far less easy to place these earlier Anglian ornaments than the later Anglian, for which we have so many more analogies.

In the last mentioned panel is the *dial*. It is true that most of the datable dials are 11th century, but it cannot be said that a dial is impossible at a much earlier period. Indeed, this example is so remarkably like one from Housesteads (Chesters museum, 131) that it might be a copy of a Roman original.

Finally we have to consider the *knots*. It may be said in general terms that with purer and earlier Anglian work, symmetrical and elaborate knots are associated. At first, according to my classing, they



1



2

THE BEWCASTLE CROSS.

1. The East Side. 2. The North Side.

From photographs by the Rev. G. S. Goodman of Brampton.



3



4

THE BEWCASTLE CROSS.

3. The South Side ; from a photograph by the late Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham.
4. The West Side ; from a photograph by Mr. W. S. Corder of North Shields.

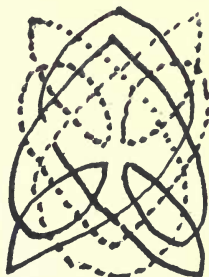
were made of one long strap, plaited upon itself. As time went on—and I think about the middle of the 8th century—greater freedom was used and two straps were knitted together instead of strictly keeping to the endless labyrinth. The Croft and Hackness plaits are continuous, but those at Cundall (Anglian of about 750) are made of two members, so combined that their separation can only be seen when they are coloured. Indeed, as many crosses were coloured, one sees that the innovation was an improvement, for it introduced a pretty blending and dovetailing of tints, in place of one colour, broken only by the ground. Consequently, I date such knots later 8th century, but it is also to be noted that unique patterns are oftener found in early periods, because the later artists tended to repeat designs, and do their work more easily.

Now to take the Bewcastle knots separately:—
South face top (J.R.A. 567) a horizontal figure

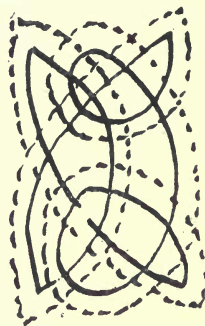


SOUTH FACE, top.

of 8 joined by strands crossing at the sides of the panel. This is made of two closed members; and the only analogies are Otley's (referring to my descriptions in the *Yorks. Archaeol. Journal*) which is late Anglian, and the Collingham shaft fragment with the Cimitile trellis-pattern, a work of the transition between Anglian and Danish and dating to the last quarter of the 9th century.



South face middle (J.R.A. 637), a double row of Stafford knots, placed alternately and specially arranged to fill the panel. This is unique; but it is also made of two separate straps or members: a late 8th century (Anglian) form of knot.



South face bottom (J.R.A. 643) This is much like the last, but is made in double

NORTH FACE,
upper and lower panels.

SOUTH FACE,
middle and bottom.

strands, each of which interlace separately, though the form of the knot is in one continuous line.¹ This is seen also at Filey in a

¹ This is well seen in the left-hand illustration, facing p. 220 of *Proc. 3 ser. 1.*

perhaps rather late Anglian stone; also (according to Romilly Allen) in the Lindisfarne and MacRegol gospels. The use of this doubled strand (as opposed to simple double-ply cord) is unusual in English crosses; it appears on the Irton cross, a rather late Anglian work, which has some further affinities to Bewcastle; also on two of the Tynemouth stones, I think latish Anglian. It occurs on Scottish crosses of perhaps 11th century date, but considerably removed from the Northumbrian Anglian series in type.

North face, upper panel (J.R.A. 640). A unique knot made of two closed symmetrical members, ingenious but not particularly beautiful.

North face, lower panel (not in J.R.A.). A unique and symmetrical knot, also made of doubled strands, as at Irton, each separately interlacing.

On the Ruthwell cross there are no knots; but all these at Bewcastle, while of Anglian or pre-Danish type, are in the group I place later than about 750. The Irton cross may be early 9th century, and this gives a parallel to the two doubled-strand plaits; and the knot J.R.A. 567 is later still, in known examples, but it is of good Anglian form and might be earlier, judging from its type. The fact that three out of five knots are unique makes for an earlier rather than a later period, and taking all considerations together, I think the Bewcastle knots suggest 750 to 800 A.D.

On the north face is the panel of *chequers* which has been quoted to prove the late date (11th or 12th century) of the monument. But apart from the 8th century date given by Cattaneo to the chequers on the pulpit at Grado, and apart from the panel of some crosses at Irton—which I still think are enriched forms of the chequers here—there is one more parallel. This is the stone in Durham cathedral library (no. x), which bears three bands of alternately raised and sunk squares—practically chequers. It looks like Roman work; Dr. Greenwell thinks it Anglian. In either case it shows that chequers are not impossible in the Anglian period when Roman art was still taken as material for imitation.

To sum up: Bewcastle cross, judged by ornament, is 8th century. The figures might be rather earlier than the second half of that century, and the knots rather later. But the scrolls are of that period. The workmanship, as far as it can be seen in the weathered state of the stone, appears to be chiselled, and not hacked. As hacking came into use during the 9th century, this agrees with a late 8th century date.

The question rests once more on the inscriptions. One name, which used to be read 'Olfwolthu,' but may be 'Ælwfowolthu,' suggests the pious king Ælfwald I, who was buried in 789 at Hexham. Such a reading would fit the date, and no reading can be accepted which does not bring Bewcastle cross into relation with the great family of Northumbrian monuments, of which it is a member."

Then after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Collingwood, moved by Mr. Temperley, the Roman camp, church, and castle were visited.

At 2-30 Bewcastle was left for

LANERCOST³

where members were received and the priory described by the Rev. T. W. Willis, the vicar, to whom thanks were voted by acclamation.

Then the last stage of the journey was begun by taking the road to Brampton where tea was partaken of at the Howard Arms. After

³ For notes of last visit of members in 1904, see *Proc.* 3 ser. 1, p. 234.

tea members walked to the town railway station which they left at 6-53 p.m., after a cold day with occasional gleams of sunshine.

The following are a few notes relating to Bewcastle, additional to those which have already been printed in the *Proceedings* (3 ser. 1) :

In a letter, of 12 February, 1548, of Thomas, lord Wharton, to the Lord Protector [Somerset], he stated that 'sundry other displeasures had been done by John Musgrave of Bewcastle, and Scotch borderers, against the Hamiltons.' In another letter of 16 April following, to the same, he said that 'Jack Musgrave the king's tenant of Bewcastle, and the Armstrongs of Liddesdale, etc., served well the day, or it had been wrong with the warden.'³ In 1557, the captain of Bewcastle was ordered 'to lie continually at his charge.'⁴ On 12th June, 1565, a survey of the queen's forts and castles on the west border was made and it was estimated that the repair of Bewcastle fort would cost 318*l.* 8*s.*⁵ In August, 1567, Leonard Musgrave, gent., of Cumcatch, deputy captain of Bewcastle, petitioned for redress on being discharged of his farm by the Duke of Norfolk's officers.⁶ On 10th July, 1569, the sum of 400*l.* was due for repairs of Bewcastle, and on 7 November following 200*l.* of it was paid. On 2 March, 1570, letters were received by Sir William Cecil from Simon Musgrave, captain of Bewcastle, about the doings on the borders in which it is stated that 'Lord Hume has forsaken religion and hears two or three masses daily with Lady Northumberland.'⁷ In a letter of 20 October, 1571, of Richard, bishop of Carlisle, to Lord Burghley, he described parishes in his diocese, including Bewcastle, as being poor parishes 'amongst whom is neither fear, faith, virtue, knowledge of God, nor regard of any religion.'⁸ In 1580 a certificate appears in the records of a survey made by Christopher Dacre and others of Bewcastle, Askerton tower, &c., with particulars of surveys, &c., and amount required to put them into repair.¹ In 1593 Alexander King, in a letter to Lord Burghley, said that Thomas Musgrave should be commanded to be resident in his office as captain of Bewcastle.² In the same year Auditor King described Bewcastle, three miles from Scotland and next the middle marches, as a place of great defence.

On 16 December, 1605, the king, in a letter to Sir Thomas Lake, said he had granted a lease of his park of Plumpton, etc., to his servant John Murray for forty years, but possession had been withheld by Thomas Musgrave, of Beaucastle, and others, against whom he was going to take legal action, and yet he was charged with rent, etc., though he had not possession. It was ordered that he should not be so charged until he was settled in possession.³

On 14 April, 1606, Sir W. Lawson issued, from Carlisle, a warrant to Thomas Musgrave, captain of Bewcastle, for the delivery to the king's horsemen of Rynion Blackburne, and three others, to be carried to Jedburgh: on 3rd June, Sir W. Selby, and others, from Carlisle, informed Sir H. Leigh that they had reserved the case of Thomas Musgrave and other tenants of Bewcastle for the consideration of the council; they had acquainted some of the principal Grahams of the king's intention to transplant some families into Ireland.

³ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Add.* Elizabeth, 359, 381.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Mary, 1517-1565, 451.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1567-1579. 35.

¹ *Ibid.*, Eliz. 1580-1625. 48.

⁷ *Ibid.* 249.

² *Ibid.*, 1580-1625, 348.

⁵ *Ibid.* 566.

⁸ *Ibid.* 367.

³ *Ibid.*, James 1, 469.

On June 2, Selby in another letter to Leigh said that John Musgrave had fifteen horsemen under his command and the question was how they were to be paid: on the 3rd a list of them was given. On June 9, E. Grey writing to Sir W. Lawson, sheriff of Cumberland, stated that of the imprisoned outlaws at Berwick, seven were Englishmen—all Grahams or Fosters—and eight Scotsmen—Grahams, Armstrongs and others. On 28 June, 1606, Sir W. Lawson issued a warrant for the attendance of Thomas Musgrave, captain at Bewcastle, on John Musgrave, with twenty horsemen. On Sept. 13 following, the commissioners, writing to the earl of Salisbury, stated that the Esk, Sarke, and Leven were purged of evil men, there remained others fit to follow in Bewcastle and Gilsland.⁴ On 22 Nov., 1606, the bishop of Carlisle and others, in a letter to the council, said that the captain of Bewcastle 'readily undertakes the apprehension of offenders within that charge, but he slenderly performs it. How he has stood affected to the good of his country may be gathered by his affinity, in that he matched one of his base daughters with that bloodie and theavish clanne of the Armesstrongs of Whithaughe in Liddesdale, by whom and their allies many horrible spites and cruell murthers have been committed.' On 24 December, Sir W. Lawson writing from Isell to Lord William Howard asked him to call the captain of Bewcastle before him, and tell him that it was not the king's pleasure that he should by himself command all the inhabitants within that precinct as he had done before in troublesome times, and that he must not interrupt the execution of Howard's warrants.⁵

On 4 June, 1607, Thomas Musgrave was granted the office of constable and keeper of Bewcastle.⁶ On 14th February, 1608, the reversion, after Thomas Musgrave, of the keeping of Bewcastle, was granted to William Pinches.⁷ On 25 January, 1614, Francis, earl of Cumberland, thanked Somerset for furthering the renewal of his lease in Bewcastle.⁸ On 9 July following the lease was granted of the castle and lands of Bewcastle, formerly kept by an officer with a fee of 20*l.* per annum.⁹

In May 1618 is a list of the names of 'lewd, idle and misbehaved' persons in Bewcastle, &c.¹⁰

MISCELLANEA.

The following are additional extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* (continued from page 212):—

To be sold a freehold estate of 270 acres at Riding Mill, near Bywell, with the water corn mill of Riding Mill, all being let for the yearly rent of £87. Enquire of Mr. Richard Newton at Morpeth, or Mr. John Richardson, attorney, in Pilgrim Street.

Courant, 2 August, 1760.

Wetwang March, gent., is appointed lieutenant in the 25th regiment of foot in the room of Lieut. Le Geyt, preferred. *Courant*, 16 August, 1760.

To be sold a freehold estate at Headlam, co. Durham, consisting of 60 acres of grass. Enquire of Mr. Bowlby at Durham. *Courant*, 6 September, 1760.

To be let or sold, two small farms, one at Newbottle the other at Fencklow-banks, near Cocken, belonging to John Craister, esq. Enquire of Mr. Robert Wilson, attorney, Newcastle. *Courant*, 13 September, 1760.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Rep. App. iv. (Lord Muncaster's papers), 257, 262.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 265, 267.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.* 405.

⁸ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, James I, 1611-1618, 220.

⁹ *Ibid.* 242.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 539.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 23

The monthly meeting of the society was held on Wednesday, 29th July, 1914, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :

1. William Aynsley Herron, 67 Waterloo Road, Blyth.
2. J. F. Hobson, Western Hill, Durham.
3. John Burkill Lowes, Allan's Green, Bardon Mill, R.S.O.
4. Mrs. J. C. P. Thompson, 78 Jesmond Road, Newcastle.

It was reported that the following BOOKS, etc., had been received since the May meeting :

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the author, the Rev. Carus Vale Collier, M.A., F.S.A. :—*An Account of the Boynton Family, and the family seat of Burton Agnes.*

From the author, Mr. John William Clay, F.S.A. :—*The Extinct and Dormant Peerage of the Northern Counties of England.*

From Mr. L. Johnstone :—*Old Lore Miscellany*, vii, i.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary*, for June, July and August, 1914 (vol. x, nos. 6—8).

From M. Marcel Aubert of Paris :—*Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie*, pt. 21.

From Prof. A. S. Cook, the author (per R. Blair) :—*Some Accounts of the Bewcastle Cross between the years 1607 and 1861*, printed and annotated by Prof. Cook ('Yale Studies in English'), New York, 1914.

From Mr. N. Temperley :—Reports (3) of the excavations at Old Sarum, of the cathedral and Norman castle, 1909—11, 1912 and 1913.

Exchanges :—

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LXIV.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S., xx, i.

From the Kent Archaeological Society : *Archæologia Cantiana*, xxx.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Report on the Progress and Condition of the United States National Museum for 1910.*

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society : *Transactions*, N.S., xiv, 8vo.

From La Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, xxvii, iii and iv.

From the Thoresby Society, Leeds :—*Publications*, xix, ii, and xxii, ii.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, lvi.

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 54.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History:—

(1) *Proceedings*, xv, i; (2) *Suffolk Churchyard Inscriptions*, part i.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—*Proceedings*, no. LXV.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xiv, iii.

Purchases:—

The Pedigree Register, III, no. 29; *The Registers of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (Durham and North^d Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Museums Journal*, XIII, no. 12, and XIV, no. 1; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts*, XXIX, no. 1, and *Proceedings*, XXIX, i; *The Oxford Dictionary*, x, (Ti-Trinity); *The Scottish Historical Review*, for July, 1914, no. 44; and a Manuscript Notebook of the Rev. John Brand, chiefly in his handwriting, relating to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, etc., small 4to.

DONATIONS:

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Mrs. Layton (per Mr. Warrington):—(1) 'North British Railway | Quicksilver Coachway-Bill Edinburgh to Newcastle, 8-15 o'clock, Friday 21st Aug., 1846.' The tickets are numbered 237, 238, 292, 293-6, and were issued to Mr. Black, Mr. Martin (2), and Mr. Smithe (3), and are all 'outside.' (2) The corresponding seven little yellow tickets (2 in. by 1 in.), two of them inscribed in red 'NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY | EDINBURGH TO NEWCASTLE | FIRST CLASS & OUTSIDE' (237 and 238), and the remaining five 'THIRD CLASS & OUTSIDE.' The date is stamped on the back of each and the word 'Quicksilver.'

From Mr. Robert Knox, of 143 Saltram Crescent, West Kilburn, London:—a framed and glazed map of a part of Northumberland and Durham, showing collieries, etc. Published at Newcastle by D. Akenhead & Son, in 1807.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. A. L. Forster of Wylam:—pewter communion cup, 7¼ in. high by 3½ in. diameter at mouth, and 4 in. at base, and two plates 9½ in. diameter, with rim 1¼ in. wide, all bearing a London pewterer's mark (almost illegible). They were found in demolishing a wall of the manse of the Horsley meeting house near Wylam. For an account of the conventicle, by Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A., see *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 Ser. XIII, p. 33.

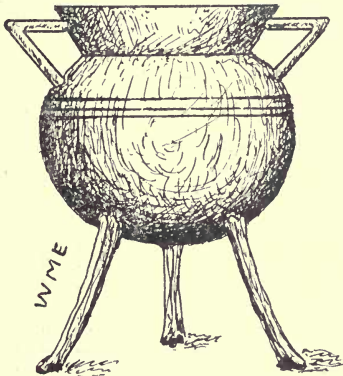
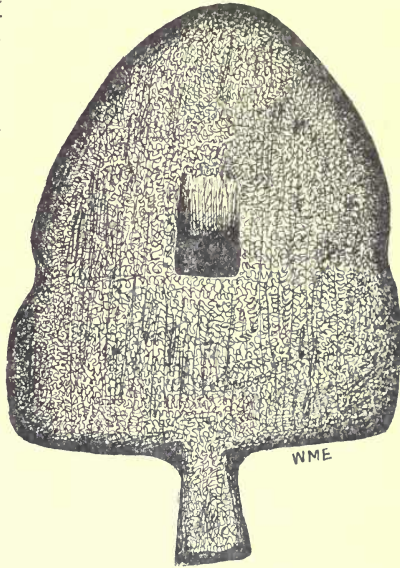
By Mr. John Gibson of Hexham:—a bronze dagger, 17-in. long, with prong for fixing in a handle. When last exhibited to the society, on 27th February, 1895, the late chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., read some notes on it (for which see *Proc.* 2 ser. VII, pp. 16 and 17). It was formerly in the collection of the late Henry T. Wake of Fritchley, Derbyshire.

By the Rev. E. J. Taylor of West Pelton Vicarage:—a letter of attorney of 10 September, 1629, of Philip Proger, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, esq., appointing his loving wife, Mary Proger, and Thomas Fosterly, esq., to receive all sums due to him from his majesty, &c.

By Mrs. Nixon, of 36 Croydon Road, Newcastle:—a large two-handed oil jar, 20 in. high, of comparatively recent date, found in an old posting house on quayside, Newcastle, about 20 years ago.

By Mr. W. M. Egglestone of Stanhope, Weardale:—Drawings of (1) an old oak shovel and (2) a copper 'yetlin,' both found in Weardale.

Mr. Egglestone in a note said "The old oak shovel head has recently come into my possession. It was found in a Weardale lead mine, some years ago. The illustration shows a less or more square hole in the centre of the head, and from this hole towards the point the wood is cut out next to the hole almost the full depth of the wood, and thins out to nothing towards the point. The hole on the underside of the shovel head is correspondingly thinned out back to the projecting dwarf handle; evidently a long handle, perhaps an ash sapling, with one end cut to fit the hole, was pushed in from the underside and then secured to the dwarf handle by some kind of cord, probably string made from the hide of an animal. This would give a handle perfectly secure, so that the shovel could be used by the miner. The length of this shovel head from point to the butt is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at base $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the thickness of the oak implement is about five eighths of an inch, thickening to a good inch at the dwarf handle. The Weardale miner's shovel, illustrated on page 284, fig 4, in the society's *Proceedings*, IV, 3 ser., is of one piece of solid oak.



This illustration represents a copper or bronze kettle or 'yetlin,' which was dug out in Weardale some thirty years ago. It was found a few feet below the surface. The mouth of this kettle is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches across from lip to lip. The extremities of the ears or 'lugs' are 14 inches across the top. The neck is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Depth of bowl below the neck is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Legs 8 inches long. The total height of kettle is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This domestic cooking utensil weighs 22 pounds. It is about the same shape as the ordinary kail-pot but less, and the legs are longer evidently to allow a fire of wood underneath

the bowl. In Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* we find 'yetling,' and the same in Brockett. Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* has 'yetlin,' 'yettlin,' to cast metal, as a bell or a gun. When king Edward the Third and his army were encamped in Weardale in 1327, the English soldiers found at the evacuated camp on the Billiny Hills that the Scots had boiled their beef and venison in green beasts' hides hung from tripods made of tree branches. Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* mentions the word 'yettlin' as occurring in the parish books of Hexham, 1702—'Item, a atelin in the Abbey great kitchen,' and is described as a small cast iron pot with a rounded bottom, having three projecting feet. It is a miniature kail-pot, and is made with a bow handle which swivels in a pair of 'lugs.' The yettlin belongs to the northern counties and Scotland. 'Jenny put the yettlin on and let's ha' wor kyel.'

Mr. Egglestone was thanked for his communication.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

A long paper by Mr. R. Welford, a vice-president, with a short introduction, was taken as read.

The various abstracted documents will be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser. XII.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY.

Mr. A. M. Oliver read a paper on the Abbots of Newminster, for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

The paper will probably be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

A LAY SUBSIDY ROLL RELATING TO NORTHUMBERLAND.

The reading of the concluding portion of Dr. Bradshaw's paper, owing to his absence, was postponed until the August meeting.

CENTENARY VOLUME (*Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. x).

The following is the Balance Sheet of the Centenary Volume Fund.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions, as per List attached	142	10	1	By Andrew Reid & Co., Ltd., account for Printing and binding 500 vols. ...	112	8	6
„ Contributions for Portraits	107	10	0	„ Do. for Postage & Delivery	7	3	7
				„ Do. 500 Copies of 34 Portraits	126	0	0
				„ Do. Stationery, Circulars, etc.	4	8	0
	<u>£250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>£250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Those who contributed to the cost of portraits were :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Duke of Northumberland	15	0	0	Miss Holmes	3	15	0
Mrs. Graham	3	15	0	R. H. Carr-Ellison	3	10	0
R. Coltman Clephan	3	15	0	P. T. Dickinson	3	15	0
Lord Ravensworth	3	10	0	Sir Arthur E. Middleton, Bart.	3	15	0
Mrs. Robt. Blair and Miss Philipson	3	15	0	Lady Bruce	3	15	0
R. I. Dees	3	15	0	R. C. Bosanquet	3	15	0
Mrs. Bates	3	0	0	Mrs. W. Cripps	3	15	0
Mrs. Clayton	3	15	0	Rev. C. E. Adamson	3	15	0
Mrs. Walker	3	15	0	Rev. E. M. J. Adamson	3	15	0
Walter S. Corder	3	15	0	J. A. Irving	3	15	0
Sir John Swinburne	3	15	0	Miss Woodman	3	15	0
Major S. C. Ferguson	3	15	0	J. G. Hodgson	3	15	0
John Gibson	3	15	0	Dr. J. B. Simpson	3	15	0
					<u>£107</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

Brought forward ...	£131 6 1	Brought forward...	£138 12 7
Miss Lumley ...	0 10 6	Miss Mary Fenwick ...	0 10 6
Miss Thompson ...	0 10 6	R. Kyle ...	0 10 0
W. A. Armstrong ...	0 10 6	A. L. Raimes ...	0 10 0
Jas. Cooke ...	0 10 6	A. Morrison Rose ...	0 10 0
W. A. Hoyle ...	0 10 6	Miss Gayner ...	0 7 6
Rev. C. V. Collier ...	0 10 0	R. B. Hepple ...	0 5 0
G. G. Baker Cresswell ...	0 10 6	W. M. Egglestone ...	0 5 0
Howard Pease ...	0 10 6	J. D. Robinson ...	0 5 0
W. St. Leger Crowley ...	0 10 6	Thos. Fairless ...	0 5 0
Miss A. M. Richardson ...	0 10 6	Miss M. R. Spencer ...	0 5 0
John Wilson ...	0 10 6	Thos. Matheson ...	0 5 0
Capt. Fullerton James ...	0 10 6	A. R. Wallis ...	0 5 0
J. B. Bowes ...	0 10 6	C. Rollin ...	0 5 0
Carried forward ...	£138 12 7		£142 10 1

MISCELLANEA.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS (continued from p. 208):
 " Disbursed on my Son's Acco^t from December the 24th, 1720,
 to December the 21th, 1726, as follows.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for necessaryes for my Son which I either paid for my Selve, or is Sett downe in his maides accot. Booke. in this Accot. is included his Clothes and Such necessaryes, as also learning to Dance Some time	82	15	11
Paid my Sister Tudor in part of interest for her fortune ...	100	0	0
Paid on my Son's Accot. to the Nurses and Midwife he being Godfather to my Cousen Handford's Childe	6	6	0
Paid to Mrs. Ann Bell by way of Charity which had been continued for many Yeares by my Dear Lord and his family	10	0	0
Paid my Son's maide halfe a Yeares wages 25th March. 1721	5	0	0
Paid his footman a Yeares wages	6	0	0
Paid my Son's maide againe a quarters wages	2	10	0
Paid the Coachman a Yeares wages, my Son pays halfe for my Son's, his maide and his footman's boarde, to pay halfe the Under Nursery Maides and Coachman's this att Acton from September 29th, 1720, to March 25th, 1721 att £25 a Year each for their boarde	50	0	0
Paid the Under Nursery Maide halfe a Yeares wages, $\frac{1}{2}$...	1	0	0
Paid for the Carriage of a box of writings	1	2	2
Paid the poores tax att Acton, $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	9
Paid the window tax halfe a Yeare, $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	6
Paid for Asses Milke 17 weekes for my Son att halfe a Guinea	7	17	6
Paid Mr. Eyre for halfe a Yeares rent £50; my Son's $\frac{1}{2}$...	25	0	0
Paid Mr. Eyre to be off the Bargaine when I left Acton of buying the House there £100; the Children to pay halfe, my Son's Share	25	0	0
Paid for the writings when I intended to buy the house and for Mr. Penson's trouble £28:1:6, the Children to pay halfe my Son's	7	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid my Aunt Davis in part of her arreares	40	0	0
Paid for Doct'r friends advice for the Children £2:2:0 ...	1	1	0
Paid for repaires of Church att Acton £1:16:8, my Son's	0	18	4
Paid the Apothecary on my Son's Accot.	4	14	11
Paid the Land taxes att Acton $\frac{1}{2}$ Yeare £3:3:0, my Son's	1	11	6
	£383	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
Brought over	383	13	7½
Paid att Acton in the expence of the Stables £26 : 10 : 6, ½...	13	5	3
Paid for 13 weekes Grass when my Son tooke Afses milke ...	0	15	0
Paid for the harness coming to Dover, my Son's Share ...	0	2	8½
Paid for my Son's little horse	0	6	11
Paid to the Under Nursery maide a quarters wages ½ ...	0	10	0
Paid the Same maide when She went away 10s. ½ is ...	0	5	0
Paid Westby, Sarsfeild, Ann Weaven, and Mary Hancock } boarde wages dureing my absence when I left Acton, paid three of them their Journey to Brussels £27; the Children to pay halfe, my Son's Share	6	15	0
Paid boarde wages to the Coachman 18s., my Son's halfe ...	0	9	0
Paid Carriage of Goods to Southwarke 6s. 6d., my Son's ½ ...	0	1	7½
Paid for things to pack up the Goods 5s., my Son's Share ½...	0	1	3
Paid for the Goods from London to Dover £1 : 10 : 11 my } Son's Share	0	7	8½
Spent in Travelling charges in Diet and Lodgings from the } 24th of April 1721 to August, 1721 £187 : 18 : 0 my Son's ½	46	19	0
Gave Mrs. Burrell for her trouble coming over with the } Children £26 : 5 : 0 the Children to pay all, my Son ½ ...	13	2	6
My Mother gave in my absence to a Lawyer £21 on the } Children's Accot. my Son's Share	10	10	0
Made a present to a person they were obliged to in travelling } £1 : 13 : 0, my Son's Share	0	16	6
Paid expences in buying a new Berlin and 4 paire of horses } when I came over, one paire faileing £139 : 0 : 6 the Children to pay halfe, my Son's Share	34	15	1½
for my Son's boarde att Brussels for 5 monthes and his } Servants att £20 a Yeare each, in which number his footman, halfe the Coachman's boarde and the maide which is between his Sister and him.	25	0	0
The expence of the Stableing and feeding the horses whilst } att Brussels £17 : 9 : 0, my Son's Share	8	14	6
Paid the rent of our house att Brussels for monthes £55 : 15 : 0 } my Son's halfe	27	17	6
Made a present to a person who came over with the Children } for their Trouble besides the person beforenamed £42 ; my Son's Share	10	10	0
Paid for necessaryes for my Son, and for Cloathes &c. ...	5	8	6½
Total	£500	6	9½

“Disbursed on my Son's Acct from December 21th, 1721, to
December 21th, 1722, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for 6 monthes house rent £63 ; my Son's halfe	31	10	0
for a present to Some persons he was obliged to	1	12	6
The expence of the Stables £28 : 17 : 6, my Son's halfe ...	14	8	9
My Son's man a Yeares wages	6	0	0
Necessaryes and Clothes for my Son, his mans Livvry, } a writinge Master and Dancinge Master which expence in all comes to	97	4	4½
Paid for his owner and his man's boarde and halfe the Coach- } man's att the rate of £20 ʒ ann' each	50	0	0
Paid Mrs. Bell formerly allowed by the family as a Yearly } Charity paid her for a Yeare and quarter	12	10	0
[Carried forward	£213	5	7½

		[Brought forward ... £213 : 5 : 7½]	
	Paid my Son's Preceptor for a Sallary att the rate of £25 a year 9 monthes and for his Journey from Paris to Brussells }		24 : 0 : 8
	The Coachman's Livery £6 : 4 : 6, my Son's halfe ...		3 : 2 : 3
	for 3 monthes house rent £16 : 2 : 0, my Son's ½ ...		8 : 1 : 0
	My Son's Preceptors boarde 11 monthes ...		18 ; 0 : 0
	Letters on my Son's Accot: ...		1 : 4 : 10
att £100	Allowed my Brother Radcliffe for 5 Yeares and 3 quarters		
per ann'	(£122 : 10 : 0 in the Stewards Accot. Busby or Errington's,)		452 : 10 : 0
	By me ...		
	Total ...		£720 : 4 : 4½
<hr/>			
Total in page the 1st*	... ..	£754 : 8 : 7	
Total in page the 3rd†	... ..	£2549 : 1 : 9½	
Total in page the 5th	... ..	£590 : 6 : 9½	
Total above in page the 6th	... ..	£720 : 4 : 4½	
<hr/>			
	In Total ...	£4614 : 1 : 6½	
	The Acton furniture menc'oned in page 2, to be deducted by the late Lady Darwentwater's particular direcon ...	£15 : 3 : 11½	
<hr/>			
	Total ...	£4598 : 17 : 6½	

MISCELLANEA.

DEEDS FROM COL. CARR-ELLISON.

The majority of these deeds (acknowledged in the May issue of our *Proceedings*, p. 185) Mr. Richard Welford reports, were epitomized by him in papers on 'Local Muniments' which appear in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser. xxiii and xxiv, and 3 ser., v. The Killingworth deeds will appear in a similar paper in the next volume (xii).

NORTHUMBERLAND IN 1814.

At half past ten o'Clock we found ourselves in the Turf Inn at New Castle, kept by Loftus & Co^y, Collingwood Street. In the course of this day we travelled one hundred & sixteen miles; and we could not help remarking that all Northumberland was very far behind the Lothians in vegetation and in agriculture; and the Malt liquor once so desirable here, & of late so highly improved in Scotland, is now in this part of England, either very execrable, or not at all to be had. After looking at the old Castle and Church, and having breakfasted, we left New Castle on the twelfth of May at nine o'clock in the morning—our Bill for supper & lodging & breakfast was 10/6. The Country, still bleak & backward, displayed however the broader features & character of England in the distance; while the ragged Hedges making a bad fence, and composed of Hawthorn, Honeysuckle, Crabs, Hazel, &c., formed a strong contrast to the well dressed Hedges we had left in the North. The rapidity of our movement prevented us from paying much attention to the various modes in which steam is here applied to the Carriage of Coals. In some, machinery is necessary to move the waggons along the rail ways. In others, a small Engine self-propelled drags after it many Carts without foreign aid.—'Narrative of a journey from Edinburgh to Dresden,' in 1814, by William Anderson of Edinburgh.—*The Scottish Historical Review*, No. 44, July, 1914, page 377.

For illustration of Beltingham chapel from the south, see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. ix., xiv.

* See page 207.

† See page 208.





S.W. AND N.W. PIERS OF CROSSING FROM NORTH TRANSEPT.



EAST SIDE OF CLOISTER COURT SHEWING CHAPTER HOUSE DOORWAY, ETC.

FINCHALE PRIORY.

From photographs by Mr. W. H. Cullen.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

No. 24

An afternoon meeting of members was held on Saturday, 1st August, 1914, at the ruins of

FINCHALE PRIORY.

Members assembled at 2 o'clock at the Gateshead end of the High-level bridge, where a large motor car was in readiness to convey the party to its destination. The afternoon was lovely after the morning's rain. The run was along the main north road through Chester-le-Street to Pity Me, where the party turned off the high road and went eastward, leaving Framwellgate moor on the right. At the sign-post the guide for the day, the Rev. William Brown, of Durham, a member of the society, met members and friends, and headed the procession. Instead of proceeding to the priory by the long winding lane they walked about a quarter of a mile farther towards the river, then, turning into the fields, 'Godric's Garth' was reached. This is traditionally said to be the site of St. Godric's first hermitage, where he established himself about the year 1110. The traces of this first hermitage may be seen near the west extremity of the dismantled Brasside bridge, and about half-a-mile south of Finchale priory. They lie by the riverside, and form a triangular plot of land, bounded by the Wear and by the line of a broken hedge. The ruined walls of a small building still exist within the enclosure. At that period it lay in a dense forest, considered all but impenetrable, while it was dreaded by the people on account of the snakes that infested it. Here, nevertheless, Godric built a little hut, and commenced the hermit's life in which he persevered to the end of his career. The ruins that remain within the broken enclosure appear to be those of two rooms (possibly a chapel with dwelling attached) and a yard on the east side, next the river. After a time, however, he left this abode for a more convenient one farther along the river, within that remarkable bend of the stream where the ruins of Finchale priory now lie. The site of this second dwelling has been by some identified with *Pincanhale*, where synods of the Saxon clergy were held in A.D. 792 and 810.

The walk was continued through the wood, and just beyond it, near some low trees at the top of the bank, the site of the fishponds was reached; these were an important adjunct to every monastic establishment in those days, and are represented by three stagnant pools, connected with each other.

The remains—the western part—of the south gate were next pointed out, all the rest having disappeared owing to the subsidence of the ground towards the river. Two loop windows are to be seen, one on the east and one on the south side. Part of the south gatehouse was a chapel of our Lady, for the service of which there was a secular priest appointed by the prior. It was his special duty to say mass for the repose of the soul of Galfrid fitz Hugh of Yarm, a benefactor, and for the souls of his wife and relatives.

Passing the site of the guest quarters, the east end of the little chapel, the prior's hall, the 'Douglas tower' and the monastic choir, the entrance to the railed enclosure was reached. The evidences of two periods of building were pointed out by Canon Brown, the reason a matter of conjecture. In January, A.D. 1241, the erection of the church was under consideration, and the faithful were exhorted to help in defraying expenses. In June of the year following, a commencement had been made, and collectors were going round to gather contributions to the work. In 1248 the buildings were still unfinished, their completion being delayed by want of funds. In that year the archdeacon of Durham ordered a 'charity sermon,' in aid of the enterprise, to be preached on three successive Sundays by every parish priest in the diocese, each in his own church. The proceeds were to be sent in to the archdeacon. Nevertheless, in August, 1260, appeals for aid were still going forth, and collectors of alms for the purpose still went their rounds. Six years later the chapel of St. Godric, over his tomb in the south transept, was sufficiently forward to receive its furnishings, and the great window of five lights, above the altar, seems to have been completed. As this portion is perhaps the latest piece of architecture remaining of the church as first built, we may assume that the remainder of the edifice had been finished before November, 1266, when mention of this new window occurs. The altar and tomb of St. Godric were the only features of the original chapel left untouched—a fact pointing to the position of the south transept as the site of the oratory, where the saint died and was buried. The buildings on the east and south sides of the cloister square, and other remains on the west, are chiefly of the same date as the church, though added to and altered at different periods later. Such generally was the priory of Finchale until the year 1363–4, when a second period of building began, John de Tickhill being prior. This new work of the Curvilinear period is much inferior to that of the original structure, its rough character appearing in marked contrast with the cleanly-finished masonry of the earlier date, wherever (*e.g.*, at the eastern end of the nave) they are found together. The stone employed is also of a different quality. Under this new departure the aisles of the church disappeared, the arches were built up, with external buttresses against the columns, and a window in each bay; the result being 'the spoiling of a church perfect in its details and of most fair proportions.' These continuous works show that extensive dilapidation existed, which could scarcely be the result of age, for the buildings in which they occurred are for the most part the soundest portion of the ruined priory, *then* scarcely a century old. Hutchinson, with the utmost gravity, conjectures that the 'founder, in imitation of the severities of St. Godric, might think it expedient to deprive the monks of indulgence, and leave the church open to the air'; but in later times the degenerate religious 'yielded to the fascinations of luxury,' and built up the open arches. These sober speculations are unhappily upset by the arches and weatherings left in the transept walls, showing that the church was originally built with aisles to nave and choir. 'The true reason for the alteration,' another authority tells us, 'was simply the desire to obtain more light, which was most easily gained by this process' (of mutilating and disfiguring the original church). The suggested expedient for obtaining more light is, even if true, an extraordinary one, in comparison with the most easy and usual plan of raising the low aisle walls, inserting larger windows, and flattening the roof above them. Had it been merely a question of 'more light,' other repairs mentioned in the Account Rolls would scarcely have been required. In the absence of any record to show *why* such extensive repairs were

called for, it appears far from improbable that Scottish invaders may have visited Finchale, as their fathers did before them, and with no more holy intent. In 1306 they burned the hospital at Keping, within sight of Durham castle, and all but ruined the place. In 1314 they plundered the house of Bearpark; in 1346 they burnt it, on the eve of their rout at Neville's Cross. In 1355 they surprised Berwick, and ravaged the northern counties; Edward III retaliating with the long-remembered 'Burnt Candlemas.' In these expeditions it is more than possible that they included Finchale. The priory would fare no better at their hands than did other religious houses which they visited when on the 'warpath.' Want of funds, and anxiety to have their house quickly in order again, would sufficiently explain the inferior style of work and the contracted plan which the monks adopted.

Mr. Brown next guided the party to the south transept (F), the site of St. Godric's second hermitage, where he died and was buried, and then to the west end of the nave, outside of the west entrance, with the remains of three plain lancet windows overhead, where the round of the ruined buildings was begun, they being thus described:

"On the right is a building (I), all that survives of the west cloister erections. It is entered by a square-headed doorway. A low central pillar, without capital, supports the remnant of a stone vault. On the left is a pointed arch, now blocked up, that led into the cloister beyond. This place was probably used for interviews with persons whom the rules excluded from the cloister. Another apartment above has been lighted by the square-headed window, still remaining, and by two smaller openings on the side towards the cloister. Passing thence, the church is entered by the west door. As will be seen from the plan, the church is cross-shaped, the nave (B) and the choir (A) forming the shaft, nearly 195 feet in length; the cross-piece being represented by the transepts (G and F), 99 feet from end to end inside. The average breadth of the church, and indeed of *all* the priory buildings, is 23 feet. These must now be noticed in order. Of the nave (B) on each side are seen the columns, alternately round and eight-sided, with beautifully moulded arches, which were built up in the 14th century. The windows inserted at that time are mostly of reticulated pattern. One only—on the north side of the choir (A)—remains entire. Between the two massive columns at the eastern end of the nave are signs of a partition wall or screen. When first disinterred it bore the remains of yellow plaster, dotted over with red cinquefoils. The sills of two small doors that gave access to the transepts beyond also remained in the screen. Between them, as in a like position at Durham, the altar¹ would stand, with which the narrow piscina and aumbry in the wall on the right were connected (their height above the floor-level is remarkable). From the nave we pass to the crossing—the space between the four great pillars that supported the church tower. "The superstructure of the tower appears, from a view in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, taken in 1655, to have been a low spire." The carved keystone of the vault over the crossing is kept in the crypt. The hole through the centre, worn at the edges by the rope, shows that the bell was rung from the church floor. The bell storey of the tower was reached by the narrow spiral staircase in the great north-west column. The north transept (G) was lighted from the end by widely-splayed windows (probably three in number), like the pair of tall lancets still remaining in the west wall beside them. These are each about 17 feet in height, by 14 inches in breadth, spreading out inside to 6 feet. Opposite is an arch that opened into a chapel (E), removed during the alterations in the 14th century. Its extent is

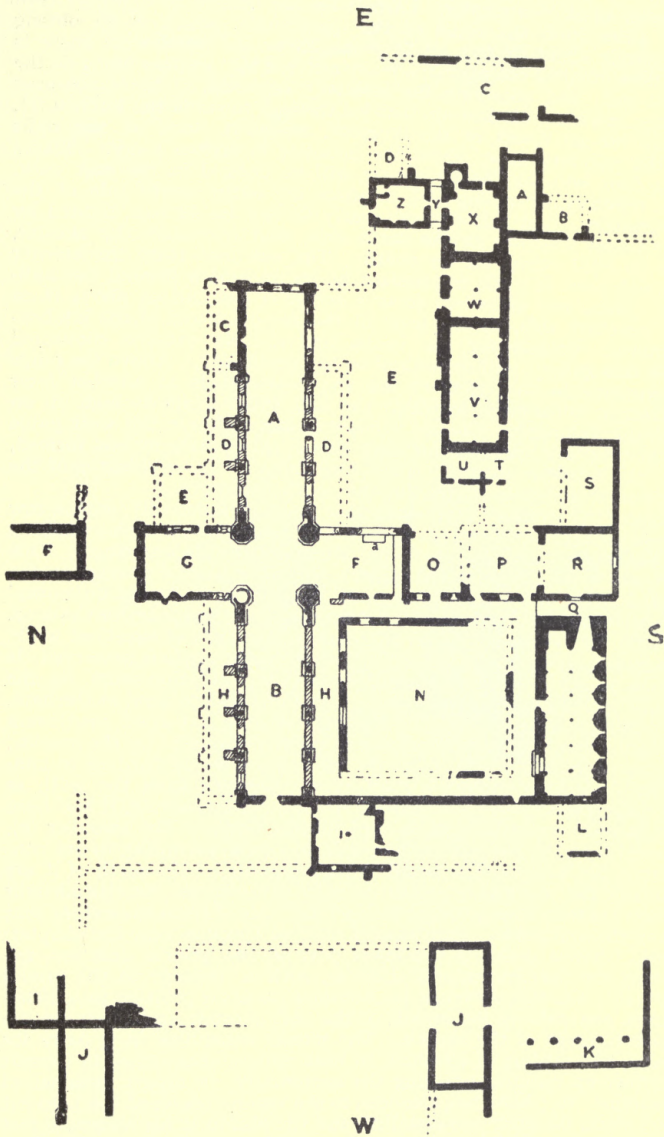
¹ Of the 'Holy Rood.'

shown by the dotted lines on the plan, which also indicate the position of the original aisles to nave and choir. The bold arches opening into the transepts from these aisles will be noticed on each side of the crossing, built up. A small door,² near the blocked arch of the chapel, allows of a passage to the outside, where can be seen the weatherings, still remaining on the transept wall, of the roofs to the chapel and choir aisle. The only burial-slab left among the ruins has been removed hence to the crypt very much broken. It bears no inscription. The lower part of a stone altar remains under the east window (probably the Lady altar). Of the choir (A), on the two eastern pillars of the crossing will be seen holes, cut in the masonry, to receive the main timbers of the screen at the entrance to the choir. The recess on the south side was probably connected with the ascent to the rood-loft over the screen. The stalls would be ranged along the wall on each side. In the second bay of the closed arcade on the south is the sill of a small door, perhaps for the convenience of the prior and his clerical guests, coming over from the hall to services in the choir. Farther along, two *sedilia* remain under pointed arches in the wall. The third, of which the springing remains, has been cut away to make room for the three-light window adjoining. This doubtless replaced a single lancet (corresponding with that on the opposite side), in order to obtain more light for the chancel, which, as originally built, must have been rather dark. Beyond is the piscina, double, with shelf and drains (see plate facing page 235). It is now plenteously inscribed with names and initials, recording the visits of vulgar nobodies. The eastern triplet of lancet windows was richly ornamented with banded shafts, carved bases and caps, and well-moulded inner arches. Remains of these features will be readily noted. A plain octagonal pinnacle surmounts the south-east angle. The high altar was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, St. Godric's patron. It was consecrated, along with two others (St. Cuthbert's and Our Lady's), on May 31st, 1239,³ by Gilbert, bishop of Whitherne. In 1275-6 the altar last named seems to have been replaced by another, referred to in documents of that date as 'newly erected.' Against the north wall of the chancel stood a low building (E), with a lean-to roof. It has been spoken of as a vestry, but there is no appearance of any doorway connecting it with the church. The south transept (F) was the chapel of St. Godric, in which he lay and possibly still lies buried. A portion of the altar remains beneath the great five-light window. 'In front of this altar was the shrine of Godric, . . . beneath which were found, in 1836, the bones of a tall man buried in the gravel, apparently without a coffin.' The saint, however, is described as having been *low* in stature. The remains may be those of the knightly founder, Henry de Puteaco, who is said to have been interred in this chapel. Three doors connect the transept with the cloisters. Above them is a lancet window, the only relic of a clearstorey existing in the church. High up in the south wall is a door to which the ruined stairs gave access, and led to the dormitory. A broken piscina, under an ogee arch, and a bracket, remain near the great window. The north walk (H) of the cloister occupies the place of the original south aisle of the church nave. A respond of the earlier work is left in the wall, badly broken. A range of two-light windows, one of which is standing, existed on this side of the cloister. On the other three sides foundations only remain. The south walk of the cloister seems to have been open to the weather, the wall resting on pairs of shafts,⁴ doubtless supporting an arcade of

² It probably gave access to the chapel (E), the arch of which would be screened off from the transept. A similar arrangement exists in the ruined chapel at Friarside.

³ See note by Mr. Brown, p. 242.

⁴ A stone, probably the cap or base of a pair of these shafts, now lies near the western door of the farm-house.



PLAN OF FINCHALE PRIORY.
 (Kindly lent by Walter Scott & Co., Felling.)

lancets, as at Newminster. Corbels for the lean-to roof project here and there from the walls of the quadrangle, which is an oblong measuring about 88 feet by 74 feet. Near the north-west angle is the door from the chamber (i) already referred to. Farther along on the same side, and adjoining the refectory entrance, in the south-west corner, is a door, blocked up, that led through towards the kitchen (l). There are no traces of the lavatory, unless it stood on the right of the refectory door, where the masonry is broken away. Traces of a door into the cloister square will be noticed in the east walk. The refectory, or dining-hall, occupies the entire south side of the quadrangle. It is a fine room, nearly 66 feet by 23 feet, lighted by four lancet windows on the north side, that overlooks the cloister, and by eight others on the south. The entrance from the cloister is a rich piece of work, emphasized by its projection beyond the wall-line. Some sort of gallery (over a screen?) has existed above it on the refectory side, to the level of the fire-place and of the kitchen-entrance. Corbels for the joists, and a little window connected with this gallery, will be noticed on the north side. Above the range of windows in the refectory are the floor-corbels of another later apartment apparently, to which the four small windows high up on each side belonged. The fine window of four lights in the west gable of the refectory was built up when this upper apartment was formed, and the fireplace erected in the wall below. The window is of the same style and date as that in the south transept.

Below the refectory is a remarkable vaulted undercroft, with a row of octagonal pillars down the middle, and lighted by six lancet windows on the south. The wall shafts are alternately triple and single. One entrance is directly from the cloister, the other from a passage on the east, that led to the grounds beyond. Here again the 'great unknown' struggle with oblivion by the unsparing use of knife and pencil on the door. The vaulting and the wall pillars, though plain, are of excellent work. Fragments of tracery, &c., collected from the ruins, are here preserved. It may have served as the 'common-house,' or recreation room, for the monks, like a similar 'crypt' (though in a different position) at Durham. It was once our privilege to overhear in it a reverend gentleman enlarging upon the horrors enacted in such 'dungeons' by the monks; the excursionists, whom he served as *cicerone*, being thrilled to conviction, when he showed a rusty chain, pendent from the wall, as a vestige possibly of these ancient terrors; unfortunately, it had been put there to secure the gate in very modern times. The chamber (R), entered from the passage on the north, has been, according to one conjecture, the latrine. The small rooms adjoining on the north of it are probably the 'prisons,' or penitential cells, of the monks, for all such light offences as were done amongst themselves.' One of them has a stone seat along the south side. Similar cells exist at Durham near the chapter-house. S was probably the lower part of the prior's quarters, adjoining the dormitories and cloisters, with a passage to the prior's hall (T). The chapter-house (O) occupies its usual position in a Benedictine convent—in the middle of the east cloister, and adjoining the south transept of the church. The monks assembled in it daily for prayer and reading in common, to hear notices announced, to consult together on business affecting the community, to report breaches of discipline, &c.; here, too, elections to the various offices of the convent took place, the prior was installed, and the bishop at his visitation met the religious. And here the monks would meet the Royal Commissioners to perform their last act as a community, in surrendering their beautiful convent to the Crown. The entrance from the cloister is by an arched doorway, with the base and cap for a single nook-shaft on each side. It is flanked by two plain pointed windows. Opposite,



BASE OF ORIEL 'DOUGLAS TOWER' (see opposite page).



PISCINA IN CHANCEL (see page 232).

FINCHALE PRIORY.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.

on the buttress of the transept, are signs of the jamb of a window lighting the chapter-house from the east. Above this eastern range of buildings (O, P, R) was the original dormitory. The door, and stairs leading from it into the south transept, have been already noticed. They are conveniently placed for the religious coming down to church at midnight for the office of Matins. The lower part of one small double window, connected with a sleeping cell, remains above the chapter-house entrance. Though earlier in date, it resembles in design the windows in the lower range of the Durham dormitory, which, by-the-bye, in the first instance lay, as here, on the east side of the cloister-square. In the low south gable is a window that would light the corridor between the two rows of dormitory cells. At the north end of the corridor was the door to the night stairs in the south transept. To the east of the cloister is a long range of buildings, with a basement plainly vaulted and divided into three parts. Above it lay the prior's hall (V), entered by a porch (U), which has been in use for some purpose during modern times. Signs of the staircase, and of the doorways connected with the hall and its screen arrangements, appear higher up in the wall. In the north wall the tottering remains of the great fireplace are to be seen. From an inventory of 1411, it seems that the prior's *camera* occupied the eastern portion of this building, and to it would belong the two-light window at the east end that commands a view of the river. It is not central in the gable. On the right is the round-arched door to the prior's chapel (A). Beyond it lay other buildings, doubtless guest apartments, of which little is left excepting their door into the chapel. The east window, of three lights, is the only bit of rectilinear work left in the priory ruins. The side windows, each of two lights, have been beautiful in design. At the other end of the chapel there has been a small gallery, to which the spiral staircase in the north-west corner gave access. The floor levels of the chapel and its gallery are very apparent. The chamber below has a door at each end, and small windows. Through the western opening can be seen a projection from the hall, resembling the base of a large chimney, but no fireplace is apparent on the inside. The 'Douglas tower' (Z) adjoins the prior's *camera* on the side opposite to the chapel. The origin of its name is unknown. The first floor, immediately connected with the hall buildings by the door near the stairs, was perhaps the prior's lower 'studium,' mentioned in the inventory. It contains, just within the door, two curious windows, in addition to a third at the north end, square-headed, and also of two lights. Immediately above appears the base of an oriel projecting from the first floor, which, on the supposition mentioned above, would be the prior's upper 'studium.' The window is built out in a most unusual manner upon a buttress, and is known by the absurd name of the 'wishing chair' (see opposite plate). It commands 'the full sweep of the Wear as it skirts the monastic grounds, overshadowed by the woods of Cocken, and placed in view of such a combination of rock and wood and water, as is surpassed only by the magic scenery of Fountains and Bolton.' To the basement you descend from the hall by a spiral staircase opening from X. A square window near the foot of the steps has a shallow sink cut in the sill, with a drain-hole through to the outside. A doorway conducts into an open passage that divides this vaulted chamber from the basement of the 'Douglas tower.' It is known that the latrines of this department were here situated, and, in 1467, 12s. was paid to Leonard Hall (a carpenter long employed about the priory), for erecting against the east side of the 'tower' a pent shed for such purposes. The square space in the north-east corner of the basement was the pit to the latrines, the well-hole from the room above remaining, though choked with rubbish, the closed arch within being the outlet to a large sewer (D) that discharged into

the river below. Sanitary measures of the kind were well seen to by the monastic builders, and vestiges of such work, here and there found near ancient ruins, have fostered the popular belief in monkish iniquities, besides securing acceptance for ridiculous stories of subterranean passages, extending, not for a few yards, but for *miles* between one place and another. From the inventory of 1411, it appears that portion of the prior's camera did duty as an infirmary, where the sick were housed; and that it included also the players' chamber, in which entertainments were given by minstrels, &c. The plot of ground between the church choir (A) and the hall (v) was probably, as at Durham, the burial ground ('cemetery-garth') of the monks. At F is the present farmhouse, formerly connected with the priory mill, the ruined base-course of which may be traced along the water-side below. Some iron cramps remain, leaded into the stones. They were supplied by William Wodifield, in 1481, at a cost of 1d. apiece, and Henry Walker fixed them. The remains of the dam are distinctly seen, when the water is low. Farther along the riverside, by the hollow road to the ford, are more ruins (L, J). The stables, &c. (J, K), higher up, and to the west of the cloister, are evidently a portion of the ancient buildings, perhaps of the west gate of the priory. It is referred to in the records of the convent. In 1489, a new 'pigeon-duckett' and out-buildings for cattle were erected at the west gate. A small trefoil window, some pier capitals, and other fragments, have been used up in these buildings. There was an almshouse also at Finchale, but its situation is not known. The space to the south of the prior's hall (v) was the orchard."

Members then entered the farmhouse. The room in which tea was partaken of is thus referred to in Hutchinson's *Durham* (II, 413, 8vo.): 'The beauty of the retirement induced Mr. Spence' (one of the prebendaries of Durham, who was installed in May 1754) 'to make a good room in the farm-house near the abbey, with a bow-window overhanging the murmuring streame of the Were, and looking upon the sweet sequestered walks of Cocken, but turning its back upon the venerable ruins.'

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Brown for his able services during the afternoon.

Members then ascended the road to the west of the ruins and walked to the waiting motor-car, thence driving by a picturesque but twisting, up and down lane, they regained the main road near Plawsworth, and proceeded northward along it to Gateshead, when, at the point of departure, they separated, all being highly pleased with the visit to the priory ruins and the beauty of the site.

Amongst those present, in addition to the guide, were Mrs. and Miss Trechmann, of Castle Eden; Miss Sivewright of Hartlepool; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. John Weddle, Mr. J. A. and Miss Dotchin, Mr. F. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Mr. C. Walker, Mr. H. S. Bird, and Dr. Bradshaw, of Newcastle; Mr. W. H. Knowles and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Heatley, of Gosforth; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson of Willington; Mr. R. B. Hepple of South Shields; Mr. J. T. Nisbet and his brother, of Ryton; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton, etc.

Former visits took place on 9th July, 1856, and full descriptions of the ruins and of St. Godric are given in the very rare first volume of the *Proceedings*¹ (1st ser. pp. 122, 145 *et seq.*). See also *Ibid.*, 2 ser. VIII, 177—180, where illustrations are given.

¹ A desire has been expressed for the reprinting of this volume, which, however, can only be done if members who want it will subscribe towards the estimated cost of 35*l.* for 105 copies.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 25.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th August, 1914, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (c/o. E. G. Allen & Son, Ltd., 12 & 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.)

The following books, etc., have been received since the July meeting : *Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Sidney Reid :—*The History of the Church of Chester-le-Street*, by Rev. John Dodd, M.A. ; Newcastle, 1856.

From the Corbridge Excavation Fund :—*Report* for 1913.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for August, 1914.

Purchase :—

Notes and Queries for August, 1914.

The chairman reported that the council had, subject to confirmation by the society, appointed Mr. Ryan to be assistant to Mr. Gibson, who had been for more than 40 years custodian of the castle, at the wages of 25s. a week, and that henceforth Mr. Gibson's wages would be 20s. a week. This was agreed to.

Mr. Ryan was then called into the room and informed by the chairman that the society had confirmed his appointment as assistant to Mr. Gibson, subject to the conditions which a committee would draw up with respect to his duties, etc.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. H. Cullen :—(1) a small greenish glazed earthenware figure (*ushabti*) from Egypt, 7 in. high ; (2) a little basket about 1½ in. across, with some brown stuff on wool, said to be oaten cake, taken from a tomb at Thebes ; (3) photograph of a 16th or early 17th century chest in Swine church, Holderness, of the so-called Armada type.

Mr. Blair read the following notes, by Mr. Cullen, on the chest :—

“ When taking some photographs last year of the interior of the priory church of St. Mary at Swine in Holderness, I took one of the old chest in the vestry. The chest has a curious lock on the lid with about eight spring catches engaging under an interior rim on the chest, and controlled by a central key on the lid, still in good working order. The lid is further secured by two heavy hasps that engage with eyes on the lid, a modern padlock securing each. The chest is heavily banded with iron and a sort of sham lock plate or keyhole scutcheon in front. Over the lock works is a pierced and polished plate in

three panels. The centre panel has the monogram J.A.M., and the two side panels are two mermaids crowned. The devices are also roughly emphasized by incised lines for shading. The chest and lock plate are in a glass case above it.

This year the Great Western Railway Co. sent me *Historic Sites and Scenes of England* in which is engraved a chest identically the same as the Swine chest, except the lock plate and the locking bar on hasps, this bar may have existed on Swine chest. In the book this chest is described as an 'Armada Treasure Chest,' and is in the Guildhall at Weymouth. Supposing it to be from an Armada ship the date would be before 1588. I wrote to the vicar of Swine for more information, and he sent me a list of places where there were similar chests, amongst them being the three chests at Hull, of which I exhibit illustrations. The one in Hull municipal museum has a spring lock on lid, but was shut down, with the key *inside*; but it is not of the same pattern. Of the two others at Wilberforce museum, the larger one is of another type, but the smaller one is again identical with that of Swine and Weymouth, though smaller, even to sham keyhole plate on front. Through the courtesy of Mr. T. Romans I can say that the chest at Staindrop is not similar; it is believed to have belonged to the College and given by Joan Beaufort, wife of the founder. The charter is of 1408, much earlier than the supposed date of Swine chest. This chest is fastened only by hasp and padlock at edge of lid. Now what is the real date and are any of the others on the vicar's list like the one at Swine? There would seem some probability that J. Micklethwaite and his wife Ann may have been the owners of the Swine chest, as his time fits very closely to the Armada. The question rather depends upon proving that one or more of this type of chest was actually of Armada date, the type would hardly last over 100 years as an article of commerce. We find three practically alike, of Armada type, all near the sea; again we find spring locks on other chests of another pattern, probably about the same date, used for the same purpose. Were they made by some people, as articles of commerce and so scattered about, those of similar type would presumably be made by the same maker, and in those days chests were likely enough a necessity so each maker had his particular pattern. In troublous times they were possibly deposited in the church for greater security. It would be very interesting if some of the other chests are known to members and could be identified as of same pattern as these three, together with the date.

I may add that the screen in Swine chantry was made in 1531 by the Lords Darcy, who are buried at Brayton.

The chests in the castle here are evidently not of this type, and there seems to be some period when spring locks on the *lid* were the fashion; did this last long or was the risk of shutting the key inside found an objection? the one at Hull was shut in by accident, so I could not see the lock. The curator of the Hull museum says that these chests are usually called 'Armada chests,' but knows of no authentic instance where one has been proved to be from a Spanish ship. He has seen at least a score in old houses in various parts of the district."

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) thought that judging from the renaissance design on the lock plate the chest could not be earlier than the third quarter of the sixteenth century. The initials on the lock plate are probably, as Mr. Cobby, the vicar of Swine, suggests, 'the initials of Dr. Joseph Micklethwait, of Swine, and his wife Ann,

whom he married in 1621. Dr. Micklethwait purchased Swine of the Darcys. He was buried at York, 7th Sept., 1628."

Mr. Cullen was thanked for his notes.

THE RECTORY OF ROTHBURY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE
14TH CENTURY.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the following notes on a 14th century survey of Rothbury rectory, by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., recently discovered by him in the Public Record office:—

"The survey for dilapidations, made after the death of John de Bourdon, rector of Rothbury, is preserved in the Public Record Office (*Chancery Miscellanea*, bundle 19, no. 3, m. 22). The document is undated, but from the notes on the rectors, furnished by Mr. J. C. Hodgson,¹ a member of our council, it is possible to make a very near guess at the time it was drawn up.

From these notes it would appear that John de Bourdon, called also John de Burton or Bordon, was in possession of the rectory of Rothbury from about 1340 to about 1350. On his death, John de Asschebourn² was provided by pope Clement vi to this church, although he held other benefices and dignities, including the archdeaconry of Buckingham. He seems never to have obtained possession, very possibly in consequence of the passing of the Statute of Provisors in 1351, forbidding the pope to encroach upon the rights of church patrons.³

The next claimant, William de Emeldon, presumably under a grant from the pope, died about 1361, when the pope appointed John de Appelby.⁴ None of these three parsons ever seems to have obtained

¹ 1324, Nov. 21. Presentation of Rostangus de Landuno to the church of Routhbery in the diocese of Durham, in the king's gift, by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Carlisle.—*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1324-1327, p. 57. Landuno is a mistake for Lauduno, now Laon. The see was vacant by reason of the death of John de Halucton on 1st Nov. 1324. 1325, May 26. Presentation of John de Amwell to the church of Routhebury, in the diocese of Durham, void by the resignation of Rostagnus de Landuno, the last rector, and on the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Carlisle.—*Ibid.*, 1324-1327, p. 126.

² 1351, 4 Id. March.—To John de Asschebourn. Provision of the church of Roubury, in the diocese of Durham, value 30 marks, reserved to the pope in the life time of John Bordon, notwithstanding that he has the archdeaconry of Buckingham, a canonry of York, with an expectation of a prebend, and provision of the hospital of Bolton, in the diocese of Durham, and of a prebend of Lincoln.—*Cal. Papal Registers*, vol. III, p. 364. This expectation was not realized as Asschebourne's name is not given by Le Neve in his lists of the prebendaries of York. John Hering of Asshebourne held the archdeaconry of Buckingham at his death in 1362 (*Le Neve's Fasti*, II, 69).

³ March 15, 1342.—John de Burton, parson of the church of Routhebury, a collector of the tax on wool, ordered (with others) to be attached.—*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1341-1343, p. 507. On Oct. 15, 1347, Henry, earl of Lancaster, on behalf of John de Burton, petitioned for the canonry and prebend of the collegiate church of Lanchester, in the diocese of Durham, notwithstanding that John had one parish church. The petition was granted.—*Cal. of Papal Reg.*, vol. I, *Pet.* I, p. 128.

⁴ 16 kal. Feb. 1361. John de Appelby, D.C.L. For succession to William de Emeldon, deceased, in his right to the church of Rorethbury in the diocese of Durham, about which there was a suit between the said William and John Marshall, who in the time of Clement vi, unlawfully held the same against the pope's reservation, notwithstanding that John has the church of Whitebern and the poor hospital of Kypier in the same diocese, and has papal provision of the canonry and prebend of Scarle in Lincoln, of which he has not yet got possession.—*Cal. of Papal Reg.*, vol. I, *Pet.* I, p. 361. 10 kal. Feb. 1361. John de Appleby, prebendary of North Newbald, in York minster, occurs Sept. 21, 1367 (*Le Neve, Fasti* III, 203).

actual possession. From the information in the schedule of dilapidations it is clear that John Marshall⁵ must have been Bourdon's immediate successor. In spite of legal proceedings he managed to keep in possession, and was still rector in 1367.

In considering these dilapidations it will be necessary to bear in mind that the rector was responsible only for the chancel, so nothing is told us of the conditions of the rest of the church. The items of the repair of the chancel were as follow:—roof, 3 : 0 ; ceiling, 1 : 0 ; door, 5 : 0 ; incense vessel, 1 : 6 ; glass windows, 10 : 0 ; reredos, 10 : 0 ; lead gutter, 3 : 4 ; key for doorkeeper's lodge, 0 : 8 ; a stall, 6 : 0 ; a total of £2 : 0 : 6. The small amount due for the roof shews it must have been in good condition. It was underdrawn with a 'sylyng' and must have been covered with tiles, or probably slates, not thatch, as there was a lead gutter. The windows were glazed, and there was a reredos of stone, consisting of more than one piece, 'tabule lapidee,' possibly a triptych. These reredoses were generally made of alabaster,⁶ and were exported in large quantities to France, where some are still to be found, notably the very fine fifteenth century one at Montréal (Yonne), near Avallon. A stall, presumably for the rector, needed replacing.

The remaining items consisted of:—

a towel	...	...	...	...	0	3	4
a brass pot, basin, water jug and brandeth ⁷	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
arable land	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
						<hr/>	
						£10 19 4	

The whole amount due for dilapidations came to the sum of 32*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Against this must be set twenty marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), and 30 acres of wheat (4*s.* the acre), 6*l.*, making a total of 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 13*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The buildings in Rothbury, belonging to the rectory, required repairs amounting to 30*s.* The manse or rectory-house was in a very bad state, most probably owing to the non-residence of the last rector. It was estimated that the large sum of 30*l.* would have to be expended before it could be put in proper condition.

'IN CANCELLO. In primis dicunt jur' quod defectus cooperture cancelli potest reparari per iis. Item in *le sylyng* quidam defectus invenitur qui potest reparari per x*id.* Item, defectus hostii cum pertinenciis suis potest reparari per vs., et non per minus. Item, in defectu thuribuli xv*iid.* Item, defectus omnium fenestrarum vitrearum in c[h]oro possunt reparari per xs. Item, defectus tabularum lapidearum per xs. Item in vno gottor' plumbi dimidia marca. Item, in vno clauo pro hostio ostiarii vi*id.* Item, in *le stall* vs.

⁵ 5 non. March 1363. John Marescall, rector of Routhbury. For confirmation of the exchange he has made and the institution by the ordinary to the said church. Granted. *Ibid.*, vol. 1, page 414. Jan. 17, 40 Edw. III [1366-7]. John Marchal was still rector of Rothbury.—*Cal. Ancient Deeds*, vol. 11, p. 459. No person named John Marshall was possessed at this date of the prebend of South Scarle in Lincoln cathedral (Le Neve's *Fasti* II, 205).

⁶ In 1542 William Archington, of Adel, near Leeds, priest, bequeathed 'to the church of Hooton Pannal one table of alabaster, beeing at the altare where I was wonte to say messe, to remayne at the said altare for ever' (*Thoresby Society*, xix, 84).

⁷ Usually spelt *brandreth*, a gridiron, a tripod or trivet of iron (*N.E.D.*). There is a very interesting note on this word in another connexion by the late Canon Atkinson, in *North Riding Records*, III, 17*n.*

IN TENEMENTIS IN ROTHBERY. Item, in reparacione defectuum tenementorum in Rothbery xxxs.

IN MANSO. Item, in reparacione defectuum [man]si cum omnibus edificiiis ejusdem xxli.

Item, in vna mappa xld. Item, in vna olla enea et in vna pelui cum lauatorio et vno *brandeth*, xvs.

Item, in defectu terre arabilis, xl.

Item, et dicunt jur' quod dominus Johannes Mareschall recepit de executoribus domini Johannis de Bourdon, quondam rectore ecclesie de Rothbery, pro defectibus tocuis mansio intus et extra, xx marcas.

Item, inuente sunt xxx acre frumento seminate, precium cuiuslibet acre iiis.'"

Mr. Brown was thanked for his paper.

MISCELLANEA.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY (p. 210).

With reference to the curious object like a golf club on one of the mediæval grave covers recently discovered, Mr. Renwick draws attention to Cutts's *Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses*, wherein is a woodcut of a grave cover with a similar object upon it, from Woodhorn, North-umberland. The text says 'a staff much like the symbol occurs also on a stone at Adwick-le-Street, Yorks. (Gough, vol. 1), it may be a palmer's staff.'

RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following are from the manuscripts of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from page 228) :—

" Particular of the proporc'ons of the Lady Mary Tudor Radcliffe now Petre's £3000, chargeable upon the Estate of the late Earle of Darwentwater—

The Mann'r of Whenby ꝑ Ann	... ..	£446 : 0 : 0
Pd. out of itt	... ..	£8 : 0 : 0
Remaines	... ..	£438 : 0 : 0
The Barony of Langley and other estates Subject to the		
paym't of itt's proporc'on of ye Rentcharge	... ..	£1640 : 0 : 0
Pd. out of itt	... ..	£ 6 : 18 : 0
Remaines	... ..	£1633 : 2 : 0
Both Estates Subject to the Rentcharge amounting to £2071 : 2 : 0		
The Mann'r of Aydon Sheeles, Spindleston, and Uttchester, & the other		
Estates immediately Subject towards the paym't of £3000 to the above		
named Lady	... ..	£3198 : 7 : 0
Paid out of itt		
The interest of £5900, to the Lady Mary Radcliffe att		
6 ꝑ Cent ꝑ Ann': Secured on the Said Mann'r of	... ..	£354 : 0 : 0
Spindleston	... ..	£72 : 18 : 0
And the Sevrall out rents ꝑ Ann'	... ..	£72 : 18 : 0
In all Deduct	... ..	£426 : 18 : 0
Remaines	... ..	£2771 : 9 : 0
Total chargeable	... ..	£4842 : 11 : 0

Therefore the propor'con of Whenby Estate for payment of £3000, is £271 : 5 : 8
 the reversion whereof after 8 Yeares for the Lady Do'rs life in being : I
 compute att about 3/5th of that Sum, as the present value of ye reversionary
 Share of the Sd. £3000, to be now raised for the Lady Mary Petre amounting

. to	£162 : 15 : 3
And the remainder of the Said Ladies fortune to be raised upon all the late Earle of Darwentwater's Estate is	£2837 : 4 : 9
	<hr/> £3000 : 0 : 0

Note

If computed by discot. after the rate of 5 3/4 Cent for a terme of 8 Yeares
 then the Sum is on Whenby £167 : 11 : 8
 And the Lords Estate £2832 : 8 : 4

	<hr/> £3000 : 0 : 0
--	---------------------

[Endorsed : ' Proporc'ons | Of the Lady Mary Petre's | £3000 |
 27 Mar' 1723.']

[Endorsed : ' An Inventory of Cloase | and other things | Belonging
 to the Right | Hon^{ble} the Earl of | Darwentwater Deceased.] [1715
 or 1716 ?]:

	£	s.	d.
A Gold hilted Sword of 9 ounces valled	35	0	0
a gold Watch	3	3	0
a purse with 3 brode & orther mony to ye vally of	6	10	0
a gold Ring with hair	0	5	0
a Silver hilted Sword	0	15	0
5 Suits of Cloase, 2 wastcotes & a Riding Coate	11	9	6
34 Shirts, 10 Stocks, 12 hankercheffes	6	13	0
4 pair of Silk Stockings, 10 pair of thead, & 4 pair of woster	0	16	0
3 pair of Shoes, & 2 pair of buckles, & 2 pair of gaeters	0	11	6
2 hats & 4 perriwigs	0	18	0
2 night gouns, 2 flanel wascotes, 2 callico wascotes, & a Ropper	1	12	0
a maffe with a black Silk gaele	0	1	6
a Trunk	0	3	0
a Sword not & Cane String, with Letter Casses for ye pocket	0	10	0
a Casse of Razors, a hone, & a twe for ye pocket	0	13	0
a green velvet Sadle & housings with gold Lace	6	6	0
a Leather Sadle & bridle with a filde Cloath	0	7	6
2 gons & a pair of Pistoles	3	0	0
a Casse of mathematical Instriments, Brafs	0	5	0
a Silver hafted knife, forke & Spoon in a Casse	0	8	0
a faether Beed, bolstor, pilo, & quilt, 2 blanquets	4	10	0
3 pair of holland Shirtes, & 8 towilles	1	6	0
a chair Screen & baething Tub	0	10	0
	<hr/> £85	13	0

Sined by the praisers,

F. Baynham.

John Nolands marke X

FINCHALE PRIORY (note to p. 232).

Some structure, probably of wood, must have occupied the site of the present ruined choir, which in 1239 was not even building. The first prior, Thomas, a Durham monk, was appointed in 1196, and

some sort of monastic premises would be provided for him and his companions, to be eventually superseded by the present priory. Between St. Godric's death in 1170 and the appointment of prior Thomas, monks from Durham priory tenanted the hermitage, where the south transept (F) now stands.—W. BROWN.

The following are extracts from the *Newcastle Courant*, furnished by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from page 220):—

To be sold, 15 couple of staunch running harriers. Enquire of the Huntsman at Hardwick, near Sedgfield. *Courant*, 20 September, 1760.

To be sold the freehold farm hold of Wreigh-hill in the parish of Rothbury, now in the occupation of Andrew Bell and John Coughram as tenants at the rent of £70. Enquire of Mr. George Forster of Trewick, near Belsay. *Courant*, 20 September, 1760.

To be sold two freehold farms of land at Riding-mill and Broomhaugh, containing about 470 acres. Enquire of Mr. Richard Newton of Morpeth, &c. *Courant*, 4 October, 1760.

To be sold a copyhold estate at Whitburn, now let at £40 a year. Enquire of Mr. Richard Forster at Monkton, or Mr. Letteney, attorney, North Shields. *Courant*, 4 October, 1760.

To be let the several farms of Buckley, Grottington, Errington hill-head, Cockley Hill-head, Keepwick, Errington, Errington Red-house, Hallington, Hallington Newhouses, a fulling mill and bleach yard near Choller-ton, Keepwick mill, Hallington mill, &c., all the property of John Errington, esq., of Beaufront. Enquire of Mr. Lorraine at Beaufront Wood-head. *Courant*, 11 October, 1760.

To be sold a farm of 70 acres at Howlemyres, near Plawsworth. Enquire of Richard Hodshon, esq., in Framwelgate, or Ralph Hodshon, esq., in Church Street, Durham. *Courant*, 25 October, 1760.

J. Lamb and Co. will have in by next Thursday's waggon, a large quantity of bum-bazines and Norwich crapes, which will be sold on reasonable terms: also a large quantity of Love Ribbons. *Courant*, 8 November, 1760.

To be sold three freehold farms known as the Shaw, Nethershaw, and Stawperstead, in the parish of Corsenside, now let in the whole at £26 a year, with extensive rights of common. Enquire of Mr. John Forster of Caldecoats, Ponteland, &c. *Courant*, 8 Nov., 1760.

The creditors of John Hylton, esq., late of Hylton castle, deceased, are desired to meet at the house of Mr. Peter Blenkinsop, inn-keeper in Durham. *Courant*, 8 Nov., 1760.

To be let the water mill and wind mill at West Brunton, in the parish of Gosforth. The 'tenants of all the lordship are bound to grind their corn at the said mills, paying the customary moulder.' Apply to Jonathan Ormston at his shop in the Groat Market. *Courant*, 15 November, 1760.

To be let three farms known at Shortflat-hall, Middlepark, and Folly, in the parish of Bolam. Enquire of Mr. Sanderson Ilderton, attorney at law, Newcastle. *Courant*, 6 December, 1760.

To be let and entered on as soon as the first season begins for making kelp, Cresswell and Boghall works. Enquire at Cresswell hall in Northumberland. *Courant*, 20 Dec., 1760.

To be sold, pleasantly situated upon the river Reed, in the parish of Elsdon, a freehold estate called Wool Law, belonging to and in the possession of Mr. Anthony Coxon, of the yearly value of £70 and upwards, consisting of many hundred acres of land capable of great improvement. *Courant*, 20 December, 1760.

Advertisement for proposals to build a bridge over the 'Bremish Water as near as may be to the Turnpike Road.' *Courant*, 3 January, 1761.

Just imported and sold by Joseph Barber, bookseller, at his circulating library at Amen Corner, Newcastle, a large and curious assortment of superfine pebble, chrystal, and crown glass spectacles for persons of all ages . . . ; also a fresh chest of Hanover, Dutch and Strasburgh a la violet Rappee. *Courant*, 10 January, 1761.

To be sold by Michael Bryan, wool comber, in the Close, Newcastle, a choice assortment of English bred canary-birds, &c. *Courant*, 10 January, 1761.

To be let to the highest bidder at the house of Henry Howey at Wooler Haughhead, 19 February next, the farmhold called Heathpoole and Caldurn, in the parish of Kirknewton, now in the possession of Mr. Compton, as tenant thereof. *Courant*, 10 Jan., 1761.

To be sold, a farm of land at Seaton, in the parish of Seaham, late belonging to Robert Whitfield, deceased. Apply to Mr. Richard Mascall of Dalton-le-Dale. *Ibid.*

Notice of dissolution of 'partnership in the wine business, betwixt Mr. Martin Greenhow and Mr. Isaac Truman, of Darlington.' *Courant*, 7 February, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate at Mollersteads in the parish of Hexham, with unlimited right on an extensive common. *Courant*, 7 February, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate at Elton near Stockton, of the yearly rent of £68. Apply to Mr. Timothy Parker in Sunderland. *Courant*, 14 February, 1761.

To be sold the corn tithe of North Middleton in the parish of Hartburn, for the year 1760, now standing in the stack yard of Mr. Robert Heppell, tenant. Apply to Mr. Aynsley the owner, at Threepwood. *Courant*, 14 February, 1761.

The following epitaph is 'said to be intended by Mr. Dryden for his wife'

Here lies my wife, here let her lie,

Now she's at rest, and so am I.

Courant, 7 March, 1761.

To be sold or let a small estate at Low Bitchburn, near Bishop Auckland, the property of Mr. Benjamin Bradley of Newcastle. *Courant*, 7 March, 1761.

To be sold at Cawsey-park near Morpeth, 5000 oak trees fit for ship-building.

Courant, 4 April, 1761.

To be sold 750 oak trees, standing and growing at Hesleyside. *Courant*, 4 April, 1761.

Blythman Adamson, surgeon and man-midwife, in St. Nicholas church-yard, having provided himself with good fresh matter proposes to inoculate all that may offer at two guineas each. *Courant*, 25 April, 1761.

At Mrs. Burdett's boarding-school in Old Elvet, Durham, young ladies are boarded and taught all kinds of needlework for £14 per annum, &c., &c., &c. *Courant*, 7 March, 1761.

To be sold, a freehold house, with a garth, &c., containing an acre and a quarter, at Bilton in the parish of Lesbury. Apply to Mr. George Boag at Howick. *Ibid.*

To be sold the freehold estate of Mollerstead near Hexham, with an unlimited right of common. Enquire of Mr. Armstrong at Matfen. *Courant*, 7 March, 1761.

To be let, Byker-hall, one mile from Newcastle, with good conveniences for a gentleman's family. Enquire at Heaton-hall. *Courant*, 14 March, 1761.

To be let the current going colliery at Bilton Banks. Enquire of Mr. George Boag at Howick. *Courant*, 14 March, 1761.

To be sold, Wreigh-hill in the parish of Rothbury, of the yearly value of £70. Apply to Mr. Geo. Forster of Trewick, near Belsay. *Courant*, 14 March, 1761.

To be let or sold, the flour mills called Moor Mill and about 52 acres of grass land near Lamesley. Enquire of Mr. Hugh Boag, near Ravensworth Castle. *Courant*, 21 Mar., 1761.

To be sold at Gelsfield in the parish of Whickham, one machine or water gin, one cog gin, one whim gin, and two jack rolls. *Courant*, 21 March, 1761.

To be sold 750 oak trees, now growing at Hesleyside in the parish of Simonburn. *Ibid.*

To be sold at Cawseypark near Morpeth, 5,000 oak trees fit for ship-building.

Courant, 4 April, 1761.

To be sold together or in two lots, situate at South Shields, 14 salt pans belonging to Coulson Scottowe, esq., and late in the possession of Lord Ravensworth, with salters' houses, garners or store-houses with two large keys to the same belonging. Enquire of Thomas Scottowe, esq., at Great Ayton, near Stocksley, Yorkshire. *Courant*, 18 April, 1761.

To be sold at North Biddick, upwards of 1600 oak, ash, plane, and elm trees.

Courant, 2 May, 1761.

The creditors of James Dagleish, late of Weetwood, in the county of Northumberland, gent., deceased, are desired to send an account of their respective demands forthwith to William Hall of Berwick upon Tweed, esq. *Newcastle Journal*, 15 August, 1761.

To be sold a leasehold estate situate at Trewick in the parish of Bolam, now or late in the possession of Mr. George Forster, for the remainder of the lease. Enquire of Mr. George Forster of Low Angerton. *Newcastle Journal*, 22 August, 1761.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 26.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 30th September, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following books, etc., have been received since the August meeting:

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From the Sheffield Public Libraries Committee:—'Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Rolls, Deeds, Pedigrees | Pamphlets, Newspapers | Monumental Inscriptions, Maps | and Miscellaneous Papers | forming | The Jackson Collection | at | the Sheffield Public Reference Library,' compiled by T. Walter Hall and A. Hermann Thomas. Sheffield, 1914, large 8vo., paper covers.¹

From Prof. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., &c., the author:—*Roman Britain in 1913* (The British Academy, Supplemental Papers, III).

From Sir A. E. Middleton, bt. (per Mr. F. W. Dendy):—*Report of the Record Commission*, II, i-iii.

From Prof. J. Wight Duff:—*Notes on the Third International Archaeological Congress held at Rome* (overprint from *Proceedings of the Durham Philosophical Society*).

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary* for October, 1914.

Exchanges:—

From the Royal Numismatic Society: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 55.

From the Essex Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, XIII, iv.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, XXXII, sec. c, 12.

Purchases:—

Middlesex Pedigrees (Harl. Soc. publ.); *The Pedigree Register*, III, 30; *The Museums Journal*, XIV, 3; and *Notes and Queries* for September, 1914.

DONATIONS, for which thanks were voted:—

By Mr. W. W. Gibson: the following documents:—(1) 1st Oct., 1734, deed by which Robert Ellison, sheriff of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, acknowledged that John Simpson, the late sheriff, had delivered to him the prisoners in the common gaol, whose names and offences are set out at length in the document; (2) 3rd Oct., 1734, bond from Blythman Adamson, mariner, Martin Adamson, gentleman, Thomas Mather, tanner, and Bartholomew Kent, baker and brewer, all of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Robert Ellison, sheriff, in the sum of 1000*l.* for the due performance by Blythman Adamson of the duties of his office as one of the bailiffs of the sheriff; (3) 2nd Oct., 1773, pitmen's bonds for one year from

¹ To the Yorkshire historian especially the abstracts of Yorkshire deeds and documents in the Sheffield public library will be of considerable importance.

9th Oct., 1773, with Joseph Hunter and John Turton of Bykerhill colliery; (4) 7th Oct., 1774, ditto for one year from 9th Oct., 1774; (5) 4th Nov., 1796, print of regulation of chairmen when waiting at the theatre and assembly house; and (6) 19th January, 1827, agreement by Nathaniel Clayton for hire of keelmen for one year from 1st January, 1827.

EXHIBITED :—

By M. F. Gasquet, B-es-L. (per Mr. R. B. Hepple): A number of early French and other coins, etc. They consisted: of silver, two medieval coins; of copper: France: Henry iv, 1595; Louis xiii, 1611, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1626, 1638 and 1643; Louis xv, 1771 and 1774; Louis xvi, 1778, 1779, 1789, 1783, 1788 and 1799; two colonial coins of Cayenne of 1789; Republic, year 7; Napoleon i, of 1809; Lorraine, Leopold i, 1729; Basel, bishop of, 1719; Freiburg, bishop of, 1752 and 1759; Berne, bishop of, 1772 and another; Lucerne, bishop of, 1714; and two French assignats, of 1791 and 1792.

Mons. Gasquet was thanked.

CORSTOPITUM.

Mr. R. Blair (secretary) read the following letter, addressed to him by Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., concerning his work at *Corstopitum* during this season :—

"I doubt whether it will be worth while having a special afternoon, as the year's work is not very spectacular. Apart from the supposed temple, we have only three late rough buildings at the south end of the area. Much of the work has been done in tracing ditches near the north of the area, and this, though important, does not make much of a show. We have also got results of first class importance farther south, just to the east of the 1910 area. The quantity of Samian and other pottery of about A.D. 90-110 or thereabouts, proves a definite pre-Hadrianic occupation of this part of the site, and the coins corroborate the pottery; but here again there are only trenches and earth heaps to see on the field. The museum is getting quite a good collection, and we have a new glazed centre case, but it is hardly enough for a special excursion. We have lately got a small collection of burnt coins—about 30 *denarii* and eight bronze. One of the latter is a Trajan, but all the rest (so far as they can be made out) are earlier, mostly Vespasian and Domitian. I do not suppose I shall be here more than another fortnight, as I shall have to be back in London sooner than usual."

Mr. Forster was thanked.

GERMAN VANDALISM.

Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., V.P., drew the attention of members to a strongly worded appeal addressed to the United States Ambassador by the Society of Antiquaries of London, protesting against the wanton destruction of ancient buildings and other works of art by German troops in France and Belgium. A copy of it, with an accompanying circular letter, has been sent to all the Fellows of the London Society. These Mr. Heslop read. The circular stated that in view of the urgency of the crisis, the President of the London Society (Sir Arthur Evans) felt, that he was giving expression to the general feeling of the Society of Antiquaries in associating it with other kindred bodies in an appeal to the American Ambassador to urge his Government to use its powerful influence with the German Government to put a stop

to the wanton destruction of ancient buildings and priceless artistic and historic relics on the part of its troops.' Irreparable as this has been in Belgium,' proceeded the circular, 'the ruin of Rheims cathedral by a prolonged and deliberate bombardment has now almost thrown into the shade these previous acts of savagery. It must stand out through all time as a crime against the human race.'

As it was thought advisable that each body should draw up a separate memorial, the President forwarded to the Ambassador an appeal on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries of London, in the course of which it was stated :—

'The wholesale destruction wrought by the German troops, methodically and by superior orders, of ancient and beautiful buildings, goes beyond the ordinary licence of warlike operations. It tends to show that in default of effective protests no monuments, however ancient and artistic, nor any other relics, however sacred and historic, are to be regarded as safe in the areas affected by the German invasions. Under such circumstances we venture to appeal to your Excellency to urge your Government, as occupying a neutral position of great authority, to use their powerful influence with the German Government to put a stop to acts of destruction, which, though carried out in the name of military necessity, must, we feel, be equally abhorrent to the civilised sense of the German people.'

In reply, the American Ambassador wrote that his Government had made representations to the government of Germany to the effect that buildings having historical or architectural interest should be respected in military movements.

The president of the London Society further stated that in a letter to the press regarding the monstrous holocaust of Louvain, he had made the practical suggestion that some partial compensation might ultimately be exacted for the destruction of the Belgian monuments by the restoration of Flemish or other works of art at present preserved in the museums and art galleries of Germany.

It was proposed by Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., 'That in view of the appeal made by the president of the Society of Antiquaries of London, against the destruction by the German armies of ancient buildings and historic relics, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne express their concurrence with the action thus taken and beg to associate themselves in entire and strong support of the appeal to the government of the United States of America.'

Professor J. Wight Duff, in seconding, remarked that the destruction of Rheims cathedral was a crime which cried to heaven, and spelt the demoralization of the German nation.

Mr. Oswald, in supporting the proposition, said that the recent conduct of the Germans compared most unfavourably with that of the Turks, who, when they took Constantinople in 1453, preserved the great church of Hagia Sophia then and ever since.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following paper by Mr. R. Welford, a vice-president :

"FRENCHMAN'S ROW : AN EPISODE IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The National Assembly of France, in the year 1792, decreed that all ecclesiastics who had not taken what was called the civil oath, should, within fifteen days quit the kingdom, that their lands and other property should be sold, and that images, vessels and other

moveables of gold and silver in the churches, should be taken to the national mint. Under this drastic order thousands of loyal Frenchmen, chiefly ecclesiastics, went into exile. Some of them fled to Holland; the majority took refuge in England. London swarmed with them. There were 8000 nonjuring priests, 2000 laymen, and a number of nuns, among the refugees in this country before the year was out. Energetic efforts were made to provide them with food and shelter. King George III gave up the palace at Winchester to accommodate 900 of them; subscriptions to the amount of 74000*l.* flowed in, and the Government made them a grant of over a million and a half sterling. Their numbers made it necessary to pass an act confining those who received allowances or temporary assistance from Government to certain districts, and requiring them to use passports when travelling from place to place.¹

The refugees were distributed in various parts of the kingdom, and the counties of Northumberland and Durham had their share. In the early days of September, 1796, notice was given to the authorities in Newcastle that a considerable number of these people were coming from the Channel Islands to the Tyne, and that provision must be made for their reception. They were receiving the allowance from the Government; what was required was suitable housing and lodging places, preferably such accommodation as would permit batches of them to live in community. The amount of their allowance is said to have been a shilling a day, paid monthly. That sum, when several of them lived together, was sufficient to maintain them in moderate comfort, leaving them free to supplement it by handicraft, teaching, gardening, etc. As, however, they were priests, and had not been trained to any kind of labour beyond domestic tillage, these privileges were not of much use to them.

On the 8th of September, a special meeting of the corporation of Newcastle was convened for the purpose of considering what should be done to receive and shelter these unfortunate exiles. The *Newcastle Advertiser* of September 10th contains an advertisement of the resolutions adopted by the meeting, as follows:—

Newcastle, Mayor's Chamber,

8th September, 1796.

At a special common council, held here this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for the accommodation of the French ecclesiastics, about to be removed from the island of Jersey to this Port.

It was unanimously resolved,

That it appears to this body, that the case of these unfortunate exiles is truly deplorable, and that their situation calls for every attention which humanity can suggest.

That their removal into the interior parts of the country is highly expedient, and particularly recommended by Government, who allow a reasonable sum for the expence of their removal, and for their maintenance.

That a committee be appointed to provide proper dwellings and other necessary accommodations for them; and that such committee consist of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart., and the other Aldermen; the Sheriff, and the other members of the common council; and of all who shall be disposed to give their assistance to this charitable work.

That it be earnestly requested of the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of the town, and of the adjoining counties of Durham and Northumberland, to

¹ It was in the debate on this Act that Edmund Burke created a sensation in the House of Commons, by throwing a dagger on the floor, exclaiming: 'This is what you are to gain by an alliance with the French.'

communicate to the committee their sentiments on the means which appear most conducive to the end proposed, and least burthensome or inconvenient to those parts of the country where these unhappy persons shall be received; and to give information of any vacant buildings which may be converted into dwellings for them. And that all written communications on the subject be addressed to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart., M.P., Blagdon, near Newcastle.

Resolved also, That these resolutions be signed by the Town Clerk, and advertised in all the Newcastle newspapers.

N. CLAYTON, *Town Clerk*.

On the 5th of October following, ships conveying the refugees were signalled in Shields harbour. There were three transports, named the 'Eclipse,' the 'Beaver' and the 'Manchester,' and these had been convoyed along the coast by the 'Serpent,' sloop of war, W. C. Staples commander. They contained 295 emigrant clergy and ten women, but one of their number fell overboard and perished on the night of arrival.

What was to become of them? The response to the corporation appeal had been meagre. Except a few sympathetic Catholics, no one hereabout seemed eager to provide for the lodgment of aliens in religion, as well as language, whose sojourn might extend to years untold. Local almshouses were full, and there was no public building or buildings, at the time, available.

Wherefore, the day after these unfortunate strangers entered the harbour of Shields, the Newcastle committee was called together, and a fresh appeal made to the charitable instincts of well-to-do people, both in the town and the counties of Northumberland and Durham. This is the advertisement of the meeting as it appeared in the local press:—

FRENCH ECCLESIASTICS, Newcastle, 6th October, 1796.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to provide dwellings and other necessary accommodations for the French Ecclesiastics removed to this port from the island of Jersey, held this day: It appearing that two-[three?]hundred of these unfortunate persons have arrived, and that the places which have yet been offered for their accommodation are not sufficient to contain them.

It was resolved,

That the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of the town, and of the adjoining counties of Durham and Northumberland, be again entreated by advertisement to give information to the committee of any vacant buildings which may be used as dwellings for these unfortunate exiles; and that they be respectfully entreated to make their communications by letter addressed to Sir Matthew W. Ridley, bart., M.P., Blagdon, Northumberland.

M. W. RIDLEY, *Chairman*.

Two days later, on the 8th of October, a transport with 150 of the emigrants, sailed from Shields to Sunderland, where the exiles were housed with such convenience as the newly-erected barracks at that port could afford.

It is not known how and where the majority of the remaining hundred and fifty odd emigrants found shelter. They seem to have been distributed in various parts of the northern counties in varying numbers, and cannot be traced numerically. Wherever they went they led peaceful and inoffensive lives, and earned the respect and goodwill of the people among whom they lived and moved. With one exception they made no mark in local history; hence few and scanty are the references to them in the works of local annalists and chroniclers. They came and went, leaving nothing behind them but their dead brethren, and it is mainly from the burial registers of local churches that we obtain a clue to their respective locations.

A small colony of them, which comprised both priests and nuns, went to Berwick, where the godly fathers taught French and Latin in the families of some of the leading townspeople. One of their number, the Rev. P. O. Beinier, died there and was interred in the churchyard. The nuns partly supported themselves by needle-work and fancy work, but afterwards removed, under the protection of the Haggerstone family, to Ancroft, where three of them were buried.

Some of the exiles were at Bishop Auckland. At the bishop's visitation, in 1801, it was reported that there were 'three emigrated Popish priests, who have a lodging in Bishop Auckland, wherein they have their own private devotion.'

Others were at Plessy Checks, in the parish of Stannington, the property of Sir M. W. Ridley, chairman of the Newcastle shelter committee. Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson states that his great-grandfather, Mr. Richard Hodgson, then of Plessy, afterwards of Cowpen, received offers from them to teach his children Latin and French.

Fifteen refugees found shelter with the Catholic community at Brooms, near Lanchester. The *Northern Catholic Calendar* for 1886, tells us that on October 24th, 1796, seven ecclesiastics arrived there; a few days later two, and afterwards six more. The rough shell of a new chapel had just been completed, and the exiles not only made it water-tight and weather proof, but finished the interior. During their stay two of their number died—Mons. Guerrier on April 18th, 1798, aged 55, and Mons. Moulin on November 22nd in that year, whose age is not stated. Another of them, Mons. Ferrier, rector of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, was seized with pleurisy on his voyage home, and died the day after disembarkation.

Others were provided for at Hexham. In the register of burials at the abbey church, recorded in the new county history, are entries of the interment of three of them:—

1797, August 10th, The Rev. Michael Barrier, French priest.

1799, August 17th, Nicholas M. Caren, emigrant clergyman, rector of a parish called Pretot, Normandy.

1801, April 18th, Nicholas Cesne, French priest, parish of Menville le Bingard, Low Normandy.

From other burial registers in the two counties, Mr. H. M. Wood, hon. sec. of the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society, has kindly supplied the following:—

ANCROFT.

1796, June 28th, Mary Cascelles, one of the French emigrant nuns, residing at Haggerstone.

1799, Jan. 19th, Eleanor Chadwick, one of the emigrant nuns who resided at Haggerstone, aged 51.

1799, Jan. 21, Charlotte Smith, one of the emigrant nuns, who resided at Haggerstone, aged 65.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

1797, Jan. 5th, Ann Eugenie Henriette de Stappens, Marchioness de Harchies, aged 33.

1802, April 3rd, Jeen Jacques veene Thibutt, rector of Sainte Carone, diocese of Seez, Normandy, aged 64.

SUNDERLAND.

1797, Louis Nicholas Briard, aged 47, a French emigrant ecclesiastic, of the diocese of Bayeux.

TWEEDMOUTH.

1797, May 21st, Maitre Francois Defais, pretre Francais du diocese de Mans. Decedé a Spittle le 21 Mai, 1797, age de 74 ans.

1799, March 27th, Peter Bertrand, aged 73 years, an emigrant French clergyman, parson of the parish of Pleneux in the bishoprick of St. Briene in the province of Brittany, died at Spittal.

WITTON GILBERT.

1797, June 3rd, John Baptist Desnots, French priest.

Thirty-eight of the exiles lived in community at a place called Heddon Square, facing the main road from Newcastle to Carlisle. These are the only members of these ecclesiastical refugees in the North of England, who, in departing, left, so to speak, 'footprints on the sands of time.' For while they lived there the place of their abode became known as Frenchman's Row, and their houses, still standing, bear the name of Frenchman's Row to this day, and are adorned by a sundial which they erected.

The late Cadwallader John Bates contributed to our *Archaeologia Aeliana*, ser. II, vol. xi, a paper on the parish of Heddon. He describes the foundation of Heddon Square and its occupancy by the exiled French clergy, in the following terms:—

Messrs. Bell and Brown [lessees of Heddon Colliery] built a row of houses for their workmen, fronting the Carlisle road at the east boundary of Heddon parish. These houses standing empty at the time [1796] were prepared for the reception of the French refugee clergy.

The number of houses was eleven, and their French occupants numbered thirty-eight. This number of thirty-eight is derived from the vicar of Heddon's answer to visitation questions propounded by the bishop of Durham, in 1801, quoted by Mr. Bates as from the collections of Mr. Robert Blair:—

There are no papists in this parish, natives of this kingdom, but there are thirty-eight emigrant priests, who assemble at stated times in a room set apart for the purpose of public worship agreeable to the Romish ritual.

It appears that these emigrants also cultivated a field or two in Throckley township, and, says Mr. Pates, there are those still alive [1885], who can remember the strange sight of the ecclesiastics digging in their long robes. They left behind them in Heddon, three of their dead brethren, who were interred there, namely:—

1799, The Revd. James Bricquebec of Heddon Square, French clergyman. Died May 11th, age 72 years.

Do. The Revd. John Lewis Anthony Dufresne, do. do. Died April 22nd, age 69.

Do. The Revd. John Foucard. Died June 5th, age 39.

Mackenzie, in his *History of Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 375 (1825), describes this row of cottages at the time of their occupation by the French exiles as presenting 'a pleasing spectacle to the passing traveller. The entrance to the apartments on the second story was a flight of steps on the outside, which landed on a gallery that ran nearly the whole length of the building. In the front were plots of ground for gardens, which were kept in excellent order by the respective possessors. This society of strangers frequently experienced the hospitality and benevolence of the neighbouring gentry.'

The *Northern Catholic Calendar* for 1883 states that some of the priests at Heddon discharged the duties of tutors in local families, and mentions the late Mr. Lamb, of Axwell Park,¹ as having been placed under tuition with them. The writer adds that some of the exiles

¹ Alderman Joseph Lamb, Mayor of Newcastle in 1836-7 Died October 8, 1859, aged 78.

assisted at the opening of the old St. Andrew's R. Catholic church in Newcastle.²

These French fathers remained among us for six years, and then, towards the end of April, 1802, the joyful news arrived that a treaty of peace between England and France had been arranged. It was proclaimed in solemn form at the usual places in Newcastle on the 4th of May. Better news still came shortly afterwards, for the French government granted an amnesty to those of the emigrants who had not borne arms, and promised to restore to them such of their property as had not then been appropriated.

Preparations were at once made in all parts of the kingdom for the departure of the refugees. On the 26th of May, a proposal was made in the House of Commons to grant 173,535*l.* to 'the suffering clergy and laity of France, the Corsican and St. Domingo sufferers, and the loyalists in America.' Objection was taken that the money voted to the French emigrants would form an inducement to them to stay in England, but it was explained that the largest allowance given to carry any one emigrant home did not exceed four months pay, and the proposal was adopted.

Accordingly, on the 23rd of June, 1802, a few weeks after the proclamation of peace, the emigrants left Heddon and the other north-country places in which they had been sheltered, and sailed away from the Tyne to the shores of sunny France. They embarked on board the 'Traveller,' captain Parker, and after a tedious and tempestuous passage, which lasted three weeks, they landed at Cherbourg on the 15th of July. Death had marked their arrival; death followed their departure. As has been already narrated, one of them fell overboard at Shields on the night of their incoming; so at their away going, one of them died of pleurisy the day after they landed.

Before they went away the exiles addressed a letter of thanks to the Newcastle committee, and to all persons who had shown them civility and treated them with respect. A translation of this document appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of the 5th of June, 1802, in the following terms:—

The address of the French clergy residing in the north of England, to the gentlemen of the Committee formed in their favour at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1796; to the subscribers, to the clergy, to the gentlemen of the medical faculty, and to their benefactors in general.

Gentlemen,—We earnestly implore Heaven to bless, with many happy years, your renowned and great King; great in his beneficence to us, great in the love and attachment he has constantly shewn to his people. We offer as a tribute justly due from us, our most profound respects to the august senate of the nation whose generosity has been annually renewed in our favour in an extraordinary and, we believe, unprecedented manner. We sincerely wish joy and prosperity to the English in general, who are worthy of our warmest eulogiums, as well for their characteristic amiableness, their frank and generous conduct, as the welcome with which they received us on our arrival. May England hold up to nations the mirror of happiness, as she has given to the world a model of beneficence.

Such, Gentlemen, are the sentiments of all the French clergy, dispersed through the different counties of this hospitable kingdom; and these sentiments and that gratitude, which will ever cleave to their hearts, commands them thus publicly to declare.

² 1798, February 11th, the Roman Catholic Chapel in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, was opened for divine service, on which occasion the Rev. James Worswick, assisted by several French emigrant clergymen, officiated at the celebration of high mass, being it is supposed, the first performed in Newcastle since the Reformation.—Richardson's *Table Book*, vol. II, p. 400.

But this general and sincere declaration of gratitude does not satisfy the feelings of us, who have had the good fortune to reside in the north of this happy empire. When we arrived on your coasts, you, gentlemen, looking upon us as victims devoted for adhering to our duty, not only graciously received us under your protection, but, also, in the most friendly manner, gave us every assistance. In health we have been in want of nothing; in sickness we have experienced the most ready assistance, and that, in general, without expectation on your part of any other reward than the consoling satisfaction you felt in prolonging our lives. Nothing has been spared on your part to assuage the sorrows of our exile, and, what has most sensibly affected us, we frequently knew not what hand to bless for the favours we have received.

Many, therefore, are our obligations to you, and, sensible of them, but not able to express them as we wish, we hereby present you the most grateful sentiments of our hearts. As you have heaped favours upon us without ceasing, so shall our gratitude, joined with admiration, continue during the remainder of our lives. We will daily implore the supreme Dispenser of all things to recompense your generosity with still more abundant riches, your hospitality and other virtues with his most signal favours.

Receive, then, Gentlemen, these lively and sincere sentiments which are presented to you unanimously by

Your humble servants,

THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Upon leaving Heddon the ecclesiastics made a sundial, as already mentioned, and placed it in front of the premises they had occupied. It bore an inscription in Latin, which, like the address above quoted, expressed their feelings of gratitude to the hospitable people who had sheltered them during their expatriation.

After their departure Frenchman's Row became a sort of workhouse for the indigent poor of the district. The garden plots disappeared, their place being utilised as a courtyard, surrounded by a high wall. So it remained until, in 1849, a new workhouse was erected at Ponteland. Then the wall was pulled down, the balcony disappeared, the gardens were restored, and the Row reverted to practically its original condition. The end house, nearest Throckley, was converted into a public house, and this has recently given place to a commodious inn, called the 'Royal French Arms,' bearing as a sign, the *fleurs de lis* of France.

Another restoration of the row had been made shortly before Mr. Bates read his paper on Heddon to our society. The sundial, as he relates, was about to be renovated in accordance with the few traces of figures and borders left. It was not, however, until after his death that the dial was taken in hand. Now, with its old gnomon intact, it once more shows the fleeting hours of day. On the upper surface is cut an old French adage which Mr. Bates had himself suggested as appropriate, and the whole inscription now reads:—

On the top:—'Le Temps Passe, le Souvenir Reste, 1907' ('Time passes; remembrance remains').

Left-hand side:—'This dial was made by the exiled French priests, 1802.'

Right-hand side:—'Restored in memory of Cdwilder (*sic*) John Bates, 1907.'

At foot, the original inscription of the refugees:—'Quam signare piis gaudes, gens hospita, donis prospera, sit semper quaelibet hora tibi, 1802.' ('May each hour which you, hospitable race, delight to mark with affectionate gifts, be always fortunate for you, 1802').'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS NEAR ALNWICK.

The chairman read the following note :—

“ In the month of January, the Duke of Northumberland’s foresters, in trenching and preparing land for the planting of shrubs in the Dairy grounds at Alnwick, came upon some human bones. The spot is situated on the left or north bank of the river Aln, hard by the Lion bridge, and a few yards to the west of the Great North Road. It actually represents a detached piece of the ancient North Demesne, popularly known as the Pastures, and not as is generally supposed on Barbary’s Bank, which was a small close formerly belonging to the Earl of Derwentwater, and acquired by the first Duke of Northumberland, in 1780, by exchange with the Greenwich Hospital Commissioners. See opposite plan shewing site of discovery.

On the invitation of the Duke, Mr. C. T. Trechmann of Castle Eden, one of our members, agreed to come to Alnwick to examine the spot and to superintend the excavation. This he did in the second week in February, and was joined by Dr. C. C. Burman.

Very careful digging revealed no less than five skeletons, none of which had been buried in orderly fashion. They were of young or middle-aged men, and were found but a very few inches from the present surface of the ground, the deepest not more than a foot. In the opinion of Mr. Trechmann and Dr. Burman, they were relatively of modern, or at the earliest, mediæval date, and were probably of men who had been slain in an attack on the castle, or in a Scottish raid. No objects of metal or baked earth were found.”

Mr. Hodgson was thanked.

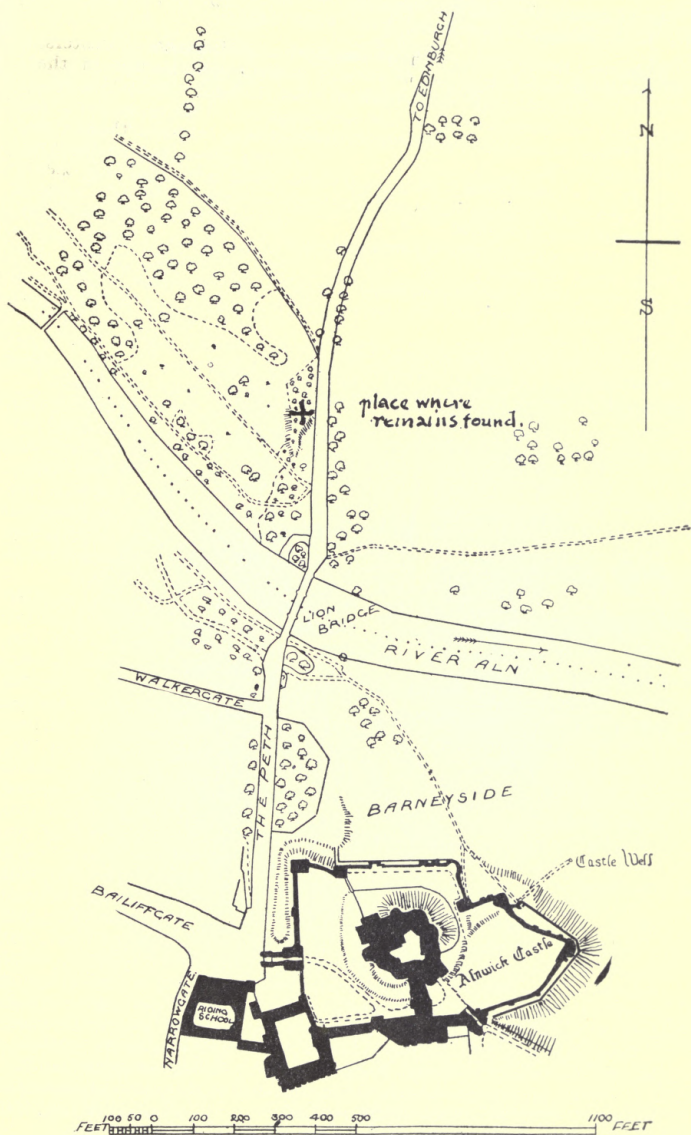
MISCELLANEA.

NOTE BOOK OF THE REV. JOHN BRAND.

Mr. R. Welford has kindly gone through the manuscript volume from the Rev. John Brand’s collections, relating to Newcastle, recently purchased by the society, and states that it contains extracts from Froissart, Rymer, Leland, Drake, and other ancient historians; a grant of the chapels of Jesmond and St. Laurence to the Corporation of Newcastle by Edward VI; an Elizabethan inquisition in 1577, respecting the possessions of the nunnery of St. Bartholomew; copies of the wills of William Spynke, Gateshead, 1417, Thomas Smith of Sandgate, shipwright, 1585; Cuthbert Woodman, weaver, 1636; Andrew Aldworth, physician, 1648; John Cosyn, the Puritan alderman (with a codicil), 1661; Wm. Gibson, merchant (in part), 1662, Wm. Harrison, hostman, 1721, Elizabeth Rogers, mother of John Rogers the lunatic, of Denton Hall, etc., 1733, being, with the exception of Spynke’s, the wills of persons who left money to the poor of Newcastle, as recorded in Brand’s *History*. About one-third of the volume consists of extracts from the books of the incorporated companies of millers, bakers and brewers, drapers, skimmers and tanners in Newcastle.

BAMBURGH CASTLE.

After 1377 Sir Richard Sturry was deprived of the custody of Bamburgh castle. In 1379 he was granted an annuity of 100*l.* as compensation for the loss of Bamburgh.—*Cal. Pat. Rolls.* (*Rich.* II), 80, quoted by Waugh in ‘The Lollard Knights,’ in the *Scottish Hist. Rev.*, xi, 66.



DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS NEAR ALNWICK.
(See opposite page.)

The following are extracts from the *Newcastle Journal*, furnished by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from page 244):—

To be sold a moiety of Chirton Colliery near North Shields. Enquire of Messrs. Widdington and Richmond, attorneys in Newcastle. *Newcastle Journal*, 5 September, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate called Thornham-hill in the parish of Stannerton, Northumberland, late the estate of Mr. Michael Archer, deceased, of the yearly rent of £90. Also a freehold estate in the township of West Matfen, belonging to the said Michael Archer, of the rental of £35. *Newcastle Journal*, 12 September, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate in the parish of Elsdon, known as Wool Law, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, and of an extensive common or waste. Apply to Mr. Robert Lowes of Hexham. *Newcastle Journal*, 24 October, 1761.

To be sold a copyhold estate at Landhouse near Satley. Enquire of Sarah Witley of Water Houses, the owner. *Newcastle Journal*, 24 October, 1761.

Notice that William and Eleanor Knight, late butler and house-keeper many years to William Fenwick of Bywell, esq., have taken the Old Red Lion inn near the College-gates in the Bailey, Durham. *Newcastle Journal*, 24 October, 1761.

Elizabeth and Mary Kellett give notice that they have removed from the High Bridge to Westgate Street, a little below Denton Chare 'where young ladies may be instructed in the pastry way as usual, and likewise accommodated with board and lodging.'

Newcastle Journal, 24 October, 1761.

To be sold, 2740 oak trees, standing and growing at Shilford. *Ibid.*, 10 January, 1761.

'Fenwick Coulter at the Head of the Side, takes this method of acquainting his friends that he has just arrived from London with a large assortment of goods in the linen-draperly, mercery and haberdashery way.'

Journal, 30 May, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate at Dalton Pearsey, in the parish of Hart, of the yearly rent of £112. Enquire of Mr. Richard Cornforth at Shincliffe. *Journal*, 30 May, 1761.

To be sold the seat house of Coundon Hall, near Bishop Auckland. Enquire of Patrick Ogilvie, esq., the owner, at Coundon, or Mr. Swainston, attorney at Durham.

Journal, 4 July, 1761.

'To be let, ready furnished, for a term of years, one of Dr. Greenwell's new houses, without Newgate.'

Journal, 4 July, 1761.

To be sold a copyhold messuage called Wide-Eales, in the manor of Hexham; also a moiety of a copyhold at Old Town, within the same manor. *Journal*, 22 August, 1761.

To be sold a copyhold farm at Ryton, three copyhold farms at Burnhills, co. Durham, a copyhold farm at Rim Head, a genteel and well finished messuage in Love Lane, Newcastle, &c. Apply to Mr. John Humble at his house at Ryton. *Journal*, 22 August, 1761.

'Mr. James Dagleish late of Weetwood, deceased. All persons to whom he was indebted at the time of his death are desired to send to Mrs. Dagleish, at Weetwood, a particular account of their respective demands.'

Journal, 29 August, 1761.

To be let a farm of land at Hesilridge, now in the possession of Matthew Alder, containing 750 acres, tithe free. Enquire of Francis Forster at Buston, or Edward Cook at Brainshaugh. *Journal*, 19 December, 1761.

To be sold the farm of Cragg-house, Thorneyburn. Enquire of Mr. Timothy Phillipson, attorney, St. Nicholas Church Yard. *Journal*, 9 May, 1761.

To be sold, Dalston-hall, Cumberland.

Journal, 13 June, 1761.

'John Fife, staymaker, being just arrived from London begs leave to acquaint the ladies and others of Newcastle and the neighbourhood, that he has joined in business with his father at the Hand in Hand, on the Bank Side, Castle Garth, and makes all kinds of stays, turn'd stays, pack thread and hone, croslets, slip covers, &c. *Ibid.*, 20 June, 1761.

To be sold Haining-hall in the parish of Elsdon, of the yearly value of £50. Enquire of Mr. William Cuthbert, attorney, Westgate Street. *Newcastle Journal*, 20 June, 1761.

'C. Hutton has removed his writing and mathematical school to a commodious house on the south side of St. Nicholas's church yard, &c.'

Journal, 20 June, 1761.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 27.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, 28th October, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that as decided at the last meeting he had sent a copy of the resolution relating to the destruction of ancient buildings in France and Belgium by the German army, to Sir Arthur Evans, kt., president of the Society of Antiquarians of London, protesting against such destruction, and that in acknowledging it Sir A. Evans wrote that it would lend valuable support to the protest of the London Society.

The following books, etc., have been received since the September meeting :

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Laurence Johnston :—*Old Love Series* of the Viking Club, vi (July, 1914) and Index.

Exchanges :—

From the Surrey Archæological Society :—General Index to vol. i to xx.

From the Royal Archæological Institute :—*Archæol. Journal*, 2 ser. XXI, i.

From the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4 ser., IV, i.

From the Bristol and Gloucestersh. Archæological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXVI, ii.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XLIV, iii.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Proceedings*, 1913.

Purchases :—

Oxford English Dictionary, ix (Snig.-Splén.) ; *The Museums Journal*, XIV, no. 4 ; *The Scottish Historical Review*, XII, no. 1 (no. 45, Oct. 1914) ; and *Notes and Queries* for October, 1914 [in the number for 3rd October, 1914 (no. 249), p. 271, is an article by Mr. Richard Welford on 'EARLS OF DERWENTWATER: DESCENDANTS.']

It was unanimously agreed to adopt the recommendation of the council to subscribe 5*l* 5*s*. towards the cost of reprinting the first volume of the *Proceedings*, which has been long out of print, provided that the subscriptions do not reach the estimated cost (35*l*).

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A. :—a photograph of a fine seal, bearing the Mowbray arms, attached to a deed which belonged to the late Rev. Charles Slingsby, of Scriven park, Knaresborough. The

lion is a fine specimen of medieval heraldry (see illustration of seal facing p. 189). The following is a translation of the deed :

Monday after the Ascension, 9 Edward III (29 May, 1335). Grant in frankalmoin by John de Mowbray, lord of the isle of Haxiholm and of the Honours of Brember and Goaher, for the health of his soul, and of the soul of Sir John his father, and the souls of all his ancestors, of the manor of Holthorpe (Howthorpe near Malton), to the prior and convent of Wartre. York (Printed in Yorkshire Deeds [*Yorkshire Record Series*, ii, 88]).

OBITUARY NOTICE OF SIR JOHN SWINBURNE, BT.

Mr. John Oxberry read the following :—

“ The Swinburnes rank among the very oldest of our purely north country families, and the Capheaton branch can claim—what is exceedingly uncommon—an unbroken line of male descent from the time of Henry III. The existing baronetcy dates from the Restoration, and the late Sir John Swinburne was the seventh holder of the title which Charles II bestowed on his ancestor and namesake in 1660. It is a remarkable, and probably an altogether unique circumstance in the history of a title, that for the one hundred and twenty eight years which terminated with the death of Sir John, on the 15th of July last, the baronetcy was held by two individuals only: in other words that two baronets have between them bridged the long stretch of years separating us from the era when William Pitt, the younger, in the full enjoyment and pride of his first days of premiership, was just beginning to furnish the world with proofs of his great capacities; when Horatio Nelson was as yet a mere post-captain in the navy, with all his honours still to win, and when Napoleon had but recently left the Royal Military School at Paris, to become a sub-lieutenant in an artillery regiment. It was in 1786 that Sir John Edward Swinburne followed his father in the possession of the title and Capheaton estates. He was approaching his hundredth year when he died in 1860, and his grandson and successor, the late Sir John, lived to carry forward the long tale of years until 1914. This is probably an unprecedented record, but longevity constitutes one of the least of the claims of Sir John Edward Swinburne to our remembrance. No one connected with the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries needs to be reminded that he was the first president of our society, and continued to occupy that position from its foundation in 1813, until his death.

Sir John Edward was succeeded in the title and estates by his grandson the late Sir John, his eldest son and heir, Edward Swinburne, of Calgarth, Windermere, having pre-deceased him. Sir John, eldest surviving son of Edward Swinburne, was born at Calgarth on the 14th of November, 1831. His mother was a daughter of Captain Robert Nassau Sutton, aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the Egyptian campaign of 1801. Sir John was a boy of thirteen years when he lost his mother, and eleven years later his father died. In the meantime he had adopted the naval profession, following in this matter the choice of his uncle, Charles Henry Swinburne, who rose to be an admiral, but whose greatest claim to a place of prominence in any record of the members of the Swinburne family, is that he was the father of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet.

Sir John was privately educated, and entered the navy when quite young, but he had to wait until he had attained his twenty-first year before he saw active service. In the second Burmese war, which took place in 1852, a prominent part was played by the naval section of the British expeditionary force, to which Sir John was attached. In

the following year he saw more fighting in Chinese waters, and in 1854, during the Crimean war, acquired additional naval experience by accompanying the British fleet into the Baltic. He was appointed a commander in the navy in 1865, was placed on the retired list of that rank in 1871, and in 1880 was promoted retired captain.

On the 1st of January, 1863, Sir John married Emily Elizabeth, only daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Broadhead, R.N. The present possessor of the title and estates, Sir Hubert Swinburne, the eldest son of this union, was born in 1867, is a retired major of the Northumberland Yeomanry, and in 1899-1900 served in the South African war. He married a daughter of the late Nathaniel G. Clayton, of the Chesters. The second son was born in 1868, and in the names he bears carries the hall-mark of his Northumbrian origin. Umfreville Percy Swinburne is an unmistakeable combination, and the north country man who meets him in South Africa, where he is settled, will have no difficulty in guessing the county to which he belongs. Another son, Robert, was born in 1871, and there were also two daughters, the younger of whom, in 1887, became the wife of Richard Chamberlain, brother of the celebrated statesman. Mr. Chamberlain died in 1899, and in 1911 his widow married Theodore Riversdale Walrond, barrister-at-law. Lady Swinburne died in 1881, and fourteen years afterwards Sir John married Mary Eleanor, daughter of Mr. John Corbett. This union was dissolved by death in 1900, and in 1905 he married Florence Caroline, daughter of James Moffat, D.L., who is described as of Bath and London, but really belongs to a Border family, and by this lady Sir John is survived.

The late Sir John recognised the responsibilities due to his position in life, and undertook his share of the burdens entailed by public work. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the Lichfield division of Staffordshire, from 1885 until 1892, when he was defeated by the narrow majority of four votes. He sought re-election in other constituencies on two subsequent occasions, but without success. He was a justice of the peace for Northumberland, and in 1866, was high sheriff for the county. Possessing an estate of about 30,000 acres, he naturally interested himself in agricultural affairs, and gained considerable reputation as a breeder and exhibitor of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. But thirty years ago, or thereabouts, he was best known to most of us, perhaps, as a politician, and probably some of the members of our society will remember him, as I do, taking part occasionally at this period, in the large political gatherings which were then of frequent occurrence in Newcastle. I do no wrong to his memory in stating that he was not a platform orator, but he was a good-looking man with a fine aristocratic bearing, and in this connection I may be permitted to add as a personal note, that what has been retained as my most vivid recollection of these gatherings, is not so much what he said, as how well he looked when he stood up to address his audience. Sir John was fond, as befitted a country squire, of field sport, and kindred recreations, and one of the members of our society, to whom I am indebted for a good deal of help in the preparation of this obituary notice, and who often met him on the hunting field in the late sixties of last century, tells me that though Sir John could not be described as a good rider, he was certainly a fearless one—a sailor on horseback who let nothing stop him. Sir John was proud too, we are told, of his Northumbrian origin, and was alive to the romantic side of our Border history. He appreciated the spirit of our forefathers of the old raiding and reiving days, when the struggle for exis-

tence in this part of the country very often meant a hand to hand fight with an armed foeman from beyond the border. Indeed, his choice of a profession showed that he not only appreciated, but had inherited some of the old fighting spirit of our ancestors, and in 1871, or 1872, he gave further evidence of his love of adventure, by financing and leading a prospecting expedition into the then almost unexplored territory of Matabeleland, where he obtained a concession of gold bearing country from the celebrated warrior chief, Lobengula.* But the success which smiled on the expedition while Sir John was in charge, did not continue when circumstances compelled him to return home and leave the conduct of affairs to another. The new leader proved unequal to the task, and becoming alarmed at the attitude of the natives abandoned the work. Sir John spent a good deal of money in transporting machinery through a trackless country, and though, when the Chartered Company, with Rhodes at its head, took over the land many years afterwards, Sir John received compensation for the surrender of his concession, he was no doubt a considerable financial loser by the adventure.

The last time I saw Sir John was when, two or three years ago, the 'flying men,' in the great aviation race round England, were expected at Gosforth park. He was there moving about among the other sight-seers in the park, and notwithstanding the weight of his eighty years, as attentive to every movement and as observant of all that was going on as the youngest man there. His range of interests, indeed, embraced many subjects, and no one who has visited Capheaton can have failed to be impressed by this. His library shelves, his well-filled china cabinets, and the pictures on his walls all bore evidence that he did not permit public work and country pursuits to monopolise his time and tastes. He was a member of our society from 1866, but took no part in our meetings, and contributed nothing to our transactions. But the members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, to whom on more than one occasion he extended the generous hospitality of his Capheaton home, will not readily forget the courtesy of their reception by the Swinburne household, the all-round kindness that was shown them, and the anxiety evinced that they should see everything the house contained that was likely to interest them. Sir John died on the 15th July, 1914, and was interred at Capheaton. As a mark of their respect, and as the last service they could render a master they had known so many years, his remains were borne to their final resting place by a party of men who lived and worked under him on the Capheaton estate."

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Oxberry.

THE MATHER MILLIONS : THE MUTATION OF WEALTH.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, read the following:—

"From the fifteenth century down to the close of the reign of George III, there was in the parish of Longhoughton a race of 'kindly' farmers, son succeeding father as tenant of the earls of Northumberland, and from the time of Elizabeth downwards occupying the office of local agent or bailiff, as that office was and is still termed on the Percy estates. The name of that family was Adams. By industry and frugality, Edward Adams of Longhoughton was able, in 1682, to purchase the desirable property of South Acton in the parish of Felton, now called Acton hall, and still in the possession of his descendants. His son, Benjamin Adams of Acton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle, had issue five sons, of whom four attained man's estate, viz :—(1) Edward Adams, a captain in the Northumberland Militia, who died *s.p.*

* On 2nd November, 1870, Sir John Swinburne delivered a lecture at the Lit. & Phil. Soc., Newcastle, on 'The South African Goldfields.'

August, 1767; (2) Alexander Adams of Newcastle; (3) Benjamin Adams of Red Lion Square, London, who died *s.p.*; and (4) Thomas Adams of Alnwick.

The last mentioned Thomas Adams, born *circa* 1738, and named after his uncle Thomas Adams, bailiff of Longhoughton, practised as an attorney in Alnwick, where he resided in Fenkle street in a house burnt down in 1891, occupying the site of what is now the Star hotel. In the wall of the roomy garden, now the inn-yard, to the rear of the house, is a sculptured stone, bearing the arms which he had assumed, or bore, *three cats a mountain*, with a martlet for a difference, the motto, HAUD MORA FESTINA, and the initials T.A. 1780. The date is probably that of his acquisition of the house. In the exercise of his profession he acquired (if not respect¹), very great wealth, and when he died in January, 1813, Eshot and other estates, with a very considerable sum in the funds, passed to his only surviving brother, Alexander Adams of Newcastle.

Alexander Adams, the last survivor of the brothers, was born *circa* 1735, and apprenticed 16th April, 1751, to Edward Mosley of Newcastle, being admitted to the freedom of the Hostmen's Company on the 19th April, 1759. In the first Newcastle directory, published in 1778, his name appears in the list of coal fitters with an office in the Broad chare, where he probably at that time resided. His name again appears in the directory of 1790, which affords the additional information that his office was in that part of the chare known as Stoney-hill. As a coal fitter he made a plentiful fortune, greatly augmented in 1813, by that of his brother Thomas. In the latter part of his life he resided in a house, either at the top of Pilgrim street or at the bottom of Northumberland street, where he died unmarried on the 29th March, 1817. By his will dated 12th May, 1815, he gave his great wealth,² subject to a few legacies, to his natural son, William Adams.

William Adams, the testamentary heir, was baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 12th February, 1778, as 'William, supposed son of Alexander Adams and Barbara Carter, spinster.' The latter, who is stated to have kept an orange stand on the Sandhill, was alive in 1815, and took an annuity under the will of her son's father. William Carter, *alias* Adams, was acknowledged by his putative father and by him was educated at the University of Edinburgh.³

¹ The following anecdote of Thomas Adams was related to the writer by his old friend and legal adviser the late Mr. William John Carr, of Alnwick. The corn tithes of Low-linn, near Beal, were to be sold, or leased for a term of years, (it is immaterial which) and were secured by Thomas Adams, the under-bidder being Anthony Gregson, the proprietor of Low-linn, who, conceiving himself to be not well used, said, 'Well, Mr. Adams, you have obtained the tithes of Low-linn, but you shall never lift them.' He went home and made arrangements to lay all of his land down to grass. Consequently there were no corn crops to be tithed and the Title Commutation Act had not then been thought of. Such is the origin of the famed Low-linn pastures.

² Alexander Adams gave the following legacies; to Robert Adams of Longhoughton, £500; to his son, £500; to R. H. Williamson, £500; to Mrs. (*sic*) Carter (mother of his natural son), £1,000; and some smaller sums, being in all £3,450. Alexander Adams was stated to have left 250,000*l.* in the funds besides real estate.

³ The name of William Adams appears first in the books of the university of Edinburgh in 1796, in which year he entered the classes of chemistry and the theory of medicine; in the following year he took the classes of anatomy, surgery and practice of medicine; in 1798 those of *Materia medica* and practical clinics; in 1799 those of chemistry, botany, and a second course of practical clinics. He graduated M.D. in 1800, with a thesis *De Phthisi Pulmonali* (*ex inf.* Professor Baldwin Brown).

It is said that the final reason which induced his father to make him his heir was his remitting home to his mother some portion of his pay as a surgeon in India.

Having qualified as a doctor of medicine he seems to have entered the service of the East India Company, proceeding to the province of Bengal, and died at Calcutta soon after hearing of his accession to fortune, on the 24th October, 1818, only eighteen months after the death of his father. His death is announced in the supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 25th October, 1818; and also in the Newcastle newspapers of May, 1819.

We understand that the late Dr. Adams has bequeathed the whole of his immense property, with the exception of some very trifling legacies, unto his maternal cousin, Mr. Thomas Naters, formerly of this town, but now of North Hero on Lake Champlain, in the United States of America. Mr. Naters, who, as we are informed, is about 50 years of age, was brought up to the sea, and served his apprenticeship on board the *Henry*, belonging to the late Mr. Henry Shadforth, of this town; he afterwards traded from Liverpool, but being so unfortunate as to lose his vessel, and, owing to the failure of broker, his insurance also, he removed to America, where he has since remained. Advices have been received from him dated in February last, at which time he was in good health. His father is said to be still living at Portsmouth.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, 11th May, 1819.

The will of the late Dr. William Adams has been received in England from the East Indies, where he died in October last, as formerly mentioned. He has bequeathed the whole (a trifling token or two of remembrance excepted) of the immense property, amounting to nearly half a million sterling, to which he became entitled under the will of his late father Alexander Adams, esq., of this town, but which he did not live to take possession of, unto his cousin, Mr. Thomas Naters (the son of his mother's sister), who is now in the State of Vermont, North America, having been unfortunate in trade in England. It is remarkable that this vast property, the greater part of which is personal, should devolve upon two natural children in succession, and consequently Government will receive the full legacy duty of 10 per cent. twice over (equal to a fifth of the value) before the rich inheritance is finally taken possession of by the fortunate legatee, who is not the least related in blood to the original testator and could not have had the smallest expectation of this prodigious gift of fortune.—*Newcastle Courant*, 15th May, 1819.

The testamentary paper purporting to be Dr. Adams's last will was found to be defective, so far as his real estate was concerned, inasmuch as it was not executed with the formalities, or attested by the number of witnesses required by law to pass real estate. In the end the landed estate escheated to the Crown, and the personal estate passed as the testator intended to Thomas Naters. Before dealing with the fortunate legatee, the destination of the real estate may be briefly set out.

Under a commission dated 17th July, 1819, an inquisition *post mortem* was taken at Alnwick on the 23rd and 24th of August following, when it was found that William Adams had died seised of the following properties:—

Acton, in the parish of Felton.

Eshot, with the colliery, and the Helme, in the parish of Felton.

Certain corn tithes, parcel of the rectory of Felton.

High and Low Espley, in the parish of Mitford.

Tavernor's lands near Rattan-raw, in the parish of Elsdon.

Lesbury moor, in the parish of Alnwick.

Certain undivided parts of the corn tithes of Alnwick.

Luckenark, in the parish of Kirknewton.

A mortgage for 5,000*l.* on Branton West-side, in the parish of Egingham.

A mortgage for 5,000*l.* on Carham and Chidlaw (*sic.*).

A mortgage for 1,275*l.* on Broadstrother in the parish of Kirknewton, etc., etc., etc.

All of these estates were vested in the Crown through Dr. Adams's intestacy with regard to his real estate. Powerful influence was exerted in favour of the heir-at-law Alexander Adams, the father, who was his first cousin once removed, Robert Adams of Longhoughton.

Before a decision was come to, or at least carried into effect, Robert Adams died. He was buried at Longhoughton on the 10th of September, 1820, being the last of the long line of the family of Adams resident in that parish and village. The favour of the Crown was moved in favour of his family, and in the *Tyne Mercury* of 2nd July, 1822, there is the announcement :

An order under the Sign Manual has been received for the sale of the lauded estates of the late Alexander Adams, esq. and for dividing the proceeds amongst the heirs at law.

In effect, Acton, the patrimonial estate of the family, was given to Thomas Adams¹ of South Shields, ropemaker, eldest surviving son and heir of the above-named Robert Adams, and the net proceeds arising from the sale of the other estates were ordered to be divided amongst the said Thomas Adams, his brother William Adams, and their three sisters, Eleanor, afterwards wife of Robert Carr of Ratcheugh, Jane, afterwards wife of John Brewis of Eshot, and Sarah, the wife of Aaron Smith of Alnwick, each of them taking one fifth share. The amounts of the mortgages on Branton, Carham, and Broadstrother, were granted to Thomas Naters.

According to the statement in the *Newcastle Courant* of 15th May, 1817, quoted above, it would appear that Thomas Naters, who succeeded to Dr. Adams's personal estate, was the natural son of the sister of his mother, Barbara Carter. It is stated elsewhere that the sisters followed the same occupations. As was to be expected the history of his earlier years is obscure. It is asserted that he was brought up in Newcastle to be a butcher, and that he afterwards 'followed the sea' as a mariner sailing out of Liverpool. Later he settled at North Hero, on Lake Champlain, in Vermont, United States of America, and (perhaps) afterwards at Quebec. Warmed by wealth, he seems to have imagined himself to be of noble Dutch origin, and boldly assuming the particle 'van,' he called himself Van Mater when residing at the *schloss* of Goldenberg, a place he purchased, near Zurich. Some particulars of Thomas Naters's life in Switzerland may be found in a biographical tract written by Doctor H. Jucker and published in Zurich in 1868, a translation of which has been sent to me by my old schoolmaster, professor Andreas Baumgartner, of Zurich. The following is an epitome :—

Naters came to Canton Vaud from America, and after residing for a short time at Yverdon, in the year 1823 purchased the castle of Goldenberg in the commune of Dorf, district of Andelfingen in the Canton of Zurich, for which he paid 35,000 Zurich florins, equal to 81,666 francs. The purchase was ratified by the Council of the Canton in September, 1823, and on the 30th of the same month Naters, under the name of Jakob van Mater obtained a grant of domicile. Five years afterwards he addressed a letter to the council in which he stated that the name by which he was known had been adopted for important reasons and that his true and natural name was Thomas Naters, that he was a member of the Trinity house of Newcastle and a free citizen of that town. He prayed for a formal authorization to continue to bear the name he had assumed as well as the registration of his real name. The authorities agreed. Naters, alias Van Mater, appears to have conducted himself, like many other seafaring men, as a benevolent despot. He seems to have refused to pay rates and taxes, but to have made what was regarded as money benefactions 'because he enjoyed so much, the quiet country seat and the protection given to him,' to the government of the canton, for schools, hospital, library,

¹ Thomas Adams fell from his horse on the road about two miles from Alnwick, on the 10th June, 1822, and died the same evening.

teacher's widow, and orphan fund, the public officials of the district, including the sheriff, the president of the court, the clergy, the members of the parish council, and the local policemen. When he arrived at Goldenberg he brought with him, or rather he produced no other papers but a passport made out at New York, and dated 16th July, 1822, endorsed by the French consul and attested by the legations. It subsequently transpired that he had been an officer in the British merchant service, afterwards sailing his own vessel as master, that as such he had cut his way out of the harbour at Narva amid Russian cannon shots. He maintained at Goldenberg an establishment consisting of a secretary, valet, housekeeper, land steward, coachman and stableman, two gardeners, shepherd, watchman, and two women servants besides labourers. He stayed much at home, had few visitors, and when alone lived simply; his breakfast and supper being made of tea, hard-boiled eggs and beefsteak, and for dinner roast veal. After suffering greatly from a carbuncle on his neck he died on the 24th October, 1836, aged 72, and four days later he was buried in his garden in a spot selected by himself.

Immediately on his death the authorities of Andelfingen took possession and placed all of the effects of the deceased under seal. In the official examination after the funeral, in a locked room next to his bedroom, there was found, in a locked travelling bag, a testamentary paper, or will, in his own handwriting, dated 27th of June, 1822, in which he described himself as 'Thomas Naters, formerly citizen of Liverpool, shipmaster and ship-owner, and lately inhabitant of Quebeck, at present staying at Newtown, Long Island, 'Queen's County, State of New York, U.S.A.' He gave his considerable fortune to William Mather, son of Joseph and Mary Mather, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, charged with certain legacies.

Questions arose between the government of the Canton of Zurich and the devisee, which resulted in a decree made by the Zurich High Court of Justice, 23rd December, 1837, that a duty of ten per cent. should be paid on all the deceased's estate and property situate in the Canton.

The death was announced in the Newcastle newspapers of the period.

[Died] the 24th of October, at Goldenberg near Belvoir, Switzerland, aged 70, Thomas Naters, esq., formerly of Liverpool, shipowner. The immense personal property of the late Alexander Adams, esq., of this town was bequeathed to him by his cousin, Dr. Adams of Calcutta, the whole of which, supposed to be upwards of £250,000, with the exception of two handsome legacies, he has left to Mr. William Mather, builder, Blackett street in this town.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, 12th November, 1836.

One of those vast fortunes which are from time to time accumulated in this town by economy and successful commerce, has, after the lapse of twenty years, during which period it passed first to the continent of Asia and then to that of America, returned to the town in which it was originally founded. We allude to the fortune of the late Alexander Adams, esq., who bequeathed it about twenty years ago to his natural son resident in India. The fortunate devisee did not live long to enjoy his wealth; he died at Calcutta, a bachelor, and left all he possessed to his cousin on the mother's side, Mr. Thomas Naters, who was settled near New York in the United States of America. The last named gentleman died a few days ago in Switzerland, and under his will Mr. William Mather, builder, of this town, a worthy and highly respected individual, who had previously by honest industry acquired an independence, has become possessed of between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling.—*Newcastle Journal*, 12th November, 1836.

William Mather, the beneficiary under Naters's will, was a brick-layer and builder in a small way.² He was baptized at St. John's

² February 26th, 1824, at a meeting in Fletcher's Long Room, Newcastle, George Stephenson (afterwards railway engineer) in the chair, it was resolved to found a Mechanic's Institute in Newcastle. Thomas Tate, house carpenter, proposed the first resolution which was seconded by Mr. William Mather, bricklayer, and carried unanimously.—*Tyne Mercury*, March 2nd, 1824.

He was appointed one of the original committee of management in the second class consisting of master and journeymen mechanics, and contributed £1 to the subscribed funds at its formation. In a list of members for 1826 he is styled 'builder.' He is not in the list for 1829, when he married soon afterwards.—*Ex inf.* Mr. Richard Welford.

church, Newcastle, on the 29th October, 1786, as son of Joseph Mather,³ bricklayer, and Mary Bentley his wife, who had been married in the same church on the 20th November previous.⁴ The exact connexion of Mather with Naters has not been ascertained, but it is at least very probable that it arose through the women Carter, the respective mothers of Dr. Adams and Thomas Naters. His name appears in the directory of 1827 under the head of bricklayers as residing at 10 Stowell street; he was residing in Blackett street in 1835, at 5 Eldon square, in 1844, and in 1859, at Beech Grove, Elswick, where he died on the 16th March, 1863, aged 76.

Local tradition has it that Mather was setting a fireplace when the letter came announcing his succession, and that his wife was at the wash-tub, but these statements cannot be verified. The latter died about five weeks after the news arrived. She was overwhelmed and never rallied.⁵

The maiden name of Mrs. William Mather was Margaret Lawson. She was married at St. Andrew's on the 14th May, 1829. Of the marriage there was issue three sons, viz:—(1) William Adams Mather, who died in London on the 25th of May, 1864, aged 33, under mysterious circumstances, which need not be further elucidated.; (2) Charles Thomas Naters Mather, of whom presently; (3) Joseph Mather, who married Jane, daughter of Alderman Henry Milvain of Newcastle, and during his short married life resided at Horncliffe house, near Norham, 'heck and manger,' according to the saying of the district. He died *s.p.* 16th January, 1867, aged 32.

Charles Thomas Naters Mather, the second and last surviving son, became sole heir to his father and brothers. He resided partly at Beech Grove, Newcastle, and partly at Longridge near Tweedmouth.

He married in 1870, Anne, the only daughter of Mr. Edward Liddell of Benton park and of Newcastle, corn factor, by whom he had no issue. He died at Longridge on the 15th June, 1873, aged 41, leaving the bulk of his great wealth to his widow.⁶ The latter, after waiting a little over the conventional twelve months, married, 3rd December, 1874, Mr. Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, a scion of Lord Stafford's family, and at that time an attaché at Hesse Darmstadt. After her second marriage she took down the modest mansion house which had served her first husband and the old owners of the estate, and in its place built, at a very great cost, the huge erection which she named Longridge Towers. Mr. Jerningham, who was made K.C.M.G. when serving as governor of Trinidad and Tobago, represented Berwick-on-Tweed in parliament from 1881 to 1885, and was the last member of parliament returned by that borough before its absorption into the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland.

Lady Jerningham, who died without issue, on the 9th of October, 1902, gave a life interest in her property to her husband, with remainder

³ This Joseph Mather, the bricklayer, was baptized at St. John's, 11th June, 1758, being the second son of the marriage of Joseph Mather, 'dealer,' who on the 5th November, 1749, married at St. Nicholas's, Mary Pemberton.

⁴ Tuesday last in Orchard street in this town aged 72,, much respected Mrs. Mather, mother of William Mather, bricklayer.—*Courant*, 29th September, 1821.

⁵ The 18th inst., at Blackett Street, aged 45, much respected, Margaret, wife of Mr. Mather, to whom the immense property was lately bequeathed by Thomas Naters, esq., as mentioned in the *Courant* of a few weeks ago.—*Courant*, 24th December, 1836.

⁶ In the Return of Owners presented to parliament in 1873, the executors of C. T. N. Mather are stated to hold 3,572 acres, with a gross estimated rental of 9,086*l.*

to her two brothers. Sir Hubert Jerningham died 3rd April, 1914, aged 72, and was buried near his wife at the Roman Catholic chapel at Berwick.

Much more might be said about those through whose hands the Adams's wealth has passed, bringing with it a meteor-like display but, so far as outsiders can judge, very doubtful happiness.⁷

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are from the Radcliffe papers of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from p. 242):—

“The Accompt of moneyes due to Sir John Webb Bart Executr of the last Will & Testam^t of Anna Maria late Countess of Darwentwater Dece^d from the R^t Hono^rble John Radcliffe Esq^e comonly called John Earle of Darwentwater.

	Dr:	£	s.	d.
To the late Countess of Darwentwater's Rentcharge from Christmas 1715 to Midsumr: 1723 being 7 Years and halfe att £1000 ꝑ ann' Due to her pursuant to the Marriage Settlement		£7500	0	0
To So much expended for Maintainance tuition and boarde of the Said Lord, and for other just and necessary paymts: & Disbursemts: on his Lo'pps Accot: and for his use, as appears by the paper of particulars thereof amounting to		£4598	17	6½
To further charges & expences due from his Lo'pp for his boarde Lodgings &c: att Hatherope for himselfe and family being 9 in Numbr: att £25 ꝑ Ann' each, which from the 5th of July 1716, to the 5th of May 1720, is 3 Years and 10 mo': and amounts to £862:10:0 a third part whereof (being his Lo'pps Share) is		£287	10	0
To a moiety of blazoning the Coate of Armes ye other moiety paid by my late Lady, 15th June 1721		£ 0	10	6
To a moiety for Surveying ye house at Acton, 28th July 1721... ..		£ 2	2	0
To a moiety of Mr. Westby's charges removeing furniture from Acton, ye other moiety by my late Lady 23rd Octobr: 1721		£ 3	19	3
To a moiety for Standing of the Coach & Mr. Westby's charges the paid as before 13th March 1721		£ 1	3	5
To a moiety of the express of my late Ladyes death from Brussells and 2 Messengers post to Hatherope, the other moiety paid ꝑ Lady Anne Radcliffe in Augst: 1723... ..		£ 4	15	6
To Mr. Charles Hann for Law charges the 7th June 1720, to be repaid the Said Executr: ꝑ Accot:... ..		£52	10	0
To Mr. Prendergast paid him for Law charges ye 24th August 1720, to be repaid the Said Executr: ꝑ Accot:		£25	0	0
To a moiety for 2 cases wth Spooone knife & forke in each, the other moiety to be paid by the Lady Ann Radcliffe the 11th Decembr: 1721		£ 1	11	0
In all		91	11	8
Total		£12477	19	2½

⁷ In the preparation of this paper the writer has received substantial assistance from professor Andreas Baumgartner, professor Baldwin Brown, Mr. Edwin Dodds, Mr. Richard Welford, Mr. H. M. Wood, and others.

"The Accompt of moneyes paid by the said John Radcliffe Esqr comonly called John Earle of Darwentwater to his late Mother the Countess of Darwentwater (Since Deced) in part ꝑ Contra Cr £ s. d.

By paid by Henry Eyre Esq; to the said Countess of Darwentwater and for her use in part of the moneyes due to her La'pp from the 26th of Janry 1715, to the 27th Janry 1718 inclusive as appears by an Extract or particular of his Agents Acct: No. 1	£814 : 12 : 6
By paid by Henry Rodbourne his Lo'pps Agent to the said late Countess his Mother and for her use in part of the moneyes due to her La'pp from the 7th of March 1719 to Christmas 1720, as appears by the particulars thereof No: 2	£5611 : 10 : 0
By paid by Ditto more in part from Christmas 1720, to Ditto 1721 as appears by the said particulars thereof No: 2	£1716 : 8 : 10
By paid by Ditto more in part from Christmas 1721 to Ditto 1722 as ꝑ Said particulars No: 2	£1275 : 6 : 4
By paid by Ditto more in part from Christmas 1722 to the 31th of August 1723 being the last bills of Exchange orded: and Drawne by her said La'pp a few dayes before her Decease as by the said particulars thereof No: 2	£709 : 11 : 0
By paid and Disbursed by Mr: Charles Busby for her La'pps use from the 2d feebry 1716 to the 26th of July 1720, as appears by particulars No: 3	£87 : 9 : 2
By paid the 5th of Octobr: 1724 by said Henry Rodbourne his Lo'pps Agent, to Sr: John Webb Executr: of his late Mother the Countess of Darwentwater Deced in part of the Ballance of this Accont:	£1721 : 13 : 8½
By paid the 7th of Septembr: 1724 by his Said Lo'pps Agent to Sir John Webb in full of the Ballance of this Accont:	£541 : 7 : 8½
Total	£12477 : 19 : 2½

7 die Septembr: 1725.

This is a true Accompt:

By me, Hen: Rodbourne.

[Endorsed: 'The Earle of Darwentwater | Acco' wth the Executr of the | last Will and Testam^t of | his Mother the late Count^{ess} | of Darwentwater deceased | 7th of September | 1725 Duplicate.']

"Cash for accompt of the Executr^s of the late Countess of Darwentwater deceased.

		Dr:	
1723	To the Ballance of the last accot:	73 : 12 : 1	
13 August	To recd: of the accompt: ꝑ ordr: of Sir John Webb	500 : 0 : 0	
17 ———	To recd: a Dividend of S.S. Stock for my Lady pd: of £311 : 3 : 4 itt being £125 : 9 : 10 due att Midsumr: 1723 att 3 ꝑ Ct: (1s deduct)	3 : 14 : 4	
1724	To recd the late Lady Darwentwater S. Sea Anuity due for 1 quarter of a Year att Midr: 1723 for £62 : 14 : 11 (7d dedtd:)	£0 : 15 : 1	
4 May	To recd: a Dividend for £62 : 14 : 11 S. Sea Stock due att Christms: 1723 att 3 ꝑ Ct: (1s dedtd:)	£1 : 16 : 7	
	To received of the African Comp: two Divids: for £250 Stock, now reduced to £125 due att Midsmr: & Christms: 1723 att 15 ꝑ Ct: each	£3 : 15 : 0	
27 ———	To recd: halfe a Yeaers S. Sea Anuity for £62 : 14 : 11 due att Ladyday 1724 (1s deducted) £2 : 10 : 0	1 : 10 : 4	
	Tot:	£585 : 3 : 5	

" Cash \mathcal{P} Contra		Cr:	£	s.	d.
1723					
14 May	By paid for 2 Lott ^s : ticketts		21	2	0
	By pd: porters for aireing the furniture att Stafford house ...		1	11	6
	By pd: for coales drink & other things for 'em		£0	14	0
	By pd: for a Copy of the Dismission of my Ladys claime & certificate thereof by Mr: Turbill, Registr:		£2	2	0
	By Coach hyre & expences abt: bidding for the Reversn: of the Estate		£0	3	0
	By pd: the porter		£0	1	6
	By pd: for letters from the 25th Sept: 1719 to the 28th of Octobr: 1723		£21	8	2
	By pd: a bill att Hamersmith left unpaid by my late Lady ...		£0	17	7½
	By paid a bill of Exch: from Mr: Matt Swinborne ordrd: by the late Ladyses Letter		£100	0	0
1723.	By pd: a bill to the Lady Helena Flagg, drawn a litle before her La'pps death		£33	12	0
7th Dec ^r :	By paid Mrs: ffoster, admrx: of the late Lady Gascoine by Sr John Webb's order		£50	0	0
	By the Ballance of this acctot: due to ye Execer... ..		£353	11	7½
		Tot:	£585	3	5

18 die Janj 1724.

This is a true Account:
(errors excepted)

By me, Hen: Rodbourne.

[Endorsed: 'The accot^r of moneys | Rec^d & p^d for the late | Count^{ss} of Darwentwater | By | Henry Rodbourne | 18th Junii 1724 | Belonging to Sir John | Webb.']

Hon'd Mad'e,

Durham, Oct' ye 20th, 1724 o.s.

Having so good an opportunity I could not omit returning yr Ladysp many thanks for all ye great favours & multiplied ones to me. I wish I could make any suiteable return, but it is not in my power, so yr Ladysp must be content with ye acknowledgment of a gratefull heart; I wish I could send your Ladysp any comfortable account of ye health of yr Dearest sister; it would be a mutuall consolation, but ye comfort is, yt I hope she suffers in ye main with great courage & patience, wch will be her reward hereafter: Her Ladysp has bin so ill, yt she could not see Mr. Carr, tho she firmly design'd it. I am glad Mr. Radclyffe is so happily Settled, I hope to live to see him a great & good man. I cannot do any thing in ye affair yr Ladysp recommends to me. My Lady has got I hope, mostly through her misfortunes, though she has lost 500*li*. p. annu^r to retrieve ye rest with (if one may call yt lost, wch is parted with for ones faith & Religion & upon no other acct) & her Ladysp has still great debts upon her. But still Her Ladysp will possess peaceably what is left, & I hope will be able to answer all debts in time. These circumstances incapacitate her Ladysp from doing any great benefactions, such as many expect, & all think she is able to do, but they are under a great mistake. I am glad to hear my Dr. Little Lord & Lady Anne are so well. I can safely say yt my Dr. Lord's preservation is ye 2d temporall concern yt I have at heart in ys world. My Lady begs her kindest Love to ye best of sisters: & her Ladysp would have written to your Ladysp, had she bin any thing well. Mrs. Heijens & her Daughter give their humble Respects to your Ladysp & so does Mrs. Teasdale. Wishing your Ladysp all health & happiness I have the honour to be with ye utmost respect & esteem imaginable, Hon'd Mad'e,

Yr Ladysp's | most obedt. Hum: Servt:

Robt Carnaby.

[Endorsed: 'This | ffor the Right Honourable | the Lady Catherine Radclyffe' and 'Oce^{re} 20: 1724 | D^r Carnaby.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VI.

1914.

NO. 28.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle on Wednesday, 25th November, 1914, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Nicholas Temperley being in the chair.

The following books, etc., have been received since the October meeting:—

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From the author, Mr. Christian Leopold Reid:—*Pedigree of the Family of Ker and Ker-Reid*.

From the Royal Colonial Institute:—*Our Just Cause*.

From Prof. Haverfield, V.P., the author:—'Roman silver in Northumberland' (overprint from the *Journal of Roman Studies*, 1914.

In it is given a full description of the Corbridge *lanx*, with opinions as to the meaning of the classical design on it; a fine plate from a photograph forms a frontispiece to the *brochure*).

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary* for November, 1914 (N.S. x, no. 11).

Exchanges:—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 90.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser., xiv, iv.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, N.S. xx, iii.

The recommendation of the council not to hold meetings of the society and council in December was agreed to.

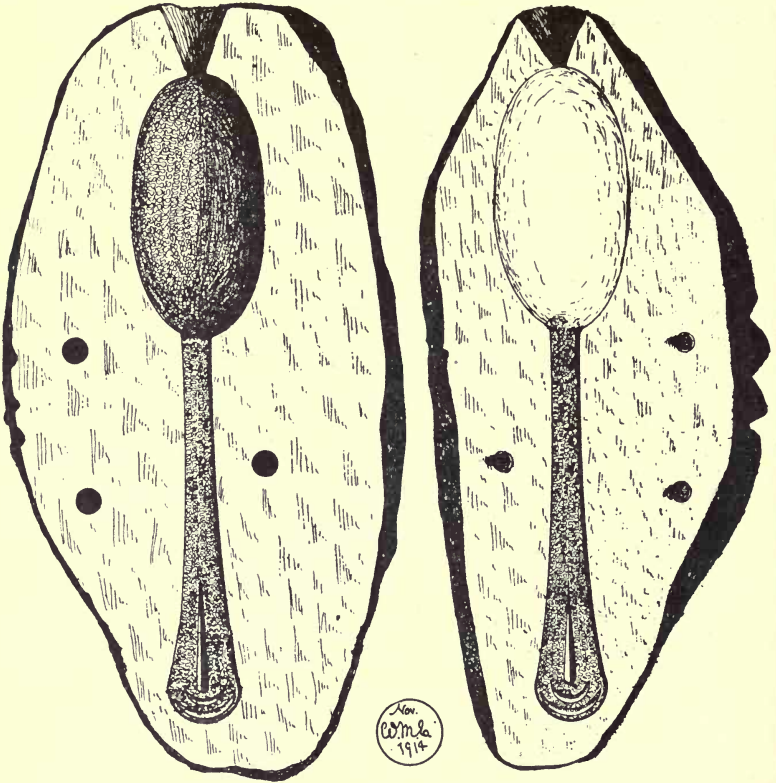
EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. W. Morley Egglestone of Stanhope: (1) Drawings of a Wear-dale spoon-mould of stone; and (2) of a Wear-dale bullet-mould of stone.

Mr. Egglestone in his accompanying note said:—

"The drawings, number one and two, represent the two parts of a spoon-mould cut out of two pieces of stone known, geologically, as whetstone-bed, or in the north of England, pencil-bed; a soft baked stone found in various parts of Teesdale, Weardale and Northumberland where the great whin-sill is exposed. Many years ago a pencil mill existed in Teesdale, where some baked Silurian rock was made into slate pencils, which were used by school children for writing on their slates. As this unique spoon-mould was discovered amongst some rubbish in an old cow byre which might, in earlier days, have been a dwelling house, being in the western hilly part of Weardale, the stone used for the mould was in all probability got in the locality, as the great Burtreeford fault crosses from north to south through Kilhope and Burnhope burns, in both of which places pencil-bed may be found. Formerly it is said people from Newcastle who used edged tools used to come into the dale to get whetstones at Copt Hill,

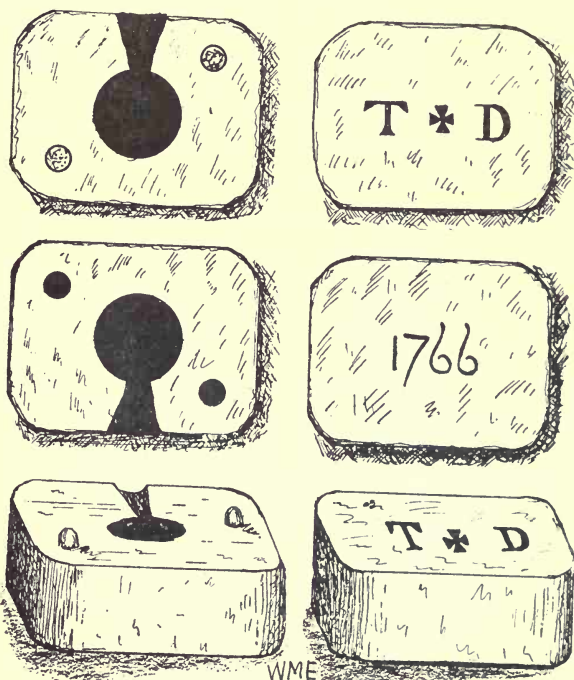
Weardale, where the whin-sill is exposed. Number two mould part is intact, whilst number one has been damaged at each end, but I have shown it complete in the drawing. In the second sketch three lead pins are fixed into the stone as shown, and when placed over the counterpart the pins fit into the three holes shown in the sketch. As nicks have been cut on the edges of the mould, it has evidently been held together by means of cow-hide thongs or other kind of cord,



1, 2: SPOON-MOULD FOUND IN UPPER WEARDALE.

wrapped around the mould. The molten lead was poured in the bowl end of the mould. The length of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the shank $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the total length of spoon 8 inches. The weight of the complete mould is 4 lbs. 11 ozs., and when fixed together it shows a thickness of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It is the first stone spoon-mould I have ever seen. I remember some half century back seeing, at my grandfather's, an iron or bronze spoon-mould which used to be lent to the neighbours who wanted to cast table spoons. The face of each part of the mould before use was held over a lighted tallow candle until all the surface of both moulds was covered with soot. At the back of each part of

the mould and near the centre were short iron tangs at right angles, on which wooden handles were fixed so that the mould could be held together when in use. Weardale being an old lead mining district and well-known to the Romans, the casting of spoons in the dale, no doubt, dates from an early period. The bronze age relics found in the cave at Heatheryburn show no domestic utensil of the spoon family."



3-6: BULLET-MOULD FOUND IN UPPER WEARDALE.

"The above sketches (3-8) show a bullet-mould made of a very fine whetstone-like stone, which could almost be cut with a knife. It is the class of stone used by Neolithic man for making axes. The stone has been altered by heat. This mould turned up at an old Weardale homestead where a family named Dixon had resided for generations. The mould when put together is about an inch and three-quarters thick. The upper four (3-6) are plans. The top of the mould has neatly cut upon it the letters T.D., with a cross patée between. The bottom is inscribed with the date 1766, cut in the stone 148 years ago. The writer has a lead bullet which fits the mould and has been cast in it in days gone by. The two small black spots on one part of the open mould are holes into which fit the two lead pins seen on the other half of the mould when the mould is closed, and thus the parts are held together. The two bottom sketches show the two parts of the mould."

By the Rev. T. Stephens, vicar of Horsley-on-Rede:—The photograph of a Roman altar, 49½ inches high, on which are remains of letters of which 10 M, alone can perhaps be made out. It was recently found at Featherwood, north of *Bremenium*, on the line of the Watling street.

By Mr. J. Gibson, warder of the castle (per Mr. R. S. Nisbet): A handbill issued by the authorities in Newcastle, supposed in the 'thirties' of last century, of which a reduced reproduction is given on the opposite page. Mr. James Dent Weatherley was a captain in the army, who retired in 1818. He was elected mayor of Newcastle on 9th November 1848.* In the prison are preserved several copies of the handbill, together with a number of special constables' staves, inscribed, beneath a crown, IV W. R., three castles on a shield, for Newcastle, and In^o. Lio^l Hood, Esq., Mayor, 1835.

The different exhibitors were thanked.

'THE MATHER MILLIONS.'

Dr. Hardcastle said that in the paper recently read by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (p. 260) he stated that 'the exact connexion of Mather with Naters had not been ascertained, but it is at least very probable that it was through the women Carter.' He had a note by the late Mr. Robert Robinson, the Newcastle bookseller, on the subject, which he read as follows:—'In the latter part of the last [the 18th] century three sisters kept a fruit shop in Mosley street, where Lister's, the jeweller's shop, now is. One of the sisters had a child to Alex. Adams, esq. (coal fitter), who lived in Northumberland street, in a large old house with its own grounds, with a large plot in front spangled with lilies-of-the-valley, etc.; another sister had a child to — Naters, esq., ship-owner; both boys. The third sister married Wm. Mather, builder. Adams sent his son, when educated, to learn the medical profession; he was sent to Edinburgh. He went afterwards to India, where he realised a large fortune. When on the point of returning to Europe he was seized with an illness and died, leaving his money to his cousin, the son of Naters. The latter, after his father had left Newcastle for Plymouth, devoted himself to shipping and mercantile pursuits, he died (unmarried) in Switzerland, leaving his immense fortune and estates to Wm. Mather.'

Dr. Hardcastle was thanked.

DEFENSIVE ARMOUR.

Owing to illness, which members regretted, Dr. Squance could not give his lecture as announced in notice of meeting.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are extracts from the *Newcastle Journal*, furnished by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from page 256):

To be sold under decree of Court of Chancery, Aledike, the freehold estate of Nicholas Brown, gentleman, comprising dwelling houses, let at £6 6s. a year, a farm of about 50 acres, let at £57 a year, subject to an annuity of £5 a year to Mary Brown for life or in case of her marriage to the payment of £100 in lieu thereof. *Journal*, 11 July, 1761.

To be sold a share in the Newcastle Greenland Fishery, late belonging to Mr. Hallowell, deceased. Enquire of Mr. Richard Lambert, or Mr. William Rutter in Newcastle. *Ibid.*

To be sold, a copyhold messuage or tenement and lands at East Allendale, known by the name of Bishopfield, of the yearly rent of £60, &c. Apply to Mr. Robert Pearson at Allendale Town. *Ibid.*, 8 August, 1761.

To be sold a freehold estate at Cartington, belonging to William Hardwick, esq., and now in the possession of Martin Ilderton and others. Enquire of Mr. Wm. Kirsopp of Hexham. *Ibid.*, 8 August, 1761.

* Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, III. Last mayor of old corporation. *Ibid.* II.

ALARM SIGNALS
TO BE FIRED FROM THE CASTLE,
 FOR ASSEMBLING THE
MILITARY—POLICE—and SPECIAL CONSTABLES
in Case of Emergency.

A ROUND OF TWO GUNS.

At the interval of **TWO MINUTES**, another Round of **TWO GUNS**;—and at the interval of other **TWO MINUTES**, a third Round of **TWO GUNS**,—with a **BLUE LIGHT** to be exhibited at Night.

At this Signal every Person who has been sworn in a Special Constable, is required to repair with as little Delay as possible to the Gaol Yard and there wait for Orders.

In the mean time the Drill of the Special Constables will proceed at the Places undermentioned, at which Places it is earnestly requested that every Person who can possibly make it convenient will have the goodness to attend.

WARDS.	PLACES OF MUSTER.	DAYS.
St. Nicholas' Ward.	St. Nicholas' Church.	} Mondays and Wednesdays.
St. Andrews N.	The Circus	
All Saints W.	The Guildhall.	
<hr style="width: 30%; margin: auto;"/>		
St. John's Ward	The Circus.	} Tuesdays and Thursdays.
St. Andrews S.	St. Nicholas' Church.	
All Saints E.	The Guildhall.	

Time of Meeting, 7 o'Clock P. M. precisely.

BY ORDER OF THE MAYOR,

J. D. WEATHERLEY,

Capt. Commandant.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To be sold by auction, the estate belonging to Lord Cranstoun in the parish of Elsdon: Birriness, rental £90: Foulshells and Breadless-raw, rental £86: Burnfoot, Saughenside, and Echenside, rental £54: Blackbleckup, rental £50: Blackupburnhaugh and Deedwood, rental £74: Horsley, rental £35: Stewart Sheels and Toftburn, rental £40: Pots Dultrees, rental £60: a colliery upon Blackbleckup, rental £12. Enquire of Mr. Wm. Marshall of Bigate hall, Mr. John Marshall at the Roucking, &c. *Newcastle Journal*, 15 August, 1761.

To be sold the manors of North Loftus and South Loftus, and an undivided moiety of the manor of Skinninggrove, of the yearly value of £1000 and upwards, together with a most valuable allum work upon the estate. Enquire of Mr. John Readhead at the mansion house, Loftus. *Newcastle Journal*, 7 November, 1761.

'To be sold at or about prime cost and some goods below, for ready money only, at Mr. Jonathan Ormston's shop under the Assembly House in the Groat Market, Newcastle, all his stock of linen drapery, mercery and haberdashery goods, he intending to decline that particular branch of his business.' *Newcastle Journal*, 7 November, 1761.

To be sold, a freehold estate at Aydon, Northumberland, consisting of 140 acres, of the rental of £72 10s. Apply to Mr. Dixon's office in Westgate Street, Newcastle.

Newcastle Journal, 21 November, 1761.

To be sold at Katy's Coffee house, 8 December, a freehold messuage known by the sign of the White Hart, situated in the Oat Market. Enquire of Mr. William Cuthbert, attorney, in Westgate Street. *Newcastle Journal*, 28 November, 1761.

To be sold a copyhold farm, at Wall, parish of St. Johnly, of the yearly rent of £46. Enquire of Mr. Richardson, attorney in Pilgrim Street. *Newcastle Journal*, 28 Nov., 1761.

To be sold, a freehold farm at Hindaley near Bywell, of the yearly rent of £30, containing 90 acres of enclosed land with right of common. Also two freehold farms at Riding Mill and Broomhaugh, containing together 270 acres of the yearly rent of £70, Also the water-corn mill called Riding mill, of the yearly rent of £17. Enquire of Mr. Boutflower at Apperley, Mr. Richard Newton of Morpeth, or Mr. John Richardson, attorney at law, Westgate Street, Newcastle. *Newcastle Journal*, 28 November, 1761.

To be sold at the house of Miss Fenwick, the Black Bull in Morpeth, on 20 January next, the farm of Lanton in the parish of Kirknewton, containing 540 acres with right of common on a very extensive moor adjoining, together with certain tythes in the parish of Kirknewton, now under lease to Mr. Alexander Davison, at the yearly rent of £188. Also the farm of Kirknewton, containing 1871 acres, with right of common on a valuable moor or common adjoining, now in the possession of Mr. William Walker, at the yearly rent of £170. Enquire of Mr. Cuthbert, attorney in Newcastle. *Journal*, 26 Dec., 1761.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following are from the Rev. T. Stephens's collection (continued from page 268):—

"The Annull value of the Earle of Darwentwaters Estate with the out payments and an Estimate of his Lo'pps and the Lady Ann's proporc'ons towards the charges Councill's fees expences &c: in the Claime Appeale and prosecuc'ons att Law for recovering the Said Estate as follows. Viz.

The Annull value of the Said Estate being	...	...	£5500	
Deducting the Estate not Settled	...	...	£446	} £4654
Also taxes att a medium of 2s. 8d. £	...	...	£400	
There remains 8d. Ann	...	...	...
20 The whole Inheritance whereof I presume may be valued att	...	...	...	£93080
Out of which paid Anually:				
To the Lady Dowager Darwentwater	...	...	£1000	
Mr: Arthur Radcliffe	...	...	£300	
Mr: William Radcliffe	...	...	£200	
To the 2 Ladyes	...	...	£200	
To Mr: Charles Radcliffe (unjustifiable)	...	...	£200	
To the Lady Darwentwater jun':	...	...	£1000	
[Carried over	...	...	£2900	£93080]

	[Brought over ...	£2900		£93080]
	Three other Anuitants	£25		
	To Mrs: Davis	£80		
		Total	£3005	
7	May be valued for life one with another att ...			£21105
	Out of which also to be Deducted.			
	Lady Mary Tudor Radcliffes fortune	£3000		
	Lady Mary Radcliffes mortgage money att 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct: ...	£7080		
	Lady Ann's fortune	£12000		
20	The Outrents (if fee farmes or quit rents) £174 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann'			£25560
	may be valued att	£3480		
		Tot':		
	The Totall Deducons			
	And the neate value which remains being			£46415

The Lady Ann's proporcon therefore will be Something more than a fifth part, for Example: if the Law charges amount to £100, the Lady Ann's Share is £20 : 10 : 10, and So in proporcon for a Greater or lesser Sum: But as fractionall parts may be troublesome to adjust, I humbly conceive that a fifth part is an equitable Share of the Law charges in recovering the Said Estate.

20 february 1724 I Then Stated the Case, & Mr: Pigot gave his opinion that $\frac{1}{5}$ th part of the Law charges ought to be pd: by the Lady Radcliffe, the originale opinion being in the hands of my Lord's Agent, H: Rodbourne,

[Endorsments: 'Mem^{dm} Acquittance of | & other papers may be | lend by of title or in | use.'

'The Estimate concerning | the Law Charges to be p^d | by the Lady Ann Radcliffe.')

" The Accompt of moneys Received for the use of the Right Hono^{rb}le the Lady Ann Maria Radcliffe.

By Sir John Webb Bar^t her Grandfather & Guardⁿ

		Dr:	£	s.	d.
1724					
5 Octobr:	To received her La'pps Anuity or Yearly Sum of £300 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann' for three yeares due att Mich'mas 1718 from his Lo'pps Estate		900	0	0
11 Septembr:	To recd: more in part of her arrears of Anuity for Yearly Sum of £300 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann'	£637	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	To received or Sett oft in and with her brother the Earle of Darwentwater, for Law charges &c and is in full for 4 Yeares & an half due att Ladyday 1723	£712	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13 July:	To receivd: her La'pps Anuity or Yearly Sum for two Yeares due att Ladyday 1725, from his Lo'pps Estate		600	0	0
8 february 1728.	To recd: her La'pps Anuity or Yearly Sum for one yeare & an halfe due att Michaelmas 1726		450	0	0
12 february 1729.	To receivd: her La'pps Anuity or Yearly Sum for one yeare and an halfe due att Ladyday 1728		450	0	0
7 October 1730.	To recd: her La'pps Anuity or Yearly Sum for one yeare & an halfe due att Mich'mas 1729		450	0	0
19 October 1731.	To recd: her La'pps Anuity or yearly Sum for one Yeare due att Michaelmas 1730		300	0	0
17 Aprill	To recd: her La'pps Anuity or yearly Sum for halfe a Yeare due att Ladyday 1731		150	0	0
24 December	To received her La'pps Anuity or yearly Sum for halfe a Yeare due att Michaelmas 1731		150	0	0
		Total	£4800	0	0

“ The Accompt of moneys Paid and Disbursed by the Hon^{ble}
Sir John Webb Bart p Contra . . .

1724	Cr.	£	s.	d.
15 Septembr: By paid in acct: of the late Countess of Darwentawter decd: being money expended by the Sd: Countess her late Mother for her maintenance & tuition and for other just & necessary paymts: & Disbursments for her use as appears by the papers of Particulars thereof No: 1 amounting to		£511	18	8½
Ditto By paid in acct: of the Sd: late Countess of Darwentwater her Mother ? for 2 Cases wth Spoones knife & fork in each bot: 11th Decr: 17 ?			1	11 : 4
Ditto By paid then in acct: to the Said Sir John Webb, being So much paid and disbursed for the Said Lady Ann Radcliffe as appears by a particular thereof No: 2		£128	16	5
By pd: in acct: of the late Countess her Mother for boarde Lodging &c: att Hatherope for her selfe & 2 Servants att £25 p Ann' each for three Yeares Ten months, from the 5 July 1716 to the 5th of May 1720		£287	10	0
By paid to Mr: Eyre ½ part of £80 charges for receiveing the Claimes, being Lady Ann's Share		£16	0	0
By paid to Ditto for all the proceedings (being £400) to the late Mr: Eyre & for his trouble therein, ½ part being the Lady Ann's Share		£80	0	0
By pd: the honorable: John Radcliffe comonly call'd Earle of Darwr: her Brother ½ pt: of £3511 : 3 : 5½ for Law charges & expences in proceedings for recovery of the Estate as p Particular No: 3		£702	4	8½
By pd: to Ditto in acct: being Sett off or deducted by his Lo'pp for part of the charges of her Claime as appears in his Lo'pps Cash acct: of the 23th of Aprill 1723		£10	5	0
By Disbursed from Michmas 1723 to Ladyday 1724 as p ye Particulr:		£76	5	7½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1724 to Ditto 1725		£230	2	9½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1725 to Ditto 1726		£161	8	4
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1726 to Ditto 1727		£205	19	9½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1727 to Ditto 1728		£189	1	3½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1728 to Ditto 1729		£202	12	3½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1729 to Ditto 1730		£359	15	11
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1730 to Ditto 1731		£252	14	1½
By Disbursed from Ladyday 1731 to Christmas 1731		£263	10	4½
By Disbursed from Chrstmas 1731 to the 1th day of May 1732		£128	6	2
By paid in Specie the produce of East Ind Comps: Bonds Sold before her La'pps marriage		£437	0	0
By Ballance remaining due to the Sd: Lady Ann Radcliffe the 1st day of May 1732		£550	1	7
Total		£4800	0	0

[Endorsed : ' Dr^t | Of the Accompt of moneys Rec^d | & Paid for the use of the Lady Ann | Maria Radcliffe | By Sir John Webb Bart her | Grandfather & Guardian | ending the 1st of May | 1732. ']

" An Inventory of Books belonging to the Right Hon^{ble} the
Earl of Darwater Deceased.

	£	s.	d.
Coliers Dictionary, 2 vol. folio	1	5	0
the History of the Bible, 2 vol. folio	1	10	0
A de la motray's Travels, 2 vol. folio	1	0	0
Books of maps 2 vols. folio	0	10	0
the history of Scotland in folio	0	5	0
the Roman history, 4 vols. in folio	3	0	0
the history queen Elizabeth in folio	0	3	0
the Annals of england by godwyn in folio	0	1	6
church history 2 vols. in folio	1	1	0
a Lattin Dictionary in quarto	0	8	0
the Reformation in quarto	0	2	0
church history 8 vols. in quarto	3	0	0
Les grand chemains de Rome 2 vols. quarto	0	10	0
Pratique de Rodriguez 3 vols. in quarto	0	6	0
Cours de mathematique in quarto	0	5	0
vies de Saints Peres in quarto	0	4	0
Collins Baronage in quarto	0	5	0
P. Virgilis maronis opera in quarto	0	7	6
the antiquities of grece 2 vols. octavo	0	6	0
Echards Roman history 5 vols. in octavo	0	10	0
Salmons review of ye english history 2 vols. in octavo	0	4	0
a jorny through england 3 vols. octavo	0	5	0
Sr Roger Lestrangle's fables 2 vols. octavo	0	4	0
the arte of prudence in octavo	0	1	0
a voyage to italy in octavo	0	0	6
the antiquities of Rome in octavo	0	2	6
the Tatlers in 4 vols. duodo	0	6	0
the Spectators in 4 vols. duodo	0	4	0
a geographical gramer in duodo	0	2	6
a historical cathecisme in duodo	0	2	0
a french gramer in duodo	0	1	0
Monsieur Nicols works 22 vols. in duodo	1	3	0
discription of paris & versalles 4 vols. in duodo... ..	0	6	0
the english Baronets 3 vols. in duodo	0	15	0
Mr. gothers works 16 vols. in duodo	0	16	0
L'vsage de globs in duodo... ..	0	5	0
Traite de Etudes 4 vols. in duodo... ..	0	6	0
Mr. menils works 4 vols. in octavo	0	10	6
the Life of the Lady warnor	0	3	6
	<hr/>		
	£20 16 0		
	<hr/>		
	£	s.	d.
Brought over	20	16	0
church history in french 4 vols. in octavo	0	6	0
Plutarcks Lives 3 vols. in octavo	0	5	0
Telemaque, 2 vols. in octavo	0	3	0
Peres gourdan in duodr.	0	1	0
Curtius variorum in octavo	0	3	6
Table de Sinus in octavo	0	1	6
Travilles of Cyrus in 2 vols. octavo	0	5	0
	<hr/>		

[Carried forward ... 22 1 0]

	[Brought forward	...	22	1	0]
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[Endorsed: 'An Inventory of Books | belonging to the Right | Hon^{ble} the Earl of Darwent | -water Deceased.']

"An Inventory of such Goods and Chattells of the late John Radclyffe, Esq^r, comonly John, Earl of Derwentwater, Deceas'd, now standing and being in his late Mansion House at Dilston, made by us whose names are here underwritten, taken this Twenty-second Day of Jan'y, 1731:2.

In the New Brew house	2 Oven Doores
Imps The Great Copper	In the Scullery.
1 little Copper	1 pair of Barrs & tongs
2 pumps & 2 leaden troughs 1 with	2 tubbs
leaden pipes	In the Kitchen
2 leaden Coolers	1 pair of Racks wth: barrs Crains fire
1 Masking tubb & 2 ffatts	shovell & Poker
4 Hogsheads	2 furnice Grates
1 Oval tubb	2 Copper Boilers wth: Covers
1 half Hogshead & 2 tubbs	1 Mortor & Pestle
2 furnice Grates	8 Trivetts & 2 beef forks
7 Old pipes for Ale & 3 half Hogsheads	9 Smoothing Irons
In the Great Barn	3 Kettells
1 Cart	4 Brass pans
4 Harrows	1 Copper fish Kettle wth: a Cover
2 pair Waine Wheells	2 Copper potts
In the Laundry	1 Jack with a Wheel & Wheights
1 pair of barrs with tongs ffender &	7 Spites
Niggards	14 Old Brass Candlesticks
1 pair of Stillyards	2 Copper Dripping pans
In the New Wash house	1 Old Copper Cistern
1 Grate belonging to the Copper	1 Brass Dish & Cover
1 Copper	1 Copper Dish & Cover
4 Great Tubbs	3 Copper saucepans
6 tubbs 2 Canns & a ffunnell	3 flatt Copper pans
In the Bake House	7 Old stew pans & 1 Cullendr
1 Still	3 Old Potts & a Skillott

- In the first floor of the old Building
 1 Blue Harratine Bed & bedding
 6 painted Pictures
 4 Black & White prints
 1 Corner Cubboard
 1 Press bed
 2 Old tables
 1 Old Bedstead in the Closett
 6 Old Chaires
- In the Next little room
 3 Hatchments
 1 pair of barrs & Craine
- In Mr. Busby's room
 1 Tarrtine Bed & bedding
 1 Chest of Draws
 1 Scrutoire
 3 old cain Chaires & 1 old Easy Chair
 3 Pictures
- In the Passage
 1 Clock
- In the Parlour att the East End of the Great hall
 2 Oaken tables
 1 Black folding table
 10 Black Cain Chaires
 1 Black Inlaid Cabbinett
 40 small Black & White prints
- In the New Parlour att the West End of the Great Hall
 Several pieces of Wainscott unfix'd
 1 Cradle in a ffur Case
- In the Drawing Room
 1 Old Iron Grate
- In the Hall in the New Building & 2 next rooms
 A Number of Deal planks & severall parcells of loose Timber & Wainscott
 1 Stone Chimney peice
- In the Nursery
 1 White Camblett Bed & bedding
 2 tables & 2 stands
 1 Jappan Gilded Cabbinett
 1 Pier Glass & 1 large screen
 9 Old Cain Chaires
 2 Old Pictures
 1 pair of Iron Barrs with tongs poker
 Shovell & fend':
- In the Room 2 pair of stairs in the Tower
 1 Green Bed & bedding
- In the Cooks room
 1 Bedstead with Yellow curtains
- In the Eastmost Garrett
 3 Servts: Bedsteads wth: blue curtains
- In the Garrett Adjoining
 4 Servts: Bedsteads wth: green curtains
 1 pair of Iron barrs & 1 Table
 4 Bedstead with Iron Curtain rodds
- In the Serv't Maides Room
 2 Bedsteads & ffeather bed & bolster
- In the late Lords Room
 1 Blue Harratine Bed & bedding
 1 Screen
 1 ffire screen
 4 Old Chaires
 3 Old Tables
 1 Grate
 1 Broken looking Glass
- In My Lady Marys room
 1 Bedstead with blue Harratine Currains
 1 Press 1 Old Scrutore 2 stands 4 Chaires & 1 stove
- In Lady Ann's room
 1 Blue Harratine Bed & Bedding
 1 stove 2 squabbs & 2 stools
 1 Old Table
- In Mr. Peter's Room
 1 Blue Bed & bedding
 1 Picture 2 tables & 4 Chaires
 1 Grate with Tongs shovell poker & fender
- In the first room in the New building
 6 Broken Easy Chaires
 1 Table
- On the same floor
 Severall loose Deals
- In My late Ladys Dressing Room
 A large Wooden Case wherein are severall parcells of severall sorts of Beds formerly beonging to the ffamily
 Two large looking glasses with black Inlaid frames
- In the Servts: Hall
 1 pair of Barrs
 7 pair of Hinges
- In the Chappell
 1 Old Grate
 3 Iron sconces
 7 Hoakes 3 bolts & Sheckles
 2 Muck hacks
 1 Ax
 4 Swingle trees
 3 Cullers & 4 socks
 1 Iron frame to a stone rowler

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