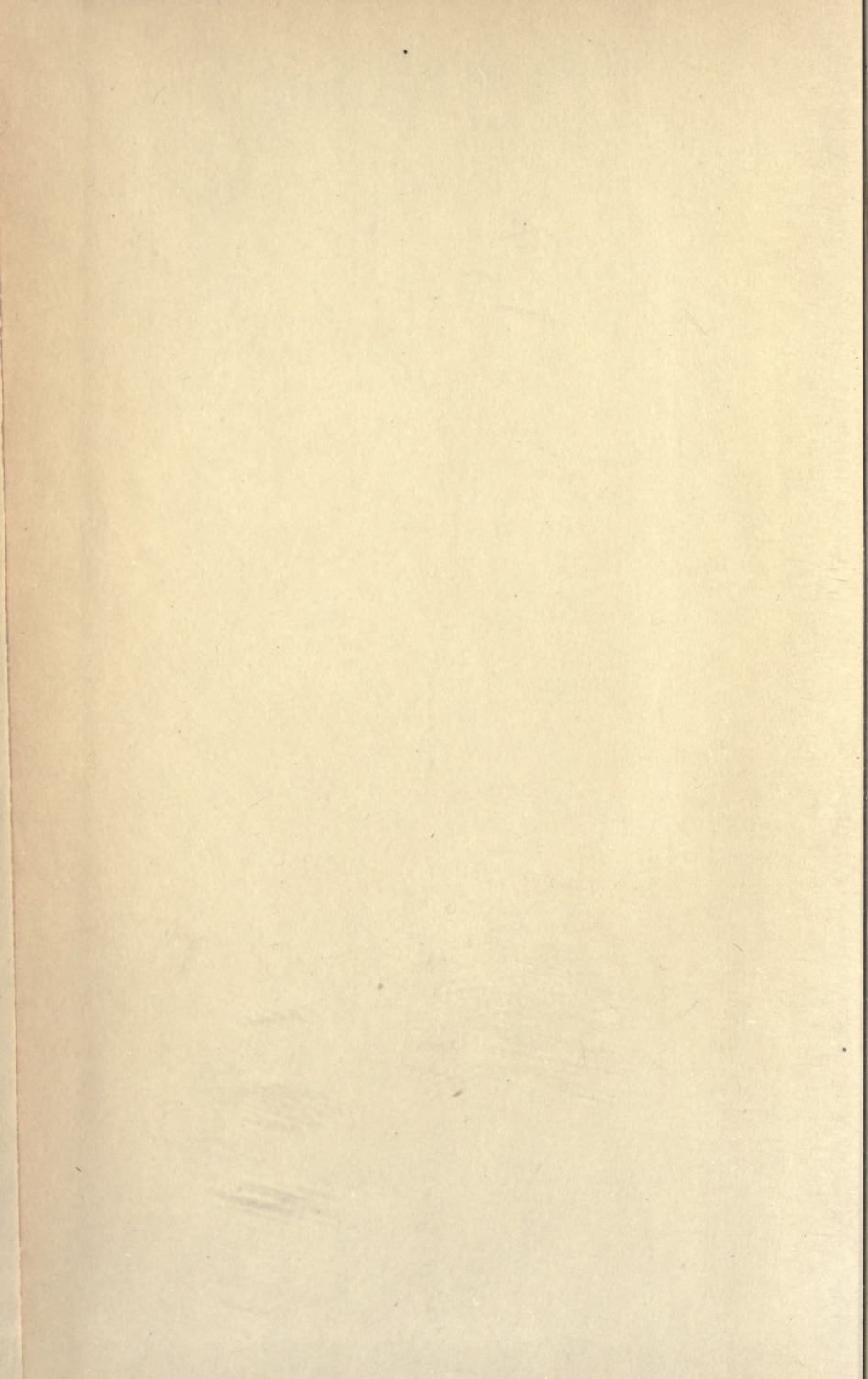
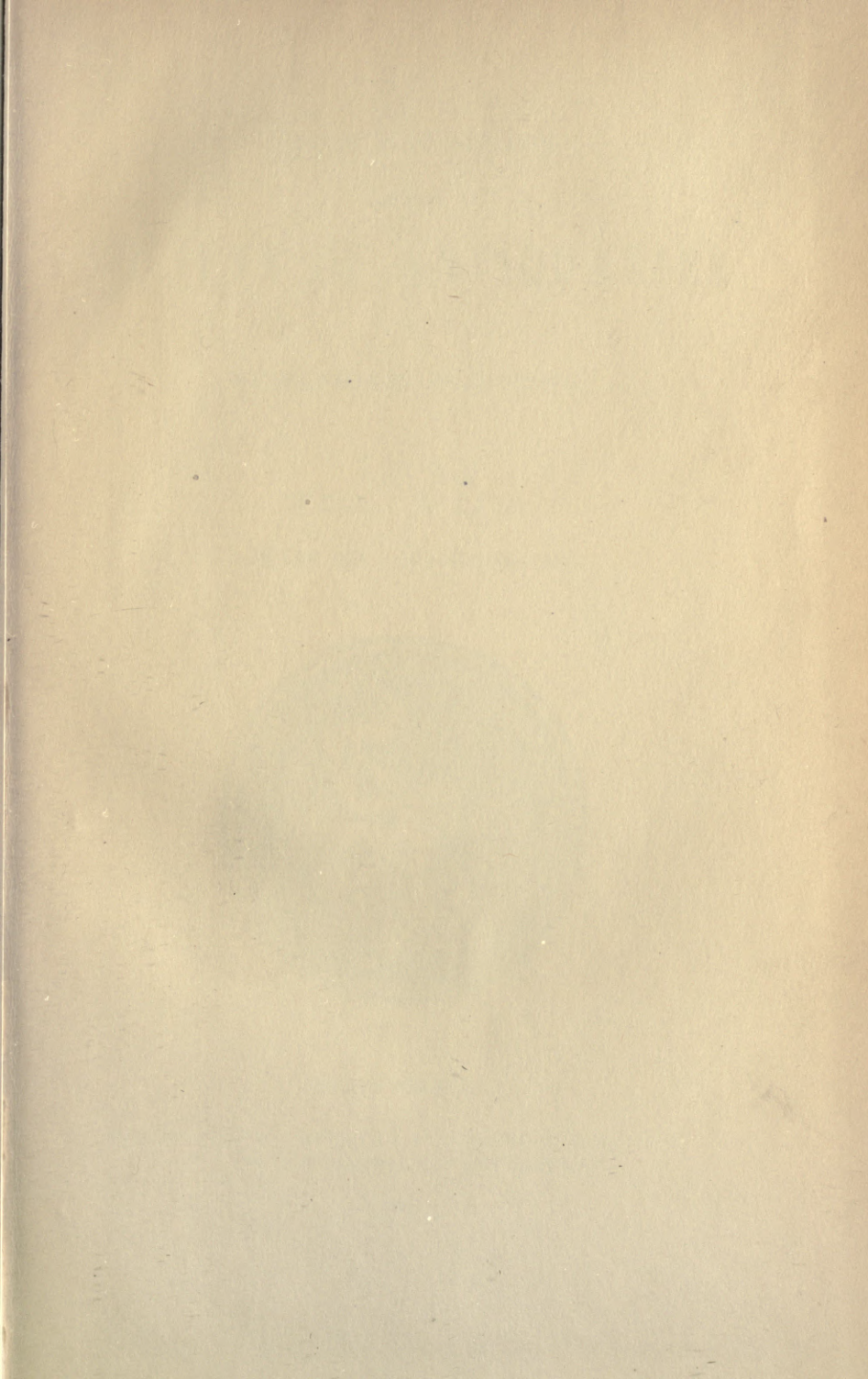
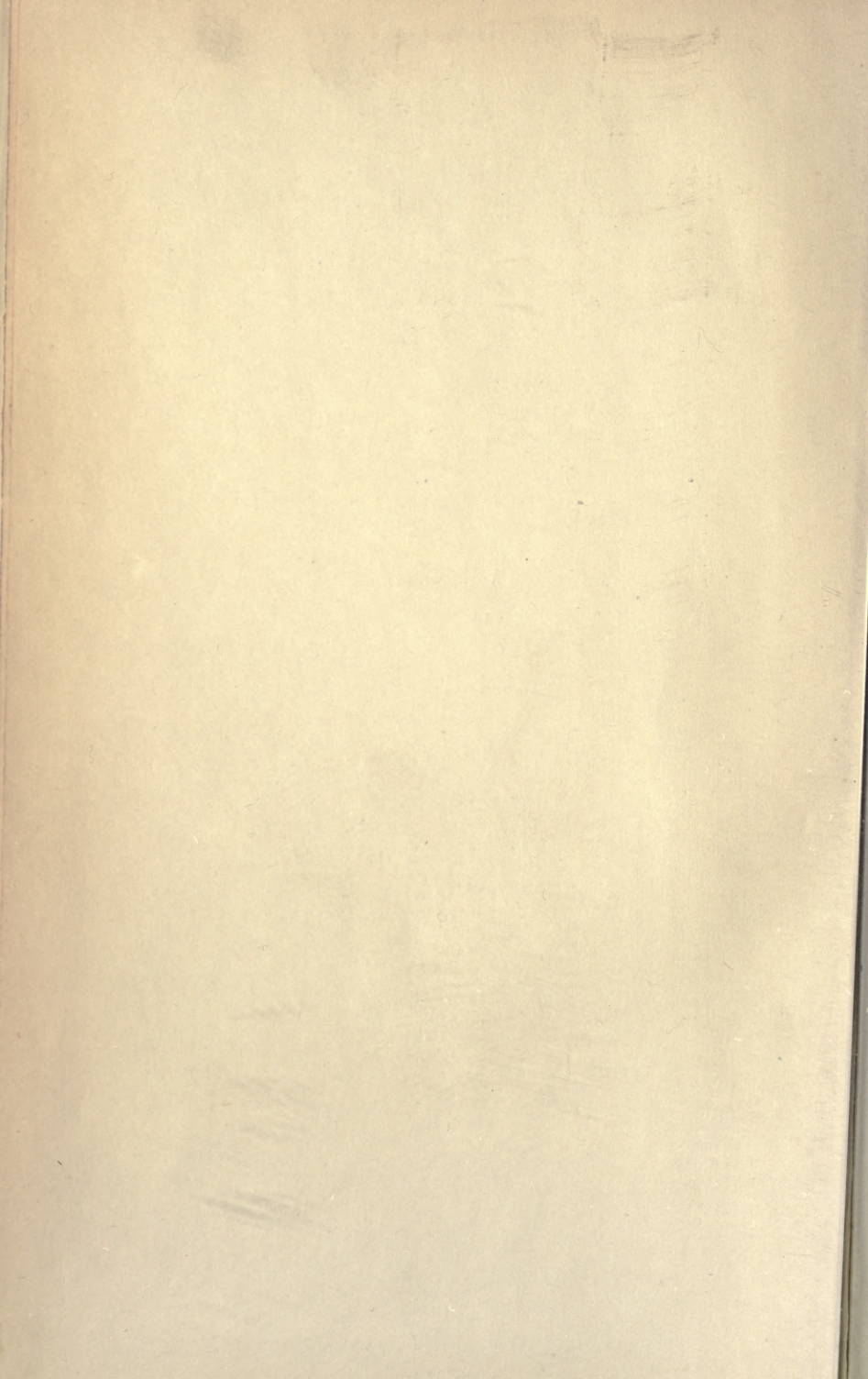


THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE







Arch

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

[N. S.]

VOL. VIII.

[JANUARY, 1897 — DECEMBER, 1898.]



South Shields :

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE,
BY GEORGE NICHOLSON, BARRINGTON STREET,

1899.

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Thanks are due to the following for their contributions towards the illustration of this volume :—

- Adamson, the late Rev. E. H., drawing, p. 132
Antiquary, the editor of the, loan of blocks, pp. 120, 144
Brewis, Parker, photographs, pp. 256 and 257,
Browne, the late major, blocks, p. 106
Burman, Dr., loan of wood-blocks, pp. 140, 150, 156
Corder, W. S., photographs, p. 85
Ferguson, C. J., F.S.A., drawing, p. 235
Fletcher, W. F., photographs, p. 215
Gibson, J. P., photographs, p. 46, and facing p. 46
Green, R. Y., loan of plate facing p. 56
Grundy, G.B., M.A., drawing, p. 95
Haswell, F.R.N., drawings, pp. 154, 155, and 240
Hicks, W. S., plan, p. 190
Hodges, C. C., drawing, p. 107
Hodgkin, T. E., photographs, p. 65
Hodgson, J. C., photograph, p. 171
Holmes, Sheriton, drawings, pp. 51, 58, facing p. 94 (intaglio), 101, 123,
142, 152, 153, 229, 232, and facing p. 236
Knowles, W. H., drawings, pp. 45 and 49
Mitton, Rev. H. A., photographs, pp. 182 and 203, and facing pp. 181 and
182
Oswald, Joseph, photograph, p. 224
Plummer, A.B., drawing, p. 180
Richards, D. T., for plan, facing p. 206
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Stephens, Rev. T., drawings, pp. 78 and 79
Stevenson, A. L., photographs facing pp. 177 and 178
Taylor, Miss, photograph of centurial stone facing p. 94
Ventress, John, drawings, pp. 135—139
Williams, Rev. S. B. Guest, photograph facing p. 188
Yeoman, E., photograph, p. 210

The block on p. 36 is from a photograph by Jas. Downey & Sons of South Shields

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 1.

The eighty-fourth anniversary meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 27th day of January, 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

The president (the earl of Ravensworth) in a letter to Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) said 'I am unfortunately prevented from attending the annual meeting fixed for to-morrow, and personally thanking the members for again electing me their president, I do so in writing, with the request that you will read this letter to them. This renewal of their confidence, so oft repeated, is most gratifying to me, and I thank them heartily for their favour, only regretting how little worthy I am to fill so important a post in their councils.'

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

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. George Grey Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.
- ii. Miss Lightfoot, 5 Saville Place, Newcastle.
- iii. Rev. Horace Mann, St. Cuthbert's Grammar School, 49 Bath Lane, Newcastle.
- iv. The Public Library, Sunderland.

The following new books, etc., were placed on the table :—

Exchanges—

- From la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, vol. II. pt. i. (Jan./97), 8vo.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings* for the year 1896, vol. XLII. (3 ser. vol. II.), 8vo., 1896.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, new ser. vol. II. pt. iv. Dec. 1896; 8vo.

*Purchases—*The Registers of Monk Fryston, co. York, and of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, 2 vols. paper covers, 8vo. (Parish Register Society); *The Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XI. pt. III. 8vo.; *Memorials of St. Giles, Durham* (95 Surtees Soc. Publ.); and the *Antiquary*, vol. XXXIII. No. 206 (N.S. 85), and *Illustrated Archaeologist*, for January, 1897.

Exhibited—

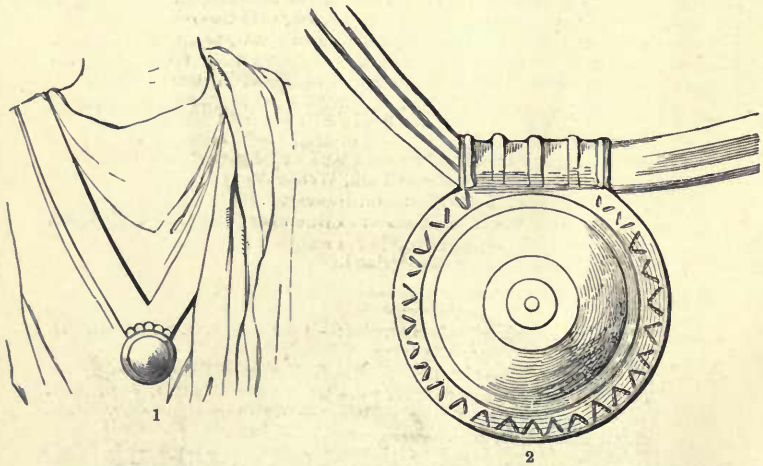
By Major A. H. Browne of Callaly castle :—A Roman inscribed *bullæ* of gold from Rome.

[Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes upon it* :—

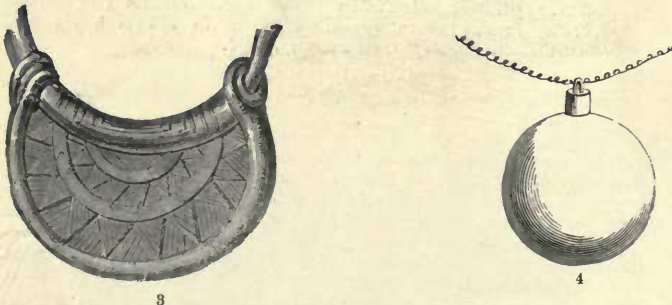
"Probably no finer specimen of an ancient *bullæ* has yet been discovered than that now exhibited, which belongs to major A. H. Browne of Callaly, but formerly to Samuel Rogers the poet. It was discovered in 1794 among ashes and burnt bones in an urn of red earth in a vineyard about twelve miles from Rome on the way to Albano; it then became the property of Signor Antonio Bellotti, with whom it remained until purchased by Mr. Rogers in 1821. This *bullæ* bears the words HOST. NOS., which may be read either as Hostus

* The woodcuts illustrating these notes, have been kindly lent by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Hostilius, the designation of the first man of the Hostilian name at Rome, or Hostilius Hostilianus, more probably the former. It may thus have belonged anciently to a boy of the Hostilia gens. The *bullæ*, like others that have been discovered, is formed of two circular plates of pure gold, without ornament, beaten into a saucer shape. The edges of these plates are in close apposition, but without any perceptible means of joining them together. The two plates are united on one side by a third plate also of gold, but embossed, bent double, and rivetted in three points to the two circular plates; the ornament consists of long sprigs of bay or myrtle with oval festoons, the name being placed longitudinally in the middle of the embossed plate. The upper woodcut on the opposite page represents the *bullæ* as seen in front, and the lower as the engraved piece would appear if detached and unbent. The gold plates are very thin, the complete *bullæ* weighing 363 grains. *Bullæ* of this kind were probably made as sepulchral ornaments to be buried with the burnt bones of children. The foregoing notes have been extracted from an interesting paper on 'The *Bullæ* worn by Roman boys', by James Yates, F.R.S., in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. viii. p. 166, where the mode of wearing these

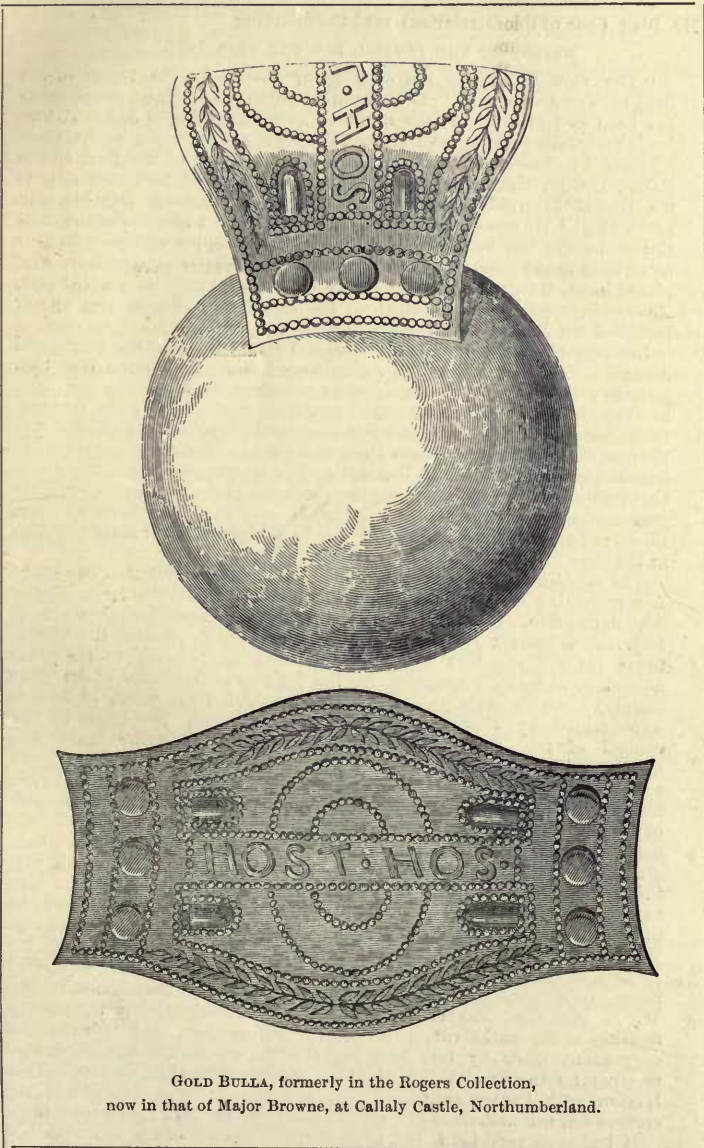


objects is fully explained, and is shown in the annexed woodcuts [1, 2, & p. 8]. These two woodcuts [3 & 4] show two *bullæ*, also of gold, found in Lancashire,



one at Manchester, the other at Overborough."

Thanks were voted to Major Browne for so kindly exhibiting the *bullæ*.



GOLD BULLA, formerly in the Rogers Collection,
now in that of Major Browne, at Callaly Castle, Northumberland.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1896.

"The year 1896 does not offer many events for the report of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The membership has been well maintained, the numbers now amounting to 345. Thirty-four new members have been elected during the year, while we have lost nineteen by deaths and resignations. By the death of the Rev. James Raine, D.C.L., chancellor and a canon residentiary of York, not only is the society deprived of a vice-president and an eminent member, but archaeology loses one of the best topographical writers and one of the most skilled among northern genealogists. In the course of this year the monument to our late vice-president Dr. Bruce, has been completed and placed in St. Margaret's chantry in the cathedral church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, where it was unveiled on the 5th day of October last by our president the Earl of Ravensworth.

In conjunction with the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society the third 'pilgrimage' along the Roman Wall took place in June last. On the two former occasions the route was from east to west, but on this it was reversed being from west to east, from Bowness to Wallsend. On the whole it was a successful expedition notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on three of the days. About forty members and friends went from Carlisle to Newcastle. The Excavation Committee regret that partly owing to the unfavourable character of the weather during the past autumn no progress has been made with the excavations at Great Chesters (*Aesica*). They hope to be able to describe a better state of things at the close of 1897.

The members of the society have heard with deep regret that one of the few remaining medieval towers on the Walls of Newcastle is threatened with demolition. It is earnestly hoped that the corporation may be able to intervene to prevent such an act of barbarism and to preserve the Herber tower (as the structure is called), and the fine stretch of the walls adjoining, as a slight memorial for the citizens of Newcastle of the more stormy, but also more picturesque, age in which these works of defence were reared by their ancestors. The committee appointed by the council of the society upon the subject of the tower have had an interview with the mayor, who has expressed his sympathy with the movement for its preservation, and the committee has received assurances from the mayor, the town clerk, and many members of the city council of their desire that the tower should be spared. In order to ascertain if any way can be devised to effect this object, a sub-committee of the town improvement committee has been appointed with instructions to confer with the society's committee upon the subject. The two committees have not yet met, but the society's committee hopes to be in a position to make a further report at the February meeting. With respect to those portions of the town wall of Newcastle which the ravages of time and the hands of man have spared, an effort should be made, and that speedily, to prevent further destruction. Mr. W. H. Knowles, one of the council of the society, has attended a meeting of the parks committee of the corporation, and repeated the suggestions made by him in a paper which he read at the November meeting for the preservation of the interesting thirteenth century ruin in Heaton park known as 'King John's Palace': it is hoped that the corporation will undertake the slight but necessary work for its protection.

It has been reported to the council that a portion of the south wall of Doddington pele, an interesting though late tower, has fallen down. The Earl of Tankerville is the owner. Mr. R. G. Bolam, his agent, and one of

our members, is taking steps to prevent further damage. It is intended to remove the farm buildings which abut on the tower, so that there may be a clear space all round.

The library has been enriched by the gift from Miss Woodman of the valuable and unique collection made by her late father Mr. William Woodman (a vice-president of the society), of MSS., prints, maps, and printed books, relating to and illustrative of the history of Northumberland, more especially to the district of Morpeth and the valley of the Wansbeck. A new catalogue of the books in the library has been prepared and printed and is now for sale. The general index to the transactions of the society has been printed down to the end of the letter N, and has been issued in two parts, the second of which is now ready for subscribers."

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the curators), read the report of the curators, which stated that the presentations to the museum included the collection of Roman antiquities formed by Mr. Robert Blair by purchase from 'prospecters' after the close of the excavations on the site of the Roman station at South Shields. It embraced a very large number of objects, some of which were of special interest and artistic beauty, and it was particularly valuable as illustrating the Roman occupation of this portion of Britain. For about ten years and up to the present time it had formed a prominent feature in the Black gate museum, where it had been lent for exhibition. Its permanent possession was now assured for the entire collection had been purchased by an anonymous donor and presented to the society. The conditions imposed were that the collection should be kept together, and that it should henceforth be known as 'The Blair Collection.'

The treasurer's report shewed a balance at the beginning of 1896 of £130 11s. 10d. The total income for the year had been £535 16s. 3d., and the expenditure £593 19s. 2d., a balance of expenditure over income of £58 2s. 11d. owing chiefly to the cost of what may be called extraneous work, such as the library catalogue, general index, book-case, &c. The balance carried forward to 1897 was £72 8s. 11d. The capital invested in 2½ consols with dividends was now £49 14s. 11d. The receipts from members' subscriptions amounted in 1896 to £342 19s. 4d. The receipts from the Castle and Black gate had been £135 1s. 11d. For the first time the Black gate had paid its way there being a credit balance of a few shillings. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* had cost £116 11s. 6d., and the *Proceedings* and parish registers £53 16s. 3d., the sum paid for illustrations had been £59 6s. 6d., new books had cost £120 10s. 2d., the Castle and Black gate had cost £105 0s. 4d.

Upon the motion of the Rev. Canon Savage, seconded by the Rev. Canon Baily, the report was unanimsly adopted.

A resolution heartily thanking the generous donor (whose name was not disclosed), for the gift of 'The Blair Collection' was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

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 of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons so nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman', viz. :—

President: The Earl of Ravensworth.

12 Vice-Presidents: Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, John Crosse Brooks, Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., Robert Richardson Dees, Dennis Embleton, M.D., the Rev. William Greenwell, William Hilton Dyer Longstaffe, John Philipson, Alexander Shannan Stevenson, and Richard Welford.

2 Secretaries: Thomas Hodgkin and Robert Blair.

Treasurer : Sheriton Holmes.

Editor : Robert Blair.

2 Curators : Richard Oliver Heslop and Charles James Spence.

2 Auditors : John Philipson and John Martin Winter.

Librarian : Matthew Mackey, junr.

Council : The Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, Robert Coltman Clephan, Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, John Vessey Gregory, Richard Oliver Heslop, John Crawford Hodgson, William Henry Knowles, Maberly Phillips, Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, Charles James Spence, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

Mr. Bates said that they must, one and all, regret the absence of the noble president, and the consequent loss of a bright and instructive address from the chair. In the list of vice-presidents the name of Mr. Horatio Adamson would elicit their sympathy in a most sudden and cruel illness. It was a sincere pleasure to welcome as a colleague Mr. Richard Welford, the historian of New-castle. The council had been reinforced by the return of Mr. Robert Coltman Clephan, and the addition of the Rev. Henry E. Savage, whose recent suggestions made in papers read before the society, on points connected with the early Northumbrian church, were of considerable interest. The increase in the number of members, satisfactory in itself, was yet more satisfactory as evidence of an increased local interest in historical and archaeological studies. That this was really so appeared from the fact, mentioned in the report, that the general public were at last finding their way to the Black Gate museum. To this 'The Blair Collection' was a most important permanent acquisition. The curators had done much to render the museum more attractive, and there was every hope that with further improvements on popular lines, a continuous stream of visitors would be secured. The suspension of the excavations on the Roman Wall was a misfortune, but as Mr. Hodgkin had explained, it meant an accumulation of financial power for a fresh start. Unfortunately, it could not be said that this cessation of intentional research had been compensated by any accidental discoveries of moment. Some how or other, important discoveries were usually the result of accident rather than of intention. Roman altars, like so many other things, seemed to make a practice of turning up when you were not looking for them. For some years, as Dr. Bruce once remarked, the society could congratulate itself on the happy knack the Romans had of burying their inscribed stones, so that a fresh one regularly came up for discussion at every monthly meeting. The present cycle of denudation must be ascribed to Caledonian ravages, and it was to be hoped that they were now nearly through it.

ILLNESS OF MR. HORATIO A. ADAMSON, V.P.

The chairman again referred in sympathetic terms to the illness of Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, who, he said, so recently occupied the chair at their last monthly meeting, and contributed a most valuable paper on the parish history of Tynemouth. They all joined in praying that his life might yet long be spared to them, and that they might again see him amongst them with that humour and geniality which had helped so much to lighten their researches. He moved that an address of sympathy be sent to Mr. Adamson in his serious illness, together with hopes that his health would be speedily restored.

This was unanimously agreed to.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

Dr. Hodgkin (one of the secretaries), said that Mr. P. E. Mather (a member of the society), desired him to bring under the notice of the society the apparently unsatisfactory condition of Middleham castle in Yorkshire belonging

to Lord Masham, and he also suggested that a country meeting of members might be held there in the summer.

Mr. Bates demurred to the charge of Middleham castle being neglected. In his recollection it was carefully walled round and reasonably cared for. It was a very large place and consisted principally of great masses of rubble walling that retained little character. Any extensive repairs would not only be extremely costly, but very unsightly. The society should approach matters of this kind only on very good evidence; they required much tact and delicacy of treatment. They had castles of the highest historical and architectural interest nearer home in Northumberland, which were either being allowed to tumble down or were being wilfully destroyed.

Mr. Blair (secretary), said that he was struck some time ago by the apparent danger to the castle owing to the stones at the bases of the garde-robe towers having been removed, and thus the towers had nothing to hold them up but the adjoining walls. He at the time wrote to the editor of the *Yorkshire Post* drawing his attention to the matter.

The matter was, on the motion of Mr. Knowles, seconded by Dr. Hodgkin, referred to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for consideration.

DISCOVERIES NEAR BOLDON.

Canon Savage said that with reference to the framework of a ship in the bed of the river Don in 1894, to which he had alluded in a paper on the 'Abbess Hilda's first Religious House', read by him before the society in July, 1896, he had since learned fuller particulars from Mr. William Robinson of East Boldon, the contractor by whom the work then in progress was carried out. In June, 1894, a main drain was being laid in the Don valley for the service of the two Boldons. About 250 yards above the viaduct of the Stanhope and Tyne railway, to the south-east of Brockley Whins station, the workmen cut across the backbone of a ship, apparently of curved keel, lying some eight feet below the present surface level. They did not uncover the rest of the keel frame work, so that the actual size is unknown. The evidence of shingle, etc., pointed to a wide river bed at that part. Farther south, south of the branch line which connects the colliery with the Sunderland and Newcastle line, a knife was found, quite eight feet below the surface. It has a somewhat tapering blade, edged on one side only, 5½ inches long, and 1 inch broad where it is set into the handle. The handle which is 4½ inches long is of bone, and is stained a deepish blue colour next the blade, the iron holder of the blade passes through the bone handle. Farther south again a horse shoe, quite small in size, was found at a depth of about 9 feet.

MISCELLANEA.

In the recently published *Historical Essays* by the late bishop Lightfoot there is an essay 'on the Chapel of St. Peter and the Manor House of Auckland'.

GOSFORTH AND JESMOND.

In continuance of the correspondence as to the origin of these words epitomized in these *Proceedings* (vol. vi. p. 299n), the following letters have since appeared in the columns of *Notes and Queries*, (8 ser. xi. p. 75) :—

"GOSFORTH (8th S. x. 172, 224, 264, 300, 405, 441).—My attention has just been called to the correspondence which has appeared in your columns, mainly between MR. RICHARD WELFORD and PROF. SKEAT, on the subject of the derivation of the place-names of Gosforth and Jesmond, borne by two suburbs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Professor, it seems, pronounced *ex cathedra* that Gosforth was nothing more than Goose-ford, whereupon MR. WELFORD, who happens to dwell there, quoted the Rev. John Hodgson as his authority for the creed that Gosforth means Ouse-ford, a ford over the Ouse-burn, and that Jesmond anciently Gesemonthie, which the stream passes a little lower down on its course towards the Tyne, means Ouse-mouth.

It was perfectly easy for PROF. SKEAT in reply to show that the etymologies of place-names in Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland' were for the most part arrant balderdash, and that one of your other correspondents who wished to make out that Gosforth was the Icelandic *Gas-forath*, or Goose-marsh, might for the matter of that as well have explained it in High Dutch as a *Gaa-store* (*Gas-Vorrath*), *i. e.*, a colliery. But these side issues trailed across the scent do not, in my opinion, substantiate in the least the enunciation with which PROF. SKEAT started the controversy. Hodgson did much good, we should remember, in showing that Jesmond did not signify Jesus-Mount, as was then popularly supposed, but was formerly known as Gesemuthe, its ancient chapel being dedicated to Our Lady, and not to the Holy Name. Neither he nor MR. WELFORD, however, has explained why, if Jesmond be really Ouse-mouth, it should be situated nearly two miles from the mouth of the Ouse-burn, with several other places between. PROF. SKEAT deserves to be thanked for pointing out the initial impossibility of Gosforth being a corruption of Ouse-ford or Jesmond of Ouse-mouth; but if Gosforth must be Goose-ford, and Jesmond (Gesemuthe), by parity of reasoning, Geesemud, then the derivations of Hengrave and Ducklington are equally obvious. Is not PROF. SKEAT thinking of the sprited stanza in the (spurious) ballad of 'The Black Sow of Rimside' referring to four villages belonging to the monks of Lindisfarne:

From Goswick we've geese, and from Cheswick we've cheese,
 From Buckton we've ven'son in store,
 From Swinhoe we've bacon, but the Scots have it taken,
 And the Prior is longing for more?

It does seem extraordinary that, instead of being content to search out the earliest forms in which place-names present themselves, and then, if these disclose nothing as to their origin, confessing our ignorance, we should, at this hour of the day, aim at reinstating the bear and the goat in their ancient possession of Berwick and Gateshead. "Goose-ford," "Gesemuthe"—*sat sapientibus*. Beyond this we have no evidence, no clue—the goose of Gosforth may have hatched the geese of Jesmond, or there may have been here a Gosfrith and a Gisa with a good neighbourly blood feud, if only we knew about it; but we do not. PROF. SKEAT assures us, "we are no longer babes"; let us try not to be goslings.

Langley Castle, Northumberland.

CADWALLADER J. BATES."

"One of your correspondents (8th S. x. 405) appears to raise an objection to the meaning expounded by PROF. SKEAT on the ground that geese do not want fords. Very likely; but is it not possible that we have here to do with an instance of that quaint humorous imagery in which people in olden times delighted? We have all of us heard of raw recruits practising the goose-step. Foreign analogies are often helpful. In Russia, a line of carts, tumbrils, or sledges, following one another in a beaten track, or horses harnessed tandem instead of abreast, are said to move *gusem* or *guskom* (*i. e.*, goosewise). Equally so, a string of ladies, daintily crossing a muddy road, each stepping in her predecessor's dear little foot-marks, or, to come to the point, a file of peasants fording a river. I have more than once witnessed, in this neighbourhood, a scene of the latter description, the men with boots or bass shoes and breeks slung at their shoulders or hoisted above their heads, the women—well *mutatis mutandis*, wading across a swollen stream in each other's wake. A Russian proverb says, in effect:—

If the ford you don't know,
 Let the skilled foremost go.

Applicable, by the way, not only to rivers, but to A.-S. etymologies, with which I do not meddle, my aim being merely to illustrate the mention of geese in connexion with ford.

St. Petersburg.

H. E. MORGAN."

[Prof. Skeat's reply from *Notes and Queries* of February 6th to follow.]



Method of wearing the *bulla*.
 Antique glass, British Museum (full size), see p. 1.

PROCEEDINGS
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OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 2.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 24th day of February, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

An ACCOUNT of £4 1s. 4d., recommended by the council for payment, was ordered to be paid.

The secretary reported that he had received a letter from Mr. H. A. Adamson (replying to the letter of sympathy sent by the society) in which he asked him to 'convey to the members his great thanks for the vote of sympathy passed at the last meeting of the society, and to Mr. Bates, who so kindly moved the resolution.'

The following new member was proposed and declared duly elected:—

Josiah C. Wedgwood, 28 Burdon Terrace, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted—

From the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*:—*The Newcastle Chronicle Year-book, Encyclopedia, Almanack and Dictionary, 1897*; 8vo. $\frac{1}{2}$ bd.

From Mr. R. Oliver Heslop:—*A Biographical List of Works illustrative of the Dialect of Northumberland*, compiled by R. Oliver Heslop (Eng. Dial. Soc.); pp. 40; 8vo.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—

i. *An Archaeological Survey of Lancashire*, by Wm. Harrison, 4to. ppr. (overprint).

ii. *An Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire*, by the Rev. J. O. Bevan, Mr. Jas. Davies, and Mr. F. Haverfield, 4to. ppr. (overprint).

From prof. Zangemeister, hon. member:—*Limesblatt*, No. 21, 1897.

From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology:—*30th Report of Curators*; 8vo. pp. 11.

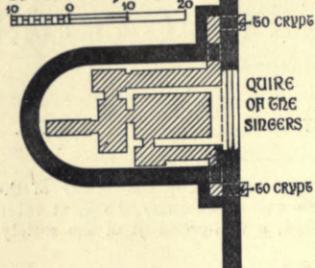
Exchanges—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. No. 53 (Jan. 1897); 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LIII, No. 212 (2 ser. vol. III, iv), Dec. 1896, 8vo. [Amongst the papers in it, is one on Saxon churches by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. The following extracts relate to the churches of that period in Northumberland and Durham:—

"I have said something in a former paper read before the Institute and printed in the thirty-ninth volume of the *Archæological Journal*—where the printer amused himself by transposing the titles of the plans—about the churches which St. Wilfred built at Hexham and Ripon. In that paper I tried to shew that the crypt which still exists in each of those churches was the *confessio* of a basilican church, of which the high altar was at the west end, and that those churches were built by St. Wilfred before 678. Though other views of them have been advanced since I wrote, I have not met with anything which alters my opinion. I will not go through the arguments again now: I only repeat the plans of the presbyteries drawn

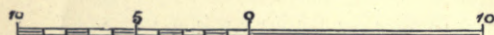
HEXHAM SUGGESTED PLAN OF WEST PART



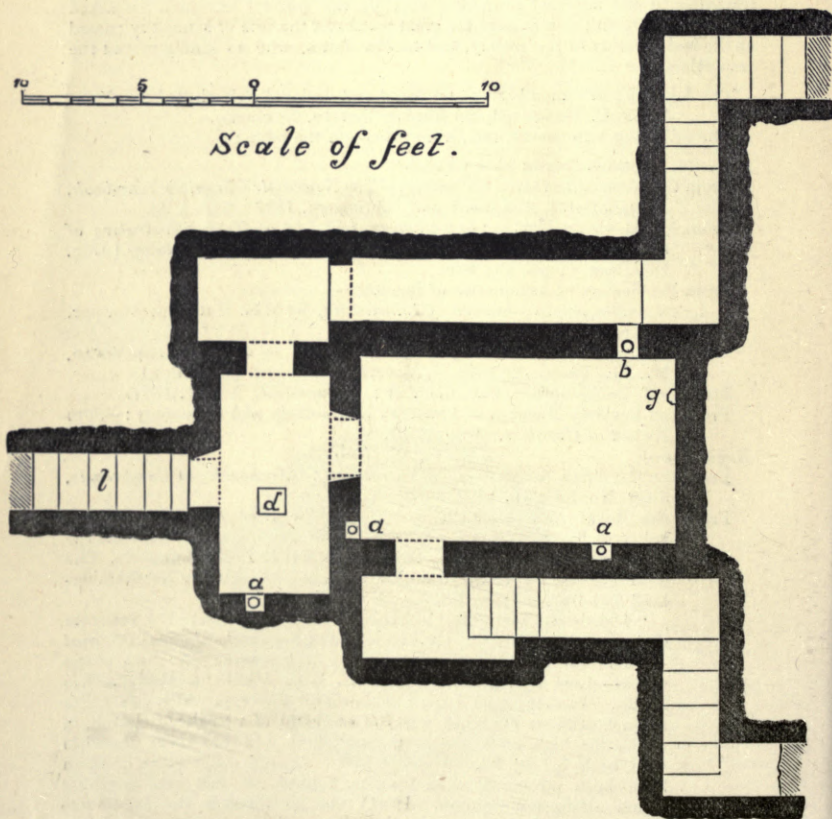
at Ripon was smaller than that at Hexham, but what is left of each shews them to have been of the same type.

above the crypts which exist, and refer to the churches as buildings, of very distinctly Italian form, in the North of England, where the Scottish tradition was much stronger than it was in the South.

We have a written description of the church at Hexham, which was a very notable one in its time: the historian of it goes so far as to say that it had not its equal on this side of the Alps. We are explicitly told that it was in the Roman fashion, and the description confirms this, whilst the western crypt indicates that it was very Roman. It can not have been anything less than the church of which the remains have been found at Peterborough. The church



Scale of feet.

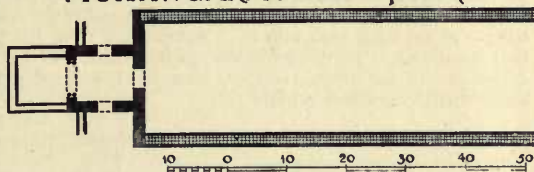


PLAN OF CRYPT, HEXHAM.

Another church built, as we learn from Bede, under Italian influence, was that at Monk Wearmouth. Benedict Biscop, the builder of it and of the sister church at Jarrow, was an Englishman, but had been much in Italy and France, and came back to his native land as a missionary in the train of Theodore of Tarsus, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury. It might be expected that he would follow the foreign fashion in his building, and we are told that he sent for men from France to make glass for his windows, as none was then made here. But when we seek for remains of his work we find something very unlike the churches we have just discussed.

At Wearmouth the church is now for most part modern, but there remain of Saxon work the west wall of the nave and the tower, and in 1866 the foundations of the side walls of the nave were opened out. I have to thank Mr. W. H. Knowles, of Newcastle, for a plan of the church, which he was good enough to

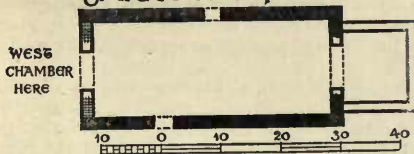
MONKWEARMOUTH S^c PETER'S



measure expressly for my use, and upon which the present plan here given is based. The church has had a long and proportionately narrow nave without aisles, and a west porch of four openings, carried up later as a tower. In 1884 I was able to find some remains of the side walls of the baptistery west of the tower, but, except the two small doorways which led to them, nothing to tell of the covered ways of the forecourt. The whole of this forebuilding, which is one of the most remarkable relics of early work in England, is arranged exactly like that at Brixworth which stands in front of a church of the Italian basilican form. But at Wearmouth we have a church altogether different, and one which we shall see later on belongs to another tradition derived from Ireland and called in the seventh century *Scottish*. The Italian and the Scottish traditions meet thus early here, and stand side by side, but have yet scarcely begun to unite.

Benedict began his church at Jarrow in 681, and it was consecrated, as the still extant inscription tells us, in 684. The side walls of the chancel of the

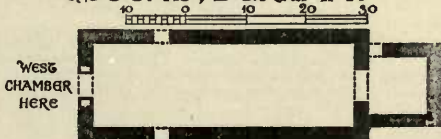
JARROW S^c PAUL'S



nave. When in the twelfth century it was worked in as the chancel of the larger church, its plan was that of a chancel of the time, but we have no example of a long, narrow chancel of Saxon date. Indeed, the Saxon churches had no chancels in the later meaning of the word: the eastern divisions of them were *presbyteries*, and the quire of the singers, where it existed, was formed within the eastern part of the nave. If the Jarrow plan be compared with that of the undated but certainly early church at Escomb in the same county, it will be seen that it needs only the addition of the small presbytery at the east to make it practically the same. And with the like addition the church of Wearmouth makes a third. Jarrow probably had a west porch and a fore-

existing parish church have been admitted by most antiquaries to be Saxon, though there have been differences of opinion as to the date and the meaning of what is left. Sir Gilbert Scott says that 'the chancel of the Saxon church remains.' I think, however, it is not the chancel, but the

ESCOMB, DURHAM.



court like Wearmouth, and Escomb certainly had a building which may have been a porch at the west, where it has left traces on the wall and foundations below ground.

I can not doubt that all three are of one age, and that the age of Benedict Biscop and the Venerable Bede. And although their simplicity of form and comparative narrowness shew the Scottish influence, it is likely that at least those which were monastic—and that may have been all three—were fitted up with quires more or less after the Italian fashion, and followed it in many details of furniture and arrangement. Indeed, I suspect that the collection of turned pillars and curiously wrought stone rails in the porch at Jarrow and some in the vestry at Wearmouth are the ruins of the early quire enclosures.

The ruined chapel at Ebbs Nook in the parish of Bamborough, an account of which by Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Hodgson Hinde is printed with a plan in the eleventh volume of our *Journal*, had a west chamber the full width of the nave, but not of the same work with it. But judging from the plan, I do not think that the church is anything like the age there claimed for it. If the two side doorways are as shewn—rebated, chamfered and splayed—they can not be earlier than the twelfth century.

The Saxon west towers at Deerhurst, Wearmouth, Brigstock, and Brixworth, were evidently dwelling places.

Except those of the early Northumbrian group, which, though strongly influenced by Scottish tradition, are not purely Scottish, all the examples of the Scottish type which have so far been mentioned with dates to them belong to quite the end of the Saxon period, and I believe that by far the larger part of the whole do so, and were built after the pacification of the country under Canute.

The form of the tower in most general use was so closely copied from that of the common Italian bell tower that it is easy to see whence it came. It is a square prism, small in plan, and rather tall for its width, with few openings except the belfry windows, which are of two or more lights separated by turned shafts placed in the middle of the thickness of the wall. There are very many such towers at the west ends of churches in different parts of the country, and two remarkable groups of them one in Lincolnshire along the Humber and Trent, and the other along the Tyne. After the use of church bells became common they were probably hung in openings of the west gables where there were not towers for them. There are two openings which seem to have been for this use at Corhampton.

But the plan of a tower standing on four piers and open equally on all sides was reached before the end of Saxon time. There is one such at Stowe in Lindsay, which we have reason for dating about 1052; and one at Norton in Durham is described and illustrated in the twelfth volume of our *Journal*.* The early work is a good deal mixed up with later, but the original intention is clear in each case.

Western galleries were common, and the doorways leading to them from the towers may often be seen, as at Dover, at Bosham, and at Alkborough in Lincolnshire—three churches of very different forms, but all of late date. I do not remember to have found evidence of such a gallery in a very early church, except at Jarrow, which seems to have had one. But the west end† there has been so much altered that it can not be said that any of it is part of the first

* Also in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xiv. pp. 1-18.

† I.e. of the present chancel. The tower, now central, is generally taken for very early Norman work; but I suspect that there is in it something of a Saxon tower, which had itsel grown from the early west porch, as seen at Wearmouth.

work. It may be that these galleries were used for the night offices by men who lived in the towers and in lofts connected with them, and who could in that way enter the church without going downstairs, or down ladders, which was then the more common use."*]

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—*Proceedings*, vol. xvi. pt. ii. (Apr. 16 to June 18, 1896) ; 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. iv. No. i. (Decr. 1896) ; 8vo.

From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d ser. No. 64, 1896, pt. iv. ; 8vo.

Purchase:—*The Antiquary* for February, 1897.

The editor placed on the table part. 49 of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, (vol. xix, pt. i.) which is about ready for issue to members.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—

From Mr. A. D. Park:—

- i. A sand-glass, 9 ins. high, to run two hours, in old wooden framework ; probably a pulpit glass.
- ii. A pair of Mexican spurs, the rowels having many points.
- iii. A modern German hunting knife, 2 ft. 4 ins. long, from the 'Darwent-water collection', engraved on blade—'from the Isle of Derwent 1310'. On the back edge of the blade next handle—'M.F. *twie du Klingenthal Jun 1810*' in script.

Exhibited—

By Mrs. Stead:—A 'breaking' bit of iron said to have been found in the Roman station of *Habitancum*, but probably of comparatively late date.

The recommendation of the council to purchase 20 sheets of drawings, chiefly in pencil, made in 1796 and 1797, by Mr. Darnell, offered by Mr. Hodges, was agreed to. The following is a list of the drawings:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 On the Tyne and Brinkburn. | 11 Hexham abbey details. |
| 2 St. Andrew's, Newcastle; Lanercost. | 12 Bothal castle and arms; In Auckland park. |
| 3 St. Nicholas's, Newcastle; Shipping. | 13 Alnwick castle. |
| 4 On the Tyne; Alnwick abbey. | 14 Bothal from S.E.; Sunderland Bridge. |
| 5 Newcastle. | 15 Bothal from S.W.; Shincliffe old bridge. |
| 6 On the Tyne; Morpeth castle. | 16 Bothal, the Lady chapel. |
| 7 Warkworth castle; The Shot tower, Newcastle. | 17 Eggleston abbey. |
| 8 Hilton castle. | 18 Prudhoe castle. |
| 9 Redheugh from Shot tower; Hulne abbey. | 19 Tynemouth priory. |
| 10 Hexham abbey; Durham from Crook hall. | 20 Peterborough cathedral and south door. |

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

The secretary (Mr. Blair), reported that as directed (p. 7), he had written to Mr. W. Brown, the secretary to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, with respect to the alleged unsafe condition of Middleham castle, and had received a reply informing him that the matter would be brought before the council of the Yorkshire Society at their meeting in April, and adding that so far as he remembered he was inclined to think it would 'be very difficult to do any thing effectual without making very unsightly erections.'

* The Royal Archaeological Institute has kindly lent the blocks which illustrate Mr. Mickethwaite's notes.

DISCOVERIES AT INVERESK.

The secretary next read the following letter dated the 22nd February, 1897, from Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A., a member of the society :—

'I had a delightful day yesterday at Inveresk seeing private excavations by my friend Mr. Park in his garden. He has unearthed a hypocaust and a splendid well perfectly entire. The point of my story is that the Roman station at Inveresk must have been the finest, most complete and elaborate, north of York. You have nothing on the Wall to touch the hypocaust of Inveresk for solidity of workmanship and attention to detail. Each pillar is of solid stone carved with great care and perfection of shape. The floor is of the finest concrete, laid in slabs apparently. The floor below the pillars is of large slabs of stone. Coals were got where the furnace had been. The whole grounds show walls cropping up, and a subterraneous passage built of Roman bricks runs down through them, it is about four feet square and arched. The present church covers the forum. Roman drains with tiles were got. The water pipes are unique.* I never saw any like them, perhaps you have. Quantities of all sorts of pottery were got. Samian ware, almost new, with potters' marks, and black ware with a regular diamond pattern all over it, also glass. However, as far as he has gone, there are no coins. This scarcity of Roman coins in Scotland I cannot account for. Judging from the area over which pottery has been found, Roman Inveresk must have covered a great space, likely as large a town as St. Albans, and I should say the Roman capital in Scotland. He has promised to have me down when he digs again. The substantiality of the buildings is extraordinary and the stones well cut'.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Young for his communication.

A valuable paper was read by Mr. C. J. Bates, V.P., on

'DISTANCE SLABS OF THE ANTONINE WALL AND THE ROMAN NAMES
OF ITS FORTRESSES',

which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xix.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Bruce, seconded by Mr. Sheriton Holmes, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bates by acclamation.

WASHINGTON AND COLVILLE FAMILIES.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop read an interesting communication from Dr. G. Alder Blumer of Utica, New York, relating to these families, and enclosing copies of the wills of John Colvill, 'late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but now of Fairfax, county Virginia,' dated 6 May, 1755, of Thomas Colvill 'originally from Newcastle-upon-Tyne,but at present of Fairfax, county Virginia,' dated the 8th October, 1766, and of 'Francis' Colvill, widow of Thomas Colvill, gent. deceased, dated 29th March, 1772.

Many of the bequests in the will of Thomas Colvill to different people and their 'heirs for ever', consist of negroes, whose names are given, including his 'negro man Ben' whom he gave to his 'wife and John West jr., to be hired out, dividing the profits between them.'

The documents will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Dr. Blumer has reprinted privately the Washington letters which appear in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, (N.S.) vol. II, pp. 120-126, and copies of this reprint sent by him for the purpose were distributed at the meeting.

The chairman (Mr. Welford) said that the bequest of one negro to two people reminded him of the American preacher in slavery days who owned half a negro and was accustomed to pray. 'O Lord bless Tom, especially my half of him'!

Thanks were voted to Dr. Blumer.

* Truncated cones, the narrow end of one pipe fitting into the broad end of the next.

MISCELLANEA.

GOSFORTH AND JESMOND.

In continuance of the correspondence (vol. vii. p. 299n; viii. p. 7) as to the origin of these words the following letters have since appeared in the columns of *Notes and Queries* (8 ser. xi. p. 116) :—

“GOSFORTH (8th S. x. 173, 224, 264, 300, 405, 441; xi. 75).—I am unable to understand the meaning of the communication at the last reference. The statement that *Gesemuthe* must needs mean *geese-mud* is mere banter, having no bearing at all on the argument. The hard *g* in *geese* could never have produced the *j* in *Jesmond*, and the word *muthe*, as it confessedly means ‘mouth,’ has nothing at all to do with ‘mud.’

Even a spurious modern ballad is right in connecting Buck-ton with *Buck* (which may, in the A.-S. form *Bucca*, have been a man's name), and *Swin-hoe* with *Swine*. It is not as if *Swinhoe* stood alone; we have many names relating to *swine*, such as *Swin-brook*, *Swin-coe*, *Swin-dale*, *Swin-don*, *Swine-fleet*, *Swins-head*, *Swin-fen*, and *Swin-ford*. Again, as to *goose*, we have *Gos-field* as well as *Gos-ford* and *Gos-forth*, (probably *Gos-port*, and certainly *Goos-ey* (Berks). Turning to *Kemble's 'A.-S. Charters'*, we find that there were also once a *Goose-brook*, a *Gos-den*, a *Gos-ley*, and a *Goose-well*. The shortening of the *o* before two consonants has been repeatedly explained, and occurs, obviously enough, in the common word *gos-ling*.

The Northern suffix *-forth* corresponds to the Southern *-ford*. Hence, when we find *Gos-forth* in the North, we find *Gos-ford* in the South. It occurs in a charter of Eadweard concerning lands in Somersetsshire, printed in *Birch*, ii. 270, where, we find ‘up on strem to *Gos-forda*,’ i.e., up along the stream to *Gos-ford*. The dative in *-a* is interesting; those who are acquainted, practically, with Anglo-Saxon are aware that long stems in *-u*, with a dative in *-a*, are not very numerous.

I can only repeat that I see no difficulty whatever in the derivation of *Gos-forth*, *Gos-ford*, *Gos-field*, and *gos-ling* from A.-S. *gos*, a goose. Before making cheap fun of the peculiar mode our ancestors evolved their place-names, it would be just as well to become sufficiently acquainted with their history to understand their habits. They made up plant-names in a similar way, hence our *goose-bill* and *goose-foot*, *goose-grass* and *goose-tongue*, and several others. I see no humour in the connexion of *Gos-forth* with *Jesmond*, because every one knows that the plural of *Goose* is certainly not *jeese*; and in the pronunciation of *Gesemuthe* the *g* was really a *y*; though I suppose, the *y* was later written as *i*, and then mispronounced as *j*.

There is nothing reconditte about this. If your correspondent, in his desire not to be a *gosling*, would only take the trouble to learn Anglo-Saxon pronunciation, he would discover that in words beginning with *ge* (the *e* being short and unmutated) the *g* took the sound of *y*; and then he would be more fitted to write about the subject than he appears to be at present. In the A.-S. *ges*, plural of *gos*, a goose, the *g* remains hard because the *e* is long and mutated; it was originally *oe*, and is spelt *goes* in some of the *Canterbury charters*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.”

“At the last reference we are told that ‘if *Gos-forth* must be *Goose-ford*, and *Jesmond* (*Gese-muthe*), by parity of reasoning, *Geese-mud*, then the derivations of *Hengrave* and *Ducklington* are equally obvious.’ The truth will out, even in a jest! However, in the sentence just quoted we have not the whole truth, but only a part of it, for *Gesemuthe* means *geese-mouth*, and not *geese-mud*. ‘Mouth,’ as PROF. SKEAT shows in his ‘*Dictionary*,’ is A.-S. *muth*, Dutch *mond*, Icel. *munnr* for *munthr*, so that *Jesmond*, like *Gesemuthe*, is quite in order, the initial *j* representing the older *g*. Accordingly we may take *Gesemuthe*, or *Jesmond* as *gosa-muth*, *geese-mouth*, *geese-outlet*. The name is analogous to *Cowmouth* and *Sowmouth*. In former times *geese*, cows, swine, &c., were driven by *gooseherds*, *cowherds*, and *swineherds* by different ways to different portions of the common pastures. Such ways were sometimes called ‘*outgangs*,’ and it would seem that an ‘*outgang*’ was also known, as a mouth, i.e., an outlet.

Evidently the commons about Newcastle have been stolen from the *goose*. The word *Jesmond* looks so pretty, and such a very proper name for a fashionable suburb, that it would have been so much nicer if one could only have derived it from, say, the fragrant *jasmine*. The truth seems heartless, but, alas! it does not mean *jasmine mount*, but *geese mouth*, and the story of its origin does not a little to confirm the opinion given by PROF. SKEAT that *Gosforth*, another suburb of Newcastle, means *goose-ford*.

S O. ADDY.”

The following extracts are from volume I. of the ‘*Rutland Papers*’ (Hist. MSS. Com.; continued from vol. vii, p. 296):—

“William, Lord Dacre to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, October 14, Carlisle Castle.—‘I understand that your Lordship haith placed in the towne of Morpeth a bande of Italiens who as I am enformed, beside the killing of the fewe deare that I had there and other private displeasure done to my self, which in effect I do litle esteame, they do so unreasonably behave theyme selves that thinhabitantes do rather mynde

to leave the towne and seek other dwellinges then to susteine such intolerable unquietnes and misordere. So that I am forced to meove your Lordship on ther behalf for a reformation, not doubting that your discret wisdom will consider what inconvenienc it is to pestere such a litle streat standing in the heigh way, where it servethe the Kinges people bothe with concourse and recourse with such company, and howe of congruent it must be that suche waist and consumyng of vitalles as they use withoute goode payment this tyme of the yere in the heighe way must needes make not onely scarsitee of vitalles but also enhaunce the prices, as the Kinges subjectes and others travailling that way must after in the yere waunte good easement and feale paynes. Thus assuring your Lordship that I fynde not this fault for eny private discommodite, but onely for a common noysaunce and damage, knowing if the towne should be desolated, the lose of my enheritaunce were litle in respect of respect of the harme that it shoulde be to the commone welth' *Signed and probably dictated.*"

[p. 44 & 45.]

" Sir Oswald Wyllestrop to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, October 26. Durham.—I have delivered your letter to the Dean of Durham, who with much solemnity has called together 'his sturdie company of bretheren.' They have made answer that they have received commandment to pay their money to the King's collector at Barnard Castle on the 14th of next month. I can by no means persuade them to deliver any money to me, wherefore I am not able to remove this garrison and come to you according to my bounden duty. 'I was never so wery of my life as I am now, that when service is to be doon I can not be able to be ther. I fere me the moost parte of the sowgiers will ronne awaye for wante of money. But this daye I retorne to Newcastle to prove and I can gett as moche money as ye wrate to the Deane for, and then I will come with all spede. And if I can not gett so moche as will brynge the holle band to you, yet will I borowe as moche as will kepe the sowgiers yettther till I heare more from your Lordshipp.' You will perceive that 'thei of churche sayeth that your Lordshipp's letter is not a warrant to them, and intendith to dryve of your Lordshipp with a fayre letter, but I trust ye will not so be used.' "

[p. 45.]

" Capt. Edward Barton to the Earl of Rutland.

[1549,] October 27. Morpeth.—Concerning the movement of soldiers. *Torn*"

[p. 45.]

" The Scottish Frontier

1549, October—List of the towms at which the horsemen and footmen lay upon the frontier:—

Strangers, armed horsemen:—Capt. Andrea at Whittingham and Glanton; Charles de Guavar at Mikle Ryle, Little Ryle, and Yetlington; Capt. Lanciano at Estlington and Screnwood; Capt. Hungarian at Bolton and Lemmington.

English Light horsemen:—Sir John Foster, George Bowes, and William Swynno at Coldingham; Thomas Gilpyn at Horkeley; Barbour, Pelham's lieutenant at Cornhill; Thomas Carlile at Fenton; John Carre at Wark; Francis Wolstrop at Biddleston; John Dudley at Whittingham; Robert Constable at Kirkwhelpington; John Constable at Chatton; Sir Oswald Wolstrop at Carkington [Cartington]; Giles Heron at Chipchace.

Strangers, Footmen:—The Almains at Scremerston and Fenwick; The Irish at Bamborough; Sir Julian Romero at Roche; Sir Pero Negro at Haggerston; Captain Ventura at Charleton."

[p. 46.]

In the recently issued part (vii) of the second volume of the Monumental Brass Society amongst the reproductions of rubbings is that of the matrix of bishop Beaumont's brass at Durham by the Rev. H. E. Field.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 3.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 31st day of March, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, V.P., in the chair.

The following new members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. James Milburn, Highfield, Marlborough, Wiltshire.
- ii. Brian Townsend, Snows-green house, Shotley Bridge.

Several accounts recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid. Amongst them was one of £10 10s. 0d., for printing the first forty pages of the Warkworth parish registers, from a transcription by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson. [The editor (Mr. Blair) handed to the treasurer a cheque for £10 which Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Dand had very generously contributed towards the cost of printing that register. Other subscriptions would be gladly received by the editor.]

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted—

From Madame Friis, daughter of the late prof. G. Stephens, hon. member :—

- (i.) MS. extracts from Aelfric's homilies, &c., Old Testament, (2 vols.) and New Testament, (3 vols.) also 4 vols. of notes to the same, by prof. Stephens.
- (ii.) *Two Leaves of King Waldere's Lay*, from the originals in the National library, Copenhagen (4 photographic facsimiles), by Geo. Stephens, large 8vo., paper covers, pp. xv and 95. 1860.
- (iii.) *Macbeth, Earl Sivard and Dundee, a contribution to Scottish history from the Rune-finds of Scandinavia*, by prof. Geo. Stephens; large 8vo., illustrated. 1876.
- (iv.) *Revenge, or Woman's Love*, a melodrama in 5 acts, by G. Stephens.

From the editor, prof. E. Hübner, hon. member :—*Inscriptiones Hispaniae Latinae (Corp. Insc. Lat. Supp. ex Eph. Epig., vol. viii. fasc. iii.)*; large 8vo. Berlin, 1897.

From the Northern Architectural Association :—*Their Annual Report*, 38th Annual Session, 1897.

From prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, No. 22. (10th Mar./97).

Exchanges—

From the ' Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles ' :—*Annuaire*, 1897, vol. viii. 8vo. Brussels, 1897.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, vol. xix. 1897, 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, vol. ix. (2nd ser.) pt. i. 8vo.

- From the Smithsonian Institution :—Report to July, 1894, 8vo., cl. 1896.
 From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings* for 1895, 6.
 From the 'Vereins für Thüringische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde' :—*Zeitschrift*, vol ix. (N.S.) pts. 3 & 4, vol. xi. pts. 1 & 2, 8vo. 1895/6.
 From the Swedish Royal Academy :—
 (i.) *Manadsblad*, for 1892, 8vo.; (ii.) *Antiquarisk Tidskrift for Sverige*, by prof. Hans Hildebrand, 8vo.
 From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Biographical Notes on the Librarians of Trinity College, on Sir Edward Stanhope's Foundation*, by Robt. Sinkler, D.D., (8vo. Publications, no. xxix.) Cambridge, 1897.
- Purchases*—*History of the Parish of Ryton*, by Wm. Bourn, 8vo. Carlisle, 1896; *Birrens and its Antiquities*, by Jas. Macdonald, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot., and Jas. Barbour, F.S.A., Scot., 4to. ¼ bound, Dumfries, 1897; *Leland's Collectanea*, 6 vols. old calf, 8vo. London, 1774; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xi, 1896, pt. iv. Berlin, 1897; *Cock's Church Bells of Bucks*, thick 4to.; the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for April, 1897; and the *Antiquary* for March, 1897.
- The recommendations of the council (i) to increase the subscription of the Society, from 21/- to 26/- per volume, for all future volumes of the New County History of Northumberland, and (ii.) to purchase Leland's *Collectanea*, Dr. Macdonald's *Birrens and its Antiquities*, and Plummer's *Bede*, were agreed to.

Exhibited—

- By Mr. E. J. J. Browell, of East Boldon :—The deerhorn knife handle, discovered near Brockley Whins and referred to in Mr. Savage's notes (p. 7). It is difficult indeed to say to what period the knife belongs, though it has a very Roman look. The only difference between it and a knife discovered in Deepdale, near Buxton, of which there is an illustration in the *Reliquary* for April, 1897, is that instead of the blade being driven into the handle like that of the knife from Deepdale, it has been rivetted at the bottom of the handle.
- By Mr. T. Halliday :—a drawing of a number of masons' marks from Blanchland gate tower and inn, compared with similar marks from other places given in Mr. Bates's *Border Holds*.

THE LATE JOHN CROSSE BROOKS, V.P.

Mr. Phillips referred to the death, since their last meeting of Mr. John Crosse Brooks, one of their vice-presidents, who three years ago presented his valuable collection of letters and autographs to the society. He moved that a letter of condolence be sent to the Misses Brooks, his nieces.

This on being seconded by Mr. Holmes. was carried.

Mr. Holmes undertook to write an obituary notice of Mr. Brooks.

The secretary read the following letters :—

- i. From Mr. R. G. Bolam (dated 8th March, 1897), relating to the fall of the east end of Doddington bastle house :

'Our attempt to save the old bastle tower at Doddington has been, I am sorry to say, upset by the severe storm of last week. I have not yet myself been able to see the amount of damage, but the tenants tell me that on Tuesday night last during the height of the storm the whole of the east end of the tower came down with a crash. Luckily this was during the night, and the farm tenant having removed his cattle from the adjoining fold, no damage to life was done, but it must have left the old tower in a sadly dilapidated state, this I will see in the course of this week.'

- ii. From the Rev. Dr. Greenwell (February 27, 1897), announcing the discovery of a centurial stone near Lanchester, which appears to read) N....

iii. From Mr. George Skelly (dated 27 Mar. 1897) announcing the discovery of portions of the town walls at Alnwick during sewage operations :—

‘ The workmen, in making excavations for the relief sewer that goes from Hotspur’s tower in Bondgate to the junction at the east end of the castle, have unearthed some traces of masonry at a point near to the inner entrance of the gardens of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. These remains are most probably connected with the old town barrier that was erected in the middle of the fifteenth century. It has often been a matter of surmise whether the walls terminated at the gateways of Narrowgate and Bondgate, or whether they were carried beyond these towers. Recent explorations suggest that the latter was the case. It would appear that the barrier on reaching the tower so long associated with the name of the great northern chieftain, afterwards shaped its course in a straight northerly direction until reaching a point closely adjoining the head gardener’s house ; the latter being built upon an ancient road, known as ‘ Cutler’s lane,’ which led to an open ford that crossed the river at a point a little to the west of Denwick bridge. From ‘ Cutler’s lane ’ the wall next shaped its course by the side of the private drive until reaching the fosse that encircled the south and eastern parts of the castle. In height the walls would vary from 12 to 15 feet, and these at different points would be supported by towers and buttresses. Although the undertaking was costly and took a long time to accomplish, yet when completed, it would prove a formidable barrier to the foe. In addition to the walls some parts were still more strongly entrenched, and that by means of a fosse, and this would appear to have existed in Bondgate, from the gateway that still exists down to the lands now known as Barneyside. This idea is considerably strengthened, inasmuch as this stretch of ground on which the fosse was formed, still contains under its surface, and this after a lapse of four centuries, much of that kind of mixture, consisting of earth and *débris*, which would be used in filling up the ditch after it had served its purpose. It is now an established fact that another portion of the walls extended from the gateway in Narrowgate and joined the fosse on the north side of the ancient ‘ Bow bridge ’. Then we have evidence, by reason of recent excavations, that, anterior to the erection of the present Hotspur’s tower, the ground on which it stands, together with a part of the land adjoining, was subjected to certain changes, and this was shown a few years ago when alterations about the roadway were effected. At that time a portion of macadamised road was found to exist about four feet below the level of the present street, and this same state of things exists about two hundred yards farther down the street at a point just opposite the entrance to Greenwell lane. In carrying out the recent works the greatest care has been evinced by the town Surveyor, Mr. Geoffrey Wilson.’

iv. From Mr. W. D. Cruddas, M.P., and Mr. Hill Motum, the town clerk, relating to the guns on the castle :—

(a) From Mr. Cruddas dated March 2nd, 1897.

‘ I send you herewith a copy of a letter and its enclosure which I have received from the War Office on the subject of the castle gun carriages. I have sent the originals to the Town Clerk. I am sorry to find that I have not been able to prevail upon them to take a more liberal view of the case.’

(b) From the War Office to Mr. Cruddas dated 12th February, 1897.

‘ With reference to your letter of the 24th December last, No. B. 5873, 3, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to inform you that suitable carriages will be issued for the old guns in the castle at Newcastle-on-Tyne, provided the corporation are prepared to pay the sum for which they have already been offered (£5 each). If this be declined it will be better to dismount the guns.’

- (c) From Mr. Cruddas dated 5th March, 1897.
 'I think I ought to send you the enclosed letter from the Town Clerk, in case you are not aware of the Finance Committee's intention.'
- (d) Enclosure referred to in Mr. Cruddas's letter :—
 'I have received from the Chief Ordnance Office at York a communication similar in terms to that sent to you by the War Office, and the Finance Committee of the Corporation have determined to include £50 for the gun carriages in the estimates for the ensuing year, which will go before the council for approval at the next meeting. If the money is voted by the council, the unsatisfactory condition of the guns will be remedied.'
- Mr. Cruddas was thanked for his action in the matter.

THE LATE CANON RAINE.

Mr. Richard Welford read an obituary notice of the late Canon Raine, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Referring to the allusion in the paper, Mr. Thomas W. Marley asked permission to bear testimony to the ready willingness of the late Canon Raine to place the stores of information which he had gathered at the disposal of others. In illustration of this, Mr. Marley stated that Canon Raine had gathered over a period of years from manor court rolls, probate courts, church registers and other sources, considerable genealogical information, more especially relating to those bearing his own patronymic in the valley of the Tees dating back even to the reign of Henry VI. Mr. Marley having a family connexion with the Raynes* of Shipley or Marwood, approached Canon Raine for information, and was cordially invited on various occasions to peruse his manuscripts. On the last occasion, in October, 1895, the canon urged him to come again, saying he had not been collecting genealogical information for so many years without having plenty more to show. Mr. Marley said as he worked, the canon chatted about old times and altogether the visits were so pleasurable, that he esteemed highly the great privilege he had enjoyed.

Proceeding to compliment the author of the paper upon his happy summary of the canon's career and characteristics, Mr. Marley moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Welford which was duly carried by acclamation.

SIR CHARLES BROWN, M.D.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson read a 'Notice of Sir Charles Brown, M.D., physician to the King of Prussia' by his father the Rev. E. H. Adamson, V.P. Thanks were voted to him.

Mr. Adamson exhibited the following in illustration of the paper :—

- i. A miniature of Sir Charles Brown.
- ii. A gold enamelled snuff box, one of forty given to Sir Charles Brown at various times by his royal or other distinguished patients. The enamel is a delicate blue with a medallion exquisitely painted representing a group of children playing at 'Bob Apple.'
- iii. Facsimiles of a selection from the letters addressed to Sir Charles Brown by Queen Louise and King Frederick William III of Prussia, as lithographed for the Berlin magazine, 'Vom Fels zum Meer.'

BERNICIA AND DEIRA.

Mr. Savage next read some notes by Mr. Bates on the 'Deras and Beornicas' which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Bates.

* Mr. Nicholas Rayne, the founder of the Shipley family, was born at Thringarth in Lunedale, 400 years ago. The family located at Snow Hall, Gainford, appears to have branched off in the sixteenth century. By an indenture of the 20th November, 1657, in which the name was spelt Reyne, it was shewn that some of the Raynes of Langleydale were a later branch. The Rev. Samuel Rayne, vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall, 1671-1696, and ancestor of some of the Raynes of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was a scion of the Shipley house. Canon Raine said that although his great-grandfather lived at Stainton near Barnard Castle, his family was previously located in the parish of Romalldkirk and came originally, so far as he had been able to trace, also from Thringarth in Lunedale.

SAXON ARCHITECTURE.

The Rev. H. E. Savage, (hon. canon of Durham), read the following notes on Mr. Micklethwaite's paper on this subject in the *Archaeological Journal*:—

"The paper of Mr. Micklethwaite, under the title of 'Something about Saxon Church Building,' which appeared in the December number of the *Archaeological Journal*, and from which several extracts referring to Northumbrian churches were given in the last number (vol. viii. No. 2) of our *Proceedings*, calls for more attention than a mere record of its acquisition for the library, or even than a reprint of detached extracts of local allusion. For its value and its interest alike rest on a much wider basis than its incidental points of contact with this northern district. It propounds several theories as to Saxon church architecture, which, if sustained, might serve as indications of date in the case of many churches throughout the country which at present are involved in obscurity; and which would certainly throw considerable light on some points connected with the worship of the church in Saxon times. Moreover, the leading evidence is sought from a source hitherto practically untouched for purposes of comparative study. Just as Mr. Park Harrison, in his first paper on Oxford cathedral published six years ago, acting on a suggestion thrown out both by professor Westwood and by Mr. Thomas Wright, turned to account the illuminations of manuscripts of acknowledged pre-Norman date to illustrate pre-Norman architecture; so now Mr. Micklethwaite opens up a new line of argument by examining the ground-plans of Saxon churches, so far as they can be traced from existing remains, to elicit distinctive features of the church architecture of the period. It is well worth while to briefly draw attention to some of these features, and to consider the force of the evidence adduced for them.

I. THE APSIDAL TERMINATION OF SAXON CHURCHES.

At the first glance it is somewhat startling for those who are accustomed to the ordinary old-fashioned idea as to Saxon churches to notice how many ground-plans are given in this paper which show apsidal ends; but again it is reassuring to find on further examination that this type is attributed to Italian influence. And that this is right becomes evident when the instances brought forward are considered. There are eleven cases in which apses have been actually found; viz. (to give them in order of the illustrative figures in the paper) Reculver, Brixworth, Wing, St. Pancras's Canterbury, Lyminge, Rochester, South Elmham, Silchester, Worth, St. Mary's Deerhurst, and Oxford. Besides these four conjectural instances are added; Peterborough, Hexham, Ripon, and St. Martin's Canterbury. [The date of the church at St. Peter-on-the-Wall in the parish of Bradwell in Essex (p. 317) of which no plan is given, seems to be uncertain from the description; but it most probably approximated closely to St. Pancras's Canterbury in plan. If so it is unlikely to have been Cedd's work.] Of the latter, Hexham and Ripon rest purely on personal conjecture; though if they were proved to have originally existed, they would only emphasize the general proposition of Italian influence in such plans, as they were both the work of Wilfrid, the strenuous supporter of everything that was distinctive of Rome and Roman ways. The circular sanctuary of St. Martin's Canterbury, indeed, if conjectural only, so far as present knowledge goes, is a most probable supposition in view of the plan of the neighbouring and closely associated churches of St. Pancras, Reculver, Lyminge, and Rochester.

But at Peterborough, as Mr. Micklethwaite himself allows, if the graves found by Mr. Irvine were really Saxon, the end of the church must have been square and not apsidal. Moreover, as will appear presently, the plan of the early church traced there by Mr. Irvine, shews quite a different type of building from the crude and simple structures of the sixth and seventh centuries. It is much more developed in several respects. Mr. Micklethwaite letters his block of it 'seventh century church'; and

in his account of Brixworth (pp. 301-2) he associates that church closely with 'the mother church at Peterborough.' But it may reasonably be doubted whether the remains at Peterborough belong at all to the seventh century church. They are much more likely to be the foundations of the church built by Athelwold in the middle of the tenth century, when, according to Rudborne's account, 'he bought of King Edgar [958-975 A.D.] a place then called Medamstede, but since named Burgh. Here he consecrated a basilica [the use of this term must of course not be pressed as indicating necessarily a 'basilican' form of building], in honour of St. Peter, furnished with all its proper edifices, and established monks there, with Eadulphus for their abbot.' [Quoted by professor Willis in his account of Winchester*]. The rebuilding was necessitated by the ruthless destruction of the abbey and church by the Danes, the horrors of which are quoted by Raine in a note to his *Saint Cuthbert*, p. 41. The same cause led Athelwold also to rebuild the church at Ely, which was reconstituted as a monastery, under the charge of Brythnothus, formerly of Winton.

In connexion with this work at these two places it is interesting to refer to the description of his rebuilding of the great church at Winton (Winchester), which may have been planned by him with an eastern apse. But professor Willis's interpretation of Wolstan's lines—

'nam fundamen ouans a cardine iecit eoi
porticus ut staret aedificata Deo,'

in which he translates *porticus* as 'apse,' is questionable; for shortly before he is compelled to translate *porticus* as 'aisle' in the lines—

'partibus hoc Austri firmans et partibus Arcti
porticibus solidis, arcubus et uariis,'

(pp. 12, 13). He is no doubt guided by the use of the word in Wolstan's prose life of Athelwold in which he says (see note p. 8) of him 'qui etiam, si uita comes fieret, orientalem *porticum* eiusdem Wintoniensis ecclesiae deauratis imbricibus adornare disposuit,' which professor Willis renders: 'Had he lived he intended to have adorned the eastern *apse* of the church of Winchester with gilded tiles.' In a note on p. 39 of his *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral* he explains that he renders *porticus* consistently as 'apse' in Gervase's description on the ground that 'wherever Gervase inserts a *porticus*, I find an *apse* in the building, and as the latter was one of the senses in which the word was employed, I have uniformly so translated it.' (Mr. Micklethwaite, in reference to Wolstan's lines, has inadvertently given both a new Latin word and a new translation, when he speaks (p. 331) of '*portici* or chapels'!) But even if an eastern apse was adopted by the great builder Athelwold in the middle of the tenth century for his abbey churches, it must be remembered that his whole policy, supported warmly by the powerful king Edgar and by archbishop Dunstan, was directed towards the revival, and practically almost the reinstatement of monastic life in England after the strict pattern recently set by the monks of Cluny in Burgundy. So that there is a clear inference of direct foreign influence in his work.

But, to return to the plans of churches with apsidal ends in Mr. Micklethwaite's paper; of the eleven certain instances quoted, one, Silchester, is of too early a date to be utilized as proof of a Saxon plan if it be actually 'of the time of the Roman occupation' (p. 319); while another, the Oxford church, is too late, if the date assigned to it by Mr. Micklethwaite, as 'not earlier than 1004' (p. 333) be true; for by then probably, as certainly by the time of Edward the Confessor, other continental influences were beginning to make themselves felt in England. Mr. Park Harrison, however, who claims that these remains belong to Didan's church of the first half of the eighth century, suggests that the 'triapsal' termination was due to archbishop Theodore's influence; seeing that 'the churches in Syria, Theodore's native country, were as a rule, constructed

* *Proc. Archaeol. Institute*, 1845, p. 9.

with three apses'.* And in any case the plan is laid out on such entirely different lines from the normal form of the other apsidal churches that it does not really come into comparison with them, whatever be the date of its building.

Of the remaining nine churches four, Reculver, St. Pancras, Lyminge, and Rochester, were all foundations of the Roman mission; while Worth also was within the range of its work. In the case of Elmham also the influence of Canterbury may not improbably be traced. It could not have been the original church of Felix (as suggested on p. 318); for he fixed his mission at Dunwich (Bede, ii 15). Moreover, he died in 647, and it was not until 673 that the see was divided, and the new bishopric of Elmham formed, under circumstances which point unmistakably to archbishop Theodore as the promoter of the scheme. Bede, iv 5, in his account of the council of Hertford, says, of the ninth resolution, which was the only one thrown out on vote, 'Nonum capitulum in commune tractatum est, 'Ut plures episcopi crescente numero fidelium, auferentur'; sed de hac re ad præsens siluimus.' Immediately afterwards he goes on to relate that Bisi, bishop of the East Saxons, was present at the synod; he significantly adds that he had been consecrated by Theodore on the death of Boniface; and that now during his lifetime, in consequence of his age and infirmities, he was superseded, and two bishops consecrated in his place. [For the sees allotted to them see App. to Flor. Vig.]

The evidence therefore would so far seem to bear out the position that the apsidal end was a special feature of the churches built actually by, or under the immediate influence of, the Roman Canterbury mission, but was never adopted as a general type throughout the country during the later Saxon times. In the tenth century a different type of apsidal church was introduced, possibly from a Burgundian pattern; but it had little or nothing in common with the early churches of the Roman mission, which were modelled on the basilican plan.

II. THE WESTERN APSES AND WESTERN ALTAR.

But of far more moment is the question of a western apse, and a western altar. Let me first quote Mr. Micklethwaite's own words. Speaking of the cathedral church at Canterbury, as described by Edmer as it stood before the fire of 1067, he says (p. 296); 'The church had an apse and an altar at each end. That at the east was considered the high altar, and the quire of the monks was enclosed in front of it. . . . The western apse had the primitive arrangement of the bishop's chair at the end and the altar in front of it. There is little room for doubt that this western altar was once the high altar, and that the eastern one with its quire had been added, probably in an extension of the building, for the use of the monks, and came to be considered the principal altar through the increased importance of the monks, who gradually made the whole church their own.' With regard to this statement it should be borne in mind first of all that the account given by Edmer is of the church as it was in the middle of the eleventh century. But the church of St. Augustine, which he did not build, but, as Bede expressly states (i. 33), 'recovered, with the king's aid, a church which he had ascertained, had been built there by the ancient work of Roman believers, and consecrated it in the name of the Holy Saviour, our God and Lord Jesus Christ,'—this church had fallen into serious decay by the early part of the tenth century, so that when Odo became archbishop in 934 he spent no less than three years in repairing and largely rebuilding it. And to him Mr. Nesbitt ascribes the addition of the western apse; and if he is right, of course the whole contention falls to the ground. But if the western apse were part of the original church, it was due to a Roman, not a Saxon, plan. Moreover, Christ Church, Canterbury, was from its first foundation a conventual church; and therefore it is difficult to understand what Mr. Micklethwaite means, either by excluding the monks from the original high altar, or by speaking of their encroachment as they obtained increased importance. They had all along been the dominant power in that church.

* *The Remains of Three ApSES at Oxford Cathedral*, 1891, p. 13.

† *Dict. Chr. Antl.* i, 386 a.

But in a note, after quoting the description of the church at Abingdon given in the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* as having been originally 'rotundum tam in parte occidentali quam in parte orientali,' Mr. Micklethwaite adds: 'This and that at Canterbury are the only recorded instances that I know of English churches with apses at both ends. . . . But I think they may once have been not uncommon here. We shall notice, later on, other churches with western altars, and the turning round was probably in each case effected as at Canterbury by the erection of a monastic quire at the east end; and then at the rebuilding, which nearly always took place in the eleventh or twelfth century, the western altar which had come to seem abnormal was moved to the east end of the nave and set against the rood screen. The German churches with quires at each end, as Mainz and Worms, may perhaps be a tradition of an English arrangement taken to Germany by St. Boniface.' Now, two things seem to be here confused which are really distinct from each other; the double apsidal termination at east and west, and the occidentation (if the term may be allowed) as opposed to the usual and all but universal orientation of churches. And first, with regard to the former, the double apse at east and west, it is significant that while there is only a definite record of two instances in England, out of the eleven apsidal churches of which Mr. Micklethwaite gives the ascertained ground plans, all in which the whole of the foundations have been traced, seven in number, shew only the one apse, the other end of the building being rectangular. So that his own evidence does not bear out his conjecture. Of course there are elsewhere basilican churches with opposite apses, as for example the basilica of St. Lorenzo at Rome, or of Reparatus near Orleansville in Algeria: but in the latter case the second apse was added afterwards to contain the grave of the saint; and it is by no means improbable that a similar purpose may be the explanation of the second apse in other cases as well. If so it would naturally involve also an altar. The suggestion of Bonifacian influence in the early German churches with quires at both ends is ingenious. This was no doubt a not uncommon type of church in Germany from the ninth century. (But the earliest traceable instance of it, of which there is evidence of date, is apparently abbot Gozpert's great church at St. Gall, which dates from 829.) The whole plan, however, is so different generally from that which is discernible in any remains of a pre-Norman apsidal church in England, that it seems to point to an entirely separate type of building; and this renders it improbable that there was any direct association between them.

But there remains the far more important reference to pre-Norman churches with a western instead of an eastern altar or as they might be termed 'occidentated' churches. The only indisputable case adduced by Mr. Micklethwaite is that of Silchester, which as already stated, he himself attributes to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. It is at least very possible that this may be an instance of the adaptation of a heathen building to the service of a Christian church. From the time of Theodosius, who converted the famous temple of Heliopolis into a Christian church in 379 A.D., the practice came more and more into vogue; and in 408 Honorius published two laws in the Western Empire forbidding the destruction of any more temples in cities; adding that the (heathen) altars were in all places to be destroyed. It was in harmony with this policy that Gregory, at the end of the sixth century, as Bede relates (i. 30), instructed Augustine not to destroy the heathen temples in England, but to merely destroy the idols, and then set up in them (Christian) altars and consecrate them.

Besides Silchester Mr. Micklethwaite quotes Wilfrid's churches at Ripon and Hexham as instances of churches with the altar originally at the west. In his paper read before the Carlisle meeting of the Archaeological Institute in August, 1882,* he explains his reasons for this assertion. Treating the present crypts as 'confessiones' he points out that 'the passages and stairs of approach came from the east. The churches to which these crypts belonged

* *Arch. Jour.*, vol. xxxix, pp. 347 et seq.

had therefore, he adds, their high altars at the *westends*.' And again, 'In these two churches it is certain that the altars were at the west.' In this he may be, and very probably is, right; but if he is, these two churches were both of Wilfrid's construction, and it was entirely consonant with his general and consistent policy to adopt any measure which would seem to flout the established customs of his native country, or, as he chose to regard them, the narrow prejudices of an unenlightened insularity. The man who at the council of Streonshalch could, when pleading for the continental as against the Celtic calculation of Easter, point scornfully to the monks of Lindisfarne, his own fathers in the faith, who had taught him as a boy, and who had encouraged and helped his ambitious wish to visit Rome, and speak of them as isolated from the world except for 'their partners in obstinacy, the Picts and Britons, who, belonging to some parts only of two remote islands, are making these foolish efforts to fight against the whole world'; the man who, when he was elected bishop, disdained to be consecrated by the bishops of his native church, but must needs go over the sea, to Compiègne in Neustria, for consecration; the man who contemptuously set the first example of continued absence from his see; the man who, when he was thwarted and over-ruled at home, set the still more pernicious example of an appeal to Rome;—this was the very man who would be likely to ostentatiously build his churches as differently as possible from those of his own country, and as nearly as possible to a Roman model. The adoption of an elaborate 'confessio' is one indication of this foreign influence; and the very example of Constantine's great basilica of St. Peter's at Rome with its altar at the west end* would be the most potent possible precedent for Wilfrid to follow when he was building his church of St. Peter at Ripon, and afterwards the almost sister church of St. Andrew at Hexham. How his thoughts turned to Rome may perhaps be seen in what is probably a reflexion of his own comparisons, when Eddi speaks of no other such house being built 'on this side of the Alps'. And yet in so far as this argument is true concerning Wilfrid, so far is it also a refutation of the idea that churches with the altar at the west were ever anything more than startling exceptions in England. And this is all they can have been. For all the Saxon churches of the usual type, with rectangular presbyteries, so far as is known without exception, have the usual eastern altar; as also have all the apsidal churches built under direct Roman influence, with the exception of Silchester, and Wilfrid's two churches, and possibly Christ church, Canterbury. Evidence such as this can only be regarded at best as a very precarious basis on which to build the theory of a prevalent early custom.

And indeed, that, in spite of the example of St. Peter's at Rome, the all but universal rule throughout the empire, even in the century succeeding Constantine, was for the churches to have the altar at the east is shewn by the marked way in which exceptions are noted. Thus, to take but two instances, from the west and from the east respectively: Paulinus, bishop of Nola at the end of the fourth century, writes of one of his churches that 'its direction is not after the more usual custom towards the east, but towards the church of my lord the blessed Felix'; while Socrates, in the east, half a century later, in his résumé of the peculiarities of various local churches, describes the church at Antioch in Syria as 'having its position reversed, for the altar looks not towards the east but towards the west.'

III. THE ARCADE IN PLACE OF THE PRESBYTERY ARCH.

In his description of Reculver Mr. Micklethwaite writes: 'The one departure from Italian precedent, the substitution of an arcade for the great arch, which we shall find repeated elsewhere, came of the want of experience in such work on the part of the builders, who were most likely English, and the lack of skill to direct them in the Italian, or Italianised *amateurs*, under whom they worked.

* See Willis's *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 21.

They seem to have feared to throw an arch over a large span, so where a wide opening was wanted, they divided it by pillars.' (p. 299).

First, as regards the evidence for the adoption of this plan of an arcade substituted for the presbytery arch: four instances are adduced where the bases have been traced, Reculver, St. Pancras's Canterbury, Lyminge, and (in a different position) Brixworth. There are also, of course, at Canterbury the two columns which are said to have come from this position at Reculver. But beyond these cases there is no evidence of its occurrence. Mr. Micklethwaite indeed marks the bases on his plans of Rochester and Elmham; but with what justification let his own words show:—Of the former, he says (p. 314); 'The foundations of the two pillars of the dividing arcade have not been found, perhaps because they have not been sought for, but they must have been there'; and of Elmham (p. 319), 'It is almost certain that there were once the three arches there; and a little digging might discover the evidence of them.' They are also added by conjecture to the plans of Peterborough (on page 303) and York (page 305). In the case of Peterborough indeed the whole ground plan is conjectural, except the foundations of a transept and of the side walls of the presbytery. And if these be the remains of Athelwold's church, as suggested above, it does not come at all into comparison with the seventh century churches of the Roman mission. In the case of York the only evidence is (p. 306) the foundation of concrete and timber discovered in 1829, on the plan of which Mr. Micklethwaite has cleverly superimposed the suggested ground plan of a church. This foundation, which seems not to have belonged to the Norman church, he ascribes to the 'maior et augustior basilica' of Wilfrid of 669 A.D. But this church was destroyed in 741, according to Roger de Hoveden; and Alcuin says that archbishop Albert built a magnificent basilica shortly after 767. This foundation may be part of his work. Now as this concrete runs right across from side to side at the west of what appears to have been the transept Mr. Micklethwaite argues that 'the continuation of the foundation all across, in line with the western wall of the transept, seems to point to the substitution of an arcade for the 'triumphal' arch in that place, as we have seen at Reculver and Brixworth.' This reference to his own remarks is not strictly accurate; for at Reculver it is not 'in that place' that the traces of the arcade are found, but at the entrance to the apsidal presbytery. At Brixworth the bases are found between the nave and the square chamber between the nave and the apse, which Mr. Micklethwaite regards (p. 301) as a rudimentary transept. The parallel here, therefore, is exact with the suggested position of the conjectured arcade at York. But at York the concrete foundation was not carried across the opening to what appears to have been the presbytery. As, however, the span must have been practically equal to that of the opening from the nave to the transept, as indeed it is shown in Mr. Micklethwaite's own imaginary sketch, the plea of inability to deal with so wide an arch would not hold good. So far then as the evidence goes this peculiar arcade is proved to have existed only in four churches, in Reculver, St. Pancras, and Lyminge (all closely related to one another), at the entrance to the presbytery, and at Brixworth between the nave and the rudimentary transept.

But is it so certain that even in these cases it was adopted from want of knowledge or courage to turn a sufficiently wide arch? Until some illumination of an early manuscript is discovered showing the interior of a church of this type, the interpretation of this unusual arcade must be largely a matter of conjecture. But it is worth consideration whether it may not have been a specially dignified form of the 'cancelli' or screen, which though usually of open work in wood [as, for instance, in the description given by Eusebius in his panegyric on the building of churches, addressed to Paulinus, bishop of Tyre, he speaks of 'fencing off the altar, to make it inaccessible to the crowd, with a net work of wood, curiously and beautifully wrought'] were some times made of stone, as

Ducange points out, quoting Papias. Cyprian of Gaul, in his life of Cæsarius of Arles, written about 546 A.D., says that he "did not hesitate to give for the redemption of captives things belonging to the administration of the sacrament, as chalices and censers, and even took down the silver ornaments from the cancelli." It is interesting in connexion with this reference to remember that it was to Arles that Augustine repaired, after the baptism of Ethelbert, in 597, to be consecrated bishop. If this be so, these columns would exactly answer, of course on a miniature and altogether poorer scale, to the twelve columns of Parian marble which stood in two rows in front of the presbytery in the original St. Peter's at Rome, whose 'bases were connected by lattice work of metal, or by walls of marble, breast high'.* And something of the same kind is referred to by Edmer† as having existed in the Saxon cathedral at Canterbury: 'Thence the choir of the singers was extended westward into the body of the church, and shut off from the crowding of the multitude by a comely piece of workmanship.'

IV. CHURCH TOWERS AS DWELLING ROOMS.

Mr. Micklethwaite again and again returns to the statement that the towers of Saxon churches were built for dwelling rooms; and at the end of his paper, he adds an interesting special note dealing with this question. 'To the end of the Saxon time,' he says (p. 347), 'it was usual to make living rooms in the towers and roofs of the churches, but the evidence of it is clearest in the fore-buildings of the early monastic churches'; and again; 'I believe the carrying up of the early west porches into the tower form was quite as much to provide dwelling-places as for the accommodation of bells' (p. 337). But his etymology can scarcely be accepted as a support of his theory when he writes; 'The custom of making living chambers in the towers and roofs and other possible places about the churches seems to have been general. And perhaps this was the path by which the Latin *monasterium*, meaning a house wherein monks lived in seclusion, led to the English *minster*, meaning a church accessible to all men' (p. 336). These notes have already extended to such an inordinate length, that it would be carrying them beyond all reasonable bounds to attempt now to enter into this question generally, even in the briefest way. But it is worth while to refer for a moment to the statements made in support of this theory with regard to some of our Durham churches. Thus, of Monkwearmouth he says (p. 322 n.); 'The Saxon west tower at Wearmouth was evidently a dwelling-place.' It is difficult to understand the grounds on which this assertion is made. There certainly was a window in the chamber above the porch, looking into the church, as well as the outer western window, but that cannot differentiate the room as a dwelling-place. The same arrangement existed at Jarrow too, where the large eastern window (of the tower chamber) is crowded out of the centre by the smaller doorway in the south-east corner, which was apparently the opening from a staircase leading up from the original south porch of the church. But of Jarrow Mr. Micklethwaite says 'I do not remember to have found evidence of such a (western) gallery in a very early church, except at Jarrow, which seems to have had one' (p. 337). But was there a gallery there at all? Such windows seem rather to point to purposes of worship (as in the women's hyperoia of early eastern churches), or of watching the altar and its relics. But when he argues for this custom from the anchorage at Chester-le-Street the analogy is quite inapplicable. His words are (p. 323 n.) 'Something of the same kind, called the *anchorage*, was the only dwelling provided for the parson of Chester-le-Street as late as 1666. He was allowed £10 a year to keep house on.' He refers to Canon Blunt's *Thousand Years of Chester-le-Street*; but that book in the very passage partially quoted explains the circumstances quite differently. For, after showing how the collegiate church was dissolved, and its revenues alienated to the crown [Canon Blunt says 'under Henry VIII.']; it was actually under Edward VI. in 1550]

* Willis, *Canterbury*, p. 24. † *De Reliquiis S. Audoeni*, see Willis, p. 10 n.

the account goes on to say; 'The value of the living was reduced to the sum of £10 a year without a house, the perpetual curate being compelled at one period to live in the anchorage attached to the tower. This state of things [that is, the miserable penury, not the use of the anchorage] continued until the Rev. Nicholas Conyers [who became incumbent in 1666; whence Mr. Micklethwaite's date] married Barbara Hedworth,' when as her dowry her brother restored part of the tithes to the living. But the exigencies of a poverty stricken priest do not indicate that the original purpose of the anchorage was to serve as the 'parsonage.' This it could never have been in a collegiate church. If such late instances be desired, a suggestion might be offered of a much more recent instance at Houghton-le-Spring, where the Rev. E. Wood, the present rector of St. John's, Montreal, lived, when he was curate of the parish, in the room above the vestry as lately as the year 1858!

But seriously, what can be meant by the roofs being used as dwelling-places? How can the mere existence of roof spaces with entrances be regarded as evidence of their having been used as dormitories? In the present church of St. Hilda at South Shields there is a very large space or 'upper room' between the inner and the outer roof, with entrance from the tower, windows, and a trap door opening out into space at the west end of the north aisle. These are the very points which Mr. Micklethwaite relies upon to prove the domiciliary use. Yet this church of St. Hilda was only built in 1810, and the roof space was not intended for the vicar's residence (though whether a reduction of income to '£10 a year without a house' might drive him into it is another matter, which I sincerely hope will not be put to the test!). There are other reasons for wishing to have access to the roof space of a church than the desire to go to sleep there.

I must pass by Mr. Micklethwaite's extremely interesting notes about Saxon crypts, as 'Confessiones'; also what he has to say about the 'Scottish' type of Saxon church, and its wide prevalence throughout the country. The latter, indeed, is a subject of special interest to ourselves, as it marks the evangelization of by far the greater part of Saxon England through our own Northumbrian church, by the disciples and followers of Aidan (not of Ninian, p. 320); and carries us back to the first builder of them, Benedict Biscop; who, himself the most travelled man of that or of the succeeding centuries, and second to none, not even to Wilfrid, in his keen appreciation of the culture of Rome, yet when he built his stone churches, while he utilized every development of art and skill which his foreign experience had taught him, built them on the plan of the primitive wooden churches of his own country; a loyal and patriotic Northumbrian churchman to the core.

I can only stay to point out with regard to the sanctuary chairs, or 'frithstols', at Beverley and Hexham that their later use was already a traditional one as early as the middle of the twelfth century, when prior Richard wrote of that at Hexham; and that the lately recovered chair of the chapter house at Durham, dating from about 1135 (at the latest), indicates a wider use of such 'sellæ' than in the apse of the church; though Mr. Micklethwaite says unhesitatingly of the stools at Beverley and Hexham, that in each case the chair 'was once the seat of honour at the end of the apse with the primitive arrangement.' Moreover, the occurrence of these chairs makes extremely improbable his alternative date for the archbishop's chair at Canterbury, viz. 1280 A.D. But I must note two minor statements about Jarrow. Apparently (but if so, unaccountably), on the authority of Dr. Fowler, who made a special journey to Jarrow from Durham to investigate certain features of the church, it is asserted that 'the east end has been so altered in later times that no certain evidence of the presbytery arch is to be seen' (p. 310 n.); whereas the original masonry of the east wall clearly returns from the north and south eastern angles of the church, which are undisturbed, for some two or three feet on either side, and

then there is a clear break both on the exterior and the interior, and the centre part is filled with later work. And again, as rural dean of Jarrow, I may perhaps be allowed to officially protest against the quite unwarranted accusation levelled at the custodians of Jarrow on page 310, when Mr. Micklethwaite writes 'I suspect that the collection of turned pillars and curiously wrought stone rails *now perishing in the porch at Jarrow*, and some *better cared for* in the vestry at Wearmouth are the ruins of the early quire enclosures.' The unkind words are left out in the reprint in our *Proceedings*, as they should have been in the original paper. For any visitor to Jarrow would tell him the stones in the porch are not 'perishing' but are properly 'cared for' and preserved by well fitting glass cases. Perhaps he heard they were in the porch, and therefore assumed that they were left open to the weather.

To sum up then in a few words the result arrived at, using Mr. Micklethwaite's very valuable materials, for which it is impossible to be too grateful, but by no means always accepting his deductions from them:—

(1). In the time of the Roman occupation there were a few churches of stone or brick, either adapted from heathen temples or secular buildings, or built on the basilican plan, probably in imitation (on a very small scale) of St. Peter's at Rome, and possibly with the altar therefore at the west.

(2). The Roman mission of Augustine introduced a new style of church with simple nave and apse, in some cases divided by an arcade, and afterwards extended by the addition of a central chamber, which perhaps gradually developed into (as it may have arisen out of) a transept.

(3). In the seventh century Benedict Biscop in Northumbria translated the native wooden plain aisle-less churches, with small square presbyteries, into stone architecture; and with the irresistible progress of the Northumbrian church over all the country except the south-east, this type of building became the national form.

(4). In the meantime two churches of aggressively Roman style were thrust into the heart of the home Northumbrian country by that Roman of Romans, Wilfrid.

(5). To the normal Saxon churches at an early date western porches were added, which were afterwards raised into towers, especially in the districts most strongly held by the Danes, and which were therefore perhaps a contribution of Danish Christianity.

(6). In the tenth century, the revival of monasticism, encouraged by the example of the Cluniac monks, and fostered by king Edgar and archbishop Dunstan, introduced from the continent a larger and more elaborate form of church at the great centres of monastic life, as Winchester, Ely, Peterborough, etc.

(7). A century later (though this is not touched by Mr. Micklethwaite's paper) Edward the Confessor reared in England the first sparse churches of the fully developed Norman type."

Thanks were, on the motion of Mr. Knowles, voted to Mr. Savage for his notes.

MISCELLANEA.

In 'A Parson of the last Century' in *Temple Bar* for January, 1897 (p. 128) there is a notice of the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart., one of the old-fashioned free and easy school of parsons. He was 'the first to bring Shield the composer' and musician of Swalwell, 'into public notice.' For biography of Shield, see Welford's *Men of Mark*, vol. iii, p. 390.

The following remarks by Mr. Bates on Mr. Young's letter on Inveresk, (p. 14), were omitted from the report of last meeting, (31st March) :—

"In relation to these discoveries, Mr. Bates subsequently remarked that it was at Musselburgh that the famous altar to Apollo Grannus (*C. I. L.* vii. 1082) was found in 1565. The conduct of Mary queen of Scots 'in charging the baillies of Musselburgh to tak diligent heid and attendance that the monument of grit antiquitie, new fundin, be nocht demolishit nor brokin down' contrasted favourably with the Puritan satisfaction which Napier felt that 'the Roman monument at Mussilburgh bearing some of the names of blasphemie, said to be upon the seven heads of the beast in the Apocalypse, was utterlie demolished.'"

TOWER AND BELLS OF ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

(see *Proc.* vol. vii. pp. 117 & 119).

In the recently published book, *The Bells of Kincardineshire*, it is stated that "In the larger towns the steeples of the parish churches, together with their contents, are often the property of the municipality, and are considered to be 'Town Steeples'. In such cases the church is allowed the use of one or more of the bells on Sundays, but the town authorities have the control and maintenance of them and use them as town bells during the week. The reason for this is not far to seek. In former times we again and again find a town acquiring a lien on the bells in exchange for helping to build the steeple, or undertaking to keep it in order. The following extract from the Burgh Records of Peebles exhibits a good instance of this :—'1778, December 29. The Council, in conjunction with the heritors, agree to the proposition of building a new church, . . . The town to be at the expense of building the steeple and furnishing it with a clock and bells, for which it is to be the property of the burgh'. At Aberdeen, the clock, steeple, and bells of the parish church of St. Nicholas are the property of the burgh authorities, who assume complete control over them. The same is the case at Dundee, Stirling, Forfar and Montrose".

Reference is made to the number of Low Country bells in Scotland, and incidentally the Flemish bell of Eglington (see *Proceedings*, vol. iii. p. 101), is mentioned as likely to have been made by one of the family of Waghevens, the famous bell founders of Mechlin.

In a volume of the Rolls publications recently issued by the Master of the Rolls entitled 'Memoranda de Parlamento 1305,' edited by professor Maitland, several entries bear on the sense at that time attachable to the word 'peel.' One of these states that the king made a castle and fortlet out of the old church situated within the peel of the town of Linnlithgow. Another is a claim for 28 acres of land within the peel of Berwick. 'These illustrate the fact that a peel was a large enclosed and fortified area not a castle.'

'No event was more important than bringing of fore arms and finger bones of St. Andrew to Kilyrmont. But for them St. Andrews had not been, or been only a poor fishing village. According to Mr. Skene the bones were brought from Hexham by Acca, an expelled bishop, sometime between 734 and 761.' *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1896, p. 420.

The catalogue of the books in the society's library at the castle has been published, and may be obtained from Mr. Gibson, the castle attendant. The price to members, in cloth, is 2/6, and to non-members 5/-. per copy. The first and second parts of the General Index to the transactions of the society may also be obtained from Mr. Gibson. The third and concluding part is being printed. The price for the complete index in paper covers is, to members 5/-. , to non-members 10/-. , per copy.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 4.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 28th day of April, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. V. Gregory, a member of the Council, being in the chair.

The secretary reported that, as directed at the last meeting, he had conveyed the condolence of the society to the Misses Brooks on the death of their uncle, the late John Crosse Brooks, one of the vice-presidents, and that he had received a reply from them thanking the society.

The following new members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

i. The Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

ii. Christian Leopold Reid, Wardle Terrace, Newcastle.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted—

From Mr. W. Heward Bell :—*Catalogue of Antiquities ; Stourhead Collection*, pt. i., in the museum at Devizes, 8vo., illustrations.

From the Northumberland Pipes Society :—*Transactions* for 1896, 7. 4to.

Exchanges—

From La Société d'Archéologie de Namur :—*Annales*, vol. 22, pt. iii. 8vo.

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, vol. xi. pt. ii. April, 1897. 8vo.

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxii. 8vo. purple cl. illustrations.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 55 (vol. xiv. pt. iii.), 8vo.

From the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian Society :—*Transactions*, vol. xiv. pt. ii.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, vol. xl. ; 8vo. cl.

From the Royal Society of Norway .—*Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabs Selskabet i Christiania, 1894 & 1895* (II. *Historisk-filosofisk Klasse*, large 8vo. Kristiania, 1895 & 6.

Purchases—*The Northern Genealogist* for January, 1897 ; *The Antiquary* for April, 1897 ; *Jahrbuch*, vol. xii, pt. i, and *Mittheilungen*, vol. xi, of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute ; *Venerabilis Baedæ*, *Opera Historica*, edited by Chas. Plummer, M.A. ; 2 vols., sm. 8vo.

On the recommendation of the Council it was agreed to subscribe to the first series of 50 plans and sections of British camps about to be published by the Rev. E. A. Downam for £3/3/-

The editor placed on the table pp. 1-64 of the printed copy of the Warkworth Registers, which are ready for issue to members.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. A. D. Park :—A horn lantern of about 1796 (from the Hancock collection).

From Mr. Wm. Olliff (per Mr. R. S. Holmes) one of the original springless bicycles, known as 'the boneshaker', made in 1864.

[Mr. Ralph S. Holmes said the bicycle (which was brought into the room), was a specimen of a 'boneshaker.' The earliest kind of bicycle known was the 'hobby horse,' of which a specimen was preserved at Alnwick castle. It was stated in Meerey's *Art and Pastime of Cycling* that the hobby horse was invented in 1808. It was propelled by the rider striking his toes on the ground alternately. This was succeeded by the bone shaker, the invention of which was attributed to Pierre Lallemant about the year 1864. This was the first sort of bicycle to be driven by means of cranks. The one now exhibited was beautifully made having wooden wheels with an iron back bone. It came into possession of Mr. Olliff by purchase, and was one of two known to have existed in Newcastle, the other one having disappeared. Races had been won on it, and it was in good order, having that day been ridden down to the castle and exciting much interest on the way].

Thanks were voted to Mr. Park and Mr. Olliff for their gifts.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The Council recommended the society to hold during the season two full-day meetings, one at Dalton-le-Dale (church), Easington (church), Dawden (tower), and Seaham (church), driving from and to Sunderland; and the other on the August Bank holiday, at Elsdon, driving from Scots Gap and proceeding by way of Otterburn to Bellingham for the evening train (if the necessary arrangements can be made); and three afternoon meetings, one of them at Dilston castle.

The recommendation of the Council was agreed to.

THE LATE JOHN CROSSE BROOKS, V.P.

Mr. R. S. Holmes read an obituary notice of Mr. Brooks by his father Mr. Sheriton Holmes who, though present, was indisposed.

On the motion of Mr. Bates thanks were voted to Mr. Holmes.

The paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

ESCAPE OF TWO FRENCH PRISONERS.

Mr. M. Phillips then read his paper on the escape of two French prisoners of war from Jedburgh in 1813, for which, on the motion of Mr. Heslop, he was thanked.

THE BOYHOOD OF ST. CUTHBERT.

Mr. Bates read a paper on the home of St. Cuthbert's boyhood. He contended that St. Cuthbert was brought up in Northumberland, probably at Wrangham, near Doddington, his next appearance having been at North Shields.

Mr. Dendy moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bates.

Mr. Gibson, in seconding it, said he had given considerable attention lately to St. Cuthbert's life and, as far as he could see, he was in entire agreement with Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates in reply stated that in volume xvi of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* he had been guilty of several blunders owing to his having adopted a new reading from a Treves MS. He was accustomed to state his views strongly in order to invite not only criticism but contradiction, but he always wished to take the first opportunity of correcting error into which he had been led by his constitutional ardour.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 5.

The usual monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 26th day of May, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, V.P., being in the chair.

Mr. Blair announced that Sir Augustus W. Franks, president of the society of Antiquaries of London, and one of the honorary members of the Newcastle Society, had died on Friday last. He said it was only a few months since he retired from the keepership of British antiquities in the British Museum, a post which he had held for many years. The nation has benefitted largely from the munificent gifts of the deceased, as has this society, in a smaller way, he having about ten years ago, presented the series of oak wall-cases, which are in the top room of the Black Gate Museum, and which formerly held the Christy collection now in the British Museum. Not long ago he presented an almost complete set of that valuable work the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* of the Berlin Academy to the library of the society. He concluded by moving that a letter of condolence be sent to the relatives of the late Sir A. W. Franks.

Mr. Phillips, in seconding this, spoke of the courteous and genial manner of the late president.

The motion was carried.

The following new member was proposed and declared duly elected:—

Dr. James Drummond, Westoe, South Shields.

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

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

Exchanges—

From the Royal Antiquarian Academy of Sweden:—*Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, vol. xv. pt. i. 8vo.

From the Numismatic Society of London:—*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1897, pt. i.; 3rd ser. No. 65; 8vo. plates.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5th ser. No. 54. Ap./97. 8vo.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—*Proceedings*, 21 Oct./95, to 27 May/96, No. xxxviii. vol. ix. ii., (n.s.) vol. iii. 8vo. [Amongst the papers in it is one 'On the Earthworks between the Tyne and the Solway' by Prof. T. McKenny Hughes.]

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Their Journal*, N.S. vol. iii., pt. i. 8vo. illustrations.

Purchases—*Customs of Augustinian Canons*, by J. Willis Clark, 8vo. cl. Cambridge, 1897; *The Antiquary for March*, 1897; and the *Official Year Book of Societies for 1896*.

The recommendations of the council (i) not to hold a meeting of the society in June; and (ii) to purchase the bronze and smaller silver jubilee medals, were agreed to.

NEWCASTLE SILVER PLATE EXHIBITION.

The recommendation of the Council to send to every exhibitor at the recent exhibition a special letter of thanks, and to forward a copy of the catalogue when ready, was agreed to by acclamation.

Mr. W. H. Knowles said that the recent successful plate exhibition had afforded him much pleasure and instruction, as it was a very representative collection of ecclesiastical, domestic, and guild plate of Newcastle make, and a credit to the northern assay office. It was ably arranged by the committee who had the matter in hand. He thought their gratitude was due to the members of the committee, and moved that the thanks of this society be tendered to them, with the hope that the catalogue yet to be published of the exhibition, may be as full and complete as possible, and suitably illustrated.

The motion, on being seconded by Mr. J. V. Gregory, was carried by acclamation.

DISCOVERIES NEAR NEWBURN.

Mr. R. O. Heslop read the following letter, which had been addressed to him by Mr. Perrin, reporting some discoveries near Newburn:—

"I find it will not be possible to verify, in time for the Antiquaries meeting, all the particulars of the Newburn discoveries, that I should like to have laid before you; but I certainly think, that as a society, you should send a deputation to see what is going on, and endeavour to secure some relics of so interesting an event as the famous battle. Several months ago I secured one of several musket balls that came from the quarry in a load of sand. It is almost spherical, and measures from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at its shortest diameter to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. at its longest diameter. The material of which it is made is cast iron of a fine close grained quality. On a recent visit to the quarry, I examined a number of bones of horses and men, principally thigh bones and parts of skulls, and imagine, without having much practical knowledge, that they belonged to men of small stature. One of the skulls, whose crown fell back almost immediately from the eye sockets, betokening a man of an extremely low type. These bones lie *in situ* immediately below the surface of the ground, at the extreme top of the quarry, and in the ordinary course rattle down among the stones. If a trench was cut at the surface, no doubt some good specimens might be secured. I am sorry I am unable to give you more valuable information, but hope that a hint will be sufficient to cause the Society of Antiquaries to take occasion by the hand."

Mr. Bates said there was no great slaughter of Scots at Newburn, and therefore thought that if a cranium were sent to Dr. Greenwell he would tell them that the interments were much earlier than the seventeenth century, and possibly the remains were of Picts, not of Scots. The find of cannon balls had no necessary connection with the interments. No accoutrements seem to have been discovered. So far as he remembered, the parish registers of Newburn commenced after the Civil War period, but soldiers who fell in the battle there, would, beyond a doubt, be given Christian burial and not be allowed to rot on a bare hillside. He thought the society should take some action regarding the discovery.*

The matter was left in Mr. Bates's hands.

* The following appeared in *Newcastle Daily Journal* of the 31st May, 1897:—"So high an authority as Mr. Cadwallader Bates has suggested that the skeletons recently unearthed may have been buried at an earlier date than 1640. The theory that they are the remains of the victims of a plague has been previously brought forward, but before it can be accepted we

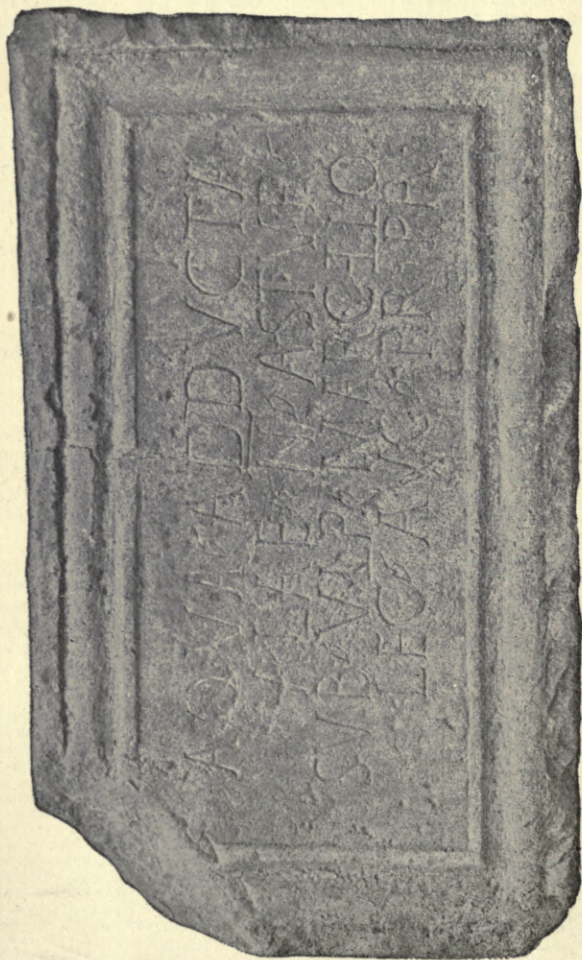
WINWIDFIELD.

Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates read a valuable paper on 'Winwidfield: The Overthrow of English Paganism.'

He said this battle, one of the most important in English history, was fought on Sunday, 15th November, 655. It finally decided the strife between the creeds of Christ and of Woden. The deaths of kings Edwin and Oswald were avenged on their destroyer Penda of Mercia, the aged champion of the gods of the North, and the triumph of Northumbrian Christianity was definitely assured. The church and village of Bamburgh had been burnt, and king Oswi had fled to the city of Judeu. This appeared to be the same as the Roman *Ejudensca*, situated at Inveresk, in the middle of the fine bay on the south side of the Firth of Forth. Mr. H. W. Young, in a letter to the secretary (Mr. Blair), had declared that the Roman masonry discovered there was finer than any to the north of York. It was in vain that king Oswi gave up to Penda all the treasure he had with him. The stalwart heathen vowed the destruction of every Northumbrian, young or old. Then placing his trust in Christ, Oswi issued from Judeu with his son Aelfrid at the head of a small army, and fell by night on Penda's host as it lay encamped on the Winwid, with the result that the heathen were utterly overwhelmed, more of them perishing in the swollen stream than on the field itself. Bede says that the battle was fought in Loidis, one of the old names of Lothian, and there is every reason to suppose that the exact place was at Stow in Wedale, on the banks of the Gala Water. Castell Guin here was the legendary scene of one of King Arthur's battles, and either traditions had confused Oswi with Arthur or history had repeated itself. Arthur is said to have sallied forth from 'Jerusalem,' by which Caer Judeu (as if 'the city of Judaea') was no doubt meant. Fragments of the figure of the Blessed Virgin, said to have been painted on his shield, were long preserved in the church at Stow, and other traditions relating to a great defeat of a heathen host attach to the place. The names of Castell Guin and Wedale make up that of the forgotten river the Winwid.

Mr. R. O. Heslop said, they were greatly indebted to Mr. Bates for the papers, dealing with the extremely difficult subject of the Saxon occupation of the north of England, and he hoped on behalf of himself and others that the series would be continued and further light thrown upon much that yet remains obscure. They had in Mr. Hodgson Hinde's history much to be thankful for, but as every one who has studied the period must have found, the difficulty of un-

must have some adequate reason for such a hill being selected for a cemetery, instead of the churchyard or its neighbourhood, which was never in the midst of the village and yet was convenient to it. Mr. Bates suggests that there are too many bodies to have resulted from the battle, as we have no record of any great slaughter accompanying it. Sixty has been mentioned as the Scottish loss; that of the English would probably be greater, and though the Scots buried their enemies after the fight, it is unlikely that they would drag them across the river and up the hill before doing so. Still, the number, sixty, is problematical, and it appears more likely for a hundred or two men to fall in battle, out of such a host as has been described, than that any outbreak of plague, in so small a village, should account for so many. Perhaps the strongest evidence in favour of the remains being those of Covenanters is the apparent confusion in which they lie. In the event of natural deaths and gradual interment, it is more than likely that some sort of order would have been observed in placing the bodies in the ground. As it is, they lie about in all directions. One I saw had an arm stretched above the head as if the body had been dragged by it or roughly cast into a hole. Some lie across others, and there can be no mistake about the positions being the original ones, as by carefully scooping the soil away the skeletons can often be laid bare, almost without displacing a bone. The bones, too, are in a remarkable state of preservation, most of them being still sound. . . . Our correspondent has made an extensive examination of the relics, and he informs us that some of the bones have belonged to tall men, and some skulls he has seen are of as high a type as others are the reverse. Very little in the way of arms or accoutrements has been discovered at the quarry, but in addition to the metallic bullets and cannon balls previously recorded, some small cylindrical stones have been secured, which are believed to have been used as rifle bullets [? sling stones]. They are of much the same shape as modern projectiles."



ROMAN INSCRIBED SLAB, FROM CHESTERS (*Cilurnum*).

ravelling the tangle, is a very real one. Mr. Bates had not only treated the subject with the charm which is peculiarly his own, but had brought to bear upon it illustration and suggestion from unexpected and unlikely quarters. He moved a cordial vote of thanks.

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

The paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

THE VICAR'S PELE, CORBRIDGE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles read his paper, giving the architectural history of the interesting and almost complete tower in the churchyard at Corbridge built c. 1300.

The paper was fully illustrated by plans and sections, and will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Mr. Bates, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Knowles. He asked whether the tower in question was that of the vicar or the tolbooth, as it had been for many centuries the property of the Percy family. It was possibly the Tolbooth of Corbridge mentioned in the Percy *inquisitiones post mortem* in the 14th century.

This, on being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT CHESTERS.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries), read a paper by Mr. Haverfield on a new inscription discovered on the 28th April, 1897, near to the smaller east gateway of the station at Chesters (*Cilurnum*). It records the conveying of water into the camp for the 2nd Ala of Asturians, Ulpian Marcellus being Augustan legate and *propraetor*. The inscription reads:—*AQVA · ADDVCTA | ALAE · II · ASTVR | SVB · VLP · MARCELLO | LEG · AVG · PR PR.*

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haverfield.

The paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

The following has recently appeared in a local newspaper:—

'A manuscript of the 12th century, of the lives of St. Cuthbert and other Fathers of the Church, written by an English scribe, in a bold hand, with large painted capitals, a folio in the original boards, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Austin Friars, at Newcastle-[up]on-Tyne, and later in celebrated libraries, has just been sold in London for £117.' (*D.J.*, 26/v/97.)

"A PALINODE TO APOLLO.

* * * * * I was wandering upon mere English ground among Northumbrian moors, and instead of pursuing wisdom and the arts, I was but poaching the habits of curlew and vipers, or whatever else I might pick up without unduly enraging the owners of earth. Making my way towards a line of hills which rose gradually from the wastes and fronted the north in sharp basalt clefts, I crossed a long straight road, green from disuse, and after wading through a bog of rushee and the Parnassus grass, began to climb the rising ground where a few mountain sheep with speckled faces and long yellow eyes were feeding among loose heaps of rock. Suddenly I became aware that those grey ruins of a mountain were not piled at random, but had been set in regular forms and angles, like the foundation walls of ancient buildings. And incredible old tales of history came into my mind, how that somewhere in this barbarous north, on the verge of Empire, severed from all the world, Rome had built a road and planted a wall, guarded at intervals by towns

where dwelt the legions and generals far from the city. Could it be that those stony haunts of wheatears were relics left by the eagles? There stood the bases of the gates, round stone columns still rising two or three feet above the hawkweed and brown partridge grass. The pavement between them still showed the deep grooves worn by cart-wheels in days when horses understood the Roman tongue which cursed them as they bumped through the narrow entrance. I could trace the little streets, and the doors of the tiny houses, and the heating chambers for the baths, and the bakers' ovens. Near the middle lay the foundations of the Prefect's house, from which shivering senators had watched the sun go early down behind the grey bulwark of Cross Fell. And under the tufts of grass I tripped upon a stone which proved to be a short column still left lying on its side. Rolling it out of its trough in the reddish earth, where centipedes and innumerable ants and beetles scurried about like women in a revolution, alarmed at the light and air suddenly let in upon their immemorial habits and habitations, I discovered what appeared to be an inscription very rudely cut, and scraping off the soil, I slowly spelt out the two words *Dibus Viteribus*. 'To the gods of old' I was forced to translate it, in spite of the shock to my dim memories of grammar, and it was a comfort to reflect that the faithful and believing soldier who had scratched that dedication on the stone had escaped the smarting penalty he would have received if he had shown up such a specimen of Latin in one of our public schools. A little further up the hillside I was confronted by a wall which from its solid breath and the regularity of its squared stones I knew must be that hedge of empire the great barrier itself. Like the Great Wall of China, it could be seen far away running up hill and down, and at the dangerous gaps it was marked by square fortresses. At this spot it had been built within a few yards of the very edge of the cliff, and climbing over its broad and grass grown top I could look far below through tufts of fern and holly and mountain ash, barely rooted in crannies of the precipitous rock, right down upon a reedy lake, over the clear centre of which coots were bobbing their white shielded heads and expressing their satisfaction with things as they are in cries like the creaking of cart wheels. Northward the moorland lay stretched out, still and untenanted under the immense air, like a brown and heaving sea, with broken crests against the horizon's rim. Behind me the autumn sun drove slowly down the west, and now and then a great bee or purple beetle lumbered comfortably over the wall booming his 'cello note, to find himself next moment hanging high in empty space above the inhospitable water, perturbed, as an alderman who has blundered eastward of Aldgate pump at the hour of lunch. No human thing was in sight except that far away up the straight old road I could just make out two little figures like laborious ants, dragging some heavy burden along. It looked like a barrel organ and I vaguely wondered what they might be doing with it so far from the dancing slums. But soon forgetting them, I fell to imagining the day when at last Rome drew in her shortened arm, and the legions left their watch-fires to smoulder out upon that cliff, and across the moor in front the savages came creeping until they climbed the wall and cautiously entered the deserted forts and peered along the empty streets of that very town, gazing upon the statues of gods with the awe of those who found the senators silent in the forum. In marble's language they would read the dedications of Altars to the Arcadian Pan and to the Apollo of Delphi. They felt no qualms about the grammar of *Dibus Viteribus*. They felt no pity as they deciphered the little tombstone of Aurelia Quartilla, whose only history was that she lived thirteen years, five months, and twenty-two days, as I had myself read in the Newcastle museum. And now the abyss of time had swallowed savages and gods, together with the love which so carefully reckoned Aurelia's life and nothing of them all was left but those few stones for antiquaries to germanise over." Henry W. Nevinson, in *Contemporary Review* for Oct. 1896.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 6.

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Saturday, the 29th May, 1897, at

CORBRIDGE AND DILSTON.

Members and friends to the number of about thirty, left the Central station, Newcastle, in the afternoon at two o'clock. There was at that time every appearance of a wet day, for rain was falling heavily. Happily a change took place ere the train had gone far on its journey, and when the party alighted at Corbridge bright sunshine prevailed. A walk of about fifteen minutes brought the party to the village. In the meantime they had an opportunity of viewing the rare natural beauties of the Tyne valley at this part, and also of noting the vast improvement which the recent rains had brought about in the fields and woodlands. Corbridge was seen to the best possible advantage. At the entrance to the parish church, the visitors were cordially received by the vicar of the parish (the Rev. F. Richardson).

A historical account was here given by Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, who remarked upon its identification with the *Corstopitum* of the Antonine Itinerary. The site of the Roman town, which was 665 yards to the west of the present village, was invariably called Colchester by the people. The form 'Corchester' was of comparatively modern origin, and dated probably from Gordon and Hutchinson; it was unfortunately repeated in later histories, had been stereotyped upon the Ordnance Map; and appeared as the name of a modern house. On the spot the name Corchester was otherwise unknown and the Roman site was spoken of as Colechester, and the adjacent town as Corbridge. This distinction is carefully noted in the survey made in 1797, and the syllables *Cor* and *Cole* have been so clearly discriminated in the traditional names of each place as lead to the supposition that they represent fragments of an original Roman designation, which in full was probably *Corstopitum Colonia*. Be that as it may, the *Cor* in Corbridge can be no other than the initial syllable in *Corstopitum*, and the *Cole* in Colechester (Coalchester) is a remarkable localism. The remains of the Roman period comprised the altars with Greek inscriptions dedicated to Hercules and to Astarte, a ring inscribed with the name *Aemilia Zezes* in Greek, the silver dish with the Christian monogram in Greek, now unfortunately gone to the melting pot, and the splendid lanx all of which were found in the eastern suburbs of the station and on the site of the present village. The widely scattered localities of these finds indicated that a frontage of great length was occupied by the town and suburbs in Roman times; we have here in fact a city exceeded only in extent in the northern parts by Eboracum itself; and the character of the remains is that of a polyglot community where Greek appears to

have been almost as familiar as Latin, if we may judge by inscriptions. The mixed character of its population and the wide area which it occupied is quite in keeping with the situation of Corstopitum, standing as it did at the head of the highway of Watling Street, the main thoroughfare which led from the south to the north, and in the centre of the great line of the frontier defence. It must, all through the Roman occupation, have been a very important place. Among other remains were the sculptures of animals, which were probably of Mithraic character; these formerly stood in the Market Place at Corbridge, and were known as 'the hobby horses', and it was a favourite pastime of boys to bestride them. They were removed to Matfen Hall and there preserved until their presentation by Sir Edward Blakett to the Black Gate Museum, where they are now located. There is also in possession of the society an inscribed slab, which affords one of the few glimpses obtainable of the social life of the Roman inhabitants of these parts. It is the memorial of Marcellianus to Julia Materna 'his dearest daughter (*filiae carissimae*) aged six years'; and its simple inscription is one of the comparatively rare 'touches of nature' met with in Roman remains.

Mr. Heslop mentioned casually that excavations in the streets of Corbridge afford no results. During the laying of water pipes along their entire extent no remains were found. On the other hand, excavations on either side of these lines are prolific in revealing Roman remains. The inference is that the present streets, represent ancient lines of thoroughfare.

With regard to the English settlement and the subsequent history, Symeon writes that in A.D. 786 Aldulf of Lichfield was consecrated bishop in the Minster at Corbridge. That Mercia should thus be associated with Northumbria is worthy of note. Marriage connexions were formed between the ruling families of the two kingdoms. And, curiously enough, a coin, Barnred king of Mercia, was found within the church of Corbridge.¹ This may be more than a coincidence. The Angles who reached Britain at the Humber parted into two divisions. One of these, forming the Mercian branch, appears to have found its way to the head waters of the Trent. The other passed north and settled as the Northumbrian branch. The consecration of a Mercian bishop and the finding of a Mercian coin in this church are suggestive in view of this; for in all probability the Angles of Northumbria and the Angles of Mercia were closely identified by kinship, by family relationship, and by dialect. Corbridge as one of the great manors attached to the Saxon earldom continued after the conquest in the line of Siward and Waltheof. These manors were attached by Henry I., and in 1128 the king presented his chaplain, Richard de Aurea Valle, with the tithes of Corbridge and of three other churches of the great manors. David of Scotland who had married the daughter of earl Waltheof laid claim to the hereditary possessions of the earl of Northumberland. The accession of Stephen appeared favourable to an assertion of the claim by force and David accordingly entered the country and in 1137 made Corbridge his head quarters. It is well to bear in mind that the Scottish invasions which followed originated in this claim of the sovereign of Scotland to the heritage of his wife, a patrimony which had appertained to the earldom of her father Waltheof. In it were included the manors of Corbridge, Newburn, Warkworth, Rothbury, and the castles of Bamburgh and Newcastle. Although defeated at the battle of the Standard, negotiations in the following year led to a reinstatement of the claimants, and, in 1139, Henry, David's son, was confirmed in the earldom of Northumberland, and Northumberland became for all practical purposes a part of Scotland. From Henry's mint at Corbridge coins were issued in his own name if not also in that of his father David.² The death of Henry of Scotland and the succession of his son while yet an infant afforded an opportunity which was not lost upon Henry II. of England, who in 1158 re-

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. VI. pp. 234, 7, 8.

² *Arch. Ael.* vol. VII. p. 73.

annexed Northumberland. The great keep of Newcastle bears witness to his determination to maintain repossession. During the vain attempt made by William the Lion to retake his patrimony, Corbridge suffered considerably, and its mill was destroyed. In the next reign, the king appears to have been peculiarly attracted to Corbridge. It may be that the silver coinage of the Corbridge mint suggested a source of supply of that metal on the spot. But, whatever the reason king John, in 1201, is said to have dug among the ruins of Corbridge in the hope of finding buried treasure. In this year he granted the vill for a rent of £45 sterling to burgesses of Corbridge. The manor, heretofore a demesne of the crown, was granted by king John to Robert fitz Roger, together with the manors of Rothbury and Newburn. Fitz Roger also held Warkworth and was thus in possession of the great estates of the earldom. The descent of these manors continued in the line of various Roger fitz-Rogers, Robert fitz-Rogers, and so on, until, by adopting the name of their holding in the estate of Clavering in Essex, the family became identified by the name of Clavering. Their holdings were extensive and were scattered over many parts of the country, and were such as in the course of a century to excite the cupidity of the sovereign. Edward I. thus caused Robert fitz Roger to make the king his heir, with reservation of dowry for his widow, and in the first year of the reign of Edward II. Corbridge escheated to the crown. It thence passed into the hands of the great family of Percy in whose line it has continued to this day. It has been seen that the Scottish claim to Northumberland became a reality in the person of Henry the son of David, the coins from the Scottish mint established in Corbridge attest the fact. But by the latter part of the thirteenth century Northumberland had become completely absorbed in the English Crown. The burgesses of Corbridge possessed a common seal and the town appears to



CORBRIDGE COMMON SEAL.

have stretched over a large area to the north of the existing village, where the fields show what appear to have been foundations of extensive buildings. In the Black Book of Hexham will be found the names of street after street, all of which have disappeared.³ Besides these there were the churches of St. Helen and of the Holy Trinity. As an open town Corbridge suffered in every invasion. Time after time it is recorded as burnt and wasted.⁴ This is so in 1296 and

³ According to the 'Black Book' the prior and convent of Hexham held, in 1749, thirty acres of land in the territory of Corbridge called 'le Bisschopprek.' They also had burgages in 'Sant Maregate' near the bridge, 'Syd-gate', at the 'west-kyrk-style', 'Fischambles-gat', 'Mongwe-skely-place', 'Prent-strete', 'Narow-gate', 'Thorneburgh-gate', and 'Colewell-chare'. 46 Sur. Soc. 3, 29.

The abbot and convent of Newminster held a tenement in 'Narrogat' and half an acre of land lying in four butts on the west side 'del Brumslyforde', and on the east side of 'Est fennes'. *Newm. Chart.* (66 Sur. Soc.) 106.

and again in 1311, when it had become too poor to pay the ransom demanded of its inhabitants. The pestilence completed the ruin of the place and in the wasting that ensued the actual history of Corbridge may be said to end. The church exhibited in its structure an epitome of the history just briefly sketched, and its architecture, as would be shown by Mr. Hodges, ended with the century in which Corbridge had reached the limit of its growth.

Mr. Heslop also gave an account of the division of Corbridge common in 1796. The town fields, he said, consisted of 1,267 acres, and were divided into 1,063 small strips, which were held by 45 proprietors. A map of Corbridge township, previous to the division, exactly resembled a spider's web on account of the complicated lines dividing the fields.

Following Mr. Heslop, Mr. Hodges pointed out several other important features of the history of the village and church, calling special notice to the fact that the centre of Corbridge in the middle ages was not the centre of the town in the Roman period, though in most other Roman towns the centres had remained the same. He regarded it as the strongest evidence that Corbridge was a place of considerable importance when the Romans came, that the line of the great Watling Street had been diverted in order that it might pass through it. That was the only deflection made in the line of that roadway. Ever since the Roman period Corbridge had been gradually growing towards the east. In the course of an able description of the architecture of the church,

Mr. Hodges exhibited a drawing of what he supposed the original Saxon building to have been like, and explained how different portions had been added from time to time up to the end of the 14th century, after which date there did not appear to have been any work done in connexion with the building. The church, he added, had not suffered very much by the restorations of the present century.

Subsequently the remains lying in the aisle of the chancel, were inspected, particular notice being taken of a boss from the vaulting of the tower of All Saints' church, Newcastle. This bears a shield with the arms of Rodes surrounded by a ribbon, and the inscription 'Orate pro anima Roberti Rodes.' Outside of the building Mr. Hodges showed what remained of the Saxon tower and aisles.

Thanks were accorded to the vicar and to Mr. Heslop and Mr. Hodges.

NOTES ON CORBRIDGE.

Among the very large number of references to Corbridge the following will be found of interest:—

A certain young man of Corbridge named Edulf endured for 10 years an incurable swelling of the feet and legs which no medical care could soothe or mitigate. He also had a terrible 'flying gout' (*gutta*) in all the joints of his body. He was miraculously cured at Finchale⁵.

Gilbert de Corbridge, a carpenter went to York in the time of archbishop Gray and to him land was granted by the archbishop on account of his long services to himself and to the church of York, and for working well and faithfully⁶.

In 1344, Adam de Corbridge was one of four commissioners appointed by the crown to take cognizance of weirs and 'kidels' lying across the Tyne to the detriment of the navigation and diminution of the kings profits from the fishery in it.⁷

⁴ Symeon of Durham tells us that King Ethelred was slain at 'Cobre,' on the 14 kal. May, 796, which, Mr. Hodgson Hinde thinks, refers to Corbridge; and that in a battle here in 901 Regenwald the Dane gained a great victory, Elfred being slain'. Rolls ed. I., 57, 209.

⁵ *De Vita S. Godrici*, (20 Sur. Soc.) 405.

⁶ *Archbishop Gray's Register* (56 Sur. Soc.), 225 and n., 259 and n.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv, p 259.

Two Carmelites, one of them being John of Corbridge, residing in the monastery at Newcastle, after robbing their house, escaped on the 14 December, 1350, into Hexhamshire. Whereupon the prior general of the order ordered the prior of Hexham to find or excommunicate them.

In the *Depositions from York Castle* a curious case of witchcraft is recorded in which one of the witnesses stated that she 'did see Jane Baitey of Corbridge come in the forme of a gray catt with a bridle hanging on her foote and breath'd upon her and struck her dead, and bridled her, and rid upon her in the name of the devill southward,' &c., &c.⁸

Amongst the Roman Catholic recusants in Northumberland in 1677 were Richard and Thomas Gibson of Corbridge, yeomen.⁹

Early in the twelfth century Henry I granted the church to Richard de Aurea Valle his chaplain.¹⁰

In 1311 by a citation addressed by the bishop to the dean of Corbridge the rector, vicar, chaplains and others, were required to attend a visitation at Corbridge and in the same year a commission was issued to Sir William de Kellawe to enquire into the condition of the church, which appears to have been in such a state of collapse that unless speedily attended to it could not be repaired. In 1313, the grant of Corbridge church amongst others was confirmed to Carlisle. In 1314 a mandate was issued by the bishop to the archdeacon of Northumberland, to inquire into the state of of the vicar, Walter de Warthewyk, who was suffering from sickness and was thus incapacitated from performing his duties to the danger of souls. The commissioners were directed to enquire under what infirmity he laboured, for how long, if incurable, &c. This was followed on the 25th June, by a commission to Sir Simon de Fresingfield for the administration of the church as the vicar was incapacitated by reason of infirmity as appeared manifest by the inquisition. On the 7 November, 1315, the living was vacated by the resignation of William de Warthewyk, the patrons being the prior and convent of Carlisle, and on the 20th of the same month, William de Glasgow¹⁰ was instituted.¹¹

In the old taxation of one mark in forty¹¹, Corbridge thus appears:—

xxij m. di. Rectoria de Corbrigg' xxxvijs. vjd.
xliijm. ixs. iiijd. Portio vicarii ejusdem liijs. xjd. di. qu.

And in bishop Barnes's *Clavis Ecclesiastica*, it stands thus:—

'Vic. Corbrigge xjl. xjs. iiijd. [50l.] Dean and Chapter of Carliell'.¹²

Of tenths conceded by the clergy to Richard bishop of Durham in the year of his consecration, the sum of iiij xx xiiijl viijs. vijd. was collected in the deanery of Corbridge for the whole year.¹³

The 'proprietary' and the vicar of Corbridge were present at a synod in the galilee at Durham on the 4th October, 1507.¹⁴

According to the inventory of the Commissioners of the 6th year of Edward VI., there were at 'Corbreg, a selver challes, xxvjs. viijd., iij. westments, iij. belles, iij. alterclothes, iij. albes, iij. towelles, ij. candelstykes of copper, a hand bell'.¹⁵

The 'Certificate. . of all the late Channtries,' &c., in the county of Northumberland, gives at 'Corbrigg, the Chauntry of Our Lady, founded to fynde a Preste for ever within the Parishe Church of Corbrige aforesayd; Rawf Eltringham, Incumbent, of the age of l. yeres, well learned, of honest conversacion and qualytes, having no other lving, &c. No landes &c., solde since, &c. yerely valewe, iiijl. xvs. ix d.; reprints, xvjs. vd.; clere lxxixs. iiijd.; plate, none; goodes, none.¹⁶ By the inventory of ornaments, &c., in the surveyors' hands 'and as yett unpraysd' there were in 'The Chauntry of Our Lady in the Church of Corbrige: Item, ij. olde vests of fustyan and worstett, with the

⁸ 4 Sur. Soc. 197.

⁹ *Ibid.* 227.

¹⁰ Randal (*State of the Churches*) gives as the first vicar in his list under 1322 as William de 'Gleston'. This must refer to William de Glasgow.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 62, 63, 464, 570; ii, 758, 760.

¹² 22 Sur. Soc., p. 10.

¹³ *Hist. Dunel. Scrip. Tres* (9 Sur. Soc.), cv.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* ccccv.

¹⁵ *Ecc. Proc. Bishop Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.), xlix.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* lxxxiii.

appurtenances, one masse boke, a crewet, ij. alterclothes, one almery, and iij. oxen.¹⁷

On the 16 Nov. 1501. Sir ——— Daker the rector did not appear and was therefore suspended, the parishioners (*parochiani*) said all was well. At the Corbridge visitation of Jan. and Feb., 1577-8, Richard Marshall, vicar, appeared by Roland Marshall, his procurator. Tho^s Lidall, curate, Christopher Stocke, schoolmaster, (neither of whom had a licence) and W^m Hudspeth, Roger Hudspeth, W^m Burne and Thomas Spurneston, the churchwardens, appeared personally. At the visitation of the 15 July, 1578, the vicar was absent no cause being given for his absence; and to that of 19 Jan, 1578-9 he was not cited. On 19 June, 1584, three commissioners visited the deanery and the church of Corbridge.¹⁹

In 1665, the sum of 7/6 in three collections was gathered in the church at Corbridge for people infected with the plague, and in March, 1666, 4/-.²⁰ The communion vessels are described in these *Proceedings* (vol. III, p. 142), and the bells in the same volume at pp. 142 and 293.

Rain and thunder necessitated the party's taking shelter in the church for some time; but as soon as the storm ceased a move was made, and the remainder of the day's programme was carried out under the most favourable weather conditions. A stroll to Dilston proved most enjoyable.

It had been intended to walk by the plantation in order to examine the site of the Roman bridge,²¹ but the delay occasioned by remaining in shelter so long, obliged the party to hurry forward by the main road.

DILSTON

was approached by way of the mill, where an examination of the mediæval pack-horse three-ribbed bridge was made. The foundations of the mill contain Roman moulded stones which were also examined. The way was taken along the line of the old trackway and its westward course was pointed out.

Dilston Hall was reached by the earl's bridge and the beautiful grounds were entered in bright sunshine. Whilst a section of the party passed on to meet Mr. Hall who was waiting to receive the society, another portion of the members entered the castle, where an address was given by Mr. R. Oliver Heslop.

Mr. Heslop said he would merely give some date notes of the succession to Dilston by the four prominent families who had possessed it from early times. There appeared he said to be no warrant for connecting a family of de Eivill with the place, and for supposing that Dilston derived its name from some mythic person so called. The name of the river is Devilswater and of the town Devilston; and as Devilswater is contracted into Deelswater, in the speech of the locality, so Devilston is similarly Dilston (Deelston). The names of river and town here are old English appellations which occur in their present form in the oldest documents. The earliest extant record of the manor is in a grant of Henry I. From this it appears that Richard de Devilston held Dilston of the crown. He was the son of Aluric de Corbridge, and, dying without issue, his lands passed to his brother William and were confirmed to him by Henry I. of England in a charter executed at Ronen. Reference had already been made, in speaking at Corbridge, to the period when Northumberland had become a franchise of Scotland and when therefore Dilston was practically within that kingdom. For when the accession of Earl Henry took place in 1139 it had been seen that he

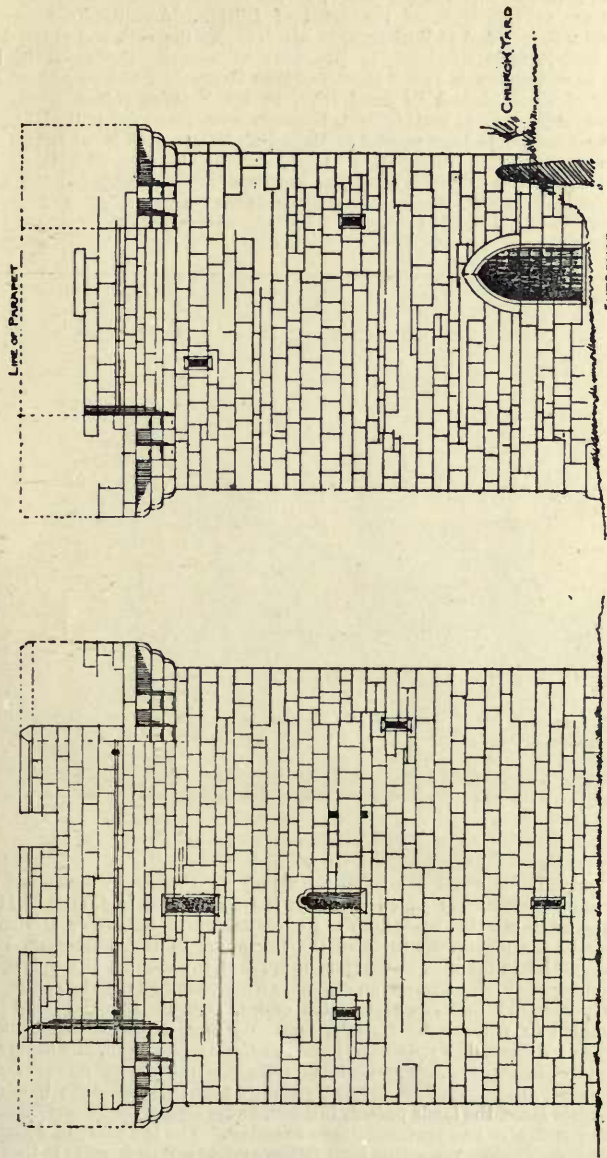
¹⁷ *Eccles. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, xciii. ¹⁸ 44 Sur. Soc. ix. ¹⁹ 22 Sur. Soc., pp. 29, 71, 93, 111.

²⁰ *Bishop Cosin*, II, (5 Sur. Soc.), 324, 329.

²¹ There are great remains of a (Roman) bridge a little above Corbridge, opposite to the ruins, at the place called Colchester and near the line of the Roman way here called Watling Street. Letter of Feb. 24, 1755 from Rev. J. Walton to Dr. Stukeley. *Stukeley Memoirs* III. (80 Sur. Soc.) 132.

A silver coin of Carausius (rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM) was found at 'Colchester by Corbridge' in 1764. *Ibid.* p. 139.

THE VICAR'S PELE CORBRIDGE



SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

W.H.K. Knowles, Archt. Del.
Feb. 1896

SCALE OF FEET



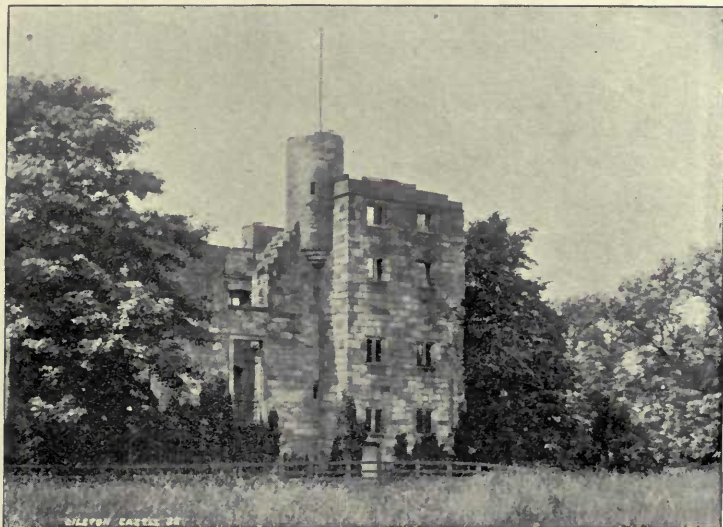
(For a description of the building, by Mr. W. H. Knowles, see *Arch. Ael.*, vol. xix, p. 171.)

exercised sovereign rights at Corbridge; it was necessary therefore to have his ratification, as sovereign, of the grant of Dilston. Accordingly a second document was executed at Roxburgh, in which Henry the earl, son of the king of the Scots, grants the lands to the same William de Devilston, in like manner as was witnessed by the charter of king Henry. The earlier charter of the king of England and its duplication by the Scottish prince Henry are historical landmarks. The documents themselves are preserved in the Treasury at Durham and have been printed in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*. William de Devilston survived till 1162, and in his time Henry II. of England had taken possession of the earldom of Northumberland. This early holder of Dilston thus possessed his lauds *in capite* from England, then from Scotland, and yet again from the sovereign of England. Very



CORBRIDGE CHURCH FROM S.E. (see page 42),
(from a photograph by Mr. J. P. Gibson.)

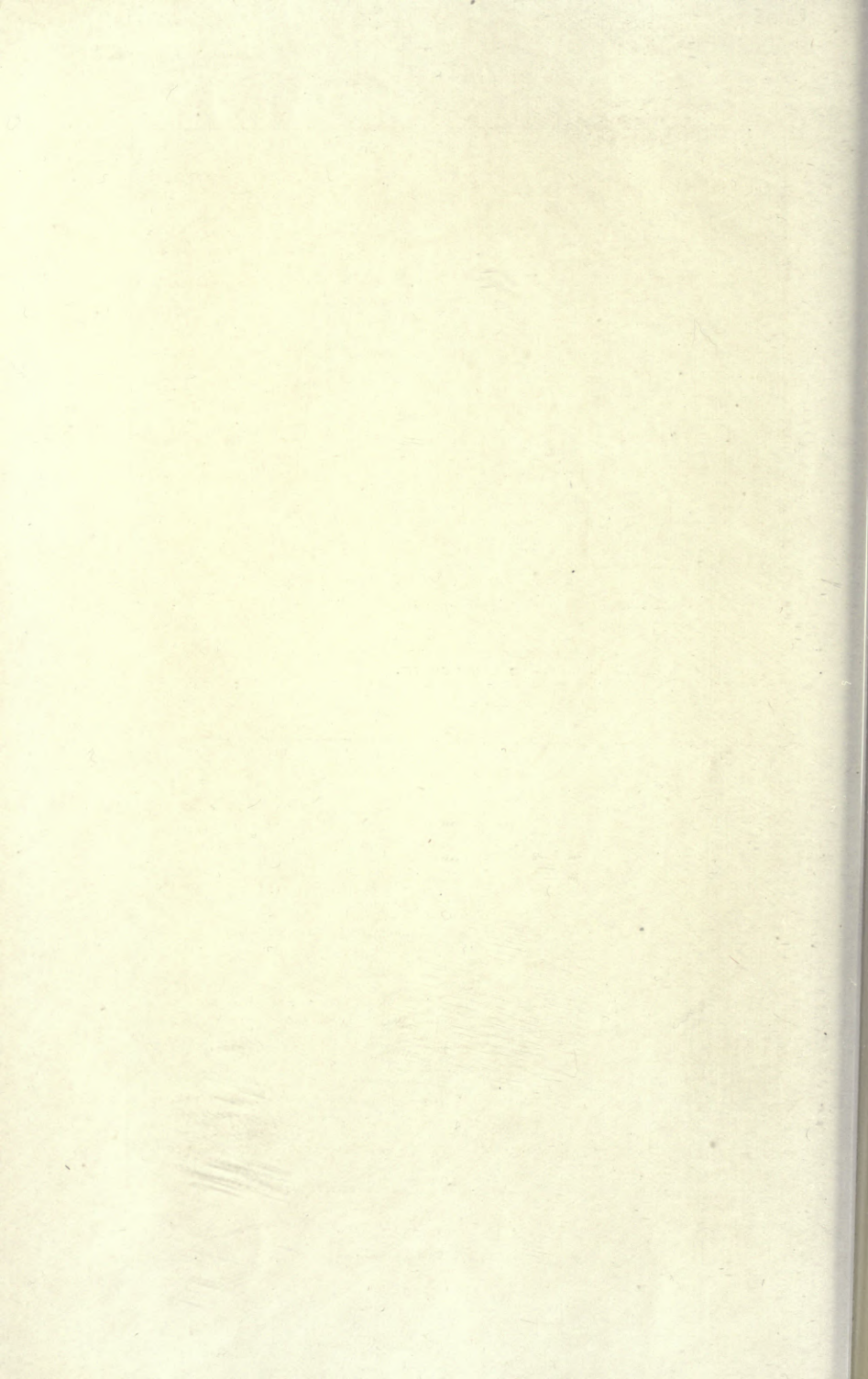
soon Henry II. lent his characteristic vigour to the establishment of his power within the territory which he had wrested from Scotland, and, in 1172, began the erection of the great keep at Newcastle, where Robert de Devilston, successor to the manor, was one of the inspectors of the buildings. With Thomas and Lucia his wife, in the time of Edward the second, the line of de Devilston appears to have come to an end, after a period of well nigh two centuries. The manor would thus escheat to the crown, and, in 1358, Edward the third granted to William de Tyndale, for thirty marks, licence to enfeof it. Alice wife of William de Tyndale was buried in Corbridge church, and her grave-cover, sadly shattered as was seen to-day, but perfectly legible, is now preserved in the chancel aisle there. Walter de Tyndale, a nephew, succeeded; but dying without male issue, the lands passed, in 1380, to his cousin Sir Robert Claxton, to whom a mortgage had previously been executed. The law pleas of Johanna and Emma de Tyndale respecting their father's estate and its transfer to Claxton show the impoverishment of the entire district by war and pestilence; for in place after place the lands are described as waste and valueless.



DILSTON CASTLE.



CHAPEL, DILSTON CASTLE.



Sir Robert Claxton was succeeded by his daughter Johanna, who married John Cartington of Cartington. The issue of John Cartington and Johanna was a daughter, Anne, who married Sir Edward Radcliffe. Dilston thus descended in a female line till the latter part of the fifteenth century, when, by this marriage of the lady of Cartington, it passed into the Derwentwater family, around whose history clings so romantic an interest. Sir Edward was living in 1511, and his descendant Francis married Isabel daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham. Over the gateway near the chapel will be seen a stone inscribed F. R. — I. R. — 1616. The initials are those of Sir Francis, and Isabel his wife. At the date here mentioned, and during some subsequent years, large additions and alterations were made in the structure, and the date may assist in understanding changes made in the building at this eastern side of the hall. Sir Francis was succeeded by Sir Edward, who as a royalist, at the commonwealth, forfeited his estates. These were however recovered by his son Francis at the restoration of the monarchy. He it was who not only obtained a peerage for himself but who negotiated the marriage of his son to an illegitimate daughter of Charles II. Of the marriage of the second earl with Mary Tudor was born James who at the age of sixteen became the third and last of the earls of Derwentwater. All are so familiar with his history that further allusion to it is unnecessary. But to stand within his ruined hall suggests the observation that the name of the last earl of Derwentwater has continued to exercise a remarkable fascination on the popular mind. He was but a young man of 27 when he paid the forfeit of his life, and his name is seldom mentioned without its associated epithet 'the unfortunate'. The many traditions yet current in the district show how vividly the tragic end of the earl had impressed the minds of the people. The castle was sold and dismantled in 1765, and it formed a quarry from which the ashlar of many houses in Corbridge was obtained. It would be seen that its present proprietor, Mr. Beaumont, had adopted careful means to prevent further dilapidation.

On the conclusion of Mr. Heslop's address the two sections were reunited in the hall where refreshments had been generously provided by Mrs. and Mr. James Hall.

After tea, served by Mrs. and the Misses Hall, Mr. Hall personally conducted his guests to the castle, and pointed out much that was worth knowing about the historic ruins. The view from the tower, taking in mile upon mile of the valley of the Tyne, will be long remembered by all present.

On the motion of Mr. R. O. Heslop, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall for his kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Hall having responded, a walk to Corbridge station concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings of the society.

Among those present were Mr. John Hall, Mr. G. Reid, Mr. R. O. Heslop, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. Tweddell, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Peile, and Mr. Townsend, Shotley Bridge; Mr. and Miss Macarthy, and Mr. S. S. Carr, Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford, and Mr. Sidney, Blyth; Mr. G. Irving, West Fell, Corbridge; Mr. M. Phillips, Whitley; the Rev. E. and Mrs. Haythornthwaite, Felling; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hodges, Hexham; Mr. J. P. Gibson, Hexham; Mr. R. C. Clephan, Gateshead; Mr. T. Reed and Mr. R. Blair, South Shields; and Mr. R. W. Sisson, Newcastle.

MISCELLANEA.

The following, relating to Dilston, are from Spearman's 'notes' to a copy of Hutchinson's *History of Northumberland*, in the Broom Park library:—

5th of Edward 1st, 1276, Henry de Ulcots held Divileston Manor of the king in capite
18th Edward 1st, and 11th of Edward 2nd. Certificate Hugh de Bolbec High Sheriff of
Northumberland. Simon de Divileston hold of the King his vill of Divileston as 3rd
part of one knight's fee.

1st of Richard 2nd, 1398. John de Tyndale held Divileston as 3 part of Knight's fee. There are many of this name in the rank of farmers and not unlikely remotely descended from this family. R.S. 1800.

1st, Henry 4th, 1400.—De Cranester died seized of the Manor of Divileston and presentation to the Chapel of Mary Magdalen, in said manor.

13th Henry 4th, 1412. Richard de Craucester held the manor of Dilston.

2nd Henry 6th, 1423. Will Claxton, son of Edward Claxton, who was son of Dionisia sister of Will, Tyndale by his father's will. Emma, late wife of Richard Craucester cousin and heir of said Emma held the Manor of Dilston of the King in capite, as the 3rd part of one knight's fee. The Claxtons were an eminent and wealthy family in the County of Durham, taking their name from Claxton their place of residence. They were also owners of the manor of Old Park, and an heiress of this family brought a large estate to the Conyers family. Many a respectable family in the North are descended from the female lines and though some of the name remain, their descent is so obscure it is doubtful whether legitimate or not.

The Craucester arms are quarterly or & sable, a crow or raven in the 1st quarter, 2nd quarter a crow crested.

I have seen an account that the Craucesters were standard bearers to Canute our Danish King, and thence had the Badge of the Raven.

10 Eliz. 1568. Sir George Ratcliffe knt. was seized of manor of Dilston and manor, castle and vill of Cartington, a moiety of Throckley lands in Snitter and Thropton.

17 October, 1583. Sir Geo. Ratcliffe held the manor of Dilston & its appurtenances of the Queen in cap. also the manor of Cartington as of the Queens Manor of Dunstanburgh by free socage and Wittonstall Manor as of the Queen's Manor of Bywell and certain lands and tenements in Spittle in same manor in free socage, Sir G. died in 30 Eliz. and was succeeded by his son Francis.

1688. Madam Elizabeth Ratcliffe, widow of Sir Edward gave £4 per ann. to be distributed to the poor R. Catholics at Hexham, on St. Luke's Day.

1695. Madam Ann Ratcliff sister of the earl of Derwentwater gave £10 per ann. to be distributed to the poor of Hexham on 16th of June.

Mary Ann, Countess dowager of Derwentwater, recovered her jointure by decree in Chancery and Lady Petre her daughter by Earl of Derwentwater also £30,000 settled upon younger children. Charles Ratcliff, brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, was attainted 1715, but escaped abroad, he married the countess of Newbrough of Scotland, by whom he left a son, now Earl of Newbrough; he returned and joined the rebellion in 1745, was taken prisoner and executed upon his attainder in 1715, which was much condemned as also the whole of the Government treatment of that worthy and unfortunate family. The present Earl of Newbrough applied to Parliament to have the estates restored, paying a very large rent charge to Greenwich Hospital, but could only obtain a rent charge of £2,500 a year out of the estates. The Earl of Derwentwater, when taken prisoner at Preston, sent orders for all the family deeds, &c., to be sent to Capheaton which were concealed between two walls, behind a chimney. Walton a slater, at Black Heddon, when repairing the roof, discovered this concealment and saw the chests with Derwentwater insignia. He being a rigid Presbyterian informed old Sir W. Middleton, who, in 1745 being deputy for the old Duke of Somerset, when he searched Capheaton for arms was observed to measure exactly the outward space, between the windows, and then the inward, when he found the place described by Walton, broke the wall, found the old records above named, which he seized and sent off to London, and are now at Greenwich Hospital. Prior to this the Commissioners were cast in many trials, as not having the Ratcliff deeds to produce as the title of that family was the foundation of their titles. In the trial between the Commissioners and Mr. Allgood the above deeds were produced as also many contracts at the trial for wreck of sea between Lord Lisburn and Mr. Taylor of Swinhoe and the Duke of Northumberland; they contain very much and curious information. Mr. Charles Ratcliff was frequently in England, incog., between 1715 and 1745 when government from apprehension of difficulty of identifying his person &c., proceeded on his former attainder in 1715. Old Sir Will. Middleton sent for old Mr. Reed of Aydon, who had been schoolfellow with Mr. C. Ratcliff at Corbridge, and he swore positively to his person from a scar on his forehead. Reed swore he remembered Charles Ratcliff riding to school at Corbridge on a little galloway; one day when Reed was with him he was thrown from the galloway and dragged some way in the stirrup; his forehead was much cut and obliged to be sewed up. Reed saw him frequently at that time, &c., and swore to the scar. Reed was much and deservedly reflected on for this. I remember, about the year 1774, Reed was thrown from his horse when riding home to Aydon, as the old people said at the very spot above named; Mr. Errington, of Sandoe, and his wife, Lady Broughton, found him lying near dead by the roadside, took him into their carriage and set him home, being an old man the loss of blood, &c., hurt him; he lived a short time and died under strange circumstances. The vulgar thought all this a judgment.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 6.

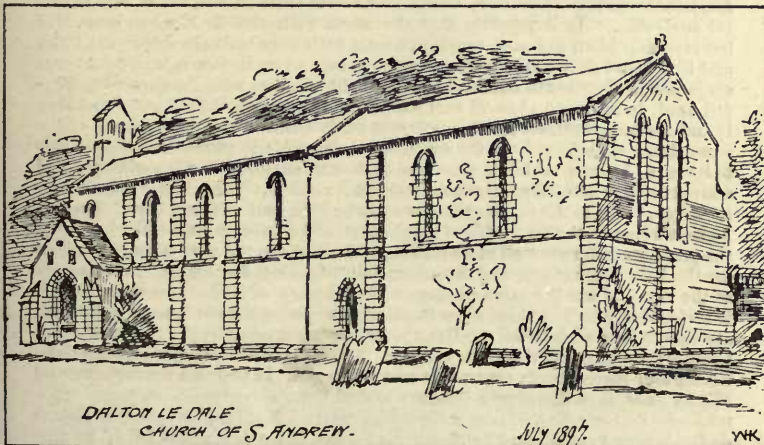
The second country meeting of the season was held on Monday the 12th day of July, 1897, at

EASINGTON AND-SEAHAM.

Members assembled at the south entrance to the railway station at Sunderland at half-past ten o'clock, and after seating themselves in a large brake the journey was begun.

The first place at which a halt was made, was the church of St. Andrew at
DALTON-LE-DALE.

After members had seated themselves Mr W. H. Knowles described the building.

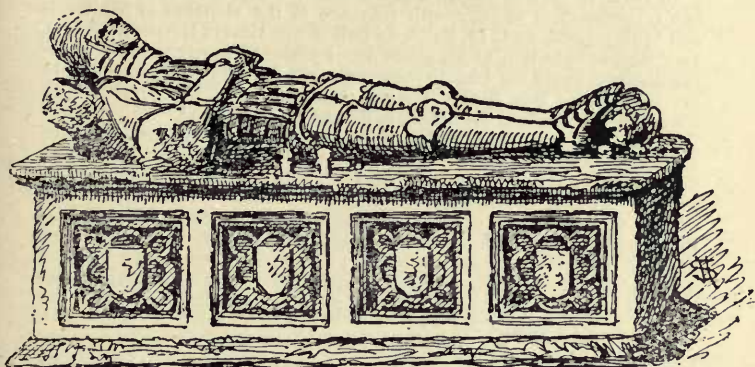


Mr. Knowles said many of our churches were founded in Saxon times but it is to the Normans who were great builders of both ecclesiastical and military structures that we are indebted for most of them. On this account it is usual on entering an old building to trace if possible its foundation to these early periods. In addition to this general observation, when we have to speak of buildings in the palatinate county of Durham, we look for and frequently discover some work of the period of that great builder bishop Pudsey who occupied the see from 1153 to 1195. In the church of St. Andrew

at Dalton-le-Dale, which belonged to the priory of Durham, we find the usual evidence as we shall presently see. The church consists of an aisleless nave and chancel of equal width, and a south porch. There is a modern vestry on the south side of the chancel, and a double bell-cot on the west gable recently rebuilt. It is a valuable specimen of a church which has apparently never been extended beyond its present foundation. It has also escaped recent alteration. The earliest portion of the existing building is the Norman door, now built up in the north nave wall, the outer order of its semi-circular head is enriched with a chevron ornament worked between an angle roll and a chamfered label, the impost from which it springs is a simple hollow continued from the cushioned capital of a nook shaft. It is a piece of an earlier building incorporated, but whether it always occupied its present position it is difficult to say. Excepting portions of the north nave wall, the church is of one date. It is a tolerably high building. The south, east, and west walls, rise from a chamfered plinth about 11 feet, where is another chamfered course, and above it lancet windows divided by flat buttresses, which at the south east, and south west corners meet and cap the angles; similar pilasters terminate below a triplet of lancets in the east, and a single window in the west gable. The entrance door which is contemporary with the walling, is pointed and of two orders, the inner order and door jambs are chamfered only; the outer order has a roll moulding on the angle and a label over, it is supported by a nook shaft with simple capital. The position of the windows which are placed 11 feet above the ground level, the section of the mouldings, and the flatness of the pilasters, induce me to think the date of the work to be within a few years of 1200. The chancel arch is modern. We now come to the north wall. Part of the chancel portion of it has a base and string course similar to the other three sides of the church. The nave portion of the wall, except where the Norman door occurs, rises from a double splayed base of fourteenth century character, whilst at its west end is a buttress of four stages set anglewise. Is it possible that the north wall, with its Norman door, was left standing when the east, south, and west walls were built about the year 1200, and that it did duty until the fourteenth century when it was rebuilt? At the same period (fourteenth century) the two-light window, with the pierced quatrefoil head, in the north chancel wall was inserted, and the dwarf buttresses below it and the large buttress at the north east angle built. The porch also is of the same date; it projects from the south door, its gable is strengthened by angle buttresses, between which is a pointed arch with simple hollow mouldings, and above two sunk octofoil panels each containing a shield. There is also a bracket for an image. Within the porch are stone seats and the roof is of grey flags. There is a priest's door on the south side of the chancel, and a built up 'low-side window' in the present north nave wall at its east end. Just within the nave door is the base for the holy water stoup, and at various points brackets for images. The lancets at the east end are the same as those at Lanchester, and like them the rear arch is trefoil shaped. There are some Roman numerals on the north nave wall which are said to form an internal sundial, the time being marked by the rays of the sun passing through one of the south windows. The font is a circular basin of early date, having four-leaved flower ornaments around the rim. In Durham few monumental effigies exist, it is therefore a pleasure to find here, a very good example. It is no doubt that of 'Sir William Bowes, who married Matilda,¹ daughter of Robert de Dalden, and consin and heires of Sir Jordan de Dalden, about 1375,' he died

¹ Matilda (lady of Dalden daughter and sole heir of Robert de Dalden and wife of William Bowes) by her will of the 15 Jan., 1420, after directing her body to be buried in the church of Dalton in le Dale, gave to that church 6 torches, every one of 6 lbs. of wax, and to the church of Seaham a torch of 6 lbs. of wax. She also gave to the light of the blessed Mary in the church of Dalton two quarters of corn; to the vicar the sheets which were about her body, with 6 'couerchiefs,' on the day of her burial as a memorial to the end of his life; and to Matilda daughter of the Baron de Hilton her goddaughter 'j romance boke is called ye gosselles', a curious item which has occasioned a good deal of speculation as to its meaning. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, (Sur. Soc. Publ.), i, 63.

about 1420.² The head is covered by a conical basinet, and rests on a tilting helmet, the body is represented with a plate gorget and armour of plate, the legs in plate fastened with straps and buckles, knee caps, and articulated sollerets. The feet rest on a lion. About the hips is a studded belt from which depend, on the left a sword, and on the right a dagger. Below the body armour he wears a scalloped gambeson or hauberk, and above a heraldic surcoat on which is



Sir William Bowes. Dalton-le-Dale Church.

carved the arms of Bowes, *Ermine three bows*. The effigy rests on a tomb relieved by panels of sunk octofolds, enclosing shields. Adjoining the last is an early altar tomb without decoration, and there is also a much mutilated female effigy having a gown lying in folds, tight sleeves with rows of buttons, and about the waist a belt with pendent ends, a mantle, and possibly a wimple, the hands are in the attitude of prayer.

Canon Savage, in the discussion which followed, said that the only time that the figures could be used as a sundial was on St. Andrew's day when the sun was low. He was not sure even about this.

In the 6th year of Edward VI., 'Dawton,' possessed 'one chalice with a paten parcell gilt, weying xij. unces, two bells in the stepell, one hand bell, and one sacring bell'.³ These have all disappeared. The modern communion plate belonging to the church has been described in these *Proceedings*, (vol. iv, p. 151).

The following are notes, culled from various sources, relating to Dalton-le-Dale and its church:

In 1313 in the King's writ touching the fifteenth granted to him by the clergy to carry on the war, Dalton thus appears:—'De Ecclesia de Dalton xvs. jd. qu.'

² Jordanus de Dalden occurs as witness to many documents: on the 20th November, 1311, to a charter of the bishop of Durham to the prior of Finchale; on 2nd November, 1312, to a grant of waste land to John de Lisle; on 11th February, 1313, to a charter of freewarren granted in Old Durham to Richard de Eryum; on 3rd July, 1313, to an indenture between the bishop and Greatham hospital, relating to 'Swynhoplaw' in the forest of Weardale; on 5th August in the same year, to an indenture between the bishop and Walter de Burton relative to waste land 'Wytemore' near Auckland; on 23rd December, of the same year, to a charter of Confirmation to John de Evenwood, of land in Evenwood; on 1st January, 1315, to a grant to Patrick de Kellawe, the bishop's brother, of waste called 'Depestrother'; on 16th August, 1316, to a charter to William de Edredacres, of a burgage in Durham; and in the same year to a grant of waste land in Esh, to Roger de Esh. *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, ii, 1145, 1172, 1197, 1225, 1227, 1243, 1295, 1305, and 1309.

³ 22 Sur. Soc. lv.

In the Kings writ for enquiring concerning the forfeiture of the barony of Gainford and Barnard Castle it is stated that Ingeram de Balliol held Dalton for the fourth part of a knight's fee.

On 10 July 1313 an indulgence of 40 days was granted for the soul of Matilda the widow of Sir John de Dalton.⁴

In 1312, William de Dalton occurs as vicar, and in 1314 he is a member of a commission of enquiry with reference to the churches of Whitburn and 'Briggeford.' In 1312, Ralph de Dalton was vicar of Norton as in that year the sequestration of his goods was released; shortly after a commission was issued for him to shew caese why Bernard de Kyrkley should not be inducted into Norton vicarage; and in 1314, a commission was issued to enquire into the defects of the church of Dalton.⁵

On the 16 April 1451 during visitation proceedings at the church of Dalton it was said that one little window of the choir of the church was defective and it was ordered to be repaired before the feast of Pentecost; that at a former visitation it had been stated that the rector of the church should contribute a cope and a vestment for the chief feasts, such visitation being the last held by 'dominus' Fishburn; that the font and crismal were not locked; and that the graveyard was not sufficiently enclosed. The font and crismal were ordered to be locked before the next feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross and the graveyard to be seen to under a pain of 20/-.⁶

On 12 Nov., 1501, Sir Thomas Fell, the vicar, and Robert Bell, chaplain of the church of Dalton, (appropriated to the monastery of Durham,) were present at a visitation, as were also Ric^d Shackell, John Portegate, Tho^s Newborne, Nicholas Grason, parishioners, who said all was well.⁷

At a chancellor's visitation of Jan. and Feb., 1578, Robert Foster the vicar, George Daill, the parish clerk; and Anthony Dun, Robert Robynson, sen., William Reade, and Robert Robynson, jun., the churchwardens, appeared personally. The vicar of Dalton, Robert 'Foyster,' performed the task (the gospel of St. Matthew) at the chancellor's visitation, of July, 1578, and at the visitation of Jan., 1578-9, Robert Forster, described as vicar, was infirm.⁸

By will of 28 July, 1566, John Blaxton of Seaton, directed his 'body to be buried wthin the quere nighe vnto where mine ancestors lieth.'⁹



On the south wall of the nave is the inscription given above.

From Dalton-le-Dale the party proceeded to

EASINGTON

The party first visited the rectory, being received by Canon Scott Moncrieff.

In the garden Canon Savage pointed out the tracery of the fourteenth century windows, removed from the church by Hardwicke in 1853, which has been used to form rockeries. The suggestion that these fragments might be pieced together and preserved within the tower of the church was kindly received by the rector. Of especial interest are the heads of the east window of the south aisle. The latter stands at the end of the broad walk along the south front of the rectory; while the other is half buried in a rockery beside the wicket gate entering the garden from the carriage drive.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 387. ⁵ *Ibid.* ii. 940, 961, 962, 801; i. 183, 608, 168, 175, 549.

⁶ *Depositions and Eocl. Proc.* (21 Sur. Soc.) p. 30.

⁷ *Bp. Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc.) xv.

⁸ *Bp. Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.) xv, 47, 73, 97.

⁹ *Durham Wills & Inv.* i, 261.

The detached building to the north of the rectory was then examined. Canon Savage said there can be little doubt that the west end of it at all events was the little barn. In side the original rafters of the roof remain. Adjoining this barn and extending eastwards from it is another building of the same, or very nearly the same date. The whole seems clearly to belong to the thirteenth century, and to the first half of it. When bishop Nicholas de Farnham resigned the see of Durham in 1248 (as some assert, in order to save himself from the necessity of fighting against the Scotch) he had assigned to him for his maintenance during life the manors of Easington, Stockton, and Surtees in one place says (vol. i, p. 12) 'Bishop Nicholas de Farnham, chose Easington for his residence after he had resigned the bishoprick of Durham;' but this is contradictory to Hutchinson's account (vol. i, p. 206). 'He resided at Stockton, and there departed this life in the year 1257,' which is followed by Surtees himself elsewhere (vol. i, p. xxix): 'The evening of his life was spent in ease and retirement at his manor of Stockton, where he expired in 1257;' [he refers in a note to 'Graystones c. 5; and see Matt. Paris, pp. 541, 549, 628, 759.'] Whether however he actually resided at Easington or not during the nine years of his retirement, the place was brought into close association with him, and under his personal charge, and it is possible that the extensive rectory buildings of which traces remain both in this barn, and inside the existing rectory house are due to the increase in its importance at this time. To the same period belong the buttresses which support the north side of the rectory; those on the south front are at least a century later. Inside the house some of the original arrangements are still discernible. In a small ante-room to the present dining room there are traces of three small arches which formed the east end of the main hall, leading to the buttery and the kitchen. In that part of the house a pointed doorway, and a later square-headed shouldered doorway are to be seen. The west end of the house has been rebuilt in modern times.'

After concluding their inspection of the rectory, members sat down to luncheon at the 'King's Head'.

The church was subsequently described by Canon Savage. An account of it will be found in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xvii, pp. 287-306. The early date there assigned for the arcades (1195 A.D.) was called in question by some of the party. The chancel arch is clearly part of the same building as the nave arcades, and it certainly gives the impression of early thirteenth century work. But the one determining feature which was taken as indicating the date is the Transitional volute on the capitals of the north west pillar and of the two western responds, which is distinctly characteristic of bishop Pudsey's work.

The importance of this detail was emphasized by the Rev. G. W. Reynolds from his own observation of it in various churches of the district.

[For the abnormally rapid development of architecture between 1190 and 1200 A.D., see the Rev. J. F. Hodgson's paper on Darlington church, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xvii, p. 152].

Canon Savage mentioned that the remains of the chancel screen which he was unable to trace when he wrote his paper on the church two years ago [*Ibid.* p. 294] had since been seen shewn to him by the Rev. W. Greenwell in the treasury at Durham.

The early register book was then examined in the vestry. In it is a copy of the 'Solemn League and Covenant' with signatures of parishioners attached. Canon Scott Moncrieff exhibited for comparison a Scotch printed copy. At Easington the whole text was copied out in the register, and signed by the male parishioners, with abnormal zeal, or probably rather abnormal pressure, twice over, in 1644 and again in October, 1645 [*Archaeologia Aeliana*, xvii pp. 300-6]. The later story of 'the minister for the present Phillip Nisbett ther' who supervised the second signing, may be seen in *The Autobiography of Mrs. Alice Thornton*.¹⁰

The two recumbent effigies of Frosterley marble, one male and the other female, bearing the popinjays of the fitz Marmadukes, now placed at the east ends of the north and south aisles, were examined, also the funeral helmet.

The communion vessels are described at p. 220 of volume iii. of these *Proceedings*, and the bells at p. 246 of the same volume.

One of the most famous of the rectors was Bernard Gilpin who was presented to the living by his uncle, Cuthbert Tunstall bishop of Durham. By his will of 17th October, 1582, he gave £5 to the poor of the parish.¹¹

The following notes relating to Easington have been collected from various sources :

Amongst the parsons cited before the bishop of Durham in 1311, as holding pluralities was Sir Thomas de Goldesburgh, the rector, who held in addition the church of 'Shippewich' in the diocese of York. On the 26 October, 1313, there was a special relaxation of the sequestration of the chantry of the Virgin at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr in the parish church of Easington to Thomas de Haughthorn the chaplain who had been lately presented to it by Sir Richard Marmaduke. In 1313 Simon de Friseby was perpetual chaplain in the church of Easington.¹²

The contribution of the parson of Easington is thus given in the King's writ of 1311 :—'de persona ecclesiae de Esington lx li.

In the writ of *pluries* of 1312 touching the moiety to be levied 'personae ecclesiae de Esington ad valentiam xli.' This last sum Thomas de Goldesburgh the rector did not pay, and it was recovered by a levy on his goods.¹³

In 1315 'Elias le provost', occurs as bailiff of the bishop. On June 20, 1316, the bishop granted by charter to William de Denam 20 acres of waste land on Easington moor which was enclosed by a ditch as the fourth part of a knight's fee.¹⁴

The inventory of John fitz Marmaduke, lord of Horden, taken in 1312,¹⁵ gives a very minute and curious record of his possessions with prices attached. Cattle and sheep formed a large proportion of his wealth. He had 239 horned cattle of various ages, 938 sheep, 32 horses, mares and foals, and 76 pigs. It may be interesting to mention a few of the prices. A sheep was worth 18d., a draught ox 13/4, 5 stirks are set down at 10/-, a cow 5/-, a white horse is estimated at 40/-, wheat is given at 8/- a quarter.

In 1340 Thomas de Sedlyng of Easington having slain William Say of the same place was pardoned by the bishop¹⁶

William de Menneville, by his will of 20th January, 1371, directed his body to be buried in the aisle of the blessed Mary in the church of Easington, next the tomb of Dionisia his wife, and gave to the high altar of that church 20s. for forgotten tenths; and for the sustentation of 5 candles in perpetuity before the altar of blessed Mary the Virgin he gave 10 marks.¹⁷

By his will of 11th April, 1522, John Trollop of Thornley gave to the church 'two torches pric' viijs.', and Leonard Trollop of Eden dean, by his will of 20th February, 1586/7, directed the burial of his body in the church. By his will of 6th February, 1596/7, Richard Belassis gave £5 to the poor of Easington.¹⁸

Thomas de Weston, archdeacon of Durham and rector of Easington, whose will was proved at Darlington on the 20th September, 1408, gave the third part of the residue of all his goods to the church at Easington.¹⁹

¹¹ *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Sur. Soc.) i, p. 83n. ¹² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i, 66, 454, ii, 1102.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii, 835, 848, 850, 859, 860, 873. ¹⁴ *Ibid.* ii, 1099, 1107.

¹⁵ *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Sur. Soc.) vol. i, p. 16 and n. 'John fitz Marmaduke, lord of Horden, descended from a nephew of bishop Flambard, was at the time of his death, governor of Perth, in Scotland, under Edward II, his attendants finding it impossible to comply with the clause in his will which enjoined his sepulture at Durham on account of the distance and danger of enemies, literally boiled his dead body in a large cauldron and preserved his bones, till an opportunity of burying them in the cathedral yard of Durham presented itself.' The whole account is given in *Durham Wills and Inventories* (Sur. Soc.) p. 16n.

¹⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii, p. 342. ¹⁷ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, (Sur. Soc.), i, 82.

¹⁸ *Durham Wills & Inventories* (Sur. Soc.) i, 105 and ii, 148, 837. ¹⁹ *Ibid.* i, 45.

On 12 Nov., 1501, Sir Robert Lee and Sir Robert Gibson, chaplains, appeared at a visitation, as did also Wm. Clarke, John Timmouthe and Wm. Hudson, parishioners, who said all was well.²⁰

In the survey of all colleges, &c., in the bishopric of Durham, made in the 2nd year of Edward VI., Easington is thus given:—

Easington. The parish church of Easington having of howseling people, nclx.

The chauntry of Oure Lady of Pytye in the parishe of Easington, Thomas Worthie, of the age of lv. yeris. The yerelie revenewe cs.; the reprise xs. vijd.; the remayne iiijl. ix. vd.; stocke, &c., none. Goodes and ornaments not prayesed.

The chauntry within the free chappell of Haswell in the saide parochie, Nicholas Holmes, of the age of [blank] yeris. The yerelie valew xxs. Stocke, &c., none.

The chauntry of the Postells in the Parish Church of Easington. George Burrell, of the age of lv. yeris, incumbent. The yerely valewe iiijl. xjs. iijd. reprises therof xijd.; remaynes iiijl. xs. iijd.; stocke, &c., none.

The chauntry of Oure Ladie, founded within the Parishe Church of Easington. Rycharde Johnson, of the age of liij. yeris, incumbent. The yerelie valewe iiijl. vijs. viijd.; reprises therof vjs. jd.; the remaynes iiijl. xixd. [*sic*]; goodes and ornaments not prayesed. Stocke of money, &c., none.²¹

To the chancellor's visitation of Jan. and Feb. 1578, John Pilkington, the rector, was not cited; Richard Jackson, the unlicensed curate, Jacob Read, the parish clerk, and Alexander Robynson and John Foster, the churchwardens appeared;²² and at the visitation of July, 1578, the task being the gospel of St. Matthew, Richard Jackson the curate of Easington performed it, John Pilkington, the rector, appeared, but no mention is made of his compliance with the monition or the contrary; he was probably excused on account of his proficiency in learning.²³ The curate Richard Jackson, attended the visitation of Jan. 1578-9. John Pilkington, the rector, did not attend, no reason being assigned.²⁴

After the survey of the church the carriage was rejoined at the 'King's Head' and the drive resumed to Seaham, by way of Dawden dene, a pleasant well-wooded ravine about a mile long. A halt was made at

DAWDEN TOWER,

situate about half way down, to allow the members to see the ruins.

Mr. W. H. Knowles favoured the party with the following remarks on the remains of the building and on its former owners:—

'Dalden, though held of the bishop, belonged to the great Vescies, lords of Alnwick, from whom it descended to the Percies, the Daldens, and their heirs the Bowes, with whom according to Surtees, it was a favorite seat for two centuries. Of one of them, Sir William de Bowes, is the effigy we admired in Dalton church this morning. Unfortunately very little remains of the border fortress in which we are now assembled, merely the fragment of a tower, the foundations of buildings on the east side, and some portions of a manor house probably erected after the union of the crowns. The tower is larger than that of Langley Dale and Ludworth in the county of Durham, and in point of size compares with Little Swinburn, Cocklaw, etc., in Northumberland. As the Daldens and Bowes were people of some importance, we must not, I think, look upon the tower as a pele only, but as part of a series of buildings which together formed a stronghold. There is not now any evidence of a moat or other outer fortification. There are no architectural features, whereby to date the tower, the uncoursed character of its masonry, and the thickness of its walls—about five feet—do not suggest very early work. It was a building of at least two stories, and measured on the outside 47 feet by 31 feet, the lower floor not being vaulted

²⁰ *Bp. Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc.) xvi. ²¹ *Ibid.* lxvi. ²² *Ibid.* 48. ²³ *Ibid.* 73. ²⁴ *Ibid.* 96.

as is usually the case. The upper floor was of wood and was supported on the projecting course of masonry to be seen below the ivy on the east wall. There is no indication of the staircase, nor are there any window or door openings remaining. The shape of the recess in the east wall is suggestive of an entrance lobby, whilst the staircase may have been accommodated in the thickness of the adjacent south wall. The upper floor was an important chamber, it had a large fireplace with a hood on the south side. Near to it is a very remarkable piece of workmanship, apparently a re-used feature. It is a square recess with an ogee-shaped pediment filled with sunk tracery of very good design, supported on moulded jambs which have capitals and bases, and a four-leaved flower in one of the hollow mouldings. At the sides of the carved terminal there are two shields and some curious sunk traceried designs. On the east side of the tower are the foundations of a range of buildings or encircling wall, they extend to 60 or 70 feet. After the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, considerable additions, affording comfort to the occupants, were made to many of the border fortresses, such as at Welton, Bitchfield, Longhorsley, etc., in Northumberland, and to this period probably belongs the portion of the manor house, which we shall presently view. In it will be found two brackets and a piscina of earlier date. Doubtless these, and the recess in the tower, formed part of the spoils of a chapel or oratory which the prior and convent of Durham licensed to Sir Jordan de Dalden in the fourteenth century, conditionally that it did not injure the parish church at Dalton. In some measure to ensure this, the chantry was to be for the free use of Dalden's family and guests, who however, were required to attend the church of St. Andrew at least five times every year and on the occasion of solemn preaching.

The piscina and other remains in the manor house referred to by Mr. Knowles were then inspected. Continuing the journey,

SEAHAM

was reached shortly after five o'clock. The party was met and cordially welcomed by the Rev. Angas Bethune, rector for more than thirty years, who, notwithstanding his advanced age—85 years—is still energetic and well versed in the history of his church.

The church now dedicated to St. Mary, but probably anciently to St. Andrew, is one of the very few unrestored buildings left in the county of Durham. It consists of nave, chancel, western tower, and south porch which is stone roofed and supported by three cross ribs. In the tower are built several stones of apparently Roman date judging from the tooling, evidence of a Roman settlement like that at Carr house, near Hartlepool, perhaps intended to guard a coast road. The belfry of the tower is lighted by four lancet windows, one on every side, and the stage below by a lancet on the west side. The tower arch is pointed and rests on corbels each supported by four large dog-toothed ornaments. On the south side of the nave, there is one lancet window of ancient date. The chancel is lighted at the east end by two round-headed windows of Transitional date connected on the outside by a moulding bearing the zig-zag ornament which is continued round them. The annexed plate lithographed from an etched plate by the Rev. Richard Wallis, shews these windows. The north side is lighted by two lancet windows and the south side by three. The church has a flat plaster ceiling below which are seen the two sides of the chancel arch springing from corbels each supported by two rudely carved human heads. The font, a plain round basin ornamented round the edge rests on a circular shaft. The Jacobean pulpit is of oak, as is the font cover. Over the communion table is a 'poker' picture by the Rev. Richard Wallis.

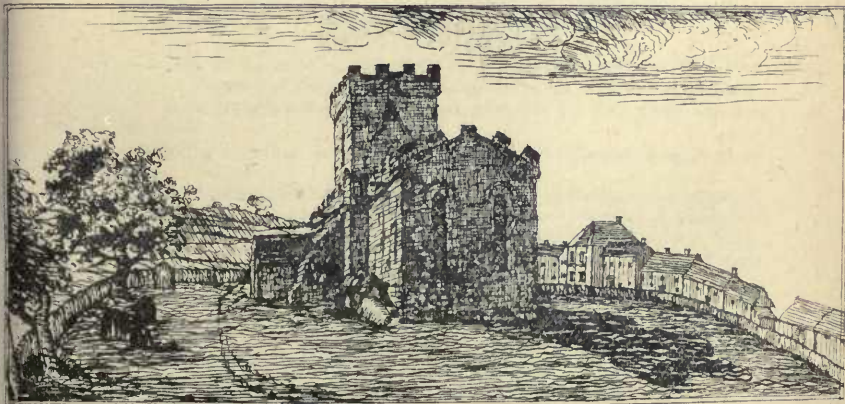
There are two uninscribed long-waisted bells in the tower. Their dimensions are given at pp. 225 & 248, vol. iii, of these *Proceedings*, where also a note of the communion plate will be found. In the church is a stone coffin with its coped grave-cover both removed from the graveyard, the latter bearing the inscription

²⁵ See also *Archaeologia Aellana*, vol. xvi. p. 265.



Rich Wallis

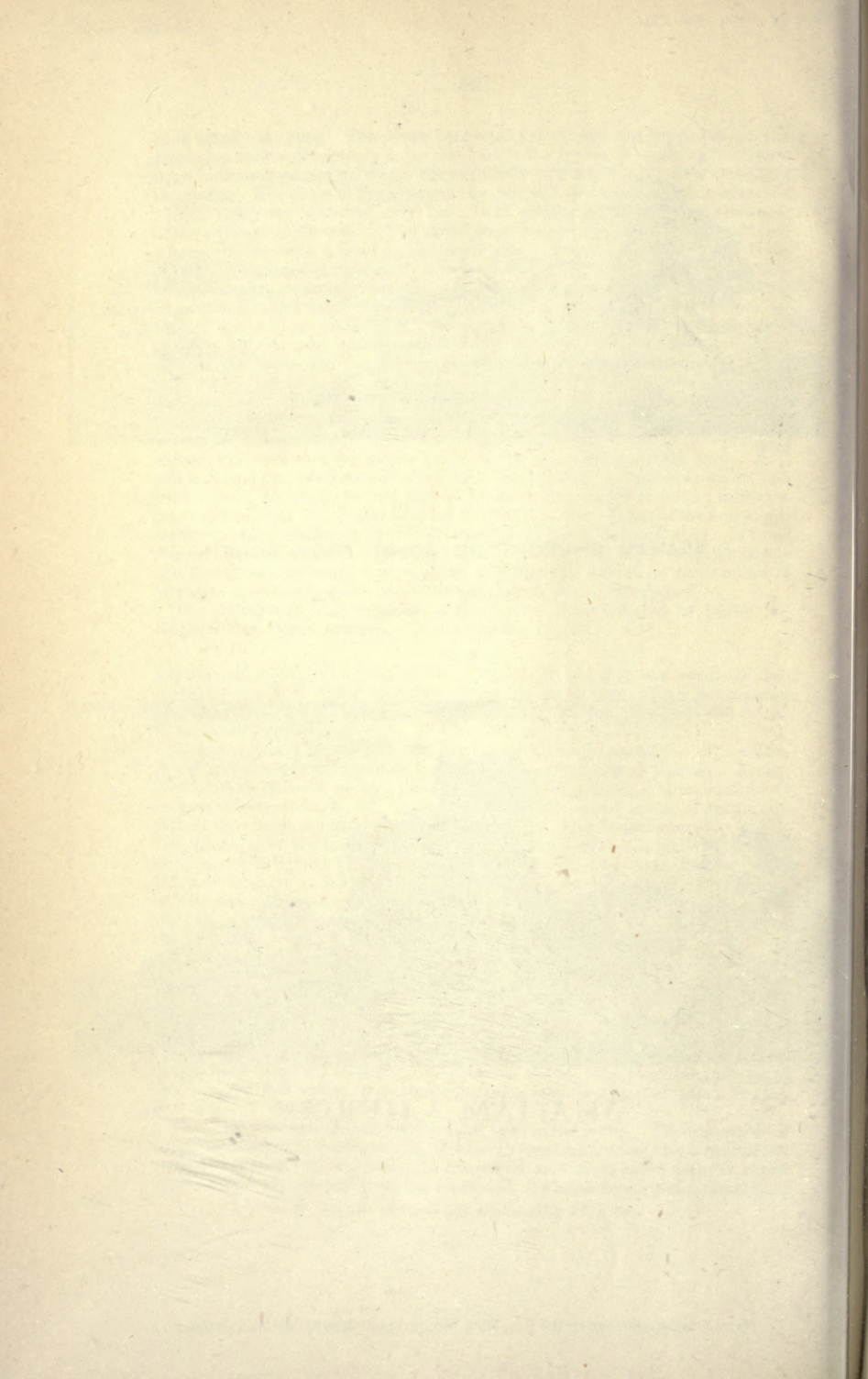
SEAHAM CHURCH AND COAST FROM SOUTH.



Rich Wallis 1784

sculp

SEAHAM CHURCH.



'HIC IACET RICARDVS MILES DE IHELAND' in Lombardic capitals. John de Yeland was rector in 1279, and in 1341 William de Yeland held of the bishop half of the manor of Seaham.²³

Over the south porch is a sundial of 1773 with the inscription :—

The natural clock work by the Almighty One,
Wound up at first and ever since has gone;
No pin drops out, its wheels and springs hold good,
It speaks its maker's praise tho' once it stood;
But that was by the order of his wondrous power;
And when it stands again, it goes no more.

The main road from Sunderland formerly passed between the front of the hall and the churchyard, and the copy here given of an etching of the church by a former vicar, the Rev. Richard Wallis, shews the village to the north of the church and on the opposite side of the road. The road was diverted by an ancestor of the Marquis of Londonderry.

From the church Mr. Bethune led the way to the rectory, where he allowed members to inspect the entry in the register of the marriage of Lord Byron and Anne Isabella Milbanke on January 2nd, 1815. The *Examiner* of Sunday, January 8th, 1815, contained the following announcement amongst the marriages :—' On Monday, the 2nd instant, at Seaham, Durham, by the Revd. Thomas Noel, Rector of Kirkby Mallory, the Right Hon. Lord Byron to Miss Milbanke, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. There were present only Sir Ralph and Lady Milbanke, the Rev. Mr. Wallis, Rector of Seaham, and John Hobhouse, Esq. After the ceremony the happy couple left Seaham for Halnaby in Yorkshire.'

The entry in the register reads :—

Page 3. | MARRIAGES Solemnized in the Parish of Seaham | in the County of Durham
in the year 1815. | George Gordon Byron Lord Byron of ['Parish' crossed out] Rochdale |
and Anne Isabella Milbanke of this Parish | were married in | Seaham House by special
Licence with Consent of Parents this second Day of | January in the Year One thousand
eight hundred and fifteen

By me Thos Noel, Rector Kirkby Mallory Leicestershire

This marriage was solemnized between us { Byron
Anne Isabella Milbanke

In the presence of { John Cam Hobhouse of Chantry House Wilts.
Richd Wallis Vicr of Seaham²⁷

In *Arch. del.* (N.S.) vol. i, p. 131, there is an interesting account of ' a Procession of the Funerall of the corps of Sir Ralph Milbanke of Halnaby, co. Ebor, Bart.' the great grandfather of Lady Byron, who died in May, 1748, and was buried at Croft.

The following relating to Seaham, have been collected from various sources :—

On 6th January, 1312, Elias de Colehill, rector of Seaham was ordained. His institution was confirmed on the same day. Permission was given to him to attend the schools for one year, and again on 7th April, 1314, so long as the dead were not defrauded of funeral rites and the cure of souls not neglected ; and again on 6th September, 1316, for 2 years.²⁸

Henry earl of Westmorland, by his will of August 18th, 1563, amongst other bequests, gave his wife his interest in the parsonage of Seaham. John Blaxton of Seaton, by his will of the 28th July, 1566, desired his body to be buried within the quire [of Seaham Church,] nigh unto where his ancestors lie.²⁹

²⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* vol. iii, p. 344.

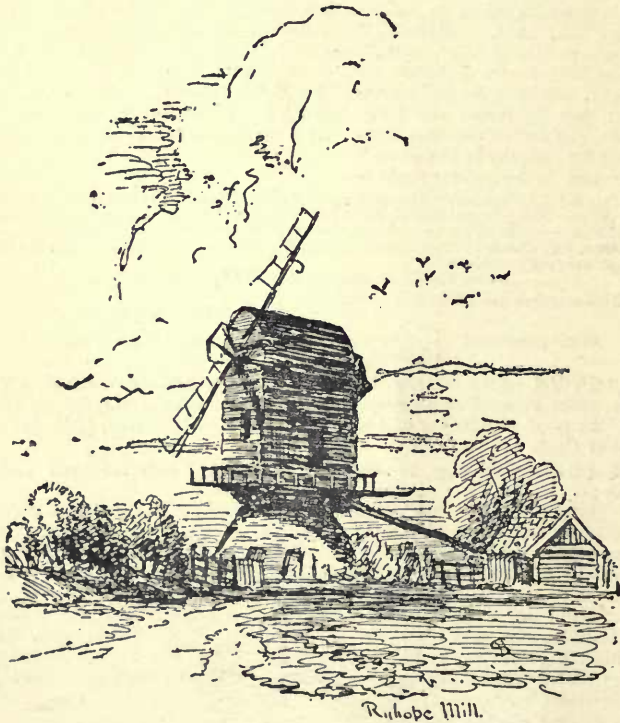
²⁷ The story of Lord Byron's marriage is told in the *Monthly Chronicle*, vol. ii, (1888), pp. 65-68. Miss Milbanke's mother was the daughter of Sir Edward Noel, created first Viscount Wentworth in 1762, [not of 'Tho. Viscount Wentworth' Surtees *Durham*, i, p. 274.] A tracing of the signatures of the two parties to the marriage and of the witnesses, from a copy by the Rev. A. Bethune, is given in the *Monthly Chronicle*, vol. ii, p. 186.

²⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i, 114, 115, 521, ii, 824.

²⁹ *Durham Wills & Inventories*, ii, 3; i, 251.

On the 12 Nov., 1501, Sir John Ledell the parish chaplain of the church of Seaham (appropriated to the monastery of Coverham), and Sir Richard Atkinson the chantry priest of the blessed Mary, appeared at a visitation, as did also Thomas Smithe, William Besemore, Edward Robinson, and John Thompson, parishioners, who said all was well.⁸⁰

Thomas Wright, vicar [1545-1575], aged 79 years, was accused of swearing and blasphemy. In his answer to the charge he said that he 'being in the consistory of Durham, swore once by God, and another tyme by saint John,' that he was called to the function and office of priest, and 'he trusteth gyvith good example to all parishioners denying that he is any common swearer or blasphemer'; on the 18 Mar. 1569-70, he appeared before the judge and confessed that he said daily the morning office of the Blessed Virgin privately in his room, in presence of Sir Geo. Wynter, John Herrison, and others; the judge ordered his further examination to be deferred.⁸¹



At the chancellor's visitation of Jan. and Feb., 1578, Thomas Easterby the vicar, and Richard Bees and Richard Todd the churchwardens appeared personally, George Thompson the parish clerk was infirm. The vicar

⁸⁰ *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.) xv. ⁸¹ *Dep. & Eccl. Proc.* (21 Sur. Soc.) 113, 199.

attended the visitation of Jan., 1578-9.³² William Lawson of Thorp Bulmer by a codicil to his will of April 2, 1597, gave to Thomas Esterbie, vicar of Seaham, 10/-.³³

On the 28 Mar., 1579, Henry Lyddel and George Parkins, the churchwardens were presented. 'They doo not demaund 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 churche. They want the Appologie.' They were suspended.³⁴

Ralph Hedworth, of Pockerley, by his will of December 13, 1587, gave to his daughter 'Francis' Blaxton, widow, 'all the tithe haie of Seham and Seton, for the terme of x years, . . . duringe her wedowhoode.'³⁵

After tea, which Mr. Bethune kindly provided, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for his hospitality and to him and to Mr. Savage and Mr. Knowles, for their services during the day. Mr. Bethune suitably responded.

The members went through the grounds of Seaham hall, passing the house on the way where the room in which Lord Byron's marriage took place was pointed out.

They rejoined the brake and drove into Sunderland a short halt being made at the quaint old windmill standing near to Ryhope, of which see representation on opposite page. It is one of the very few if not the only example of a 'stob mill'³⁶ remaining in the north of England. Streets of new houses are being built around it, and it will therefore soon disappear.

The party included the Rev. E. Haythornthwaite, Felling; the Rev. H. E. Savage, South Shields; Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. S. Holmes, Mr. W. H. Knowles, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Newcastle; Mr. J. and Miss Graham and the Rev. E. J. Taylor, Durham; Mr. C. Hopper, Sunderland; Mr. J. M. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, Harton; the Rev. G. W. and Miss Reynolds Elwick Hall; Mr. H. M. Wood, Whickham; and others.

In the *Antiqua Taxa* of the churches in the archdeaconry of Durham at one mark in forty, the three churches visited during the day thus appear:—

'xlv marcae . . . Ecclesia de Seaham . . . xvs.'

'ciiiij^{xx} marcae Ecclesia de Esyngdon' . . . lxs.'

'xxxiiij marcae (vacat) ecclesia de Dalton in Valle . . . xjs. iiijd.'

And in the *Taxatio Nova* their value thus appears:—

'De ecclesia de Seaham: xvjli' the tenths being 'xxxijs.'

'De ecclesia de Esyngton liijli.' the tenths 'cvjs.'

'De ecclesia de Dalton in Valle xiiijli. vjs. viijd.' the tenths being 'xxvjs. viijd.'

In the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of Bishop Barnes (22 Sur. Soc.) p. 5, Dalton, Easington, and Seaham appear as:—

R. Esington lxxijl. [300l.] Busshope of Durham.

Vic. Seham vl. iiijd. [100l.] the Quene.

Vic. Dalton vjl. vijd. [40l.] Deane and Chapter of Durham.

³² *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.) 47, 96. ³³ *Durham Wills & Inv.* ii. 276.

³⁴ *Dep. & Eccl. Proc.* (22 Sur. Soc.) 119.

³⁵ *Durham Wills & Inventories*, vol. ii. 310.

³⁶ See *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xi, p. 8, for note on Stob Mills by the late Mr. James Clephan.

MISCELLANEA.

H. T. Wake (of Fritchley, Derby), advertizes for sale (cat. 265), '115. 14 April, 1681. Bond for P. of C. Philip Ryley of Penrith to Henry Hodgson of Berwick. S^d by P. R., & witnessed by John Luck, mayor, Adam Wilson & Thos. Sibbit, bailiffs, Marke Scott, cler., Leslye Forside, Sam. Wilson, Jas Simpson, Rob^t Simpson, & Lyonell Davison, & Jo. Sleigh, sergeants at mace, 7/6.'

'Dealing with a pardon granted by Edward IV. for transgressions, Humphrey Nevill, miles, Sir Thomas Malorie, miles, and Thomas Philip, late of Rye, yeoman, amongst others, are excepted. Sir Humphrey Nevill, it is to be observed, was closely connected with Bamburgh, and amongst those with him in 1464 was Sir Thomas Philip (See *New Hist. North.* vol. i, p. 147), who may be the Thomas Philip excepted from the pardon. Bamburgh is linked with Harlech through the Tunstalls.' T. W. Williams, in the *Athenæum* for July 11, 1896, p. 65.

'The Man of Rinn [Joseph Spechbacher] born in 1767, was a mighty hunter who received his 'baptism of fire' at the battle of Springes, where he served as a volunteer sharpshooter. In the war of 1805 he fought under Baron Swinburne, 'a member of the family which an English poet of our time has rendered illustrious by his works.' *Spectator*, Supplement, Ap. 25/96, p. 573.

In the *Crawford Collection of Early Charters and Documents now in the Bodleian Library* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), No. xviii, is 'a grant by Bernard de Baliol to St. Mary's Abbey, York, of Gainford church, co. Durham, which rectifies the early Baliol pedigree, and may be read in connexion with the Cottonian Charter, v. 75, in the British Museum. (*Athenæum*, October 17, 1896, p. 523).

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association on November 18, 1896, Mr. G. Patrick, hon. sec., 'exhibited two Anglo-Saxon coins found in the churchyard of Hexham, Northumberland, one bears the name of Ethelred, the other bears the local name of BRID, for Bridport.' [?] *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. II. N.S., p. 292.

Among the expences of John Whethamstede, abbot of St. Albans [abbot 1420-40] there are 2*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a silver gilt cup given to the cellarer of Tynemouth, and 8*li.* for a silver gilt chalice, and 20*li.* for a cloth cope of purple colour sumptuously adorned with gold work to the cell of Tynemouth.¹ *Johannis Amundesham Annales Mon. S. Albani* (Rolls Ser.), ii. p. 254.

In the time of abbot Thomas Walsingham (*temp.* Richard II. or Henry IV.) occurs the sum of £6/8/- to the prior of Tynemouth for the pension of the scholars at Oxford.² (*Ibid.* 309.)

The abbot receives from the chamberlain a contribution for a horse when he (the abbot) journeys to Tynemouth, out of Despencer's Land at Redburne (Herts).³ (*Ibid.* 319.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------|---|
| 1 | Item in septimo cypho in MS. cypho, argenteo et deaurato, dato Cellarario de Tynemutha | .. .. . | iii <i>li.</i> xiii <i>s.</i> iii <i>li.</i> d. |
| | Item, in uno calice, argenteo et deaurato, dato Cella de Tynemutha | .. .. . | viii <i>li.</i> |
| | Item, in una cappa, coloris purpurei de panno aureo, operis sumptuosi, data eidem Cella | .. .. . | xx <i>li.</i> |
| 2 | De Priore de Tynmutha, pro pensione scholarium | .. .. . | vii <i>li.</i> viii <i>s.</i> |
| 3 | Item, contributionem pro uno equo, quando Abbas vadit apud Tynemutham, pro terra Dispensatoris in Redburne. | | |

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 7.

The monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 28th day of July, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Philipson, V.P. being in the chair.

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

The following new members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. The Rev. Alfred Boot, M.A., vicar of St. George's, Jesmond, Newcastle.
- ii. Cuthbert Umfreville Laws, M.D., 65 Osborne Road, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From Mr. Justice Bruce :—Account of the unveiling of the memorial to the late Dr. Bruce, in St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle, with platinotype plate of the monument.

From the writer :—*Korean Interviews*, by Edward S. Morse, (reprinted from 'Appleton's Popular Science Rev.,' for May, 1897. 8vo. pp. 16.

From Dr. Zangemeister, hon. member : *Limesblatt* ; no. 23, 8vo.

Exchanges—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, n.s. vol. III. pt. ii., June, 1897, 8vo.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, vol. XIX. pt. ii. 1894-5, 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal*, vol. LIV. No. 213, 2nd ser. vol. IV. No. 1. Mar. 1897, 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, 1897, 2nd ser. vol. XII. pt. i. 8vo. Kjoebenhavn.

From the 'Historisch philosophischen Vereine zu Heidelberg' :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, vol. VII. pt. i., 8vo. Heidelberg, 1897.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Proceedings*, n.s., vol. I. pt. i. Feb. 1897, No. 1, 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. IV. nos. 2 & 3, April, 1897, 8vo. Dublin, 1897.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5th ser. no. 55. July, 1897. 8vo. London.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—List of members, May 26, 1897. 8vo.

Purchases.—

Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, 2nd ed., 4to., Oxford, 1897; Prescott's *Register of the Priory of Wetherhal, Cumberland*, 8vo., Kendal, 1897; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*, edited by General von Sarwey and F. Hettner, 'lieferung' V. [contains descriptions with plans, &c., of the camps near Öbringen, of Veilbrunn, and of Lorch]; *The Antiquary* for June, and *Reliquary*, for July, 1897; and the *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xii, pt. i, 8vo. Rom, and *Jahrbuch*, vol. xxi, pt. ii. Berlin, 1897.

The secretary reported that the council had agreed to subscribe for Prescott's *Wetherhal Register* about to be published.

The editor placed on the table the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xix. part ii. which is ready for issue to members whose subscriptions are not in arrear.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM—

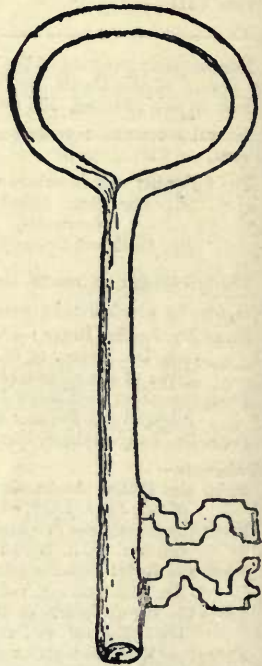
From Mr. H. W. Young, F.S.A. Scot.:—
Cast of an early Christian inscription discovered on his property at Burghead on the south side of the Moray Firth.

Thanks of members were voted to Mr. Young.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. A. L. Steavenson (Hollwell Hall, n^r. Durham):—An old iron key, probably of sixteenth or early seventeenth century date, found in the bed of a beck near Hylton. It is 4½ ins. long. The illustration here given shows it.

By Mr. John Pollard, South Shields:—
A gold coin of Constantius II (335-361) said to have been found by a farm labourer while ploughing in a field near Harlow Hill. It reads: *obv.* FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG., emperor's bust to right diademed, draped and cuirassed; *rev.* GLORIA REIPUBLICAE, Rome and Constantinople seated, the former, front-faced, the latter, turned to left her foot placed on a ship's prow. They hold between them a buckler, on which is inscribed VOT | XX | MVLT. | XXX | Each figure holds a spear. In exergue SMANA (Cohen 108, vol. vii. p. 456).



APULIAN DAYS; OR NOTES OF A JOURNEY IN APULIA.

Under this title Mr. T. Hodgkin, (one of the secretaries) gave a short account of a recent journey in the province of Apulia, which may be termed the heel of Italy. He was accompanied by his eldest son some of whose photographs were exhibited on the screen. On the way, he stopped at Bologna and visited the antiquarian museum at that place. It is provided with a series of spacious halls and all necessary equipments at the cost of the municipality of Bologna, a

splendid example to the corporations of other and wealthier cities. The architect S. Zannoni, who was chiefly responsible for the arrangement of the museum and for the excavations in the Certosa which have produced the larger part of its contents, distinguishes five different periods in the interments disclosed by these excavations.

1. The pre-historic, or if you like to call it so the Pelasgic, which came to an end about B.C. 1000.
2. The Umbrian from about B.C. 1000 to 500.
3. The Etruscan from B.C. 500 to 250.
4. The Gallic from about 70 years after this ; and then,
5. The Roman.

While cremation was the rule there were also many instances of sepulture, apparently contemporary with cremation. They have very skilfully reproduced some of their graves in the museum, and in one of them you see apparently a husband and wife lying side by side.

Extremely interesting are the remains of one *fonderia* or blacksmith's shop which once existed on the site of the Certosa. A large earthenware vase stands in the middle of the hall, and all round on the walls of the hall are exhibited the various articles of iron manufacture, many thousands in number, which were found in this vase, at the bottom of which were also found some lumps of unwrought iron. This *fonderia* seems to be assigned to the Umbrian period.

Passing on into Apulia, the proper subject of the lecture, the travellers made their first halt at Barletta, a little town on the Adriatic, the chief interest of which consists in a colossal statue in bronze of a Roman emperor, believed to be Heraclius* (610-641). The statue wears a dress something like the military *paludamentum* and has on its head a diadem of pearls. The right arm is upraised as if holding a cross : a very suitable attitude for the emperor whose chief glory was that of receiving the Holy Cross which the Persian king Chosroes had carried off from Jerusalem. This statue is said to have been transported from Jerusalem at the time of the Greek Crusade. The vessel carrying it was wrecked off the coast of Barletta, and the statue found a home there.

About nine miles from Barletta lies the battle-field of Cannae. The little farm-house which now bears that name and which is accessible only by very rough and sandy roads looks down on the windings of the little river Aufidus (Ofanto) and north-eastward beholds the sea and the grand mountain promontory of Garganus. At first sight it seems most natural to place the site of the battle on the grand plain below the farm house on the left of the Aufidus. This plain would afford the most suitable ground for the evolution of Hannibal's Numidian cavalry and there can be no doubt that it was there that the Carthaginian general wished the battle to be fought : but the tendency of modern scholars is to accept the conclusion of Mr. Strachan-Davidson that the battle was fought on the smaller plain above and on the right bank of the stream. The geographical indications given by Polybius seem to force us to this conclusion : and apparently this upper plain, which is now planted with olives, vines and almonds, was even half a century ago still waste land on which an army could manoeuvre with ease.

From Barletta, the lecturer proceeded to Foggia, a thriving town and an important railway junction with a fairly comfortable hotel. This place would probably make the best head-quarters for a traveller visiting the northern part of Apulia. At two hours journey from Foggia is the little town of Lucera, now dominated by its castle of which the vast ruins still remain. We are here in the land of the Emperor Frederick II. (1212-1250) and almost every city has some remembrance of him (these historical associations are very well brought out in Mrs. Janet Ross's clever little book *The Land of Manfred*, published by Murray, 1889). The castle,* one might almost call it a fortified town, of Lucera, was built by Frederick as barracks for his host of Saracens, whom he found especially useful

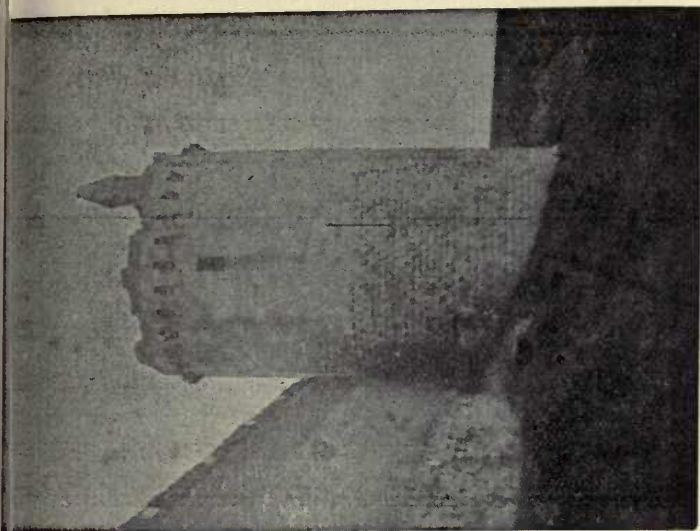
* See illustration, p. 65.

in his long contests with the Popes, as the church's thunders had no terrors for them. 'Sultan of Lucera' was one of the terms of reproach which the Popes were fond of hurling at the head of Frederick.

Another most interesting excursion from Foggia, is to Monte Sant' Angelo which crowns that conspicuous headland to which allusion has already been made, the promontory of Garganus, often mentioned in the *Odes* of Horace. On this sacred mountain the archangel Michael was said to have manifested himself three times near the end of the fifth century, and once, in order to stay a pestilence, in the middle of the seventeenth century. To commemorate these appearances a church has been built, a cave has been sanctified, a great fair is held in the month of May to which pilgrims flock from all parts of Italy, and in consequence of all these attractions a town has sprung up which though situated 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, numbers more than 22,000 inhabitants. In the cave-church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a statue of the archangel, said, but untruly, to be the work of his namesake Michael Angelo Buonarroti. There is also a curious archaic image of Christ, not bearded, and quite different from the conventional type. But the most interesting objects in the church for the archaeologist are the great bronze doors wrought at Constantinople for the abbot Pantaleon in 1076. On these doors are portrayed twenty three angelic appearances related in the Old and New Testaments, such as the angels at the house of Lot, the angel forbidding the sacrifice of Isaac, Jacob's ladder, and so forth. All the faces and hands of the angels are wrought in silver, while the rest, as has been said, are in bronze. What adds interest to the church and town of Monte Sant' Angelo is that we may see in it the original and prototype of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, Mout St. Michel in Normandy, and the other Michael's Mounts all over the world.

At the bottom of the mountain lies the little town of Manfredonia founded in 1259, by king Manfred son of Frederick II, and called after his own name. At a mile or two's distance are the ruins of Sipontum, the earlier town, the inhabitants of which were removed in order to people Manfredonia. Though the rest of Sipontum has perished, the church is still in good preservation and has considerable remains of the original edifice built in the twelfth century, though it was considerably altered and partially rebuilt in the sixteenth. The crypt of this church is far the most interesting part of it, and outside one sees one solitary classical column, a remnant of old Sipontum.

Journeying southward along the Adriatic coast and passing Barletta we come to Bari, the ancient Barium, whose coins are well known to numismatists. It is now a flourishing seaport with an old and new town: the latter very smart with boulevards, broad streets and big square houses, but very uninteresting: the former picturesque and full of interest. The old Norman castle is now used partly as a barrack, partly as a prison, but strangers are allowed to visit it. It has some fine arches almost horse-shoe in shape, and running round under the cornice of the great court is an inscription bearing the names and titles of Frederick II, king of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem. The cathedral of Bari, which dates from the eleventh century and was partially rebuilt in the thirteenth, has been quite spoiled inside by a miserable eighteenth-century restoration, but there is still some beautiful work outside, especially the circular window over the western portal and some very beautiful windows in the south east of the church. The chief interest however of Bari is connected with its patron saint, St. Nicholas of Myra, whose body, stolen from its tomb in Asia Minor, was brought hither by some sailors in 1087. In his honour was erected the great church of S. Niccolo di Bari which is much less spoiled than the cathedral, and still presents some of the appearances of an ancient basilica. In the crypt, a very fine and well lighted hall, is a beautiful silver shrine, covered with bas-reliefs representing various scenes in the transportation of the saint from Myra to Bari. Inside the shrine the body of the saint is exhibited, swim-



CASTLE OF LUCERA.



HEROIC FIGURE OF HERACLIUS, AT BARLETTA.

(See page 68).

ming in a sweet liquid which is called 'the sacred manna' but as it was Passion week and service was being performed in the crypt, this relic was not visible when the lecturer visited Bari. An older church than that of S. Niccolo in its present form, and one well deserving a visit is that of S. Gregorio which is said to have been the original cathedral church of Bari. It is a small edifice with a fine triforium and columns in Lombard style with some grotesque capitals.

From Bari the lecturer went to the neighbourhood of Taranto in order to visit Mr. Charles Lacaita, who owns an extensive estate in that district. The name of his house, *Leucaspidè*, has a Greek sound, and is said to be derived from the white shields (*Leucæi Aspides*) of some auxiliaries of Pyrrhus, who pitched their camp here in the third century, B.C. The estate of *Leucaspidè* is almost entirely covered with olives, some of which are many centuries old. Olive oil, therefore, and cheese made from the milk of ewes, are the two staple products of the farm. The manner of cultivating the ground is in many respects similar to that described in the *Georgics*, and the labourers on the property are still called as in Roman days *Coloni*. Altogether it is probable that a scholar spending some months in this district would be abundantly rewarded by illustrations which the customs of the peasants to-day furnish to the writers of antiquity. From *Leucaspidè* there is a magnificent view over the wide olive-studded plain of Apulia with the mountains of Lucania in the west, and in the opposite quarter the great harbour of Taranto, twinkling in the late evening with a thousand lights, and beyond it the blue Adriatic bearing on its bosom the islands of St. Peter and St. Paul. Taranto, which is of course the ancient Tarentum, is now a city rising in importance but does not offer much of interest to the archaeologist. Its great inland lake (the *Mare Piccolo*) which would probably give harbourage to all the fleets of the world, is the cause that it has been chosen by the Italian Government to supplement or even supersede Spezzia as the great naval arsenal of Italy. The remains of the old Greco-Roman city are now confined to the shafts and capitals of two columns of a temple which are to be seen in a little court yard leading out of the *Strada Maggiore*. The museum of Taranto is not nearly so well arranged as that of Bologna. There is a great quantity of vases, *ex-votos*, coins, tessellated pavements and so forth, but no description of them is given, nor with one exception is there any attempt to indicate the *provenance* of these objects. The one exception is a small case in which the present *custode* of the museum is arranging with due note of their *provenance* the objects of a sepulchral kind which are now daily turned up in the excavations at the arsenal.

About thirty miles west of Taranto (in the hollow of the foot of Italy) are the ruins of Metapontum, once a popular and powerful Greek city, now represented only by the two rows of columns of a temple, and some excavations which have brought to light the capitals and drums of columns of another, said to have been once dedicated to the Lycian Apollo. The site is now extremely unhealthy, but the desolate grandeur of the first named temple with its fifteen columns rising out of the lonely, fever-haunted plain is extremely impressive.

From Taranto an easy day's excursion can be made to the two interesting little towns of Oria and Manduria. The most notable feature of Oria is its magnificent quadrangular castle reared by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1240. It stands upon a steep eminence overlooking the town, and thus by its position reminds one a little of Bamburgh. The gardens round the base of the castle with their high terraced walks are liberally thrown open to the public by their proprietor (or rather lessee) S. Salerno Mele. They command a splendid view of the wide Apulian plain and the mountain range on the other side of which lies Bari.

Manduria is about six miles south of Oria. The cathedral has a very fine porch slightly reminding one of that of S. Trophimus at Arles. It has two columns resting on lions (possibly griffins) and there is a fine rose window

above. In the Campanile, which is white and graceful, there are three or four human heads very curiously introduced. Murray's guide-book suggests that they belong to 'old Monuments,' but this seems rather doubtful.

The chief interests of this little obscure Apulian town are, however, its walls and its well. The walls, which are said to be three miles in circumference, are extremely fine. They are made of big square blocks of stone, evidently not of Roman workmanship, apparently belonging to the period which for want of a better name we may call Pelasgic. There are two lines of walls, the remains of which are still in some places twelve feet high. There is a road-way between them and a deep fosse, out of which apparently the walls have been dug on the outside. The appearance of this fosse, reminded one in some degree of the great and mysterious works at Limestone Bank on the line of the Roman Wall. The well of Manduria is in a cave which one reaches by a descent of some twenty stone steps. A very picturesquely gloomy place; but it derives its chief interest from the fact that it is mentioned in Pliny's *Natural History*, II. 103. 'In Salentino juxta oppidum Manduriam lacus ad margines plenus, neque exhaustis aquis minuitur, neque infusus augetur.'

The lecturer then described his departure from Apulia, travelling by a newly opened line by way of Spinazzola and Venusia. Spinazzola, although not even mentioned in recent guide-books, is a place probably of some 10,000 inhabitants, and appears to be in a fairly flourishing condition. When the lecturer visited it the whole town was *en fête* on account of the transportation of a statue of the Virgin from her country to her town residence. It was consequently impossible to hire horses or guides for the visit to the grand Castel del Monte, which the travellers had hoped to make from this place; and they had to content themselves with the view of the fine mountain range, including especially what Horace calls 'the high nest of Acherontia,' and with the conversation of the local antiquaries who dilated with much earnestness on the medieval antiquities of their town, and grew almost eloquent in describing the various families who had successively possessed the *feodo* of Spinazzola.

At Venusia one is on the very edge of Apulia. Horace, its most distinguished son, tells us that he was doubtful whether to call himself a Lucanian or an Apulian,* and that when as a child he was lost on the slopes of Mons Vultur he was 'outside the limits of his nurse Apulia.' This mountain, an extinct volcano, which still goes by the name of Monte Voltore, is the great feature of the landscape, and gloriously crowns all the views of Venusia itself, a high upland town much out of the way of modern traffic, and three miles (all uphill miles) from the railway. One is shewn Horace's house of course; and though its connexion with the poet is doubtful enough, it certainly looks as if it were a fragment of some Roman building.

But for visible links with the past, one must go here not into Roman but only into Norman times. Outside the town stands the cluster of churches known as 'the Trinità.' Norman both in style of architecture and in history, it contains the tomb of Robert Guiscard, one of the Norman invaders of Italy, of his wife Alberada, and of his three brothers Drogo, William of the Iron Arm, and Humfrey. The church is evidently built very largely of Roman stones, and two great lions support the pillars of the porch. Altogether the effect of these buildings of the Trinità, standing as they do in majestic isolation on a lonely moor commanding a fine view of the range of Monte Voltore, and rich as they are in historical associations, is one of the most striking things to be met with in the south of Italy. Alas! there was no sign of even a tolerable inn to be met with in Venusia.

From Venusia the lecturer proceeded by way of Melfi to Rochetta, and there took train for Benevento, a city full of historical interest, Sannite, Roman,

* 'Lucanus an Appulus anceps.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 8.

A country meeting of the society was held on Monday the 3rd day of August (Bank Holiday) 1897, at

ELSDON, OTTERBURN AND BELLINGHAM.

About thirty members and friends assembled at Scots Gap station, on the arrival there of the 9-20 a.m. train from Morpeth. Brakes were in attendance and after the party had been comfortably seated, the road was taken, the first place at which a halt was made being Kirkhill, a short distance from Scots Gap. Here some members of the party alighted and examined under the guidance of Mrs. Adamson the remains of the ancient chapel consisting of an old wall incorporated in a byre next the road, and a few carved stones built into a wall including the fragment of a medieval grave cover of which a sketch is here given. Mr. J. H. Adamson, who is a grandson of Mr. John Adamson one of the first secretaries of the society, and who occupies the house, writes: 'The remains here were dug out of the open space behind this house and immediately adjoining the wall where now placed. The late Sir Charles Trevelyan excavated this ground, which I presume was the burial place, to see what he could find, and he found these particular stones and some skulls. There are other stones lying about the enclosure. An old key in perfect condition I found some years ago and handed to the vicar of Cambo, it had the appearance of being a key which might have belonged to a church door.' Hodgson (*North.*) has a note on the old chapel here.



The journey was resumed and after passing Harwood Gate the road takes a straight course for several miles. At the highest point of the road on the moors the base of Steng Cross is lying at the foot of the gibbet, locally known as 'Winter's stob,' erected by Sir W. Trevelyan¹ to replace that which had gone to decay; on the latter was suspended in chains the body of William Winter, executed for the murder of Margaret Crozer at 'the Raw' pele, in the lonely hamlet of Woodside a mile or two to the north-east of Elsdon. A wooden head is now hanging from the crosspiece by a chain and on windy days its creaking has a weird sound. Her burial is thus recorded in the Register '1791 Sep^r the 1th Margaret Crocer of the Rawe murther'd at D^o'. On the north side of the road a little to the east of the cross are the remains of an unfinished intrenchment said to have been 'thrown up by the bishop of Durham on the night of the battle of Otterburn.'

¹ *Vide Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* for 14th May, 1887. The Rev. J. F. Bigge, vicar of Stamfordham, informs us that people from the neighbourhood used to make pilgrimages to the spot for chips of the wood to place on aching teeth.

The illustration on a subsequent page, from a drawing on a scale of 6 ft. to an inch by the late Mr. T. Arkle made in August, 1848, represents it.

After a rest under the gibbet, during which members partook of luncheon, a fresh start was made and Elsdon duly reached. Here the party was joined by the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley, Dr. Robertson of Otterburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rich of Newcastle, Mr. Lynn of Blyth, Mr. C. C. Hodges, Mr. R. C. Hedley, and others. Mr. Stephens and Dr. Robertson acted as guides.

Dr. Robertson said that

ELSDON,

formerly written Ellisdene and Helvesden, was a village of great antiquity, and deriving its name probably from its situation, nearly surrounded by marshes and rivulets, with its tower and church on one side of a 'dene' and the mote hills on the other, is a small village encompassing a village green, having its church in its centre and its tower at its head and beyond the tower, the ancient mote hills. It was a place of some little consequence in mediæval times, having a weekly market on Thursdays and an annual fair, granted by Edward I. in 1281. A court leet of the manor of Redesdale was held in the village until 1868 when it ceased.²

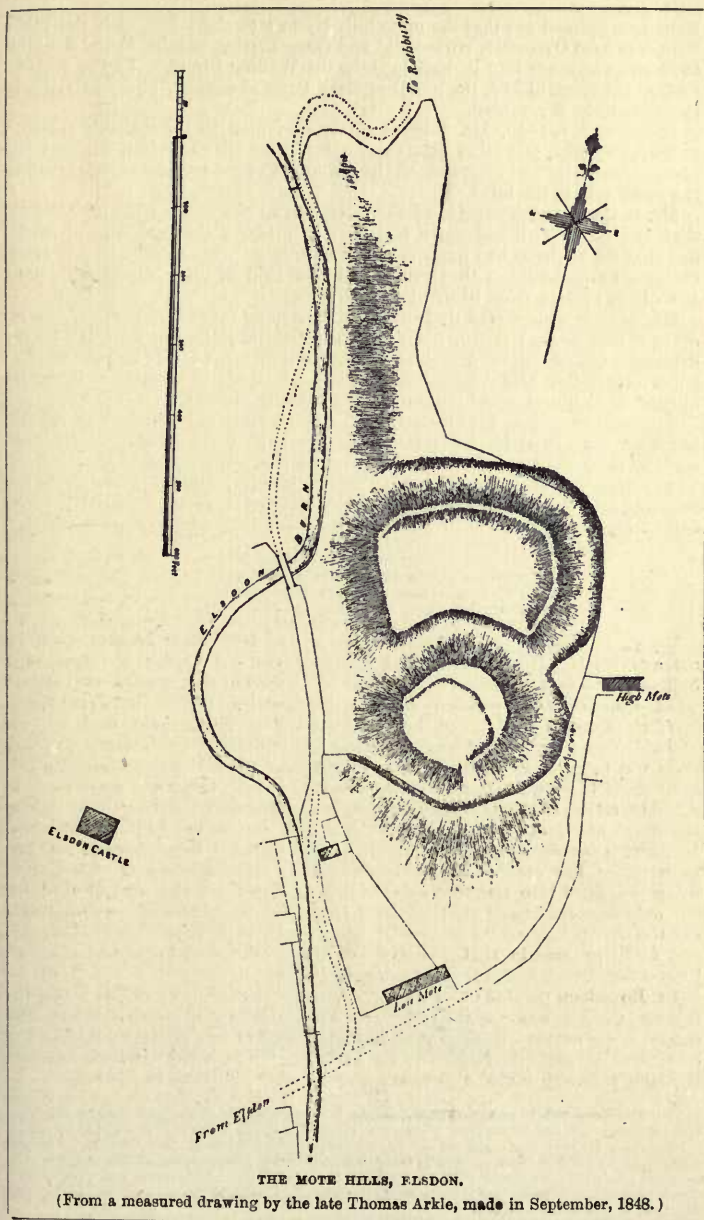
Dr. Robertson first conducted the party to the mote hills, which stand at a little distance to the north-east of the village. Erected on a natural mound or eminence rising immediately from the Elsdon burn, the hills have a rather imposing effect. Having climbed to the top, members spread themselves on the green sward, and the guide pointed out that there were two hills or spaces enclosed by earthen ramparts, that the inner and higher had every appearance of being a British hill-fort, and that the outer seemed to many observers to have been added to the inner and original fort at a later period. As a Roman altar³ to an unknown god, 'Matunus', had been dug out of the inner hill, it was surmised by some antiquaries that the hills may have been occupied by the Romans and the external ramparts added to the original fort. As to whether the hills and amphitheatre had ever been used as a place

of meeting of the inhabitants for public purposes, the holding of courts of justice, and for religious ceremonials, there was no evidence to show, but Dr. Robertson considered it very probable that the baronial courts, which were held at Elsdon, by the lords of the manor of Redesdale from time immemorial, were the successors of still more ancient courts held on the moat hills in Saxon and even earlier times. As to the word 'mote' or 'mote', Dr. Robertson favoured its derivation not from the trench which surrounds the hills, nor from being a place of meeting, but from the hill itself—an old French word 'mot' or 'motke', meaning a small fortified hill. The erection of the mote hills was estimated by the late Mr. Thomas Arkle to have involved the moving of from



12,000 to 15,000 yards of soil, a considerable work in olden days. Dr.

² *Berw. Nat. Trans.* vol. xi, p. 542. ³ See *Lapid. Sept.* Nos. 558, and *C.I.L.*, vii, 995.



Robertson pointed out that the mote hills lay in a straight line with the other British forts at Overacres, Girsonfield and Greenchester, parallel to and flanking the Roman advance into Redesdale along the Watling Street. In the register under '1693, April 15', the burial of Mark Potts of Carrick, who was slain in the mote hills, is recorded.

In September, 1856, Mr. Edward Spoor presented to the society's museum pottery, concrete, and other Roman remains, from the camp hill, Elsdon; the pieces of concrete had once formed the pavement of the principal roadway up to the south side of the hill.⁴

Mr. R. Cecil Hedley considered the mote hills to be entirely a British hill-fort, that the outer enclosed space had been formed for the enclosing of cattle, and that the Romans had never occupied the place. He also did not give much credence to the tradition that courts had been held on these hills, and thought the village green a more likely place of meeting.

Mr. S. Holmes observed that the site of this mote (as at Rothbury and several other places he had seen), seemed to be a natural jutting or spur left by the denudation of the ground around it, with a trench cut across and the head or point increased in height by the material so obtained. The mote at Rothbury alluded to by him, seemed quite unknown to those present.

The party then proceeded to the church which is surrounded by the churchyard, but time did not allow for careful inspection of the tombstones, although some of them are memorable for their inscriptions. On one there is an epitaph to an unlucky mortal, who died on an impossible day, Dr. Robertson could not remember the inscribed day of death, but believed it to be June 31st. The epitaph is given in Hodgson's *Northumberland* 'as inorthographically remarkable.'

"Beneath this truff in balmy sleep repose
Those sacred ashes free from Mortal woes
The better part in happier climes shall rest
With sweet indulgence on her sarious breast
Till the last trump shall rouse the silent tomb
And send the captive from its beary gloom."

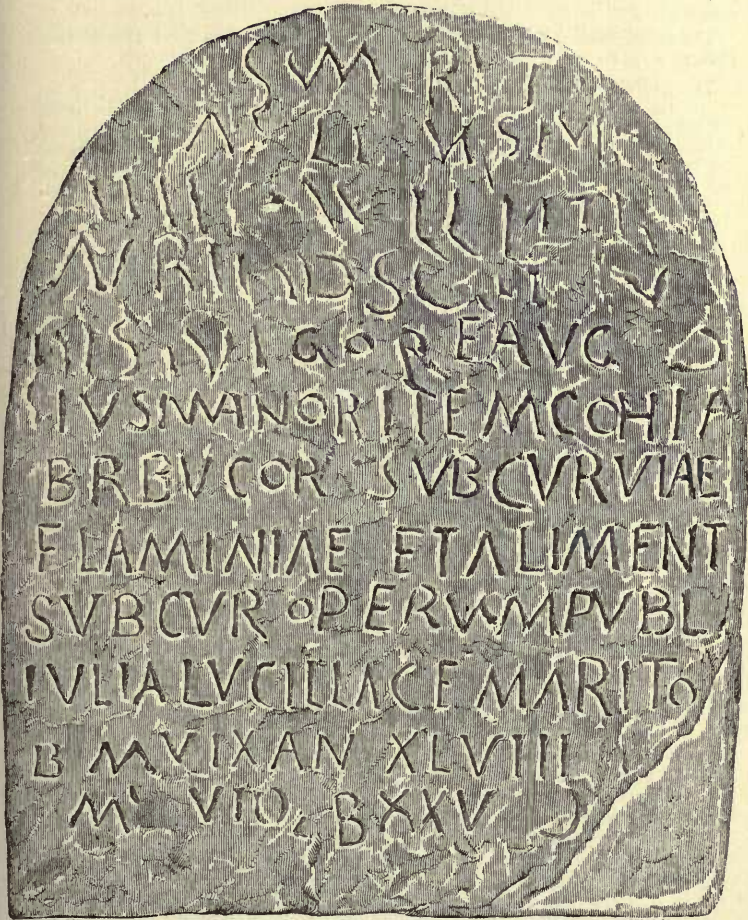
Mr. C. C. Hodges gave in the church a very interesting address upon its characteristics. He remarked that many of the old border churches were built in the periods of comparative peace which occurred after any decisive battle in which either the Scots or English were worsted, such as Bannockburn (1314) and Neville's Cross (1346), and he considered that the present edifice would probably date in great part from the latter half of the fourteenth century, though there was much work of earlier dates remaining. The older nave arcades had been about 1200, when the church had tower, but the tower had given place to a bell turret, and the tower arch built up. He esteemed the church as one of the finest and largest in the county, and very interesting in its architecture. In plan, it consists of a nave with narrow aisles, a long chancel, and two transepts. The arcades are bold and effective and the aisles are peculiar in being prolonged into the west sides of the transepts. Of the original windows, the only ones remaining are those at the west end, and three of Decorated date on the south side of the chancel. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert and tradition asserts that the body of the saint rested here, when on its journeying, which ended so felicitously at Durham.

Dr. Robertson pointed out to a large party, who accompanied him round the interior, several objects of interest such as the *sedilia* and *piscina in situ* and several stone covers of coffins with floriated crosses cut on them, which had been used in the construction of the building. The south transept is called Hedley's and the north Anderson's Porch,⁵ after old clans in Redesdale. In

⁴ *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii, p. xi and note. There is a paper by Mr. Thomas Arkle, on the Mote Hills at Elsdon in the *Berw. Nat. Trans.* vol. ix, p. 538, which may be read with advantage.

⁵ Prior to 1764 there appears to have been a screen between the 'church' and the chancel, as on the 8th June of that year archdeacon John Sharpe visited the chnreh, and amongst other things ordered the upper part of the screen to be taken away, and at the same time a sash window was ordered to be made 'in the middle of the east side of Hedley's porch like that of Anderson's Porch.'

Anderson's Porch are several slabs, removed from the chancel during the restoration of the church in 1877. One with the figure of a knight has on it the Hedley coat of arms. A stone in the chancel, of Elrington Reed of Troughend who died in 1758, asserted that the family had existed in Redesdale for 800 years! A Roman gravestone from *Bremenium* was also shewn, interesting from its inscription of Julia Lucilla to her meritorious



husband, who was a sub-curator of the Flaminian way in Rome. The horse heads found in the bell turret on the west gable of the church, when it was pulled down in 1877 on the restoration of the church, were also seen in the vestry where they are preserved. They were discovered immediately over the

bell in a small chamber without any opening, and in, and nearly filling it, were the three skulls 'piled against each other in a triangular form, the jaws being uppermost' two of them being draught horses and one of a cob. They were probably thus placed under the impression that the volume of sound from the bell would be increased. In the ninth volume of the *Berw. Nat. Transactions*, there is a learned paper by Dr. Robertson on the subject.⁶ In the graveyard, leaning against the west gable of the church, are two large stone coffins.

The communion plate and bell at Elsdon are described in these *Proceedings* (vol. II, p. 242).

The following additional notes are from various sources:—

On the 4 November, 1311, a claim was made against Thomas de Nevill parson of Elsdon, by Henry de Lichfield, for 20 marks which he owed, and cattle to the value of £7 which he detained, as he said.⁷ The same Thomas Nevill (called Thomas de Ly son of Hasculphus de Nevill) in 1315 owed the executors of Nicholas de Ellerker £75, and a writ was issued for recovery of the same. In the return to the writ it is stated that he had no other benefit in the diocese of Durham, but the church of Elsdon, that he had no goods ecclesiastical seeing that the place was deserted by the parishioners, that no divine service was celebrated, and that he did not receive the fruits, &c. on account of the Scots.⁴

A commission was issued in 1312, relative to the church of Elsdon in which it was said that Elizabeth, countess of Angus, had the presentation⁹ and that she had presented John de Heddelem to the living it being vacant. In 1313, an inhibition was issued by the pope on the appeal of Thomas de Nevill, who asserted that he possessed the living, yet John de Heddelem falsely stated that he had been canonically presented to the said church by Elizabeth, widow of a certain Gilbert de Humfranvill, the patroness.¹⁰

In 1313, of the tenths granted to the bishop for one year, Elsdon appears as 'de rectore de Ellesden pro anno integro iiiijli. xixd. ob.'¹¹

In the old taxation of churches in the archdeaconry of Northumberland of one mark in forty, the rectory of Elsdon thus appears¹²:—'cxxxvj. iij. jd. Rectoria de Ellisden, xlvs. vd.' Bishop Barnes (*Clavis Ecclesiastica*) gives 'R. Ellesden xxl. Rex.'

In 1498 bishop Fox issued his mandate to the clergy of Tynedale and Redesdale, charging them to excommunicate all those of their parishioners who should presume to go from home armed with a jack, and salet, or knapsul, or other defensive armour, or should ride one horse worth more than six shilling and eight pence or wear in any church or churchyard during the time of divine service, any offensive weapon more than a cubit in length. The same bishop speaks of the chaplain here as publicly and openly living with concubines, irregular, suspended, excommunicated and interdicted, wholly ignorant of letters, so much so that priests of ten years standing did not know how to read the ritual; some of them were nothing more than sham priests never having been ordained. Sir Robert Bowes, in 1551, in a report of the state of the marches had described the country of Redesdale as 'overcharged with an excessive number of inhabitants more by many than the profits of the same may sustain' and the

⁶ In taking down an old house at Lilliesleaf the gable of which formed part of a pele the skull of a horse was found built into the wall near the centre of the gable.—*Berw. Nat. Club Trans.* vol. ix, p. 465. At the Haverfordwest meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association held in August, the church of Steyning was visited. Amongst other things found during the restoration of it in 1883, were two horses skulls under the chancel arch. *Athenaeum* of 21st Aug., p. 265.

⁷ *Bishop Kellawe's Reg.* vol II, p. 838.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 1100.

⁹ *Ibid.* vol i, p. 136.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 365.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 488.

¹² *Ibid.* vol. III, p. 95.

same evil prevailed in 1618, when a rental of the principality was compiled.¹³ This does not apply at the present time as the population is now comparatively small, many of the villages and hamlets having dwindled down to a single house or entirely disappeared. In an old play a beggar appears and describes himself as 'born in Redesdale in Northumberland and came of a night-riding surname Robson, good honest men and true, saving a little shifting for their living, God help them!' In 1616, Mr. Smaithwaite the parson of Elsdon reports the impunity of the outlaws, who scour the country by thirties and fifties and the tyranny of Roger Wodrington.¹⁷

At the visitation of Jan. and Feb., 1579, Wm. Hall the rector, Clement Cookson, the licensed curate, George Hall the parish clerk, and Wm. Elsdon, George Hall, Simon Hall and John Lumsden, the churchwardens, appeared personally.¹⁴ At a chancellor's visitation of July, 1578, no account of the task (gospel of St. Matthew,) was given amongst others by William Hall, the rector, nor by Clement Cookson his curate, it had to be delivered at the Michaelmas synod. At that of 19 January, 1578-9 amongst those who attended was Clement Cookson, the curate.¹⁵

In the 'Oliverian Survey of Northumberland' in the year 1650, Elsdon thus appears:—'Elsden. That the Parish of Elsdon is a Psonage, the Earle of Suffolke patron thereof, M^r Thomas Pye, a preaching Mynister, the p'sent Incumbent, and the Value of the Gleabe and tythes worth One hundred pounds. That some part of the said Parish being twelve myles distant from the s^d church, it is fitt a Church or Chappell be erected at Rotchester. And the Jurye further p'sent that their are certeyne Small Tythes, of the value of five pounds p. Annu' wthholden from the said Incumbent by Sir Edward Wyddrington, Baronet, George Thirlewall, and Mrs. Selbye, wyddowe, Popish Recusants.'¹⁶

Parcivell Reede was before the Court of High Commission for Durham in 1637 and 1638 for 'abuseing Mr. Marrowe' who succeeded his father Isaac Marrowe, as vicar of Elsdon in 1625, on July 10th, 1637, sentence was desired. Reede had endeavoured to induce "Mr. Isaack Marrowe clerke, parson of Elsdon to have removed or passed by the performance of a penance lawfully enjoyned him the said Reede, and when as he could not prevaile, he did breake forth into violent and outragious tearmes to and against Mr. Marrowe, and tould him 'he cared for never a preist of them all'; and at another time upon the like oecacion, in disgracefull manner, did call him 'base preist' and 'stinkeing custrell' and did pull him by the beard and uttered divers other reproachfull wordes against him." He had confessed the same to be true. He was ordered to make public acknowledgment of them in Elsdon church, to pay his majesty £40, and to be imprisoned during pleasure. On the 13 July he was released by three Commissioners and entered into a bond to perform his submission. On the 16 August, his wife alleged he was sick and returned his submission lawfully executed when he was finally dismissed upon paying costs.¹⁸ Cases of contempt of the ecclesiastical courts were numerous. In 1638 Redesdale and the parts towards Scotland were hopelessly rebellious, the Chancellor certified in one day twelve persons of Bellingham chapelry and twenty five of Elsdon parish.¹⁹

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation, supposed in 1739, the following note was made by the bishop:—'R. Elsdon Hu Farrington not residt goes thither once a fortnight in sumer on his lecture at Newcastle. Cur. Jer. Baytes 40 p. an. No value. Cat. 3 Samt above 40 come. No school. Fam 337 237 Presb. a meeting house Jo. Chisom Teach^r'.

¹³ *Arch. Ael.* (O.S.) vol. ii, p. 326. ¹⁴ *Ecl. Proc.* 22 Sur. Soc. p. 35. ¹⁵ *Ibid.* 76, 94.

¹⁶ *Arch. Ael.* (O.S.) vol. iii. p. 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 195.

¹⁸ *Court of High Commission at Durham*, 34 Sur. Soc., p. 184.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 260.

The Rev. C. Dodgson, on taking possession of the rectory in 1762, in two letters dated the 28th and 30th March²⁰ of that year, gave a very amusing account of his experiences. Portions of the letters are here reproduced :—

“It’s impossible to describe the oddity of my situation at present, which is not, however, void of some pleasant circumstances. A clog maker curls out my wig upon my curate’s head by way of a block, and his wife powders it with a dredging-box. The vestibule of the Castle is a low stable. Above it is the kitchen, in which are two little beds joining to each other. The curate and his wife lay in one and Margery the maid in the other. I lay 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 sweep into bed to me. I will write very soon to my Lord or Lady. Pray, present my respectful duties and compliments to the Misses Reveleys. . . . Elsdon was once a Market Town as some say, and a city according to others, but as the annals of the parish were lost several centuries ago ’tis impossible to determine at what age it was either the one or the other. There are not the least traces of the former grandeur to be found—whence some antiquaries are apt to believe that it lost both its trade and its charter at the Deluge. Most certain it is that the oldest man in the parish never saw a market here in his life. Modern Elsdon, my Lord (for I am not speaking of the anti-diluvian city of the same name), is a very small village, consisting of a Tower which the inhabitants call a castle, an Inn for the refreshment of Scotch carriers, five little farm houses, and a few wretched cottages, about 16 in all, inhabited by poor people, who receive the parish allowance, and superannuated shepherds. These buildings, such as they are, may be conceived to stand at very irregular distances from one another in circumference of an imaginary oval, the longer side of which coincides with the meridian line, and is about 220 yards long. The shorter may perhaps be 100. In the centre of this supposed ellipsis stands the church, without either a tower or a spire; however the west is not totally void of an ornamental superstructure. An Eldonic kind of cupola forms a proper place for a Belfry, and the only bell which is in it is almost as loud as that which calls your Lordship’s labourers to dinner at Sion House. It may be heard at the Castle when the wind is favourable. The situation of the village is such that in descending down a hill called Gallilaw from the south it gives a person an idea of a few cottages built in a boggy island which is almost surrounded by three little brooks.— on the north by Dunshield Burn, on the east by Elsdon Burn, on the west and south-west by Whiskersshield Burn; the first runs into the second on the north-east part of the town, and the second into the third on the south side. There is not a town in all the parish, except Elsdon itself be called one. The farm-houses, where the principal parishioners live, are 5 to 6 miles distant from one another, and the whole country looks like a desert. The greatest part of the richest farmers are Scotch Dissenters, and go to a Meeting-House at Birdhope Craig, about 10 miles from Elsdon. However, they don’t interfere in Ecclesiastical matters nor study polemical Divinity. Their religion descends from father to son, and is rather a part of the personal estate than the result of reasoning, or the effects of enthusiasm. . . . There is not a single tree or hedge within 12 miles to break the force of the wind. It sweeps down like a deluge from the hills capped with everlasting snow, and blasts almost the whole country into one continual barren desert. The whole country is doing penance in a white sheet, for it began to snow on Sunday night, and the storm has continued ever since. It’s impossible to make a sally out of the castle, and to make my quarters good

in a winter habitation. I have lost the use of every thing but my reason, tho' my head is entrenched in three nightcaps, and my throat, which is very bad, is fortified with a pair of stockings twisted in the form of a cravat. . . . As washing is very cheap I wear two shirts at a time, and for want of a wardrobe hang my great coat upon my own back, and generally keep on my boots in imitation of my name sake of Sweden. Indeed since the snow became two feet deep (as I wanted a chappin of yale from the public-house) I made an offer of them to Margery the maid, but her legs are too thick to make use of them, and I am told that the greater part of my parishioners are not less substantial, and notwithstanding this, they are remarkable for their agility. There is to be a hopping on Thursday night. A hopping, my lord, is a ball, a constant conclusion of a pedlars' fair. Upon these celebrations there is a great concourse of braw lads and lasses, who throw off their wooden shoes shod with plates of iron, and put on Scotch nickerers which are made of horse leather, the upper part of which is sewed to the sole, without being welted.²¹

Under Dr. Robertson's guidance the 'castle' was next visited by the kindness of Mr. Bradley, the rector of the parish. He said it consisted of a square tower with some modern apartments, which were added to the ancient pele by archdeacon Singleton. The arms on the south wall of the tower are believed to be those of Sir Robert Tailbois, who was lord of Redesdale in succession to the great family of Umfreville. The exact age of the tower is not known, but it certainly existed early in the fifteenth century. Dr. Robertson opined that it had been used as a shooting box by the earlier lords of Redesdale, who resided principally in their great castles of Harbottle and Prudhoe. The strength of the walls was well shown in the present handsome drawing-room, where a doorway into a conservatory has pierced a wall seven feet in thickness. The Rev. Louis Dutens, F.R.S., the eminent French author, who was rector of Elsdon from 1765 to 1812, and who was also historiographer to the king and officially attached to the English embassy at Turin, when he visited his living in the wilds of Northumberland, resided in the upper apartments in the tower, the present drawing-room being then as before used for the storing of cattle.

In 1314 Roger de Ellesdone²² was collated to the hospital of Capelforde; in 1335 amongst those admitted to the first tonsure at Gateshead was John de Redesdale;²³ and in 1341 Boniface, bishop of Corbania, on behalf of the bishop of Durham, conferred the orders of an acolyte on Hugh de Redesdale.²⁴

In the chancel of the quaint and interesting little church of Winestead in Holderness, embosomed in trees, of which the father of Andrew Marvel was rector, is a large stone slab bearing brasses of a knight (or rather the remains of him) his lady and their 13 children, 7 sons and 6 daughters, all in the attitude of prayer, the boys under the father and the girls under the mother. The male effigy is said to be that of Robert Hildyard, knight, better known in Northumberland as 'Robin of Redesdale.'²⁵

In 1618, Percivall Read paid 'for the manor and towne of Troughwhen & Bromhope, &c., iijs. ixd. . . . Gilbert Harle for one message in Oterborne, vjs. id., . . . Thomas Elsdon for certain lands in Elsdon called the highmote & the Shaw late Cicely Elsdens iiijd. . . . Gabriel Hall for a tenement wth thapp'tenances in Elsdon sometimes Robte Halls ijs. Jasp' Hall of Collehill for a tenement a water-mill and 2 garthes in Elsdon vjd. Cuthbert Foster for a tenement called the mote iiijd.'²⁶

²¹ See *Local Historians Table Book (Leg.)*, vol. i. p. 292, for the full text of these letters.

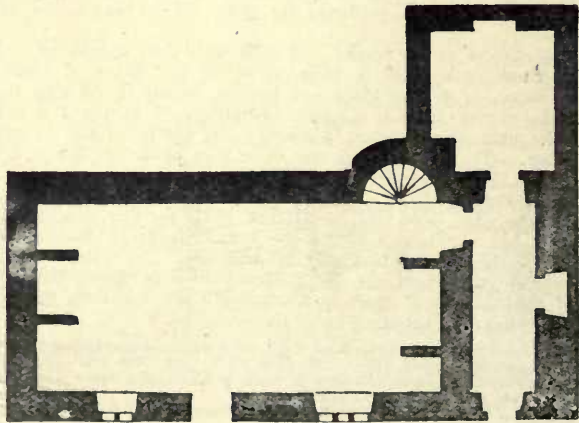
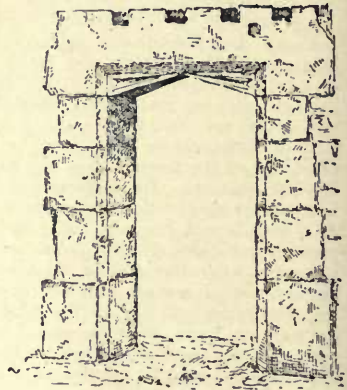
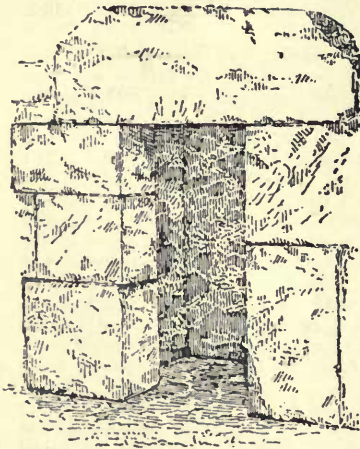
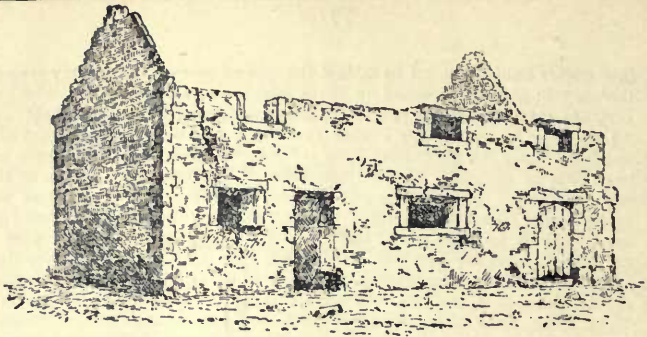
²² *Kellave's Register*, iii, 278.

²³ *Ibid.* 167.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 107.

²⁵ See pedigree in Poulsen's *Holderness*, vol. ii, p. 467, see also note D p. 469. The manor of Winestead was formerly held by the Hiltons.

²⁶ From 'A Rental of the principality of Redesdale of 1618', *Arch. Ael.* (O.S.) vol. ii. p. 326.

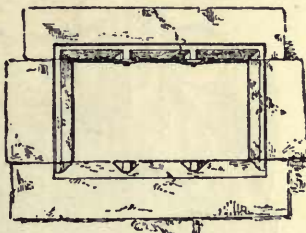


MONKRIDGE OLD HALL, REDESDALE.

From drawings by the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley (see opposite page).

A drive of three miles brought the party to Otterburn, after a brief pause at Overacres to look at the very fine gateway with date 1720, which was erected by one of the last of the Howards, lords of Redesdale, preparatory to his building a manor house. The house, however, was never built, and the Howards, impoverished by law-suits, sold Overacres and their manorial rights in Redesdale, to the then earl of Northumberland. To the south of the road after passing Over-

acres were noticed the remains of Monkridge, the old residence of the Halls, interesting as affording an example of the sort of building that succeeded the pele or castle. This structure was erected about the close of the seventeenth century, when the wealthier of the lairds, feeling themselves 'cabined and confined in the old buildings that had served them so well in the old marauding days, were very busy erecting houses more with a view to comfort and convenience. It will be noted that the old west gable of the pele with door partially blocked up as represented in the sketch on the opposite page, yet forms part of the east end of the more recent building.' At



WINDOW, MONKCRIDGE.

OTTERBURN TOWER

the visitors were introduced by Dr. Robertson to Mrs. James, who kindly welcomed them and gave every facility for inspection. The three well known and fine altars removed from *Vindobala* standing in the porch (see next page) were noted, and the hope expressed that they would in time be removed to the Black Gate museum as a place of safety. The tower is a fine castellated building erected by the late Mr. James. Nothing is to be seen of the old tower which resisted the attack of the Scots on the day before the battle of Otterburn, except a portion of its walls still existing in the dining-room of the present building.

OTTERBURN.

The church was built in 1857, and endowed with £200 a year the curate being appointed by the rector of Elsdon. The chief monument in the graveyard is that of the Rev. Timothy Wearing the first curate.

A small party made use of the opportunity in spite of the oppressive heat of the day, to go a mile beyond the village to inspect the 'battle cross,' as it is called, erected to commemorate the battle of Otterburn, of which monument only the socket for the stone shaft belongs to the old cross.

An excellent dinner was served at 5-30 p.m. in the 'Murray Arms' the Rev. C. E. Adamson being in the chair. About 34 members and friends partook of it. After dinner thanks were voted by acclamation to Dr. Robertson, Mr. Hodges and others, for their services during the day, to which Mr. Robertson suitably responded.

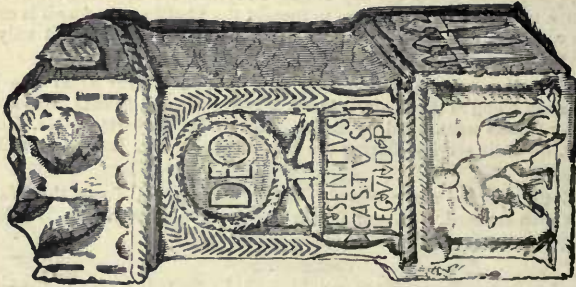
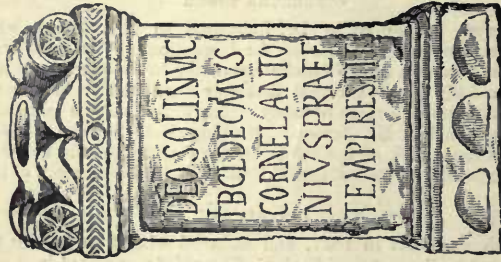
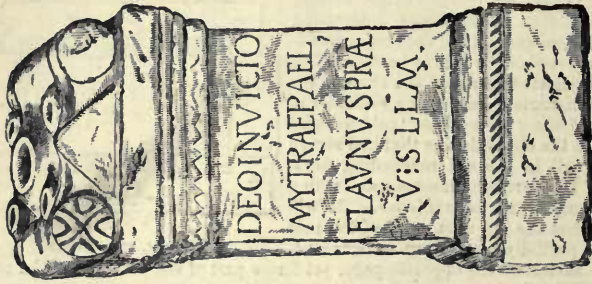
At 5-15 the journey was resumed. After passing Old Town the Watling Street was soon reached. Along it was the drive southwards to Woodburn. On the way the hamlet and church of

CORSENSIDE

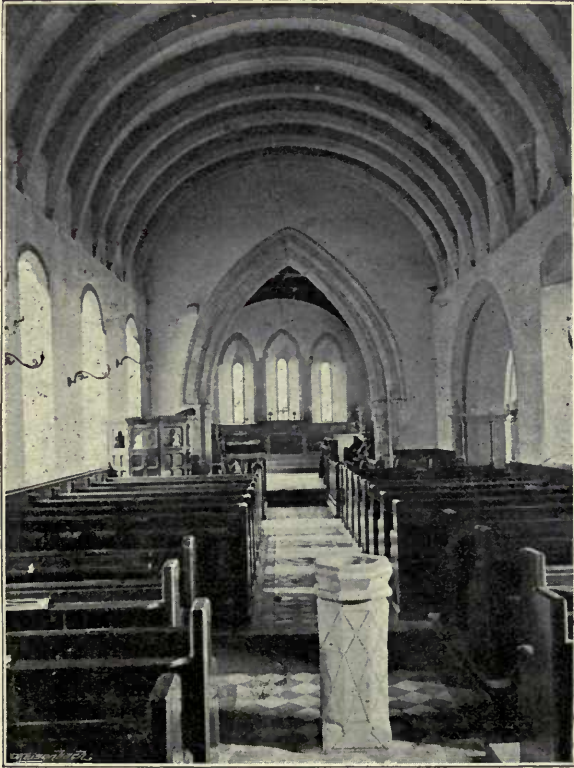
were passed. In the *Proceedings* (vol. iii, p. 311) there is a note of the church by Mr. C. C. Hodges.

According to the 'Oliverian Survey' 'the Parish of Corsenside, in the said County, is an Impropriacon belonging unto John Thirlewall, and being now under sequestracon is lett at tenn pounds p' ann', the place being vacant and none to supplye the Cure there'.²⁷

²⁷ *Arch. Ael.* (O.S.) vol. iii. p. 7.



ROMAN ALTARS AT OTTERBURN TOWER. (see page 79.)



BELLINGHAM CHURCH; interior looking East.



In bishop Chandler's notes of a visitation 'supposed in 1736', Corsenside appears as :

'Corsenside W. of Tine fl. W^m Jackson. Patrⁿ Mr Ainsly of Hexham. Value 177i : 0 : 0 & Bounty. Resides, but there is no house for y^e Curate. Service once a Sunday. No congregation comes in the afternoon no Clerk Cat. Sam^t 3 times ab^t 60 come. Fam. 90 19 Presb. one Quak.'

Attention was drawn, in descending the hill to Woodburn, to the well-marked outline of the Roman camp of Risingham (*Habitancum*) on the south side of the river Rede, and in due course that village was reached. On the south side of the road between Woodburn and Bellingham, the Hole pele was next passed.

On arrival at

BELLINGHAM²⁸

the church was inspected. Mr. Hodges has kindly supplied the following notes of the structure :—' This church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The earlier work shows that the was a fairly large one, with nave, aisles, chancel and transepts. Of this building only the chancel remains, and parts of the west wall of the nave. The ancient responds are embedded in the east and west walls of the nave, and from these the arcades sprang. Some portions of early capitals and bases are lying outside. The church was burnt and the aisles destroyed somewhere about 1400 or later. The stone roof is of this date and is not Norman as has been stated. The south transept, or de Bellingham porch, has also a stone roof with chamfered ribs. The rear arches to the nave windows are peculiar. The walls are of great thickness to take the thrust of the vault and are buttressed. There are some good early grave covers.'

The illustration below shews the church as it was in 1823.



BELLINGHAM CHURCH.

Published 1. Nov. 1823. by W. Darison Atwick.

The communion plate at Bellingham is described in these *Proceedings*, vol. iii. 239.

It may be that the chantry chapel of St. Catherine in the church of Bellingham, was founded by the de Belinghams, for William de Bellingham was, with John de Swineburne and John de Warryke, a sheriff of the regality.²⁹

²⁸ 'gh' soft accords with spelling 'Belingjam' in *Iter of Wark*.

²⁹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iii. p. 151.

The following notes relating to Bellingham, are from different sources:—

Bp. Barnes (*Clavis Ecclesiastica*)⁸⁰ says that the parish church of 'Bellingham annex. Rect. de Symondburne'.

At the Chancellor's visitation of Jan. and Feb, 1578, Anthony Barroe the curate did not appear; W^m Hode the parish clerk appeared personally.⁸¹ He was also absent from the visitation of July, 1578,⁸² no cause being assigned, and neither he nor his churchwardens were present at the visitation of Jan. 1578-9.⁸³

'Bellingham. That their is belonging to the said Chappelrye ['Parish' in Lambeth copy] the parish of Bellingham, whereof Mr. James Fogoe, a preaching Minister, is the p'sent curate, and is to be payed for his salary in serving the said Cure twenty pounds p. annu' by the saide Viccar. That the said Chappell of Bellingham being six miles distant from the Parish Church of Symonburne, and the furthest parte of the said Chappellrie about twelve myles distant from the said Chappell, it is fitt that the said chappell be made a Parish of itself, and the Chapellry thereto belonging to be annexed unto it, wth that parte of Symonburne Parish w^{ch} lyeth on the northside of Warkes Burne below Ramshaw Mill and all that lyeth on the north side of Shittlington Burne below the Lynagers, wth Hesle hirst, and Browne Leases, Except that parte of the Chappelrye the w^{ch} lyeth on the west side of Tarsett Water, and the west side of Chirdon Burne, w^{ch} is alsoe fitt to be made a Parish of themselves. And the Chappell of Halleston [falleston] to be rebuiled and made the Parish Church thereof, being scittuate about six myles distante from Bellingham Church. And, further the said Jury saye that thirty eight pounds p. ann' parte of the saide one hundred and eight pounds is due to the Chappelrye of Bellingham, and the other seauenty pounds due to the parish of Symonburne.'⁸⁴

In bishop Chandler's 'notes', Bellingham church is described as 'under Symonburne Tho. Gordon Cur. at 20*li.* & surpl. fees &c. W^m Robley in y^e same Chappelry at 30*li.* Queen's bounty for y^e new Chap. at Belliugha'. No school of any sort. Cat. in Lent none comes. Sam^t 5 times 100 come y^a. Fam. 475 154 Presb. 2 Papists.' A Presb. conuenticl. every Sunday Jo. Deans teaches'.

On the 21st February, 1709, Charlton of the Bower quarrelled with and slew Henry Widdrington of Bellingham at Reedswood scroggs near Bellingham, owing to a dispute about a house. He was pardoned in reign of queen Anne. Widdrington was buried before Charlton's pew in Bellingham church.⁸⁵

St. Cuthbert's well is just outside of the churchyard of Bellingham.⁸⁶

After leaving the church, members made their way to the railway station whence, about 8 o'clock, they started for Newcastle after a long though most enjoyable day. The heat during the height of the day was very great.

Amongst those present were Mr. E. A. and Miss Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. G. Weddell, Dr. Laws, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. N. H. Martin, and Mr. Sheriton Holmes, of Newcastle; Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson of Warkworth; the Rev. E. and Mrs. Haythornthwaite of Felling; the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Adamson and Mr. T. Reed of South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair and Mr. J. M. Moore of Harton; Mr. C. W. Henzell of Tynemouth; Rev. Percy and Mrs. Lee of Birtley; Mr. W. Smith of Gunnerton; Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham; and Mr. Charles Hopper of Sunderland.

⁸⁰ 22 Sur. Soc. p. 10. ⁸¹ *Ibid.* p. 90. ⁸² *Ibid.* p. 71. ⁸³ *Ibid.* p. 93.

⁸⁴ Oliverian Survey of Northumberland anno 1650, *Arch. Ael.* (O.S.) vol. iii. p. 7.

⁸⁵ *Arch. Ael.*, vol. vi. pp. 29-30. ⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. viii, p. 63.

NOTES. See report of last visit of the society to Elsdon and Otterburn, *Proceedings*, vol. iii, pp. 311-322.

See *Berw. Nat. Trans.* vol. x, pp. 118-120, for 'Notes from Registers of Elsdon' by T. Arkle.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 9.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 25th day of August, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. W. Greenwell, 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 member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Dr. James Trotter, Bedlington.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Madame Frits :—A MS. Dictionary of the Northumbrian tongue by her late father, prof. Geo. Stephens, hon. member.

From Rev. E. H. Adamson :—*The Gentleman's Magazine* from 1732 to 1741 incl., 10 volumes, full calf.

From Mr. Joseph Oswald :—A photograph, taken by himself, for the society's album, of an old house in the Haymarket, Newcastle, recently demolished.

From Mrs. Angus of Percy Park, Tynemouth—A broadsheet printed by 'W. Boag, printer, Newcastle', being 'An Account of the Gibbeting of Wm. Jobling at Jarrow Slake on Monday Aug^t 6th, 1832, pursuant to his sentence for the Murder of Nicholas Fairles, resident Magistrate of South Shields'.

From Mr. R. Spence :—The full-sized drawing, by himself, of two sides of the Nunnykirk fragment of a pre-Conquest cross used by Mr. Phillips in illustration of his notes on the subject (see page 85.)

Exchanges—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LIV, 214 (2 ser. vol. iv. ii.) [contains a long illustrated article on 'Uriconium']. 8vo.

Purchases—

From the Rev. E. A. Downam :—The first instalment of four sheets of his Early British Camps, consisting of plans of Pleshey, Wallbury, Frys-bury, Rayleigh, and Carrfield camps.

The Antiquary for August, 1897.

The council having decided to purchase Tomlinson's *Guide to Northumberland*, the same was agreed to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM—

From Mr. John Ventress:—A plaster cast of the circular copper 'punch plate' of the Newcastle Goldsmiths' Co., now in the museum of the society.

[The plate gives the marks of all the goldsmiths 'entered' from the beginning of the company, arranged in a spiral form, the first mark being in the centre of the plate.]

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. R. C. Clephan:—A full set of the Jubilee medals, consisting of large and small in gold, a large and small in silver, and a large bronze.

LIBRARIANS' CONGRESS IN NEWCASTLE.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Richardson, the librarian of the 'Lit. & Phil.' (dated 11 Aug., 1897) in which he said he was 'asked by the Committee to convey to the Society of Antiquaries their best thanks for so kindly throwing open the Old Castle and the Black Gate Museum to the American Librarians on Friday last; and to specially thank Mr. R. O. Heslop, Mr. Sheriton Holmes, and Mr. C. J. Spence, for their kind attentiveness to the visitors on that occasion.'

'KING JOHN'S PALACE,' NEWCASTLE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles reported as follows with respect to this building:— 'In some notes which I read before the Society in November last, on this thirteenth century ruin, once the residence of Adam of Jesmond, I suggested certain measures to arrest its further destruction. These were communicated to the city council, who desired me to attend a 'parks' committee meeting, and obtain an estimate of the cost of the necessary work. I now beg to report that the council has adopted both my suggestions and estimate. The thanks of the members of this society, and of all lovers of history and antiquities, are due to the council for the considerate action taken by them.'

On the motion of the chairman the report was received and adopted, and the secretary was instructed to express to the mayor and corporation the gratification of the society for taking steps for the preservation of the ancient building in the Armstrong park.

This, on being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

PRE-CONQUEST CROSS AT NUNNYKIRK.

Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A., then read his paper upon 'An unrecorded Saxon stone at Nunykirk, in the grounds of William Orde, Esq.'

Mr. Phillips stated that his attention had been directed to an old stone at Nunykirk. As he could find no record of it, he took an early opportunity of visiting Nunykirk, when Mrs. Orde showed him the stone which was standing amongst some ferns, and informed him that some forty years ago the late proprietor pulled down a very old cottage into which the stone in question had been built. When the cottage was demolished the stone was placed in a corner of the stack yard whence Mrs. Orde had it removed to its present position, about eighteen months ago. The stone stood between three and four feet above the ground. It is beautifully carved on all four sides with vine scrolls. On the principal face the field is divided into two panels, in the upper, two birds are shown nibbling at fruit, in the lower two quadrupeds are similarly engaged. Rubbings of the stone were taken and shown to Canon Greenwell, who stated that it was evidently the shaft of a pre-Conquest cross of early date, probably of the eighth, possibly of the seventh century. He considered it to be an exceptionally fine illustration of 'Hexham work.' Mr. Phillips went on to show some characteristics of the stone that resembled the



PRE-CONQUEST CROSS SHAFT AT NUNYKIRK, NORTHUMBERLAND.
(From photograph by Mr. W. S. Corder of North Shields.)

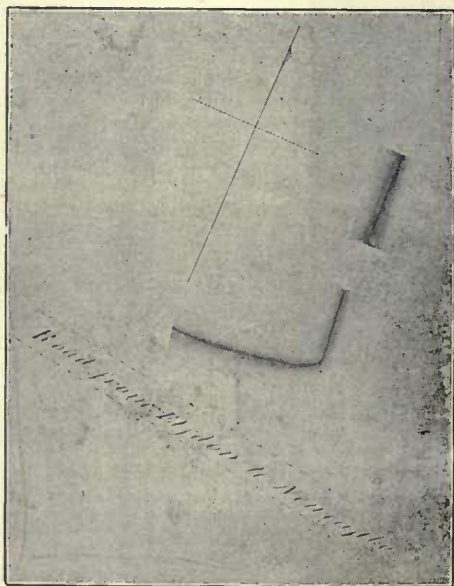
work upon the noted crosses of Ruthwell and Bewcastle. It was most difficult to account for the presence of such a monument at Nunnykirk. The writer stated that an ecclesiastical house had existed at Nunnykirk from soon after the founding of Newminster in 1138 until the dissolution of the monasteries, but the stone could have no connexion with these events, as it was chiselled some centuries before Newminster was founded. Mr. Phillips threw out a suggestion of the possibility of the name, Nunnykirk, being taken literally, and of there having been some ecclesiastical settlement at Nunnykirk in very early times. He expressed a hope that now the matter was brought to their notice some one better versed in the subject would do justice to the stone and its origin. Rubbings of the shaft were shown, Mr. Walter Corder much assisting by exhibiting some excellent photographs that he had taken.

On the motion of Mr. Heslop seconded by Mr. Welford, the special thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Phillips for bringing the stone under the notice of the society and to Mr. Corder for photographing it.

Mr. Phillips's paper will appear in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

The chairman gave an interesting address on pre-Conquest crosses, with special reference to the fragment discovered at Nunnykirk.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Welford.



UNFINISHED ENTRENCHMENT NEAR STENG CROSS.

(See page 69.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1897.

No. 10.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 29th day of September, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Sir Wm. Crossman, K.C.M.G., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

The following new members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. Lancelot Robson, 12 Stockton Street, West Hartlepool.
- ii. Humphrey J. Wilyams, Burndale Cottage, Alnwick.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From the author, Mr. Mark Archer:—*A Sketch of the History of the Coal Trade of Northumberland and Durham*, pt. 1, sm. 8vo., cloth.
- From the Rev. E. H. Adamson, V.P.:—12 vols. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, being the volumes for 1742, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 50, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University:—*Memoirs*, vol. i. No. 2. 'Cave of Loltun, Yucatan', by Edward H. Thompson. 4to. Camb. U.S.A., 1897.
- From Mr. R. Spence (per Mr. W. S. Corder):—Another full-sized drawing by himself representing the other two sides of the pre-Conquest cross shaft discovered at Nunnykirk (see pp. 83—86.)

Exchanges—

- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle* for 1897, pt. iii. (3 Ser., No. 67); 8vo., illustrations.
- From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North:—i. *Mémoires*, N.S., 1896; ii. *Aarboeger*, 2 ser., vol. xi. pts. 3 & 4, vol. xii. pt. 2. 8vo.; iii. *Efterskrift til Bornholms Oldtidsminder og Oldsager*, by Amtmand E. Vedel; 4to. 1897; and iv. *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, pt. iii, 4to.
- From the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, vol. xx. pt. i. 8vo.
- From the Surrey Archaeological Society:—*Collections*, vol. xiii. pt. ii. 8vo.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—i. *Annual Report of Board of Regents*, July, 1895; 8vo. cloth; Washⁿ, U.S.A., 1896. ii. 14th (pts. i. & ii.) and 15th *Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology*, 3 vols., large 8vo., cl. Washington, 1896 & 97.

Purchases—Registers of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, of Stratford-on-Avon, and of Upton, 3 vols., 8vo. 1897 (Parish Register Society); *A Comprehensive Guide to Northumberland*, by W. W. Tomlinson, 8vo., cloth; and *The Antiquary* for September, 1897.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM—

From Mr. John Braithwaite of Gosforth, Newcastle :—Thrashing flail found in an old barn at Hall Flatt, Irton, Cumberland, made in the early part of the present century.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Braithwaite.

EXCAVATIONS AT AESICA DURING THE YEAR 1897.

Dr. Hodgkin (secretary) reported that they had been at work for three years at the camp at *Aesica*, north of Haltwhistle, the next camp westward from Housesteads. In the first year they explored the angle tower at the south west of the camp, and above all, opened the guard chamber, where, amongst other things, they discovered two brooches, which he believed Mr. Arthur Evans considered to be positively of Romano-British workmanship, although no doubt belonging to some Roman officer or his wife. What they had been aiming at was to recover the lines of the camp, and, if possible, find something, such as inscriptions, which would bear on its history. A great deal had been done to show what these lines were. The year before last they were fortunate enough to open the western gateway which had been so entirely closed up that he believed Mr. McLauchlan doubted whether there had been a gateway at all. It was in some respects one of the most interesting gateways to be met with on the whole line of the wall, showing clear evidence of three distinct periods of occupation. This year the chief burden of superintending the work of excavation had been undertaken by Mr. J. P. Gibson, while the work itself had been entrusted to Mr. Smith of Sunnyside, who was a most careful and experienced excavator. This year they had explored one of the buildings outside the camp. There evidently was at *Aesica*, as at Housesteads, a large number of such buildings. Mr. Gibson directed the workmen to set to work on one of these, and there they had found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted, which was a proof that wealthy and important people lived there. The whole plan of the villa had been already laid bare. One chamber of the building had two apses, one at each side, and its purpose would no doubt, be a subject of debate among antiquaries. The villa was capable of accommodating at least thirty or forty people and was an interesting portion of the history of *Aesica*. They found a number of coins, which showed that, after the middle of the third century, the villa was still occupied. Afterwards Mr. Gibson directed the workmen to dig in the centre of the camp just below the curious vault which visitors would remember there. Just south of that point they discovered some very interesting inscribed stones. Mr. Haverfield, in his notes on the inscriptions, said the stones found were seven in number. A tombstone of red sandstone was found in the centre of the fort, having been used as building material in the foundation of a wall. A large altar was also found built into the same wall. An altar, forty inches by twenty, was found near the centre of the fort. In the discoveries they had a definite example of the use of tombstones as building material by the Romans themselves, such as had been conspicuously the case at Chester. If they could but date those stones they would obtain what they had long wanted, some clue towards the date, or one of the dates, when extensive re-constructions took place on the Wall. The use of tombstones as building material was by no means unparalleled. Tombstones seemed to have been so used at London and Chichester. He concluded by reading Mr. Haverfield's notes on the inscriptions, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Mr. J. P. Gibson said both of the altars were built into the walls. The other inscribed stones were used as flooring stones. Although they could not assign any definite date to those stones, yet he thought they got some information from the position in which they were found.

Dr. Hodgkin referred to the lack of funds for carrying on the excavations.

Mr. W. H. Knowles thought they should tackle the camp and do the work thoroughly, even if it took them two years.

Sir W. Crossman (chairman) said that the discoveries mentioned in the paper, were important and interesting, particularly those made in the large villa to the south east of the fort, and he had little doubt that further examination would show that a considerable number of buildings had existed in the immediate neighbourhood. He quite agreed with Mr. Knowles in thinking that it would be well to undertake a thorough and continuous system of excavation at *Aesica* but to do this it would be necessary to obtain if possible, possession of the whole ground covered by the camp and some distance beyond it to the south and east, and to fence it off. This however would require a large sum of money, and unfortunately there did not seem to be much chance of obtaining it. He thought that any discussion on the paper read that evening would necessarily involve a discussion on the excavations generally and might well be deferred until a full report, which he hoped would be prepared shortly, of the work, so well looked after by Mr. Gibson, which has been carried out at *Aesica* this year, has been laid before the Society. He had no doubt the members would express their thanks to Mr. Haverfield for the paper on the inscriptions just read and to Dr. Hodgkin for his interim report.

Thanks were voted by acclamation ~~to the chairman.~~

Mr. Hodgkin then read Earl Percy's paper on

'DARGS' AND DAY-WORKES,*

which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Mr. F. W. Dendy made some interesting remarks on the subject of Lord Percy's paper which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, as an *addendum* to the paper.

Mr. J. R. Hogg, said that Earl Percy pointed out that the word 'darg' signified labour in Scotland, as witness the expression in the *Heart of Midlothian* Jenny Deans 'had a hard days darg to perform.' Burns also in his poem 'The twa dogs' uses the word in speaking of the hard lot of the labourer, he says he had

'Nought but his hand darg to keep,
Them night and tight in thack and rape.'

so that 'hand darg' evidently meant 'hand labour.'

Mr. D. D. Dixon remarked that within the last ten years he had heard the word 'dargue' used in upper Coquetdale as work or labour. Daag is a surname to-day in upper Coquet.

Mr. Blair observed that a family named Dang once lived at the Dangs in Redesdale.

Thanks were voted to Earl Percy for his paper.

Mr. Hodgkin next read a paper by Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P., on the

PARISH REGISTERS OF TYNEMOUTH,

to which numerous interesting extracts from the registers were appended. The paper will be printed in *extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Adamson.

* A writer, in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, says that the distinction between a 'darg' and a day's work is very simple. A 'darg' is a task in no way regulated by the number of hours required to perform it, while a day's work consists, of course, of toiling the stereotyped number of hours in field or stackyard. A 'love darg' is, for example, a ploughing day, or match, given by farmers to a neighbour who may have entered upon the lease of a farm, or to one whose ploughing may have been delayed by causes over which he had no control. The ploughmen sent to execute the work finished their ridge, it might be by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by doing this their 'darg'—or work for the day—was done, instead of ploughing until dusk, in keeping with the ordinary routine of the farm.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson read the following note on

GREAT BAVINGTON MEETING HOUSE.

"In the remote township and hamlet of Great Bavington is a chapel, now belonging to the Presbyterian Church of England of which the foundation has hitherto been ascribed to the year 1725. This statement, made apparently on the sole authority of an inscription cut upon one of the door heads 'D D & E B 1725,' may be corrected by a document found amongst the Shafto papers,¹ which carries its history back for another generation.²

In 1650, William Shaftoe of Little Bavington was appointed one of the commissioners in the enquiry concerning ecclesiastical livings in Northumberland commonly called the 'Oliverian Survey' and sixty eight years afterwards one of his grandsons Daniel Shaftoe gave the residue of his personal estate to trustees wherewith to provide an endowment for Horsley meeting.³ William Shafto's grandson and successor 'Honest John of Bavington' was also a prominent personage in the time of the Commonwealth and he it was who granted the following lease to trustees giving right of way to the then newly erected meeting house at Great Bavington:—

THIS INDENTURE made the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred ninety and three BETWEEN John Shaftoe of Little Bavington in the County of Northumberland Esquire of the one part and John Carnaby of Rothley in the County aforesaid gentleman, William Shaftoe of Carrycoates in the County aforesaid Gentleman, Robert Pearson of Errington in the County aforesaid Gentleman, William Dodd of Ryall in the County aforesaid Gentleman, John Dodd of Caresley in the County aforesaid Yeoman, Joseph Yallowley of Great Bavington in the County aforesaid Yeoman, Robert Watson of Beldoeshield in the County aforesaid Yeoman, William Arthur of Hawicke in the County aforesaid Yeoman, John Chicken of Bingfeld in the County aforesaid Yeoman, John Stot of the same Town and County Yeoman, . . . Stot of Camehouse in the County aforesaid Yeoman, John Yallowley of Middleton in the County aforesaid Yeoman, John Forster of Linheads in the County aforesaid Yeoman of the other part WHEREAS there is a place . . . Meeting House ordered and appointed to be at Great Bavington in the said County of Northumberland for Dissenters from the Church of England to assemble and meet together to serve God in their way of Worship and R . . . according to a late Act of Parliament in that behalf made and provided AND WHEREAS there is no convenient passage or way to pass and repass from the several Townships Villages Hamlets or places called B . . . , Hallington and Hawicke to and from the said Meeting house at Great

¹ In the possession of Mrs. George Dalston Shafto.

² MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH AT GREAT BAVINGTON.

John Crozier, said to have been settled there *circa* 1725, voted for a freehold at Great Bavington, in 1784 and 1748. He died at the age of 66 in 175 (1?) and was buried at Thockrington where there remains a tombstone with an almost illegible inscription to his memory.

Adam Weatherstone, who was called from Falston, said to have been minister from 1751 to 1757.

James Rutherford, who succeeded *circa* 1757, voted for a freehold in Great Bavington in 1774, and died in or about 1801.

Peter Macrie, minister from 1802 to 1824.

Alexander Trotter, M.A., instituted in 1825, voted at the contested election of 1826, and after a pastorate at Great Bavington of twenty-eight years, died 14th August, 1852, aged 70; he was buried at Thockrington where there is a monumental inscription to his memory.

Alexander Forsyth was minister from 1853 to 1896; he died in April of that year and is buried at Morpeth.

Peter Allison, M.A., the present minister.

³ *c.f.* Maberly Phillips, *Arch. Ael.* vol. xiii. pp. 49, 61.

Bavington aforesaid without trespassing upon the Grounds of the said John Shaftoe Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the s Shaftoe as well for and in consideration of the yearly rent hereinafter in and by these presents mentioned and reserved as for divers other good causes and lawfull considerations him hereunto moving Hath . . . granted and to Farm letten and by these Presents doth Demise Grant and to Farm let unto the said John Carnaby, William Shaftoe, Robert Pearson, William Dodd, John Dodd, Joseph Yallowley, Robert Watson, John Chicken, John Stot, Thomas Stot, John Yallowley, and John Forster three several sufficient and convenient Ways or passages to pass and repass as well on horseback as on foot through the Grounds of the said John Shaftoe from the said several places aforementioned called Blacklaw, Hallington, and Hawicke to and from the said Meeting House at Great Bavington aforesaid at all times in the year when and as often as there shall be any Assemblies or Meetings at the said Meeting House to serve God as aforesaid and not otherwise which said several Ways or passages hereby Granted are to lye and go over through and along the several and particular parts and places of the said John Shaftoe's Grounds hereinafter particularly mentioned and set forth for that purpose and not in and through any other of the Grounds of the said John Shaftoe whatsoever (that is to say) the Way or passage from Blacklaw to Great Bavington is to go along from the Blacklaw aforesaid to the Blacklaw ford and so from thence straight Northwards along the Cocklaw edge to a place called Martincoat Hill and from thence to a place Ebrues and from thence to a place called Hangingwell from thence northward along Winslaw to a place called Winslaw Gape and so from thence to Great Bavington And the said way or passage from Hallington to Great Bavington aforesaid is to go from Hallington aforesaid to a place called Great Coundell Law from thence to a place called Little Coundell Law from thence to a place called Wardelaw from thence along the Greenhill to the Ford at the West end of Little Bavington Mill then directly North along the East side of Arebrough to Lamridge Sike and from thence to Great Bavington aforesaid And the said Way or passage from Hawicke to Great Bavington aforesaid is to go along from Hawicke to a place called Compswell from thence to the East end of the Stobbylaw from thence to a place called Pinstone and from thence down the Hewen Crag to Great Bavington aforesaid Together with liberty in ingress egress and regress to and for the said John Carnaby, William Shaftoe, Robert Pearson, William Dodd, John Dodd, Joseph Yallowley, Robert Watson, William Arthur, John Chicken, John Stot, Thomas Stot, John Yallowley, John Forster and all and every other person or persons whatsoever coming or resorting to the said Meeting House to serve God as aforesaid for themselves and their Horses to pass and repass along and through the said several Ways from Blacklaw, Hallington, and Hawicke aforesaid to and from the said Meeting House at Great Bavington aforesaid through the Grounds of the said John Shaftoe before in these presents limited and set forth for the several ways or passages aforementioned To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said several passages and Ways and all and singular other the premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended so to be with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said John Carnaby, William Shaftoe, Robert Pearson, William Dodd, John Dodd, Joseph Yallowley, Robert Watson, William Arthur, John Chicken, John Stot, Thomas Stot, John Yallowley, John Forster, their executors administrators and assigns from the first day of August last past before the date of these presents unto the full end and Term and for and during the whole time and Term of Seven Years from thenceforth next ensuing and fully to be compleat and ended to and for the only use intent and purpose in these presents above mentioned and ex-

pressed and to and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever YIELDING AND PAYING therefore yearly and every year during the said Term of Seven Years unto the said John Shaftoe his Executors Administrators or Assigns the annual or yearly Rent of Fifty Shillings of lawful English Money at two feasts or days of Payment in the year (that is to say) the second day of February and first day of August by even and equal portions the first Payment thereof to begin at or upon the second day of February next ensuing the date hereof [here follow the usual covenants] AND it is further also covenanted concluded and agreed upon by and between all the said parties to these presents that if it shall happen at any time hereafter during the said Term hereby demised that the aforesaid Meeting house shall be discharged or otherwise removed from Great Bavington aforesaid that then and immediately from and after the second day of February and first day of August which of them shall first happen next after Notice shall be given by the said John Carnaby, William Shaftoe, Robert Pearson, William Dodd, John Dodd, Joseph Yallowley, Robert Watson, William Arthur, John Chicken, John Stot, Thomas Stot, John Yallowley, John Forster unto the said John Shaftoe his heirs executors or assigns of the discharging or removing of the said Meeting House and upon the payment and discharging of all Rents and arrears of Rents then due for and in respect of the premises this present Indenture of Demise and the Rent thereupon reserved and every article Clause Matter and thing therein contained shall be utterly frustrated void and of none effect to all intents and purposes as if these Presents had never been made anything herein above contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. IN WITNESS whereof the parties abovesaid to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by	[L.S.] William Arthur	[L.S.]
Wm. Dodd, John Dodd, Joseph	[L.S.] John Chicken	[L.S.]
Yallowley, Robert Watson, Wm.	[L.S.]	[L.S.]
Arthur, John Chicken, Thomas	William Dodd	[L.S.] Thomas Stott
Stote, John Yallowley, and	John Dod	[L.S.] John Yallowley
John Forster in the presence	Joseph Yallowley	[L.S.] John Forster
of us	Robert Watson	[L.S.]
John Syronnson		
John Baron		
Robt. Fenwicke."		

Mr. Maberly Phillips thought that the lease was the earliest notice of the existence of a nonconformist place of worship at Bavington. Undoubtedly the puritan element was strong in the district at an early date. At the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662 Mr. Taylor at Thockrington (in which parish Bavington is situated), Robert Lever of Bolam, Robert Blunt of Kirkharle, Humphrey Bell of Ponteland, and Ralph Wickleff of Whalton, were all ejected from their churches. In 1672 when the preaching licences were granted, the houses of Luke Ogle of Bolam (ejected from Berwick in 1662), Patrick Blomfield of Harsop, Wm. Johnson of Bolam, John Ogle of Kirkley, Sr William Middleton of Belsay, John Duffenly, Dalton, were all licensed for preaching. Probably these gatherings led to the foundation of a meeting house at Bavington after the removal of the legal restrictions in 1688. He believed the Bavington congregation had two communion cups marked G M.

The proceedings thus concluded.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 11.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Welford, 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 :—

- i. Captain Sir Henry Ogle, Bart., R.N., United Service Club, London.
- ii. Wilson Worsdell, N.E.R. Loco. Dept., Gateshead.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, the author :—*Life in Northumberland during the Sixteenth Century*; cl. sm. 8vo. illustrations.
- From prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, No. 24, 30 Sep./97; 8vo.
- From Dr. Burman, Alnwick, the transcriber and printer :—*The Registers of the Parish Church of Alnwick, Baptisms 1645 to —*. pt. i. pp. 32.

Exchanges—

- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*; 5 ser. No. 56, 8vo. Oct./97.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*; 1897, 2 ser. vol. XII, pt. iii.
- From the Royal Society of Norway, Christiania :—*Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabselskabet i Christiania*, 1896 (includes Aeschylus' 'Agamemnon' by P. O. Schjoett), 8vo. Kristiania, 1897.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A. :—*Annual Report of the Board of Regents*, for years ending June, 1893 & 1894, 2 vols. 8vo. cl. Washington, 1895 & 6.

Purchases—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches; Lieferungen* vi. (containing accounts of the camps at Hunzell, Oberscheidenthal and Waldmössingen), and vii. (containing accounts of camps at Hoffheim, a very important one, and Schierenhof), large 8vo. paper covers, plates and plans; Heidelberg, 1897; *The Jahrbuch of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute*, vol. XII. pt. iii, 1897, 4to. plates, Berlin, 1897; and the Surtees Society Publications, 3 vols., (vols. 94. *Yorkshire Fines*, 96. *Freemen of York*, vol. i. and 97. *Inventories of Church Goods*), 8vo., cl.

The recommendation of the Council to purchase Dr. Macdonald's *Account of the Roman Stones in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow* (15/-), Tuer's

History of the Horn Book (6/-), and the Catalogue of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, was agreed to.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. W. E. Branford (for a friend):—A plain straight-sided tankard, with handle but no spout, made by John Langlands, a Newcastle goldsmith, in 1751. It is 6 ins. high, 4 wide at mouth, 5 at base. Five hall-marks: i. 17 with gem ring above; ii. three castles; iii. lion to left; iv. leopard's head crowned; and v. year letter M for 1751.

By the secretary (Mr. Blair):—A sealing-wax impression of an onyx intaglio of Roman date found at Corbridge, now in possession of Mr. T. Blandford of that place.

DODDINGTON TOWER.

Mr. T. E. Hodgkin read some correspondence which had passed since the last meeting between Mrs. Butler, Mr. Bolam and Lord Tankerville, and Dr. Hodgkin (secretary) relating to the remains of Doddington pele which it was stated were about to be swept away. Mrs. Butler in her letter asked the society to endeavour to save the remains. She also stated that as the inscribed slab formerly in the parapet of the building was in danger of being destroyed, she had asked Lord Tankerville to give it to her, which he had done, and it was now safe at Ewart Park.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, said that the tower was a picturesque ruin, and a prominent object in the village of Doddington. It measured roughly on the exterior 57 feet by 27 feet, and comprised three storeys and an attic storey, all accessible from a circular stone staircase contained in a projection in the middle of the south front which also formed the porch. It possessed many interesting details in the gables, parapet, elaborate stone gutter, and projecting spouts, and on the interior some fireplaces, doors, and windows. Altogether it was one of the best examples of its date (1584) to be found in Northumberland, and it would be a pity to think that because part had fallen away, the remainder was to be taken down. At least that which still existed should be retained until drawings were made. Probably an expenditure of £50 would make it secure.

The chairman: The best part remains. May we not write to Lord Tankerville stating that £50 would make it secure?

It was agreed to write to Lord Tankerville, pointing out the facts, asking him not to pull down the remaining portion of the tower, and calling his attention to the comparatively small cost of preserving it.

THE GUNS ON THE CASTLE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. R. O. Heslop said that for the last two years they had had a lament from the custodian on the condition of the top of the Castle. He was glad to state that now not only had the embrasures been repaired, but the guns had been mounted on new carriages, and the appearance of the keep was very much enhanced by this restoration. The thanks of the society were due to the Corporation who had done the work under the superintendence of Mr. Laws, for they were, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the custodians of the guns, and without their aid nothing could have been done to them.

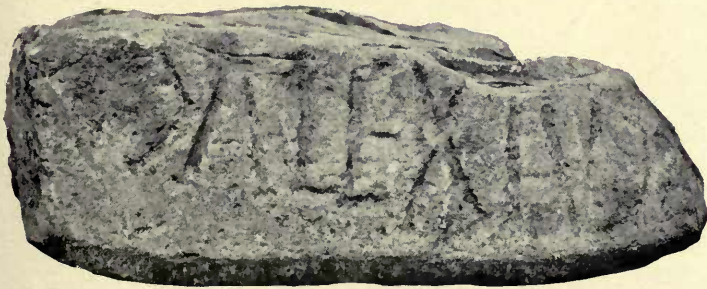
THE OGLE MONUMENT IN BOTHAL CHURCH.

Mr. W. H. Knowles then read his paper on the Ogle Monument in Bothal church, which was fully illustrated by drawings, photographs, etc.

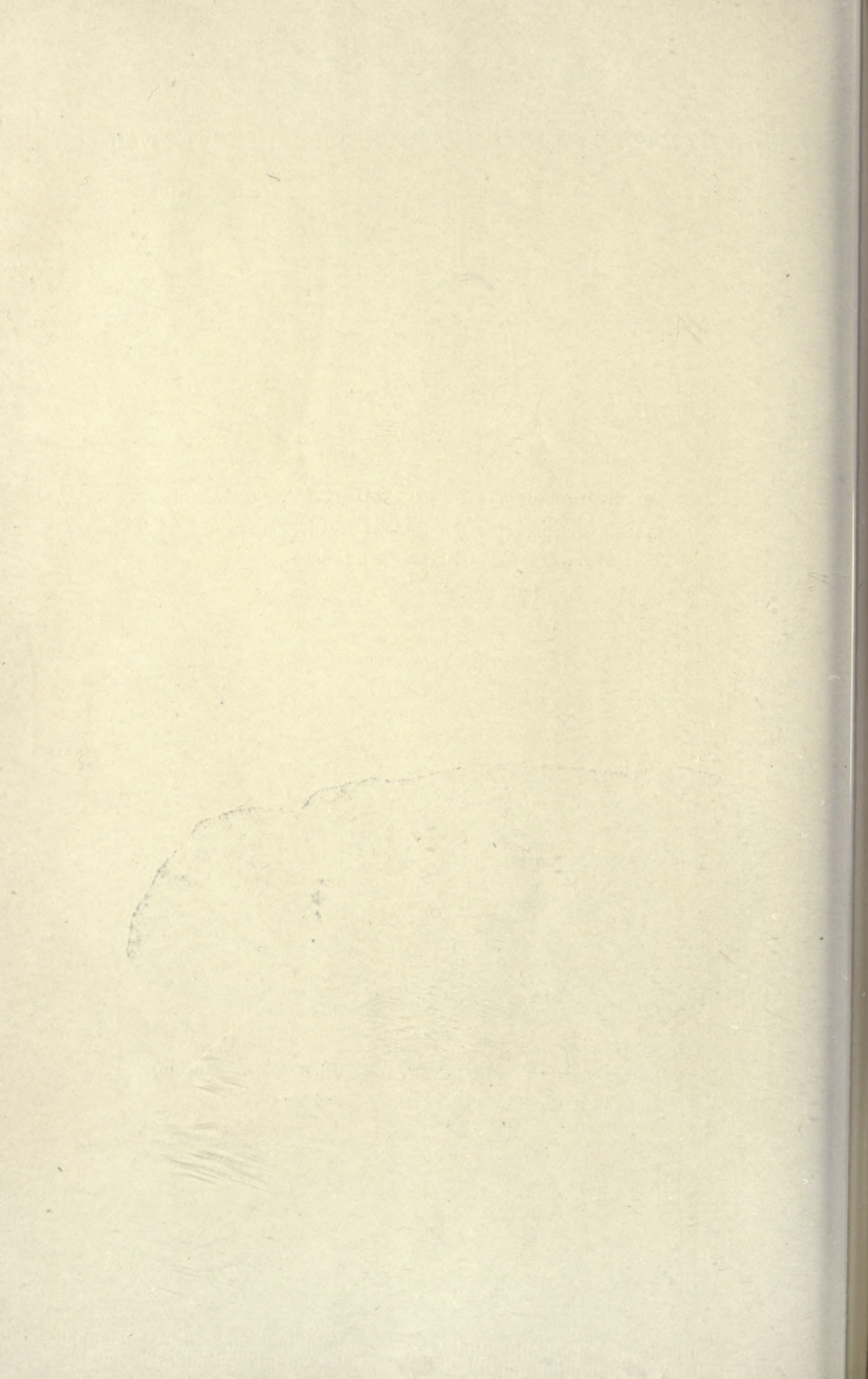
Mr. Knowles was thanked for his paper.



ROMAN INTAGLIO FROM *CORSTOPITUM*,
 in the possession of Mr. T. Blandford of Corbridge ;
 from a drawing by Mr. Sheriton Holmes.
 (See opposite page.)



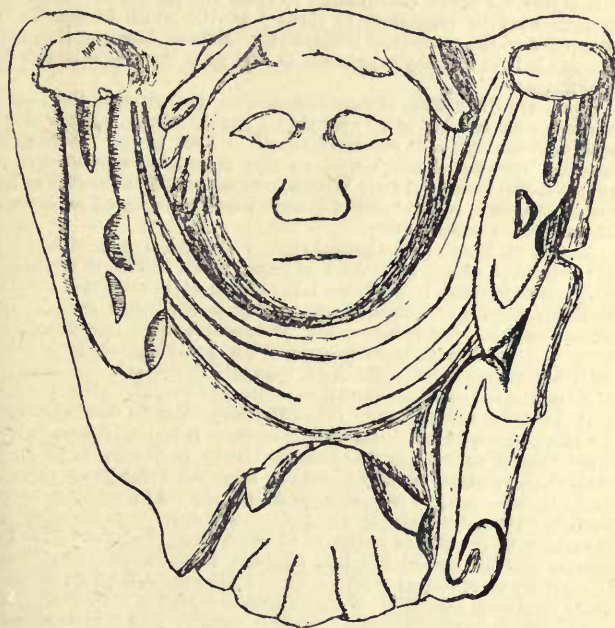
ROMAN INSCRIPTION FROM *PROCOLITIA*, now in the Chesters Museum.
 From a photograph by Miss Taylor of Chipchase Castle.
 (See next page.)



ROMAN INSCRIPTION &C., AT CARRAWBURGH.

Mr. Blair (secretary) read the following note by Mr. Haverfield for which the writer was thanked:—

'The small carved stone, of which I annex a drawing, is and has been, since the memory of man, walled up in the passage of the farm house called Carraw-



burgh, about half a mile east of *Procolitia*. It appears to represent a head or mask with a festoon of drapery below and beneath that a pecten shell. I think it may be Roman work and conceivably sepulchral, though I cannot adduce any precise parallel; in this Mr. Arthur Evans agrees with me. On the other hand, the Oxford professor of Classical Archaeology calls the object, from the drawing, a sepulchral fragment of the eighteenth century. It is difficult to see how a fragment of an eighteenth century tombstone could have found its way to Carrawburgh, but in any case an object which has such possibilities may at least be commended to the notice of the society. For the drawing I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Grundy, M.A. I may add that several other carved Roman stones are built into the farm-house, and the centurial stone mentioned by Horsley (*Lapid. Sept.* No. 164; *C. I. L.* vii. 627) is now in the garden there,* having been (as I was told) rediscovered in some recent repairs to the house. It is of a usual size, 15 × 5 inches, and reads > ALEXAND//, *centuria Alexand[ri]*.

The meeting thus concluded.

* The stone has since been removed to the Chesters museum.

MISCELLANEA.

NUNNYKIRK (page 84).

The following letter from Mr. Bates appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of the 3rd November, 1897:—

“ Sir,—At the August meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Maberly Phillips endeavoured to bring into the notice it deserves the extremely artistic cross-shaft of about A.D. 700 which he practically re-discovered in the grounds of Nunnykirk. No one, however, then present appears to have had any suggestion to offer as to the origin of this beautiful fragment.

The name Nunnykirk, of course, points to the existence there not only of a nun's church, but of a ‘nunnykirk’ par excellence, a nun's church of such pre-eminence as to supersede any other local name. Netherwitton, hard by, implying a correlative, we may reasonably suppose the name superseded to have been Over Witton. At any rate Nunnykirk was in the manor of Witton and as ‘part of Witton wood’ was granted to Newminster Abbey in the twelfth century.

Now in St. Bede's Ecclesiastical History mention is made of the nunnery of ‘Uetadun,’ where, after the final return of St. Wilfrid to Hexham, and St. John of Beverley to York, the latter bishop, at the request of the Abbess Heriburg, blessed her daughter, the nun Quoenburg, then dangerously ill, who almost immediately recovered. On account of the resemblance of the name and the contiguity to Beverley, ‘Uetadun’ has very generally been identified with Watton in the East Riding, but Folcard, St. John's subsequent biographer, while careful to locate with precision other incidents of that saint's life in the country round Beverley, miscalls this Betendune, or Yatadini, showing that he did not know where it was. Witton is a much more natural contraction of ‘Uetadun’ than is Watton, and in fixing English place-names in early history we must follow the same rules as in fixing Roman ones and not allow ourselves to be led astray by mere verbal similarities uncorroborated by archaeological discoveries on the spot. There is nothing in St. Bede's narrative to prove that ‘Uetadun’ was in the diocese of York, indeed it rather suggests that St. John was engaged temporarily in episcopal work in his old diocese of Hexham as he may easily have been during St. Wilfrid's serious illness in A.D. 708.

To judge from parallel cases we should certainly expect some allusion in early Northumbrian history to a religious house of the importance that Nunnykirk, with its elaborate cross, must have possessed. May we not, therefore, consider it to have been the ‘Uetadun’ of St. Bede? If so, the cross-shaft so interesting in connection with the good bishop, another of whose acts of mercy is always recalled, in passing Hexham, by the spire of St. John Baptist's among the trees at Lee—Yours, &c.,
Langley Castle, Nov. 1, 1897. C. J. Bates.”

“ [1696, Oct.] 23. I was with the ingenious Doct[or] Smart, at Brigg, and having asked him several questions about antiquitys and old coins, he says that, when he was a boy about sixteen years old, as he and some more of his companions where (*sic*) playing and casting handfulls of sand one at another, some of them grasped three or four old coins amongst the sand, and, looking further, they found above a peckful hid in the sand hill. They were all Roman emperors, and as fresh as if they were new coined, being all of brass or mixt mettall, and about the bigness of half crowns. The town's name where they were found, is Whitburn, a fisher town by the sea-side, and betwixt Sunderland and Schields.”
The Diary of Abraham de la Pryme (54 Surtees Soc. Publ.) p. 112.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 12.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 24th day of November, 1897, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Philipson, 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 :—

- i. William Drewett Arnison, M.D., 31 Oxford Street, Newcastle.
- ii. Ellen Brooks (Miss), 14 Lovaine Place, Newcastle
- iii. Thomas Edward Bryers, The Cottage, Whitburn, Sunderland.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From R. Blair (secretary) :—*Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society for 1851, 1854 & 1874*, vols. I. IV. & XVIII. vol. I. half cf. the others in paper covers.

From Mr. Thomas Oliver :—A number of framed plans, &c., described below.

Mr. W. H. Knowles said he had the pleasure to announce that it was the intention of Mr. Thos. Oliver, architect, Newcastle, to present to the society, the following important local works by his father, viz :—

- i. A plan of the town and county of Newcastle and of the borough of Gateshead, measuring 4ft. 4in. by 3ft. 4in., and published in 1830 with a book of reference containing the name of every owner of property in the town;
- ii. A plan of the borough of Newcastle together with Gateshead, 8ft. 11in. by 8ft 1in., published in 1844;
- iii. A reduced plan (31in. by 22in.) of the borough of Newcastle together with Gateshead, published in 1853;
- iv. A reduced copy (18in. by 10in.) of the 1830 plan of Newcastle and Gateshead, published in 1844;
- v. A reduced copy (13½in. by 11in.) of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, published in 1849;
- vi. A map (7½in. by 6½in.) of the environs of Newcastle and Gateshead showing the railways of 1851;
- vii. A copy of Corbridge's plan (11½in. by 7in.) reduced and republished by Thomas Oliver, 1830; and
- viii. A copy of the book 'Picture of Newcastle being a Historical and Descriptive view of the town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead and environs,' by Thomas Oliver, published 1831.

The two large plans will be mounted on rollers for easy reference, and the smaller ones will be suitably framed by Mr. Oliver. The whole are in a very perfect condition, and form a valuable supplement to the last century surveys by Corbridge and others. The various plans exhibit the growth, and represent the streets, buildings and fortifications, etc., of the town as they existed and developed during the first half of the present century. The book of reference issued with the 1830

plan of Newcastle contains considerable information and the plan itself is the result of enormous labour, a model of care and accuracy, and particularly valuable as much of the town therein delineated has since disappeared. Mr. Thomas Oliver was a native of Jedburgh, and for sometime assistant with John Dobson. A contemporary of Dobson and Green he was also associated with Grainger, and enjoyed a large surveying practice in connexion with docks and railways. He died in 1857.

Mr. Knowles proposed that the best thanks of the society be tendered to Mr. Oliver for his valuable gift.

This, on being seconded by Mr. Holmes, was carried by acclamation.

Exchanges—

From the Shropshire Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, 2 ser., vol. ix. pt. iii. 1897.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Their Journal*, n.s., vol. III. pt. iii. Sept./97. 8vo.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—*Proceedings*, 2 ser., vol. xvi. nos. iii. & iv. 8vo.

Purchases:—McGibbon and Ross's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. III.; Tuer's *Hornbook*, 2 ed.; *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, new ed., paper covers; and *The Antiquary* for Nov/97.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM:—

From the ex-mayor of Newcastle (Mr. John Goolden):—The large iron key (3½ ins. long) of the old gaol of Newgate, Newcastle, which had been given to him by Mr. Thomas Edward Smith.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Goolden.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. John Ventress:—The constable's accounts for Elmton and Creswell in Derbyshire, of which the heading is: 'The Accountes of John Masonn Constable of Elmton and Cresswell for this yeare beganne october the 11th 1654'.

By Dr. Burman (for Major Browne):—The drawing of a stone axe-head in the Callaly museum, found at Glororum, near Bamburgh. Length 4½ in.; breadth across the cutting end, 2½ in.; at the other end lin.

By Messrs. Oliver & Leeson:—A grave cover, about 20 ins. long by 9 ins. wide at top and 8 ins. at bottom, having in relief upon it a floriated cross, at one side of the stem a sword and buckler, and at the other a square and compasses; and a portion of a gable cross, about 18 ins. across arms, having a lamb in high relief in the centre; both found in pulling down old premises at the back of Collingwood street, Newcastle.

The secretary read the following letter from Messrs. Oliver & Leeson:—

"We have much pleasure in submitting two stones which were found during the recent demolition of some old premises situate at the back of Collingwood street. There was a great number of stones, apparently the materials of a church of considerable size, which had been re-used in some seventeenth century buildings. The two stones, which we have sent for your inspection, are (i) a grave cross of late thirteenth century date, having a head of eight arms beautifully interlaced; on the dexter of the shaft is a square and compasses, and on the sinister a sword piercing some object which we are unable to determine. The other stone (ii) is apparently an east gable cross of Early English work with the Northumbrian sculptor's idea of a lamb; of course this would be at a height of probably 40 feet above ground and is therefore very old. We shall be glad to have the

opinion of your learned society as to the meaning of the symbols on the grave cross. Possibly they may have some idea in whose memory it was dedicated."

Mr. Knowles said that about 100 stones had been found at the place in question. He had made careful drawings of these, and intended putting them together to endeavour to ascertain where they had come from. There were fragments of window tracery, arches, doorways, piers, etc. He thought Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the stones, should be asked to present to the society those which he had sent for inspection.

Mr. Hodges said that the gravecover was of 1300 or thereabouts, and had on the sinister side of the floriated cross stem a sword through a buckler, and on the dexter side a pair of compasses and a square. He said that these objects probably commemorated an architect or a master builder. Small gravecovers of this description did not necessarily imply, as was popularly supposed, that they commemorated children.

It was decided to ask Mr. Sanderson, the owner of the building in which these stones were discovered, to give them to the society's museum.

Thanks were voted to the respective exhibitors.

PROPOSED LOCAL PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY.

Mr. H. M. Wood reported that he had been in communication with the Parish Register Society with respect to the printing of some of the registers of Durham and Northumberland. He said that the formation of a branch society of not less than fifty members at 10/6 per annum would be necessary, and that then the parent society would contribute one-third towards printing such local registers. He asked for the opinion of members on the subject.

[Names of subscribers will be received by the secretaries.]

ANCIENT ROADS IN STIRLINGSHIRE AND PERTHSHIRE.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following paper on this subject by Mr. H. W. Young, F.S.A. Scot. :—

"As considerable interest is at present being shown in tracing the footsteps of the Romans in Scotland, I think it right that I should record a few facts gained by a long residence in the county of Stirling, which may assist anyone interested in the subject. The Roman road from ancient Camelon can be traced to very near Bannockburn where it disappears entirely, owing to the cultivation. It ran parallel to the present road from Larbert to Stirling at a distance of about half a mile to the west. Tradition says that near Stirling it divided, one road going west, below the castle rock, and the other going east of the castle rock and through what is now the town, and I think my observations will show that this tradition is probably correct. I wish to give a mere simple statement of what I believe exists, or has existed, and I will leave it to critics, and those who can afford time and labour, to test my remarks with the spade. Three roads of great antiquity, that answer to the description of Roman roads, cross the Forth valley at different places. One of these ran through, or near, the present village of Kildean, and may have crossed the river there; if so, probably the river was passed by an ancient bridge, a portion of which may yet be seen on the south bank of the Forth, and the remains of two piers are said still to exist under water. Whether this bridge was originally Roman, an excavation or examination by a diver alone can tell us. Others say, and perhaps they are more correct, that the Roman road crossed the Forth at more than half a mile above this, thus avoiding crossing the Allan, and that it stretched past Ochertyre to Doune. Whichever may be the correct solution only digging will show. I have little doubt that the Kildean bridge was the one over which the English fled in 1296 when they were so decisively defeated by Wallace, and that an excavation of it would be of great interest in any case. This road west of

the castle would seem to be the road Sir Robert Sibbald refers to when he records that an inscription still existed in his time, cut on the face of the castle rock, and which referred to the second legion.¹ No one can, I think, doubt the existence of this inscription, although perhaps Sir R. Sibbald's copy may not be perfectly correct. On the north side of the river no trace of this paved road now exists. This road, it is said, ran in the direction of Doune, and until it was ploughed up at no very distant date, was known by the name of 'the Staniegate' from the quantity of stones of which it was formed. There is a paved road running through Dunblane referred to by Sibbald. This causeway was opened up in recent years. It was described to me as being 12 feet wide. Whether this is part of the road from Kildean, or of the one from Causeway-head, it is now impossible to say. The main road, however, seems to have crossed the Forth east of Stirling castle, and lies at a depth of several feet under the present road from Stirling to Causeway-head. This road has been twice exposed in recent times. It was first cut into about thirty years ago, to form a conduit under the present highway. The two men who opened it are now, I believe, both dead. One of them described it to me as a paved causeway, over 20 feet wide, made without cement, and of unhewn stones, but these were so admirably fitted to each other, and so firmly fixed in the strong clay, that the pavement was almost impenetrable to their tools. It was cut again, some years afterwards, considerably farther to the north. One man informed me that in his opinion the stones here were laid in some kind of cement, but I doubt this. One mason carted home a quantity of the stones which were lying in his garden a few years ago, and may be still there.² Where the causeway ran after crossing the Carse, I cannot say, but the width and paving of this road corresponds exactly with the Roman road from Ardoch to Perth. There was a third road which crossed the ford by a paved ford near Manor, about a mile east of the Abbey Craig. This ford was paved with flag-stones, and seems still to exist, though covered deep in mud. A square *castellum* covering an acre of ground guarded the ford, and was removed about eighty years ago. Manor, south south-east of Logie church. Here is the vestige of an old four-square *castellum* containing an acre of ground.³ Near this *castellum* a Roman milestone is said to have been found, and most unfortunately it was broken up and thus lost. It is recorded that the letters *r. v.* and others were on it, and it is believed to have been of Vespasian's time.⁴ This road, I believe, ran towards Fife, down the Carse. A bronze sword was fished up at the ford, and several bronze javelin heads were found near this road. Remains of these three roads exist, and should not be lost sight of by those interested in following the steps of the Roman legions. In an uncultivated country, excavation is a simple matter, but on valuable land one meets with every obstacle, even when the ploughshare has not done its usual work of destruction. I may conclude these remarks with a short account of the Roman road between Innerpeffery and Almond bank, which is, I think, the most perfect ancient road now existing in Scotland. Having carefully followed the line given in the ordnance map from Innerpeffery, I found the road obliterated for two miles or nearly so, but on arriving at the cross road from Abercarny we came on the great paved way stretching away to Perth as straight as an arrow along the top of the ridge. I proceeded to make cuttings in three different places, having brought two men with me, and the tools. I was obliged to be very careful in replacing what I dug as the road is still constantly in use for rough work, such as carting wood, &c. To be as brief as possible, this road is 20 feet wide and

¹ Appendix *Hist. Inquiries of Roman Monuments*, p. 85, printed in 1707.

² Owing to the soft clay and the marshy nature of the Carse, paving all through was the only thing possible here to make a good road of it in early times.

³ Excerpt Macfarlane's MSS. Geographical Collections, Advocates Library, pp. 159, 60.

⁴ *The Valley of the Forth* by Milne-Home, pp. 114-115. Mr. Milne-Home records having spoken to an old man who remembered the paved *via* and its ditches on each side.

had a large ditch on each side. It was most carefully paved, but only at the edges, with very large stones, and so well had the work been done, that it is still in wonderful condition; large stones were found all over the road but I do not think the centre had ever been paved but had been of gravel. The natural bottom is a pan of so hard a nature, that it could bear almost any amount of traffic without paving, and it is surprising that even the Romans (for Roman I have no doubt it is) should have bestowed so much labour upon paving even the edges of so hard a surface. I have also examined more than once the whole line of road from Innerpefferry back into Ardoch camp, but as I did not dig up any of it, I need not refer to it, further than to say that no doubt the only perfect remains in that part of Perthshire will be found where the present road runs on the top of the ancient *via* which it does for a long distance between Ardoch and Muthill. I may add that at both Gask and Dupplin are remains of several square fortlets and camps, which I have no doubt will handsomely repay any person who excavates them which I hope to accomplish myself next year."

Mr. Hodges in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Young for his interesting paper said that on the Watling Street, four or five miles out of Jedburgh and on Lord Lothian's estate, there was a perfect piece of Roman road where an exact section could be obtained. This road is very similar in construction to those described by Mr. Young.

The vote of thanks, on being seconded by Mr. Gibson, was carried by acclamation.

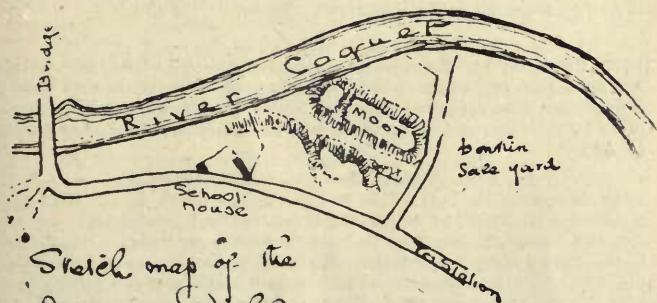
CHOPWELL WOODS.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read an interesting paper on this subject, for which, on the motion of Mr. Adamson, seconded by Mr. Knowles, he was thanked.

The paper will probably be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

The secretary announced that, owing to the Christmas holidays, the Council had fixed the 15th proximo for the December meeting of the society instead of the usual day, the 29th of the same month.

This was agreed to.



Sketch map of the
Moot at Northburg

Sherrin & Armes
Sep 27 1897

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the appendix (part iv.) to the twelfth report of the Historical MSS. Commission dealing with the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir castle (vol. I.) (continued from page 16).

“The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, November 3. Berwick.—‘The bearer, Mr. George Bowes, will tell you of the composition which Sir Robert Bowes has made with the Master of Erskine for his deliverance. Please consider it favourably and despatch the bearer with all speed, for the gentleman who is aged and sickly, has long lain ‘in great discommoditye.’ This young gentleman is nephew to Sir Robert Bowes, and Captain of light horsemen. He has been present at every enterprise much to his praise and commendation. None that has served here has been comparable to him in seeing that his men were well horsed and well armed, and in bringing his full number into the field and keeping them together. He deserves encouragement from you. *Draft.*” (p. 47)

“The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

1549, November 11. Aluwick. Courtpenigh puts his men in readiness to set forward towards you. and carries only for his pay. Within four days he will be able to set forward with all the Almaines except two ensigns who will remain here according to your order. Captain Tiberio and his band disquiet this country, and, in a mutiny lately made by him at Berwick, slew two of the garrison. If you do not speedily take him hence, the country will not bear his lewdness, but will seek their revenge. Please send for him to be placed elsewhere. He refuses all good order, and also is unwilling to abide in these parts. *Copy.*” (p. 49)

“The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, November 13. Westminster.—Since the despatch of our letters desiring that Courtpenynk and the Almaines serving under him, save two ensigns, should be sent hither, we have no advertisement from you. We wish to know the cause of their stay. The time of their appointed service is now approaching. *Six signatures. Signet.*” (p. 49.)

“The same to the same.

1549, November 14. Westminster.—Perceiving by your letter the disorder and unruliness of Captain Tiberio and his band, we have thought good to revoke them to be employed elsewhere, and we therefore require you to give order for their despatch hitherwards with all diligence. *Five Signatures.*” (p. 49.)

“The Corporation of York to the Earl of Rutland.

1549, November 19. York.—The Council in the North has directed to us a commission dated the 18th inst., to appoint and prest within the said city and Ainsty ten mariners to be at Newcastle on Friday next, to serve in the King’s ships lying there. We have made diligent search, but at present there are no mariners to be had in the said city and Ainsty, as we have more fully declared to the Council. *Signed by George Gale, Mayor, John North, Robert Hall, Robert Hybbyllton, William Watson, and Thomas Appleyard, Aldermen, and James Haryngton, Sheriff. Signet.*”

“The Earl of Rutland to the Lords of the Council.

Postscript: [To a letter dated the 22 November, 1549]. The Almaines are now at Durham. I have sent Robert Constable, the Provost Marshal, to conduct them, and they intend to make all the speed they may, as Court-

penigh declared to me. Yesternight Mr. Wilford arrived here, very weak. As soon as he is able to travel, he will repair to you. *Draft.*" (p. 50)

"Cuthbert Ellyson, Mayor of Newcastle, to the Earl of Rutland. 1549, November 23. Newcastle.—I have received your letter, dated at Alnwick the 17th of this month, willing me to deliver to John Reyens 25l. for the expenses of certain horsemen of Captain Andrea, and promising repayment at Berwick within ten days. I have done according to your letter." (p. 51.)

"The Earl of Rutland to Lord St. John. 1549, November 25. Alnwick.—The neglect of your good counsel has been, as I feel now, almost my utter undoing here. Mr Cotton is now entered well into his charge, for he has seen all the forts, and he intends shortly to repair to you. 'For that the warres nowe mast of necessitie be frontire, I have discharged all strangers and Englishe which were extraordinary, as well recommended by lettres from the late Protector as otherwise, so that at this last pay all the Kinges extraordinaries are discharged. And because the souldiers which remain in the fortes, for want of bedding and drie lodging, are in suche miserie, they do not only continually fall sick, but also ronne away daily as well to thennemy as otherwise. I thought it therefore good, by the advise of the Counsaill there, to send Mr. Dodge to Newcastle, to whom I caused *cli* to be delivered, for the provision of matteresses, freses, and suche other necessaries for the souldiers, which being delivered unto the Captens upon their pay, the same shalbe defalked againe, whereby the Kinge's Majestie shall receive no losse, and yet the souldiers shalbe in better case to serve him.'" (p. 51)

"The Earl of Rutland to the Earl of Warwick. 1549, November 30. Alnwick.—I have travelled as secretly as I might to have true knowledge of Mr. Wyndham's doings. I send the declarations of those who had the greatest trade under him. Pray, have my return in remembrance. *Draft. Encloses copies of*—Declarations of Christopher Blayxton, Ralph Clessby, Cuthbert Blownt, and John Walweyn, concerning ships taken since the last of November, 1543. Mention is made of a ship taken at the May, laden with coal for the Scots, a hoy laden with grain, seven sails of Norwegians laden with meal, beer, biscuit, flax, tar, pitch, clapboard, wainscot, deal, 'raff,' and timber, a hulk ready rigged, a French ship ballasted with coal—given to Ryveley, another French ship laden with coal, a bark of war given to Sir John Luttrell, a French ship laden with meal, a French ship laden with wine, a ship laden with soap, madder, &c., and others." (p. 52)

"Proceedings in the Lord Warden's Court.

1549, December 2. Alnwick Castle.—John Mitford of Sighill, esquire, complains against George Bulman for the third part of the ransoms of two Scottish prisoners taken by George Bulman at the field of Pinkiecleugh, forasmuch as he set him forth to the King's service at that time, furnished him with a horse, and appointed him to attend upon his son, who was also present in the said service. George Bulman making answer does not deny this, but says, during his service in Scotland he received the King's wages under the conduct and governance of Sir John Widdrington, the Captain appointed to him and others of the county of Northumberland. This allegation being sufficiently proved, the Earl of Rutland, Lord Warden of the East and Middle Marches, orders that George Bulman shall not answer John Mitford, but that he shall satisfy his captain, Sir John Widdrington. *Extract, attested by Robert Harmor.*" (p. 52)

“ Catherine, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, to her son-in-law,
the Earl of Rutland.

1549, December 16. Brancepeth.—I am informed that you have appointed certain of the Italian horsemen to lie at Bywell, a lordship of mine. It is not a meet place to lodge strangers in, for the inhabitants are very poor men. They have been so sore charged in the King's service, by carriages as otherwise, that if they be now charged with these strangers, they will not be able to serve the King when called upon again, nor to pay their ferms. *Signed.*” (p. 53)

“ The Town of Berwick.

[c. 1549.]—Articles exhibited by Sir Nicholas Strelley, Captain of the town of Berwick, against the Mayor and Freemen, concerning divers misorders daily committed by them, contrary to good and ancient statutes.

- (1.) Whereas they have heretofore been at the commandment of the Captain of the town for the reformation of all misorders, they now utterly deny the same.
- (2.) Whereas divers good laws have been made against ‘forstallers’ and ‘regrators,’ they daily suffer the same.
- (3.) Whereas they are bound by their charter to have a prison in the town, and a gallows upon the King's soil without the town, they have neither.
- (4.) They do not observe the ancient statutes made for the assize of bread and ale, for the prices of victuals, and for the regulation of weights and measures
- (5.) Whereas divers prisoners have been committed to the Mayor by the Captain of the town, the Mayor has set them at liberty without commandment.
- (6.) Divers merchants repairing to the town with all kinds of wares are ‘so sore rented for their shoppes and standynges’ that they cannot sell at any reasonable profit.
- (7.) There is no pillory standing in the market place.*
- (8.) Whereas the Mayor is bound by their charter to present yearly, within four days of Michaelmas, six of his comburgesses to the captain of the town to be hosts for all Scotsmen coming into the town by licence of the captain, the Mayor has made no such presentment.
- (9.) Whereas the Mayor and Freemen are bound by their charter not to meet any merchants by sea or by land coming to the town with merchandise for sale, they do it.
- (10.) Whereas no man dwelling in the Town ought to lodge any Scottish born person or other stranger without making the Captain privy thereto, they do daily to the contrary, by reason where of there might ensue great danger.
- (11.) Whereas divers good orders have been made by the Captain and council for the cleansing of the streets and the ‘avoydyng of all maner of carryens’ out of the town, they have not seen the same executed, by reason whereof infection may ensue.
- (12.) Whereas the Captain and council caused an inquest to be impanelled and sworn to enquire of such persons as cast dung and other corruption on the town walls, they do not levy the fines assessed.

Abstract of the liberties of the town of Berwick granted by charter.” (p. 53).

* Stocks are still standing in the street on the west side of the town hall, no pillory is in existence.

CORRECTIONS.

- p. 84, lines, 5 & 6, for ‘from the beginning of the company’ read ‘from 1702.’
p. 89, line 20, for ‘to the chairman’ read ‘to Mr. Haverfield and Dr. Hodgkin.’
p. 94, lines 6 & 9, for ‘1751’ read ‘1778.’

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1897.

No. 13.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 15th day of December, 1897 (instead of the regular day, the 29th), at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Francis John Culley, 5 Northumberland Terrace, Tynemouth.
- ii. Edward Hutchinson, The Elms, Darlington.

The following new books, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. F. A. Crisp :—*A List of Parish Registers and other general works*, edited by F. A. Crisp, and privately printed by him. Sm. fo. 1897.

From Dr. Burman (the transcriber and printer), continuation of the *Registers of the Parish Church of Alwink*, pp. 33-36 ; 8vo.

Exchanges—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LIV, no. 215 (2 ser. vol. iv. iii.), Sept. 1897.

Purchases—*The Northern Genealogist* for July, 1897 ; the Register of Haydor, co. Lincoln, and Newenden, co. Kent, 2 vols. paper covers (Par. Register Soc.) ; *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archl. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1860 and 1861-2 (vols. 10 and 11), 8vo. cl. Taunton, 1861 & 1863 ; and *The Antiquary* for Dec. 1897.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM—

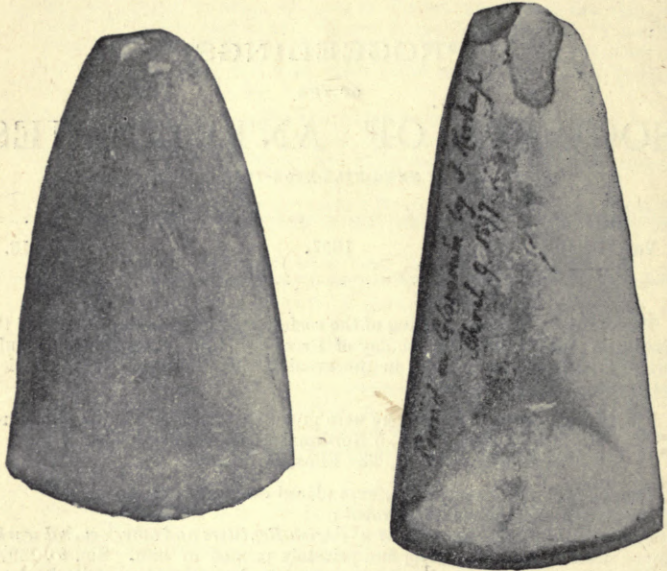
From Mr. W. J. Sanderson of Gosforth, Newcastle, the two carved stones of medieval date found at the back of Collingwood street, and described at p. 98 of these *Proceedings*.

The special thanks of members were voted to Mr. Sanderson for his gift.

EXHIBITED :—

By Major Browne of Callaly Castle (per Dr. Burman) :—Two ancient British stone celts, found in Northumberland ; one, probably of felstone, dug up at Callaly Mill a short time ago by a mason who was repairing the bridge and washing pool ; it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across at the wide end, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the narrow end ; the other, of indurated shale, found at Glororum, near Bamburgh, on the 9th April, 1897 ; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide at cutting end, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ at narrow end. Both of them are now in

the museum at Callaly. The illustrations annexed, for which the society is indebted to Major Browne, are from photographs by Mrs. H. W. Young of Edinburgh and Burghead, N.B.



Thanks were voted to Major Browne.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FROM *AESICA*.

The recommendation of the council to contribute £20 towards the purchase from Mr. Coulson, the owner of the site, of the antiquities discovered by the Northumberland Excavation Committee at *Aesica* during operations there (the balance to be raised by subscription), was agreed to.

At the meeting a list was passed round when a sum of about £10 was contributed by members present.

Dr. Hodgkin will be glad to receive further sums towards this very desirable object.

WESTMORLAND HOUSE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. R. Welford, V.P., read his most interesting paper on the so-called Westmorland house, Newcastle, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, with illustrations of which Mr. Welford has kindly undertaken to bear the cost.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Welford.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND.

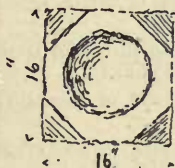
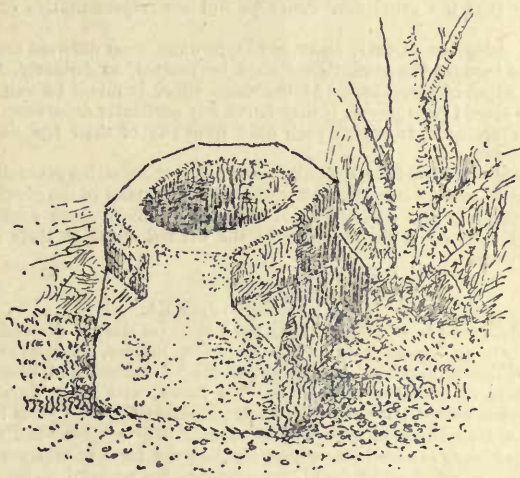
Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the first portion of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson's very able paper on this church. The remainder was taken as read.

It will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* with suitable illustrations.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson.

MAIDEN CROSS, HEXHAM.

Mr. C. C. Hodges reported that the base of the western sanctuary cross of



*Base of Cross
Maiden Cross
Hexham
See 1897
C. C. Hodges*

Hexham had been recently discovered in the garden at Maiden Cross, so that now the sites of all the four are known. The base of the eastern sanctuary cross has long been preserved at the Union Workhouse and that of the northern is still on the top of the Cross Bank. The southern cross was on the top of Gallows' Bank.

EXHIBITION OF SILVER PLATE.

Mr. L. W. Adamson, stated, that though he had not had the opportunity of consulting Mr. T. Taylor on the subject, he ventured to give notice, that at the next meeting he would move that the society should sanction, by their patronage or otherwise, an exhibition of English, Scottish and Irish antique plate of a date previous to the present century. Considering the great success, which he thought would be generally admitted to have attended the exhibition of Newcastle plate, he thought an exhibition, such as he suggested, would be attended with success and, at any rate, would not involve the society in any pecuniary loss.

In answer to questions, Mr. Adamson stated, that he thought that from this exhibition Newcastle plate should be excluded, as however interesting it might be, it would hardly compare in artistic merit with the silver of London or Irish make and therefore it would be well it should be excluded. The recent researches of the committee in this and the adjacent counties, enabled them to assure the society that the exhibition would be full and representative of all the native guilds.

Mr. Adamson further, in reply to questions from different members, stated that he thought the exhibition should be limited, as formerly, to this and the three adjacent counties. At the same time, it might be well, that the committee should have power, if they found any particular department of the art not fully represented, to supply such need from any of their friends in other parts of England.

The idea seemed to be cordially approved by the meeting generally but of course subject to various suggested alterations in the details of the previous exhibition, and especially the desirability of securing premises more appropriate for the display than could be obtained in the limited space at their disposal in the Black Gate.

MISCELLANEA.

“In 1333, the year of Halidon Hill, the bishop [of Exeter] (John de Grandisson), in reply to an appeal from the king, orders masses, processions, and special prayers throughout his diocese, against the ‘fierceness and swelling pride’ of the Scots, on behalf of Edward and his forces, with forty days’ remission of penance to all the laity sharing in this pious work. Two years later, at the end of June, Edward again appealed for similar help against ‘the wicked Scots’, and the bishop renewed his urgent instructions for spiritual exertions against ‘the rage of the Scottish fury’, threatening even peaceful Devon, and promised a similar indulgence.”—*Athenaeum*, 14 Aug. 1897, in review of Exeter *Episcopal Registers*, 1331-1360.

The following appeared for sale in a recent catalogue of Messrs. Tregaskis the London booksellers :—

- ‘ 50 Henry VIII.—Paper issued by Thomas Bishop of Durham, of uncertain purport, size of parchment, 2 in. by 10½ in., 4/6. 1511
- ‘ 51 Henry VIII.—Parchment bearing date 1522, of uncertain import, 2 in. by 12½ in., 3/6. 1512
- ‘ 52 Henry VIII.—Paper issued by Thomas Bishop of Durham, import uncertain, size of parchment 1½ in. by 9½ in., 4/6. 1528
- ‘ 65 Charles I.—Northumberland: Authentic copy made in the 4th year of King Charles of a document issued by King Edward in favour of Radus, the son of William, granting him lands at various places in Northumberland; (10 in. by 16½ in.) The greater part of a very large and extremely fine seal attached (5 in. diameter), 7/6. (1629)
- ‘ 76 Commonwealth.—Yorks.: Assignment by Dame Bridget Laton of Lands at Barton (Yorkshire) to her Heir, Ambrose Pudsey. A lengthy document duly signed by the lady, with traces of a seal (10½ in. by 18 in.), 7/- 1651
- ‘ 78 Charles II.—Yorks.: Letters of Administration granted by the Archbishop of York to the Executors of Dame Bridget Layton (8 in. by 5 in.) Fragment of seal attached, 3/6. 28th May, 1664.
- ‘ 79 Charles II.—Yorks.: Petition to the Bishop of Durham by Dudley Palmer, Patron of the living of Cowesbye or Colesby (Yorkshire), for the institution thereto of John Cooke to whom he has presented it, 6½ in. by 9½ in., signed and sealed, 4/- 1663’.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 14.

The eighty-fifth anniversary meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 26th day of January, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president, of the society, being in the chair.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the Earl of Ravensworth, the president of the society, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing how gratefully sensible he was of the honour done to him in placing him in the position of president of the society.

Several accounts, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. Reginald Peacock, 47 West Sunnside, Sunderland.
- ii. William Richardson, Rosehill, Willington Quay.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

From Prof. Zangemeister, hon. member:—*Limesblatt*, No. 25. 8vo.

From the family of the late Mr. Coats of Ferguslie (per Messrs A. and C. Black, the publishers):—*The Coinage of Scotland Illustrated from the Cabinet of Thomas Coats, Esq., of Ferguslie, and other Collections*, | By Edward Burns, F.S.A. Scot.; 3 vols. 4to. $\frac{1}{2}$ bound. Edinburgh, 1887.

The special thanks of members were voted to the family of Mr. Coats for their handsome present.

Exchanges—

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—*Transactions*, vol. xv. 1894-95. 8vo.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—*Archaeologia*, vol. 55, pt. ii. (2 ser. v. ii.) 4to. cl.

From the Archaeological Society of Namur:—*Annales*, vol. xxi. pt. iii. 8vo.

From the 'Verein für Nassauische Altertumskunde':—*Transactions*, 1898. Nos 3 & 4. large 8vo.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions for 1896*, vol. XLVIII (N.S. vol. XII).

From the Heidelberg Historical and Philosophical Society:—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, vol. VII. pt. ii. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1897.

From the Royal Society of Norway:—*Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter*, 1896, 8vo. Trondhjem, 1897.

- From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Memoirs*, vol. i. no. 2 ('Thé Chultunes of Labna, Yucatan, Report of Explorations 1888—91', by Edward H. Thompson), large 8vo., plates. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1897.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1894-5*, by J. W. Powell, Director, large 8vo., cl. Washington, U.S.A., 1897.
- From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, pt. LVIII. Decr. 1897, (vol. xxx. i.), 8vo.
- From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles' :—*Annales*, vol. XII, pt. i. Jan. 1898. [At p. 135 there is a recipe for the removal of rust from iron objects]. 8vo. illustrations.
- Purchases* : *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes der Roemerreiches', Lieferung VIII.* (contains Kastell Langenhain, Kastell Walheim and Kastell Sulz), large 8vo. Heidelberg, 1897; *The Visitation of Cambridge, 1875 and 1619*, large 8vo. (Harleian Society vol. xli); *The Mittheilungen of the Imperial German Arch. Institute*, vol. XII. 2. Rom, 1897; and *The Antiquary and The Reliquary* for January, 1898.

The editor (Mr. Blair), placed on the table the third and concluding part (NOTI to Z) of the General Index to the transactions of the society.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM—

From Dr. G. Alder Blumer (Utica, U.S.A.), a small Roman coin 'discovered about 25 years ago' when St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth, underwent restoration. It went into the possession of the donor's father, Dr. Blumer of Monkwearmouth, who was churchwarden at the time. It is of the Constantine period, of the Trier mint, having on the obverse a helmeted head and cuirassed bust to the left a sceptre over left shoulder, and around the verge CONSTANTINOPOLIS; and on the reverse, Victory standing to left holding a sceptre and a shield and placing one foot on a ship's prow; in exergue TRP.

Thanks were voted to Dr. Blumer for his present.

ROMAN ALTAR AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

Mr. Hodgkin (one of the secretaries) read a note by Mr. F. Haverfield, on the discovery of a Roman altar, a little to the south of the Roman camp at South Shields. It was dedicated to some god, whose name would come after that of the dedicator but is broken away, by Julius Verax, a centurion of the sixth legion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Blair (secretary) read the following report of the Council :—

'The monthly meetings of the society have been well attended throughout the year, and several interesting papers contributed by members, some of which will be of permanent value as preserved in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Your council, however, think it right to point out that good and interesting as the papers have been, they were contributed by only a very few of our members; and they would urge all the members of the society to take part in its primary work, by reading notes or papers on matters of local history.

'Though very inadequately supported by the Northumbrian public, the Northumberland Excavation Committee has continued its operations this year and has achieved some interesting results. The Roman camp of *Aesica* (Great Chesters) has again been the scene of the excavators' labours. A large building outside of the camp on the south-east has been excavated and reveals several chambers, some of them furnished with hypocausts; this was probably the

home of one of the officers of the garrison with his family, or, from the size of the building, we may conjecture that more than one distinguished family has here taken up its quarters. Excavations have also been made in the centre of the camp which have at last brought to light some inscribed stones. Three fine examples have been discovered, one of them bearing an interesting inscription to the memory of a young Roman lady who probably died at *Aesica*.

Other Roman inscriptions recently discovered, include, the slab at Chesters recording the supply of water to *Cilurnum* while Ulpian Marcellus was governor of Britain and whilst the second cohort of Asturians was in garrison, and an altar at South Shields naming Julius Verax, a centurion of the sixth legion.

'The eastern portion of the late sixteenth century pele of Doddington the most prominent object in the village, a picturesque building and 'one of the most charming remains of border architecture' fell down during a storm in the early part of the year; the remaining portion is in danger of sharing the same fate. It has been asserted that there is neither written history nor tradition about the tower, but as has been truly said, its history 'was clearly written on its own walls. In 1584 Sir Thomas Grey was obliged to build a strong house of this description for the protection of his tenants at Doddington, but art and industry had so decayed on the Border that he was unable to build it of better masonry. It is of great importance to keep up this unique building now that its counterpart at Kilham is gone.'

'The members of the Armourers Company have granted a repairing lease of the Herber tower to the Corporation of Newcastle for a long term, so that this interesting and valuable building, the most complete of the few wall towers remaining, is now saved from destruction.

'The Corporation of Newcastle, at our suggestion, has placed the old *camera* of Adam de Gesmuth in Heaton Park, locally known as 'King John's Palace', in a condition of repair sufficient to resist the action of the weather.

'The corporation of Newcastle, under the direction of the city engineer (Mr. W. G. Laws), has remounted the ordnance on the battlements of the keep, and the new gun-carriages restore the carronades to the embrasures where they once more present an effective feature of the parapets of the Old Castle.

'During three days in May last an exhibition of silver plate manufactured in Newcastle was held under the auspices of the society in the uppermost room of the Black Gate museum. It was in every way successful; it was highly appreciated by the public and every class of work ecclesiastical and civil was represented in the collection. A catalogue of the different objects is being prepared and will be ready shortly for issue to the members. It will be fully illustrated, several of the exhibitors having given illustrations of their respective exhibits.

'The banners in the great hall of the Castle yet require the arms of Sir Ralph de Neville, Radcliffe, Lord Derwentwater, Sir Robert Bertram, Sir William de Montagu, Sir William de Tyndall, Robert de Raymes, Sir William de Herle, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir John d'Arcy and Clavering (all to be of silk and 4ft. 6ins. square, except the Neville banner, which is to be 6ft. square), to make up the number of baronial feudatories who served in castleward the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c. An appeal is made, especially to the lady members of our society, for assistance in rendering this highly decorative feature of the building complete. Any member wishing to present one of the banners may obtain particulars of the arms from Mr. Blair one of our secretaries.*

'Country meetings during the year were held at Corbridge and Dilston, at Easington, Dalton-le-Dale and Seaham, and at Elsdon, Otterburn and Bellingham, and were well attended. The respective parties were hospitably received at Dilston Castle by our member, Mr. James Hall, who, with Mr. Heslop, described the building, and at Seaham vicarage where the vicar, the Rev. A. Bethune, pointed out the objects of interest in and about his church. Our thanks are due to them.

* *V. Proc.* III. 10, 17, 42. 49, 134, 177, 216, 248; and IV. 178.

' Under the scheme adopted by the society in 1894, as much progress has been made in the printing of our Parish Registers as the small sum allocated for that purpose will permit. The registers of Esh down to 1813 and Dinsdale baptisms and burials to the same year, are in the hands of the members as are also instalments of the registers of Elsdon and Warkworth. To Mr. Crawford Hodgson and to one or two of his friends, the society is indebted for a contribution of £15 towards the cost of printing the Warkworth register, and to Dr. Longstaff of £5 towards that of the Dinsdale register. Mr. D. D. Dixon, one of our members, is continuing the printing of the Rothbury registers in the Rothbury Parish Magazine, and Dr. Burman, another member, has commenced to print the Alnwick registers at his private press. An appeal has been made to the members for assistance in printing local parish registers, and it is hoped that the favourable terms on which a local organization is enabled to co-operate with the Register Society, will induce a cordial response to the invitation to send names of subscribers to Mr. H. M. Wood of Whickham.

' We have entrusted Mr. Sheriton Holmes with the task of compiling a short guide for visitors to the keep of the castle, and congratulate the members on having secured the services of one whose knowledge of the structure and whose literary and artistic accomplishments, are a guarantee that this desirable work will be satisfactorily carried out.

' The printing of the general index to the transactions of the society (*Archaeologia* and *Proceedings*) has been completed and is now in the hands of the subscribers.

' The fourth volume of the great County History of Northumberland, concluding the account of Hexhamshire, has just been completed, and our fellow-member, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, under whose editorship it has been produced, is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he has carried out his arduous and honorary task.

' Another work of historical interest has been published by our fellow-member, Mr. William Weaver Tomlinson, whose *Life in Northumberland during the Sixteenth Century*, is not only a description of contemporary history, but a work of literary ability.

' Three members (including one honorary) have died during the year. Amongst the members whose loss by death the society has to regret, are Mr. John Crosse Brooks, one of the vice-presidents and the generous donor to the society of the large collection of valuable autographs, portraits etc., and Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, the president of the Society of Antiquaries of London, an honorary member.'

This was followed by the report and balance sheet of the treasurer. Of the latter the following is a summary:—

Balance at the beginning of the year £72 8s. 11d. The total income of the society for 1897, has been £538 3s. 8d, and the expenditure £510 2s. 11d., a balance in favour of £28 2s. 9d. The balance carried to 1898, is £100 9s. 8d. The capital invested in consols, being members' commutation fees, is £51 1s. 8d.; Members' subscriptions are £356 18s. 0d.; from the Castle and Black Gate the sum of £143 12s. 11d. has been received, while the expenditure has been £134 19s. 5d. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* has cost £81 17s. 6d., and of the *Proceedings* and Parish Registers £76 17s. 6d., but of this the sum of £20 has been contributed by members. The second part of the General Index has cost £26 0s. 0d. The sum paid for illustrations has been £28 18s. 3d., and new books have cost £16 18s. 8d.

The curators then presented their report which consisted of a list of objects presented to the Black Gate museum during the year.

On the motion of Mr. L. W. Adamson, seconded by Mr. T. Taylor, the reports were received and adopted, *nem. con.*

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

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 of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number elected, the person or persons so nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman ', viz. :—

President : The Right Honourable The Earl of Ravensworth.

12 Vice-Presidents : The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Robert Richardson Dees, Dennis Embleton, M.D., The Rev. William Greenwell, Thomas Hodgkin, William Hilton Dyer Longstaffe, John Philipson, Alexander Shannon Stevenson, and Richard Welford.

2 Secretaries : Thomas Hodgkin, and Robert Blair.

Treasurer : Sheriton Holmes.

Editor : Robert Blair.

Librarian : Matthew Mackey, Jun.

2 Curators : Charles James Spence and Richard Oliver Heslop.

2 Auditors : John Philipson and John Martin Winter.

Council : Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, John Vessey Gregory, Richard Oliver Heslop, J. Crawford Hodgson, Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, William Henry Knowles, Maberly Phillips, Charles James Spence, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF OLD SILVER PLATE.

Mr. L. W. Adamson, moved in terms of his notice (p. 107). that the society sanction by its patronage or otherwise, an exhibition of English, Scottish and Irish plate in the northern counties, of a date before the present century, and that from this exhibition Newcastle plate be excluded; that such exhibition be held in a more commodious place than the Black Gate; and that such exhibition be held in 1899.

This, on being seconded by Mr. T. Taylor, was carried unanimously.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE.

Mr. G. Reavell jun., of Alnwick, exhibited a number of fine photographs of this castle taken with a view to a petition to the High Court of Justice for funds for the necessary repair of the building to prevent it from falling to ruin.

Mr. Reavell said ' the photographs which I exhibit to-day were taken for the purpose of supporting an application which my clients, the Eyre trustees, have made to the Court of Chancery for the grant of a sum of money to be expended on the preservation of the ruins, not by any conjectural restoration, but simply by judicious pointing and facing to external faces, securing and pinning arches which have become dangerous, supporting overhanging parts, filling the wall tops to exclude the weather, and similar works. Generally speaking the state of affairs is rather worse than appears from the ground, more especially with regard to the ashlar of the exterior face and the loose state of the voussoirs and keystones of many of the arches. The ashlar on the south and west faces of the principal towers is in places decayed to such an extent that some large stones are entirely out, leaving cavities in some cases nearly two feet deep, above which, naturally, the stones are becoming insecure, and show very recent falls; in fact a stone fell a few days ago during the absence of the workmen, breaking some of the scaffolding in its fall. These cavities we are beginning to fill up, and I have arranged to have this done as far as possible with the fallen stones which lie round the building on the slope of the hill, and among the *débris* within the building. Any stones with any

moulding, or other work indicative of special purpose, will of course be laid aside. In the excavation of the *débris*, which had accumulated to a depth of nine or ten feet within the building, there have been disclosed a fireplace with shouldered corbels, but with the head gone, and a chamber within the thickness of the wall. In supporting old landings and other overhanging work, I purpose building hardburnt bricks and cement in as small piers as may suffice in order that we may not by the erection of walls, which in a few years will look old, and falsify the history of the building. Probably there is not in the county any ancient building which has been less tampered with by the would be restorer, and therein lies much of its interest; and it seems to me to maintain this interest, present work should be palpably modern, and have its history on the face of it. I shall be glad to hear any contrary opinion, or to be supported in this. I also purpose endeavouring to make good the lower portions of the tall fragments of the main towers that are amongst the most prominent features of the ruin. As will be remembered these fragments are very considerably wider at the top than at the point where they rise from the wall; this is well shown on one of the photographs. The narrow part is even now undermined. I had a little pointing before winter, and it will be among the first things taken in hand in the spring. A part of a very fine wall reaching from the main keep to St. Margaret's cave with the towers upon it, requires a good deal of attention, which I hope to be able to accomplish if the court takes a favourable view of our application. Many parts of the castle are in such a condition that a few years neglect will mean irreparable loss and destruction, while carefully directed expenditure would give the building, as it now stands, a new lease of life.'

Mr. Reavell concluded by inviting the opinion of members on the proposed repairs.

After a little discussion as to the desirability of employing stone or brick for the purpose, the unanimous opinion seemed to be in favour of stone for exterior repair and of bricks for the interior piers, &c.

Mr. Reavell very kindly promised, on behalf of the trustees, to supply an unmounted set of the photographs for the society's album.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Reavell for his note and also for his promise of the photographs.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

Mr. Reavell then announced that repairs were being made at Alwrick Castle and in the course of the work several interesting features had been discovered amongst which was a wall built of herring bone masonry. This appears to be older than the wall of twelfth century date built upon it.

He promised to report fully on the discoveries to a future meeting of the society when the works were completed.

THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. Hodgkin (secretary) then called the attention of the members to some plans which he had prepared for a lecture recently delivered by him on the Roman occupation of Northumberland.

One of these plans shewed the legionary camp as described by Polybius (second century B.C.), and another the legionary camp as described by Hyginus (first century A.D.). The position of the infantry and cavalry in the camp are indicated by distinctive colours, as also (in the case of the Polybian camp) the proportion of each composed of Roman citizens and of troops furnished by the allies respectively. Attention was called to the fact that in the earlier Polybian camp the portion of room allotted to each soldier was considerably larger than in that of Hyginus when the soldier was less of a citizen and more of a mercenary man-at-arms. In the camp of Polybius 88½ acres are occupied by 18000

men, while that of Hyginus only 76 acres are allotted to upwards of 42000 men.

Neither of these camps can afford us the exact type of our Roman camp *per lineam Valli*. They were meant for the accommodation of two or three legions with the allies belonging to them, while our Roman camp was meant only for a single *ala* or cohort, containing at most 1000 men.

These camps also were mere temporary structures while ours was meant to be permanent, and did in fact exist for centuries. Still it may be worth our while to study the camp of Polybius and Hyginus, especially the latter, in order to get some idea what we have to look for in excavating a camp on a Northumbrian moor. Especially the positions of the public buildings of a camp, the Forum, Praetorium and Quaestorium, which occupy the central portion of it, are worthy of our study, as we may expect to find, and do in fact find something like them in the camps of Britain. In order to illustrate this point, attention was called to the plans of camps excavated at Bremenium, Cilurnum and Aesica, all of which shew certain common features, but preeminently to the admirable plan of the camp at Birrens, constructed by the gentlemen who surveyed that camp under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (see the different reports in the *Proceedings* of that society for 1895-6). None of our Northumbrian camps has yet been examined in as complete and scientific a way as the camp at Birrens, and it is somewhat of a slur on the energy and liberality of the antiquaries of our county that we should have been left so far behind by our northern brethren. To recover monumental stones, inscriptions with the name of an emperor, or his *legatus*, coins or ornaments, such as these found at Aesica (and exhibited at this meeting), is no doubt a gratifying reward to the excavator, but even if we find none of these but can recover the plans, and so to speak study the comparative anatomy, of the Roman camps of Northumberland, we shall have done much towards illustrating the military history of our conquerors, and thereby the mode of life which prevailed in Northumberland during these three centuries of Roman occupation of which we have so little written history.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the appendix (pt. iv.) to the twelfth report of the Historical MSS. Commission dealing with the Duke of Rutland's MSS. at Belvoir Castle (vol. i.), (continued from p. 104):—

“Henry Anderson and Mark Shafto to the Earl of Rutland.
1549[-50]. January 7. Newcastle.—Concerning the payment due to Reginald Cleyson for the use of his hoy for the King's service. *Signed.*” (p. 54.)

“Henry Anderson to the Earl of Rutland.
1549[-50]. January 16. Newcastle.—I have received your letter of the 13 of January, whereby you desire me to send to the Island a ship laden with wood and coal. Before that, you had written to the Mayor and Aldermen of this town desiring them to send wood and coal to Berwick and Island. Such diligence has been used by them and the King's purveyor that a hoy called the John Baptist of London is, we suppose, already at Berwick. Two ships called the Trinity of Newcastle, and the James of Penrith of the same town, are also ‘prest redye’ and tarrying for the wind. A hoy of the King's own will also be laden and sent away with all haste. My son Bertram's servants declare that there is no more provision of wood remaining. *Signed.*” (p. 54.)

“Catharine, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, to her daughter the Countess of Rutland.
1550, April 10. Brancepeth.—I thank you and your husband for the great pains you take for me in furthering the marriage of your sister. I perceive by your letter that you would have her repair to you on the 15th inst. The

time is so short that I cannot get such necessaries ready as are requisite. I do not willingly delay. I intend her coming to be on the 24th of this month at the furthest. I wish to know your husband's pleasure. *Signed.*"

"*Postscript from the Countess of Rutland to her husband.* Desires to know his pleasure concerning her mother's letter." (p. 56.)

"H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother [-in-law] the Earl of Rutland. 1550, September 30. Raby.—If God had not visited me with the gout, I would not have written to you but would have come myself. I intended to be with you on Friday come sevensight. *Signed.*" (p. 56.)

"H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother [-in-law] the Earl of Rutland, at Holywell.

1554, May 26. Keldholme.—'This vijth of May, mye aunceent enymies, and they which sought my bloyd to please the Duke of Northumberland, now againe hadd practysed to have trappe me on thorse ryuninge day [the horse-running day] at Gaterleymore, as ytt is thought by my frendes. And the presumpcyon declareth no les the Rokesbyes, the Bowssies, the Wicliffies, assemblyd themselfies with their adherentes to the nombre off three hundreth and above, so weapenydd and furnyssshydd as affore they have not bene accustomydd. My brother Christopher Nevill comyunge to the said mowre to se a horse of his owne ronn, was so braggd by the said Christopher Rokesbye, that my brother beinge of whote nature myght not suffer. So that they went together, and their my brother was sore hurte, and nere slayne and one other with hyme. And thother party escapyd not free. For on thother partye was one slayne. And for that the sessions of enqurye nor the Crowners quest haith not given their verdytt, I know not as yett howe my brother shalbe dangeryd by the lawes, trustinge if he may have indefferent justicie not gretlye to be troblyd. . . . Were ytt not for the lawes I wolde sone recompense their doinges.' *Signed.*" (p. 63.)

"H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother-in-law the Earl of Rutland. 1556, May 19. Staindrop.—Concerning a recognisance touching the manors of Aldby and Buttercram. *Signed.*" (p. 66.)

"Christopher Nevill to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rutland. [c. 1557,] July 20. Raby.—Think no nngentleness in that I have not sent your money according to my promise. Even as I had it ready, I received a letter from the Queen to prepare myself to serve with a hundred demi-lances, and to be at Newcastle to receive them on the 1st of August. I have no armour but that which you gavé me at London, and no horse or furniture for myself or my men. Please lend me 'a redy horse' for myself for this time of service. *Signed.*" (p. 69.)

"George Earl of Huntley [to the Earl of Rutland]. [1559?], September 22. Jedworth.—According to the mutual promises for keeping good rule between us, I caused our wardens of the Middle Marches to meet your deputies on Monday the 18th inst., but on that day nothing was done on the part of England. Our Wardens of the East Marches also kept the day and place appointed, according to your desire and the writing of Sir William Eure of the East Marches of England. No man, however, 'compered' on the part of England. On that day certain gentlemen and other commons 'wynying and laboring their owne cornes' were taken prisoners by the subjects of England. They were trusting to receive no damages by reason of the truce. It appears to me that either your wardens are 'inobedient' or some other charge is given to them besides our mutual promise. I would know whether this proceeds of your mind or not." (p. 69.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 15.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 23rd day of February, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Philipson, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

Several accounts, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Hodgkin said that since their last meeting they had lost one of their oldest members, Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, a vice-president of the society, who was for so long one of their secretaries. He was one of the best antiquaries in the North of England. He also said that Mr. Welford had promised to prepare an obituary notice of Mr. Longstaffe for the March meeting.

Mr. Hodgkin concluded by moving that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of Mr. Longstaffe.

This on being seconded by Mr. Philipson was carried.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i The Rev. T. E. Crawhall, Vicarage, Wall.
- ii Thomas Porteus, 3 Poplar Crescent, Gateshead.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

- From the Proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*:—*Chronicle Year Book for 1897*. sm. 8vo. limp calf.
- From Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S.:—'Notes on Ancient Defensive Earth Works in connection with those of Rayleigh 'Castle,' Essex.' 8vo. (reprinted from the *Essex Naturalist*, vol. vi. (1897), pp. 145—158).
- From ———:—*Skrifter utgifna at Kong. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Upsala*; vol. v, 8vo. Upsala.

Exchanges—

- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. iv. no. 4. Dec. 1897. 8vo. Dublin, 1897.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Proceedings for 1897*; vol. XLIII (3 ser. vol. III.) 8vo. Taunton/97.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*; 5 ser. no. 57. January, 1898. 8vo.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*Archaeological Journal*; vol. LIV. no. 216. 2 ser. vol. iv. no. iv. Dec. 1897.
- From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, n.s. vol. III. pt. iv. Dec. 1897. 8vo.
- From the 'Vereins für Nassanische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsfor-schung':—(i) *Annalen*, vol. 29, pt. i. 1897. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1897; and (ii) *Mitteilungen*; nos. 1 and 2, July 1, 1897.

Purchases:—*Calendar of Border Papers*, vol. II. 1595-1603, ed. by J. Bain, large 8vo. cl. Edinburgh, 1896; *An Account of the Roman Stones in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow*, by Dr. James Macdonald, sm. 4to. Glasgow, 1897; *A History of Northumberland*, vol. IV. (Hexhamshire, pt. II. and Chollerton, Kirkheaton, Thockrington), 4to. cl. Newcastle, 1898; and *The Antiquary* for February, 1898.

The Editor placed on the table the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, part 51 (vol. XIX. pt. III.) which is ready for issue to members.

The recommendation of the Council to subscribe for the *Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases*, by G. W. Prevost, M.A. (10/6); and for *Early Fortifications in Scotland: Motes, Camps, and Forts*, by David Christison, M.D., &c., (21/-), was agreed to.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Seymour Spencer of Birks, Bellingham:—Six brass pins of different sizes, the largest 2 ins. long, with heads, a small ring, and some thin tubes, all of uncertain age, found while making a deep cutting near the Birks, Bellingham.

By Mr. George Irving:—A 'gun money' shilling of James II (of England) dated Dec. 1689, found near Flodden, in Northumberland, having on *obv.* laureated bust to left, and round edge inscription IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA

rev. a crown in centre over two sceptres saltirewise, J [script] at one side, R on the other, XII (for twelve pence) and 1689 above, below Dec [script]. Inscription round edge MAG BRIT ET HIB REX.

The coins, of which the above is an example, were, owing to the scarcity of money, made out of brass cannon, etc., hence their name of 'gun money'. They consist of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, were made current on the 18th June, 1689, by proclamation, and ceased to be coined after the 1st July, 1690, the day of the battle of the Boyne.

'THE WEDDING EVE' OBSERVED AT HARTLEPOOL.

Dr. Hodgkin (one of the secretaries) read the following note by the Rev. E. J. Taylor of Durham on this subject:—

"The register of the parish church of Hartlepool, at page 29 and under the year 1598, contains the following note:—'Sit memoratu' qd Alicia Widdison cum milite Lockerby Anglo Britanno in secundo die novembris tota pervigilabat nocte.' The explanation of the vigil is, that the man and woman were conforming to a rule of the church, not always observed, of keeping vigil the live-long night preceding their wedding day. They would be prepared to communicate at the earliest celebration before proceeding to the sacrament of marriage. I am informed that in a piece recently performed at the new theatre in St. Martin's Lane, London, 'The Wedding Eve', the intending bridegroom and bride-elect are made to retire for the purpose of keeping such vigil. This vigil was kept on All Souls' day. It is some confirmation of this, that the wedding breakfast is always eaten after the marriage, as if in obedience to the rule of not breaking the night's fast before communion."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Taylor.

TYNMOUTH CASTLE AND LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a paper by Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P., on 'The Villiers family as governors of Tynemouth Castle and owners of the Lighthouse', which will probably be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Adamson for his paper on the motion of Mr. Philipson, seconded by Mr. Holmes.

After some discussion which arose with respect to the contemplated removal of the lighthouse at Tynemouth and also of the governor's house, it was moved by Mr. Hodgkin, seconded by Mr. Philipson, that Mr. H. A. Adamson and Mr. S. S. Carr be requested to make enquiries into the circumstances of the alleged contemplated destruction of the lighthouse and governor's house at Tynemouth, and to report thereon to the next meeting of the society. Carried *nem. con.*

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARMOUR.

Mr. R. C. Clephan then read his 'Notes on the Defensive Armour of Medieval Times and of the Renaissance, illustrated by examples. &c.' He exhibited four suits of armour belonging to himself, of which he gave full descriptions in his paper. It was also illustrated by a number of drawings made by Mrs. Clephan.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation.

OLD MSS., LETTERS, ETC.

The Council recommended that a circular should be prepared and sent to those gentlemen in Northumberland and Durham who are likely to have interesting papers in their possession illustrating the history of the two counties. It is feared that from one cause or another many papers of this kind are being continually destroyed, and it is thought that our society might suitably undertake to find a safe place of deposit for them, and by calendaring them in its *Proceedings* to make them available for historical students.

The recommendation was adopted.

ALNWICK CHURCH.

Owing to the length of the meeting, the reading of Mr. Skelly's paper was put off until the March meeting of the society.

MISCELLANEA.

By the kind permission of the editor of the *Antiquary*, the following extracts from Sir Stephen Glynn's notes which appeared in the number of that Journal for January, 1898, are here reprinted:—

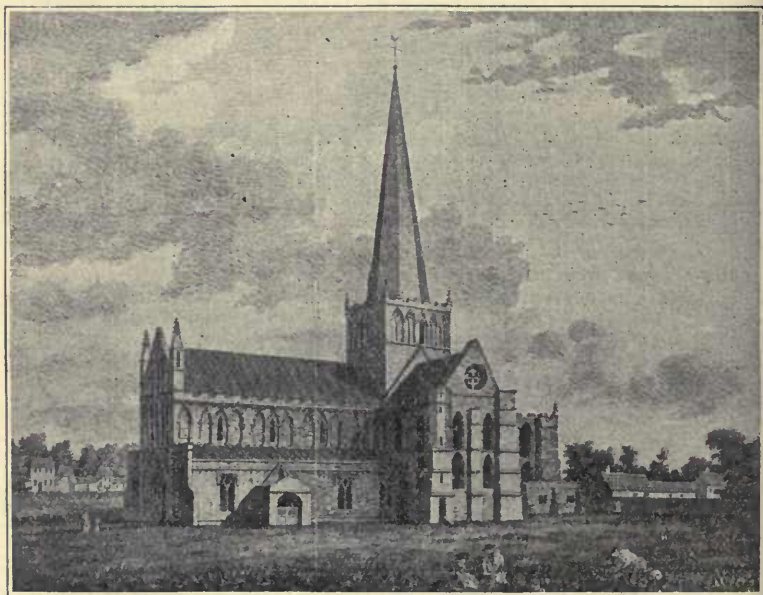
"On Feb: 27th [1825] set off per coach for Durham, passed through York, from thence through frightful flat country to Easingwold—a small town—thence to Thirsk, the country improving to the right from the view of the Wolds, which was tolerably fine. Thirsk a large town, with a large Church of Perpend'r Architecture. From thence to North Allerton, a handsome town consisting of a very broad street of great length. The Church in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower in the centre, and very sad modern innovations. The view of the Wolds continued for some time, but the actual face of the country very ugly the whole way to Darlington. Two miles from Darlington is the village of Croft, where there is a very handsome bridge over the Tees. Darlington is a large town, and has a very handsome Market place. On the East side of the Market place is the Church, which we hastened to examine instead of partaking of the dinner prepared at the Inn. The Church is a beautiful structure in the form of a cross, and is perhaps one of the most pure and unmixed specimens of Early English in the country. The nave, chancel, and transepts are nearly of equal length, and from the centre rises a square tower crowned with a stone spire. The whole of the exterior is ornamented with arched moulding of the lancet form. The windows are also mostly of this form. The arched moulding runs also along the walls within. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from clustered columns, and the Tower rests on lofty pointed arches springing from clustered columns. The whole of the nave and transept is disfigured by pews and galleries. The organ is placed between the nave and chancel. The western portion of the nave is not pewed, and has a circular arch resting on an octagon pillar. In it is also the font, which has an elegant carved canopy. The nave has some large square windows on the South side filled with tracery, probably of early Decorated work. From the fear of being late for the Coach, we were prevented from examining this highly curious and interesting Church as narrowly as could be wished."

"On the opposite pages [of the diary] the following description of the church has been written, probably at a rather later period, after a fuller examination of the building:

'DARLINGTON CHURCH.

'The whole is of uniform E.E. design. The extremities of each side of the cross very handsome—especially the West Front, which has the gable flanked by square turrets crowned

with pyramids. The doorway is large and handsome, and having shafts with bell capitals. The arch of W. doorway crowned by a triangular pediment. Above it is tier of 5 E.E. arches, some of them pierced for windows; the shafts are some with foliated capitals, some with bell capitals. In ye pediment of ye gable are 3 niches of the same sort—between the stages are



string courses of toothed ornament. The South Transept has two tiers of lancet windows—2 windows in each stage, and a circular one in ye gable. The string course is continued round ye buttresses. The North Transept has windows arranged as in ye South Tr: only that they are without shafts. The nave has a Clerestory, exhibiting a range of E.E. arches, some of them pierced for windows. The whole Church, save the Tower, has a plain E.E. parapet. The nave has a South door with shafts having bell capitals—and a similar one on the north side. The Tower rises from the centre, and has on each side a triple belfry window of Cr^e design. It is surmounted by a battlement, and lofty well-proportioned spire of stone. The East end of the Chancel is flanked by square turrets, and has 2 tiers of lancet windows without shafts. The Interior is tolerably neatly fitted up, though the elegance and symmetry of the building is cruelly destroyed by the irregularity of the galleries which entirely surround the nave and transepts. The windows of the aisles are Cr^e with square heads. The nave has on each side 4 pointed arches, of which the Western ones have octagonal and circular pillars—the other piers are of clustered shafts with square capitals. The Transepts are enriched internally as well as without by a double tier of E.E. niches of very elegant appearance. They have shafts with varied capitals, and architrave mouldings filled with rich toothed ornament (especially those in ye lower tier), and between the heads of the niches are circles filled with foliage and flowers of very rich design. Between the South aisle and Transept is a very rich and deeply moulded lancet arch springing from clustered shafts with capitals foliated and resembling fleur de lys. The great arches under the Tower are fine and deeply moulded—having in the mouldings some ball flowers. The Chancel has a double tier of E.E. lancet arches, in which the shaft is alternately with bell and foliated capitals. Of those in the lower tier one has some of ye toothed moulding, another is enriched with ye chevron and lozenge ornament. On the North side of the Altar is a tomb with contracted Rectilinear arch, crowned with an embattled parapet. There are also 3 stone stalls of Rectilinear work ascending eastward—having ogee canopies. Some of ye ancient wood carved stalls remain. The Font stands in the Western part of the nave, which is left open and free from pews, forming a kind of porch or vestibule. The Font is a plain octagon on a circular shaft. Its canopy of wooden tabernacle work is lofty and fine, yet with some mixture of Italian features. There is also a mutilated effigy of a priest.”

* Query ‘curvilinear.’

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 16.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Philipson, a vice-president of the society, 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:—

- i. Thomas M. Allison, M.D. of Picton Place, Newcastle.
- ii. William Bramble, New Benwell, Newcastle.
- iii. J. D. Milburn, J.P., Guyzance, Acklington.
- iv. George Smith, Brinkburn, Gosforth, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:—

- From prof. Zangemeister, hon. member:—*Limesblatt*, nos. 26 & 27, 8vo./98.
From Mr. T. H. Hodgson of Newby Grange, Carlisle:—A plan of the Roman station of *Procolitia* from a survey by himself and Mrs. Hodgson.

Exchanges—

- From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles':—*Annuaire*, 1898, vol. 9, 8vo.
From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 2 ser. vol. x. 1898, pt. i. 8vo.
From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1897, pt. iv. (vol. xvii. 3 ser. no. LXVIII.) 8vo. [contains an article 'On some rare Greek coins, recently acquired by the writer', by the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, M.A., F.R.S.]
From the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society:—*Transactions*, no. 10, 1895, 4to.

Purchases:—*The Registers of Durham Cathedral* (Harleian Society Publications), large 8vo. cl. 1897; *The Registers of Kirk Ella, Co. York*, 8vo. 1897, (pp. i-xii. 1-279) (Parish Register Society); *The Antiquary for March, 1898*; and the *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xu. 1897, pt. iv. Berlin, 1898.

EXHIBITED:—

By the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company (per Mr. L. W. Adamson):—Three old deeds relating to property belonging to them at Whitelees at the head of Redewater. They are *temp.* William III. and George II. whose portraits with very elaborate scroll work surmount the heads of the deeds.

By Dr. L. W. Adamson :—A fine miniature of king William III., artist unknown, belonging to Mr. T. Galloway of Gateshead. It is enclosed in a beautiful locket shaped frame of ivory, bearing the monogram of William and Mary, the royal arms, and the name of the engraver, 'Skelton, sculpsit', in high relief. Apparently this miniature was one of a pair, that of the queen having been lost, forming together a badge or locket probably worn as such suspended round the neck.

By Mr. Charles E. Purvis of Alnwick (per Dr. Burman) :—A stone axe of indurated shale found in one of the fields belonging to Mr. R. Deuchar, at Low Buston, near Warkworth, during the spring of 1897. The person who found it said there had been more similar stones collected but used up in road making. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide at the cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the pointed one, and weighs $19\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

By Mr. John Gibson, the castle warden :—A carbon print of a portion of the hall at Naworth Castle, including the fine suit of armour ascribed to 'Belted Will' Howard.

Thanks were voted to the different exhibitors.

The recommendation of the council to exchange transactions with the Ecclsiological Society of Aberdeen was agreed to.

The following draft circular relating to useless MSS. in private possession submitted by Dr. Hodgkin and recommended by the Council for adoption, was agreed to; and it was ordered to be printed and circulated among likely people :—

" Sir,—The attention of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has been called to the frequent destruction of manuscripts of great historical interest, owing to the want of any suitable place in which they may be safely housed. Not unfrequently it happens that such manuscripts which have been treasured in one family for generations come into the possession of some descendant of the family who is ignorant of their value, or pass with the house on its sale to an uninterested purchaser, or even are treated as waste paper by an ignorant housemaid. Whatever may be the cause, they perish, and with them perishes some priceless opportunity of reconstructing the history of the past.

Our own county has not hitherto been greatly distinguished by the publication of such interesting documents as the Paston Letters or the Family History of the Verneys. Yet it is quite possible that some manuscripts, not greatly inferior in interest to these, may slumber unregarded in the cupboards of the descendants of some of our old Northumberland families.

We are therefore instructed to inform you that if you happen to be the possessor of any bundles of old manuscripts, our Society will gladly undertake to become the depository of any such as may appear likely to be of historical interest, and so far as its means will permit to arrange and describe them. Should they prove to be of a nature likely to interest the antiquary, we should be glad to make a calendar of them in the transactions of our Society. We invite you to consider whether there are any such documents which, either by way of gift or loan, you may be disposed to place in our hands. We may mention that the following classes of documents are especially important to a local antiquary :—

- 1 Deeds, wills, or other legal documents, of a date prior to 1700.
- 2 Old account books, tradesmen's bills, &c., down to 1800. These are of especial value with reference to the history of prices.
- 3 Any old family correspondence, but especially any letters throwing light on the history of England at the time of the Civil War; the sieges of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the religious controversies of the seveneenth century, or the legal disabilities of 'Recusant Papists' or the nonconforming sects.

4 Any deeds or letters and especially any engravings which may illustrate the history of the houses of old Newcastle.

5 Old field-maps or estate plans.

Trusting that we may have a favourable reply in the event of any documents belonging to one of these classes or any others of real antiquarian interest being in your possession.

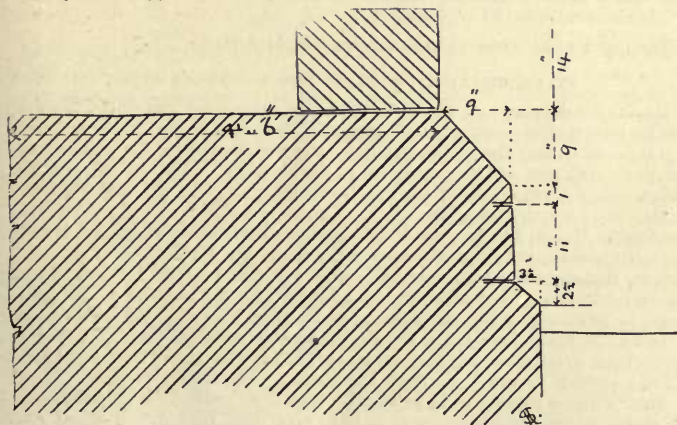
We are, your obedient servants,"

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson communicated the following note, relating to the eating of salmon by apprentices, being a French version of a Newcastle tradition, extracted from *Maison Rustique des Dames*, by Mme. Millet-Robinet (14 ed. 2 pt. 'Manuel de Cuisine', 1893), p. 490:—

'One of our local traditions, that of the Newcastle apprentices and the clause in their agreements as to salmon, has crossed the channel and like the famous 'wapentake' in Victor Hugo's novel, is presented to French readers somewhat differently from what we know it. Speaking of the salmon, the writer of a standard cookery-book says that in France it is esteemed one of the choicest of fish. 'Quite otherwise,' she continues, 'is it in *Scotland* [Newcastle has often been thought to be in Scotland] where the *servants* stipulate in their conditions that they shall not be compelled to eat salmon more than a certain number of times a week'.

REMAINS OF TOWN WALL, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Holmes said that during the progress of the works in the Merchants' Exchange on the Sandhill where the floor is being lowered, a portion of the base of the town wall has been exposed to view which continues along the whole length of the building, angling the space between the south wall and the first row of pillars, opposite the space between the seventh and eighth windows



NEWCASTLE TOWN WALL

Cross Section of the base of the portion along the Quay.

from the east end of the building the direction of the wall changes at an obtuse angle towards the south west, and would, if continued, lead up to where the bridge gate stood. The masonry is of good character and well preserved, and this remnant of the wall will again be covered up undisturbed and remain for future investigators.

Mr. Knowles said that when the operations were completed he would give a full report of the discoveries.

Mr. Heslop stated that a number of stone balista balls had been discovered but that unfortunately they were broken up for the foundations notwithstanding his efforts to save them.

VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Dr. Hodgkin read a note by Mr. H. A. Adamson on the connexion between the Villiers, governors of Tynemouth castle, and the dukes of Buckingham, which will be printed as appendix to his paper on Tynemouth castle, etc., in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

THE LATE W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE, V.P.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (in the absence of Mr. R. Welford, from illness), ably read Mr. Welford's obituary notice of Mr. Longstaffe.

It was moved by Mr. Heslop seconded by Mr. Philipson, that thanks be voted to Mr. Welford.

Dr. Adamson in supporting the vote of thanks said it was a pity Mr. Welford was not present to hear how well Mr. Heslop had read his able paper, which, admirable in itself, had derived additional charm from the manner in which it had been rendered.

Dr. Hodgkin remarked that Mr. Welford succeeded where many men failed as the writing of a biography of a person lately deceased is one of the most difficult tasks to undertake. In hearing the references to the *Gateshead Observer* one could not help thinking of the valuable services rendered in the old days by that newspaper when under the able editorship of Mr. James Clephan, and what a useful intellectual stimulus it was.

Thanks were voted by acclamation.

The paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

TYNEMOUTH LIGHTHOUSE AND THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Mr. H. A. Adamson and Mr. S. S. Carr, the committee appointed to enquire into the matter of the contemplated removal of these buildings reported as follows :

"It is stated that the orders issued by the government for the destruction of the above buildings will be carried out in the autumn. There is not anything known yet as to the terms of the contract concerning the old materials. In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Adamson about the lighthouse, the secretary of the Trinity House, London, sends the appended letter which states that it will be entirely removed, but the authorities at the castle say a portion will remain as a signal station from which the firing in the castle and on the Spanish Battery can be controlled in time of action. The reason for the removal of the light is stated to be that the new lighthouse upon St. Mary's Island, will afford greater protection to vessels navigating the North Sea and making for the Tyne from the northwards, in the same way that Souther lighthouse was erected for the protection of ships coming to the Tyne from the south. The object in destroying the governor's house appears to be to afford a recreation ground for the soldiers but the authorities at the castle appear to have very little information about alterations until they are actually carried out. Any attempt to rescue the buildings, will, it is feared, be useless.

Trinity House, London, E.C. 16th March, 1898.

Sir, — In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you that the lighthouse tower at Tynemouth Castle will be taken down, and no portion will remain for use as a beacon or signal station. It is expected that the new light at St. Mary's Island, will be exhibited in the early part of the ensuing Autumn, and then the tower at Tynemouth Castle will cease to be used as a lighthouse. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. Price Edmunds.

Horatio A. Adamson, Esq., Town Clerk, Tynemouth."

The report was received and adopted, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. R. S. Donkin, the member for Tynemouth, in the hope that he will use his influence with the proper authorities to induce them to save the buildings from destruction if possible, and at the same time to ask Mr. H. A. Adamson, as town clerk of Tynemouth, to support him.

' KING JOHN'S PALACE ', NEWCASTLE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, communicated the following, being the report he has just sent to the Corporation of Newcastle, on the reparation of the *camera* of Adam of Jesmond in Heaton Park, Newcastle :—

" Agreeably with your desire Mr. Smart has now completed the repairs at the above, in accordance with the recommendations contained in a paper which I read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in November, 1896. The work has revealed two or three hidden features such as windows etc., and has placed the ruin in a state of thorough repair. It is fortunate that the matter was not longer delayed, as already the vegetation on the summit of the walls had disintegrated them, and destroyed a considerable portion of the exterior face of the north wall, leaving the interior face many feet higher. Unexpectedly the interior face had, therefore, to be supported, and the thanks of the council are due to Mr. Smart, for providing the necessary brickwork for the purpose, there being no stones available and your instructions forbidding any extra on the amount of his tender; Mr. Smart has also supplied at his own cost, the explanatory boards which are affixed to the buildings. Although the ruins of this once important 13th century fortress are slight in extent, it is a matter for gratification that they are now in a condition to withstand further decay. I am obliged to you for the privilege afforded me in being able to contribute towards this end."

ALNWICK PARISH CHURCH.

Dr. Hodgkin read extracts from the following paper by Mr. Skelly, on Alnwick parish church.

" Concerning the history of the church of Eustace fitz-John there is little in the way of documentary evidence, and whilst it may have suffered in some of the incursions that were made by the Scots against the castle and town, it more probably gave place to the present church by reason of its being inadequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing population. With regard to the structure that preceded the present building we may safely assume that its dimensions would be small, like those of Rock, Rennington, and Belford, all of which date from about the same period, but nevertheless sufficiently large to meet the requirements of that small band of Norman settlers who pitched their tents on the banks of the Aln in the twelfth century, yet so early as the close of the succeeding century, there is abundant evidence to show that the town was rapidly increasing. The Norman edifice was built on a part of the site of the present church. At the restoration of the latter in 1863, the workmen unearthed remains, which tended to show the precise dimensions of the apsidal termination at the east end of the previous church, and by reason of these we can determine almost beyond doubt its size and requirements. There can be little doubt that a church upon a much larger scale would be in contemplation during the lifetime of William de Vesey, the last lord of Alnwick of that name, and it may have been commenced during his lifetime, but was not completed till 1300 or thereabouts, when bishop Bek held the barony, and this being the case we may assume that the whole of the nave of the Norman church was swept away, and in lieu of it the present nave and its adjacent aisles were introduced, only the latter were originally much narrower than what now exist. On the completion of these alterations there would be two entrances to

the building, one on the south and the other on the north side. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the length of the nave of Bek's church would be exactly the same as what exists now. In the fourteenth century the apse of the Norman church was not interfered with, but allowed to stand. This took its rise at a point near to the middle of the present north aisle and penetrated about twenty feet into the chancel and when this is added to the length of the nave, we shall have a very fair idea as to what the length and dimensions of the church were at the commencement of the fourteenth century.

In the middle of the fourteenth century we find the town was still rapidly expanding, and this will be strengthened by examining the still further extension and alterations that were at that time carried out at the parish church. The north aisle of the nave was enlarged towards the close of the century. By examining the west end of the building it will be found that the previous aisle was only half the present width. There were other alterations, amongst which was the introduction of clearstoreys into the north arcade of the nave, and the enlargement of the windows in the adjoining aisle. The increase of the population may have been influenced by the fact that the barony so long associated with the Tisons and De Vescies, was now held by the Percies. But if the increase from 1309 to 1370 was great, how much vaster did it become in subsequent years.

We now approach one of the most important periods connected with this ancient and venerable structure, and that was in 1448, when it was subjected to a sweeping and scathing change. The Norman apse, which up to this time had been allowed to do duty was condemned. In lieu of the apse the present chancel was erected, and the south aisle of the nave was enlarged and made to correspond with that on the opposite side of the building. In this aisle are still preserved three stone corbels, on which are are sculptured human faces. With this period may also be ascribed, the building of the south porch, and the square and massive tower at the west end, but the latter in all probability was not erected till the following century. Contemporaneous with the latter extensions, was the walling of the town. So that in the fifteenth century Aluwick had become a place of importance. To the south it nearly extended to the barrier, whilst in the street now termed Clayport it was bounded by one of the gateways.

We will now briefly glance at a few of the more important features in the interior of this fine mediæval structure. The nave is divided from the aisles by two arcades of five low pointed arches. While the south arcade is conspicuous by its bold octagonal shafts, that on the opposite side is no less effective and that by reason of its hexagonal shafts. In the former the caps are plain and entirely free from ornament, while in the latter a much deeper cap is adopted, and by means of deep chiselled flutings and flat and round mouldings, a still greater effect is obtained. It is very doubtful, however, if the present shafts are what they were originally. About 1818, in order to provide for a huge gallery at the west end of the building every alternate column was removed thus making each arcade uniform. In 1863, when the arches were restored to their original state the columns in each arcade were kept distinct.¹ The thirteenth and two following centuries were great epochs in regard to church extensions and alterations, few of our north country churches, are without vestiges of those times, the object in many of the changes consisting chiefly in adding aisles and transepts to existing buildings. Another instance was the disappearance of many of the Norman doorways and windows that previously had existed.

There are few churches that can boast of a finer or more imposing chancel than the one now under notice. In length it measures 57 feet, and it is separated

¹ For this information I am indebted to the late Mr. William Dickson, F.S.A., but in justice to Mr. Salvin, the Architect, it may be stated that he was not aware of the fact.

from the adjoining aisles by two beautiful arcades, which in effect are highly imposing. Each arcade consists of three arches, supported by octagonal columns, which are rendered conspicuous by means of deep flutings and flat mouldings carried up the shafts in parallel lines and made to terminate with trefoiled headings. The caps of the four columns are remarkable for their beauty and delicacy, and this is effected by a judicious introduction of ornaments in the way of fruit, twigs, and foliage. In design the columns are almost identical, and it is only in detail that any differences exist. The westernmost of the north arcade, has the bell, neck, and abacus, almost entirely devoted to leaves and fruit of the vine, the fruit is shown in its natural form, together with twigs and branches entwined. On the abacus of the adjoining column, the foliage ornament gives way to the crescent and fetterlock of the Percies. The several caps are surmounted by angels, and each bears a shield, on one of them is a Catherine wheel and on another the cross moline of bishop Bek.

The graceful proportions of the exterior of the structure are perhaps best seen from the entrance to the churchyard. At this point the bold massive square tower at the west end of the building is seen to advantage, and as a sort of relief to this grim sentinel is the quaint old weatherbeaten porch on the south façade, around which so much of bygone times is associated. The tower is of three stages and is supported internally and externally by bold projecting buttresses. In the topmost stage are four large windows, all of which are admirably constructed for the emission of sound; in the ringers chamber there are three narrow windows with square heads. Access to the belfry is gained by means of a winding staircase, which at points is lighted by narrow piercings in the masonry. There are two windows in the under part of the tower, and these are similar to those in the belfry. On the corbels of the dripstone of that facing the west are the crosses of the De Vescies, whilst on the other are the crescent and fetterlock. The south façade, is enriched by six large and well proportioned windows, all are of three lights, with transoms. Between the windows are narrow flat protruding buttresses terminating with crocketed finials. On the planes of each of these buttresses are sculptured alternately the crescent and fetterlock. The entire range from tower to turret is gracefully relieved by a battlemented parapet of great boldness and effect. On the north side of the building there are nine windows—three in the chancel, four in the nave, and two in the vestry—these in the chancel are similar in character to those on the south side, but the remaining six are entirely different, and mark the transition that intervened between the Decorated and Perpendicular periods of architecture. The whole of the latter are windows of three lights, with trefoil heads, and are segmentally arched. At the east end of the chancel are three large windows, that in the centre was inserted in 1863, supplanting a modern window of last century; it is of ten lights, each with a cinquefoil head: to the right of the latter is a fine specimen of a fifteenth century window, it also consists of ten lights, the whole is relieved by tracery of a rich and varied character. To the left of the centre window is another window, and although only having eight lights, is equally imposing and effective. At the west end of the nave are two windows, not including one in the tower, the small cusped one is interesting from the fact that it is the oldest in the building, dating from the early years of the fourteenth century, when the aisle was only about half its present width. The large window adjoining the latter only dates from 1863, displacing a smaller window which was in keeping with the nave. The present window consists of six lights, and is very similar to the centre one at the east end of the chancel. There are three entrances to the church, two on the south side and one on the north. The south porch is interesting, not only from the quaintness of its design, above the doorway is a sculptured stone, but owing to its decayed state it is difficult to determine what it is intended to represent. Probably it is a memento of some pious benefactor of the church; the chief part of the coat is

gone, on the dexter side of the blank space may still be discerned the faint outline of a cross, and on the termination of the dripstone the crescent and fetterlock. On the south side of the chancel is the priest's door, and on the north side and nearly opposite to the latter was another doorway. When the adjoining porch was erected it served as a place of sepulchre for the late Sir David W. Smith and his family. Formerly there were three entrances to the churchyard, one led from Walkergate, passed by the east end of the church and communicated with a turnstile at the west end of Baliffgate. Another went by way of Painter Hill and communicated with the churchyard at the west end of the building, whilst the remaining one was that which now exists. The road from Canongate was closed in 1843, and the other in 1828 when the churchyard was slightly enlarged.

On the south side of the church is a turret. It is situated at the south east end of the chancel, and as an adjunct to the architectural features of the church, tends greatly in imparting additional dignity and effect to the entire structure. Access to the turret is by means of a low doorway, from the adjoining aisle; within is a narrow winding staircase, which at points is lighted by small piercings in the masonry. The turret is about eight feet above the roof of the aisle of the chancel; at the top of the staircase is a covered landing, but this is only a portion of what previously existed, as in 1863 there was standing a part of the walls of a goodly sized chamber, which measured in length fifteen feet, and in breadth thirteen feet. In the east gable were the remains of an ancient square-headed mullioned window of three lights, which by reason of its situation would command a fine view of the Abbot's tower of Alnwick Castle, the chantry house in Walkergate, and a large tract of country lying to the east of the town. The masonry of this part of the building is similar to the adjoining south façade. In design the turret is octagonal, and as it approaches the summit, the plain hewn ashlar are relieved by two string mouldings. Returning to the chamber we find it was of four storeys, three being of stone, and the fourth probably a combination of wood and stone, the north gable was made to rest on the easternmost arch of the south arcade of the chancel, the south being formed by a wall that supported a covered passage which communicated with the roof, the easternmost rested upon the wall of the chancel aisle, and the remaining gable extended from the vaulted passage to one on the north side, judging from marks in the masonry it is not improbable that the latter is composed of stone work and wood. Originally the entrance to the chamber has been by a short flight of stone steps that branched off the present staircase, and by this means effected a communication with the apartment by a doorway in the south gable; one of the ancient steps remains *in situ*. After this the turret is subjected to a change, the branch staircase is discontinued, and the blank space is utilized for a beacon, no doubt intended to guide the footsteps of the pious and strangers during the dark hours of the night, to the altar.² It has often been surmised that the turret may have served as a beacon to warn the brethren of the two abbeys, and the defenders of the neighbouring castle of any impending danger, but if so, I should have expected to have found this safeguard on the opposite side of the building, where, from its position it would not only have commanded the places named, but also a wide stretch of country lying to the north of the town; as it is, the isolated position of the turret, rendered it very unlikely to have been intended for warlike purposes. After careful consideration the most feasible conclusion to arrive at, is, that while the chamber may have served as a temporary abode for one of the chaplains, it would also serve as a depository for the storage of valuables connected with the church and altar.

² The changes alluded to in the turret would most probably occur about the end of the fifteenth century, when the hospital of St. Leonard was discontinued, and the house of Bondgate erected.

There are three bells in the tower. According to the church records one of them was known as the 'big bell', and was used as the passing bell. It was destroyed about the middle of last century. The remaining two are ancient. A description of the bells may be seen in these *Proceedings*, vol. III, p. 79, where there are illustrations of the letters, &c., on them.

The oaken chest in the vestry is in height two feet ten inches, and measures in length seven feet. The front part of this fine medieval relic is entirely devoted to carving which is extremely bold and effective in its execution. In the centre panel is shown a hunting scene, where there are huntsmen, hart, and winding horn cleverly brought into requisition, whilst in others are portrayed the heads of grotesque animals and the like. The old chest may formerly have formed part of the furniture that graced the chamber on the roof of the chancel inasmuch as previous to the Reformation there is no evidence of any vestry having been attached to the church, and the chest would appear to have been known as the 'church coffer,' as we find about the middle of last century that the sum of 1/- was paid to John Wade for 'mending Church Coffe'.

The slabs and ancient gravestones that from time to time have turned up, are interesting. The greater portion of these consist of crosses, and while some are plain in their mode of treatment others are more or less ornamented. In many instances these mementoes are amongst the earliest records that we possess of Christian burial. In 1844, when workmen were engaged in clearing away a large quantity of earth that had accumulated about the south façade they unearthed some stones that had been used in the formation of an ancient grave, and upon a broken slab was inscribed 'Uxor Simo[n]is' the wife of Simon. The letters although old in appearance are not earlier than the end of the fifteenth century; also during the time of the restoration of the church, several gravestones were discovered in and about the buildings, some of which were very good specimens of different periods. On the north side of the nave was found a floriated cross, formed by four circles, supported by a slender shaft with calvary steps as a base, on one side of the shaft were the shears, on the other was a key. In an obscure corner under the floor was unearthed a block of stone which had sculptured on it a horse shoe. At the west of the building and just under the centre window was discovered a grave cover which contained in addition to the cross and key, a sword. In some of the windows it was found that gravestones were doing duty as sills. In still more recent years several more have turned up, which in a great measure is owing to the interest that the present vicar is taking in the matter. In character and design the whole of these later discoveries are similar to the others and dating from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. The three recumbent effigies at the east end of the building are interesting. The first is that of a lady, at her feet is couchant a dog, and on each side of the figure is an angel. The canopy of the statue is Early English, and from this it may be inferred that it represents some scion of the family of De Vesey. The next represents a young man of rather small stature, his head is under a tre-foiled canopy, around his waist is a belt, from which is suspended a purse. The period of this monument is not earlier than about the middle of the fourteenth century, and this being so, may perpetuate someone who may have been connected with the barony during the early years of the first Percy, lord of Alnwick. The remaining monument represents a monk, at his feet is a defaced animal which most probably is intended for a dog. The latter monument is not older than the latter part of the fifteenth century. At the west end of the church are two monuments which demand notice, one is of a man who is robed, on his head is a crown, and his vesture consists of cloak and tippet, in one hand he holds a crown and in the other an orb, at the base are a lion and an antelope.

The other monument represents a naked figure, the hands and feet are bound with cords, and the neck and body pierced with arrows; this monument has generally been ascribed to St. Sebastian."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Skelly.

MISCELLANEA.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

"June 1, 9 Eliz., 1567. Sale by George Myddelton of Selkesworthe, gent., to Alexander Lawsonne of Newcastle upon Tyne, marchaunte, for the sum of 70*li*, of a great messuage or tenemente w^t all and singular shoppes, sellers, sollers, wairehouses etc., in the said towne of Newcastle, in twooe severall streattes their, the one called the Bygge Markethe, and the other called the Ouer Deenne Brigge; which said great messuage or tenemente boundrethe uppon a tenemente now in the tennour and occupacione of Johⁿ Lassells of Newcastle, marchaunte, onn the northe parte, and upon the Ouer Deene Brigge onn the southe parte, and extendethe itselſe from the Quennes streate called the Bygge Markethe before on the weste parte, unto a tenemente nowe in the tennour and occupacione of Robert Sargiaunte and a sartayne vennell called the Deene behinde on the easte parte." (From the original in the possession of Mr. George Grey Robinson of Silksworth, kindly communicated by Mr. William Brown, secretary to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society).

The following letter of Mr. Longstaffe, copied from *The Darlington and Stockton Times* of February 26th, 1848, has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. R. Ord of Houghton Hall, per Mr. R. Welford:—

"To the Editor of the *Darlington and Stockton Times*,

Sir,—Your amusing periodical has had a predecessor in the same walk. There is now before me, by the kindness of R. H. Allen, Esq., a number, which Surtees had somewhere picked up of '*The Darlington Pamphlet; or, County of Durham Intelligencer*.—Darlington: Printed by J. Sadler, where Advertisements of a moderate length are taken in at 3s. 6d. each, and to whom (or to the distributors of this Pamphlet) all Persons who wish to be regularly served, are desired to apply' This particular paper is foolscap size, bearing date August, 1772, and states the astounding number of three ships had entered into Stockton, four had cleared outwards, and one was 'Laid on'. There is one rich advertisement which I cannot resist copying at length, it is about what it ludicrously calls a 'MACHINE', and in all its old capitals and italics is as follows:—'NEWCASTLE POST COACH, | *During the Summer Season*, | WILL set out Every Day in the Week (Sundays excepted) from the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, LONDON; and from the Bull Inn, in NEWCASTLE. To perform in three Days, as usual. And in order to make this machine more agreeable to those Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to travel in it, The Proprietors have made the following Regulations, (viz.) *not to carry* any Out-side Passengers, or Livery Servants in the Inside, except such Servant's Master or Mistress is in the Coach at the same Time. *Not to carry* any Children under Two Years of age, and all above that age to pay full price. *Not to carry* any Dogs, either within or without the Coach, upon any Consideration whatsoever. And the said Proprietors further beg Leave to acquaint the Public, that they continue their Resolution *not to carry* Money, Jewels or Watches; and do hereby give Notice, that they will not be answerable for any such articles, sent by the said Ma-

chine, as witness our Hands, | Samuel Wilkinson, | Matthew Glenton, |
John Lowe, | John Ferrewest.

N.B. The above Coach goes through DARLINGTON, for the South, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon; and for the North at One o'clock in the Afternoon, Every Day in the Week, Sundays excepted.

At the sale of part of the splendid collection of books, belonging to John Trotter Brockett, Esq., of Newcastle, by Mr. Fotheby, [? Sotheby] in London, December, 1823, the 'Darlington Pamphlet: or, County of Durham Intelligencer,' was sold for £6 18s.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dearnington, Feby. 23, 1848. W. Hylton Longstaffe."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The following letter from Mr. Bates, appeared in the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, of March 7th, 1898:—

A 'MUNICIPIUM' UPON TYNE.

To the Editor of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*.

"Sir,—A Mayor of Newcastle was conveying in his state-coach a judge of Assize: 'A very ancient town this of yours, Mr. Mayor.' 'It aaways was sae, my lord.' Probably the judge had no suspicion of the real antiquity of Newcastle; certainly the mayor little knew how much truth there lurked in his unintentional exaggeration. Several historians have argued for the continuity of Roman municipal institutions in Anglo-Saxon Britain. A 'municipium' was a town whose burghers had received the citizenship of Rome and yet still continued to live under their own laws and customs. They were Romans, they served in the legions, they elected their own magistrates, but unlike the 'coloniae,' which were governed by Roman laws the 'municipia' exercised no political influence at Rome itself. The only 'municipia' actually known to have existed in Roman Britain were Verulam and York. Hence when the Venerable Bede said that the British King Cadwallon, during his harrying of Northumberland in 634, was besieged in 'oppido municipio' ('in the town 'municipium''), his commentators knowing that this could not be Verulam, leapt to the conclusion that it must have been York. But they never thought of explaining why Bede, who mentions York (Eboracum) twenty times elsewhere in his History, should for this once only have made use of a circumlocution. The Anglo-Saxon version of the passage makes 'Municep' a proper name, and in the list given in Nennius of the cities still held by the Britons late in the fifth century, we find 'Cair Muncip' and 'Cair Ebrauc' (York) grouped with Lindisfarne, Catterick, and Manchester, thus clearly showing that they were not one and the same place.

Where then was this other northern 'municipium,' this 'town of Municep'? Of course, Colchester near Corbridge was after York the next most important Roman city in Lower Britain; but there are reasons for thinking that Colchester-on-Tyne was a 'colonia,' not a 'municipium,' and further down the same list of British cities a 'Cair Colum' follows 'Cair Luelid' (Carlisle). Now the name of Newcastle before Curthose built his castle was as we all know 'Munneceastre.' When, however, soon after the Norman Conquest, Aldwin and his fellow monks were attracted thither by the idea that this meant 'the City of Monks,' they found to their astonishment that there was no trace of any monks ever having been there. On the other hand the municipal life was so strong and vigorous that a little later King David took the laws of Newcastle as a model for those of his Scottish burghs. Is there then, sir, anything very wild in imagining that

the name 'Munecceastre' may have been derived not from monks, who were never there, but from a 'municipium,' whose vitality has lasted to the present day? I mean to suggest that the Roman Pons Aelius was no mere fortress but a 'municipium' and that its civic character was so marked that on the recall of the legions, it became known successively as 'Cair Muncip,' 'Municep,' and 'Munecceastre'—to suggest that already in the eleventh century, already in the seventh and fifth, the 'caunty toon' was indeed 'very ancient,' and that we should do well to relegate the monks of 'Munecceastre' to the same limbo as the Gateshead goat and the Gosforth goose.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

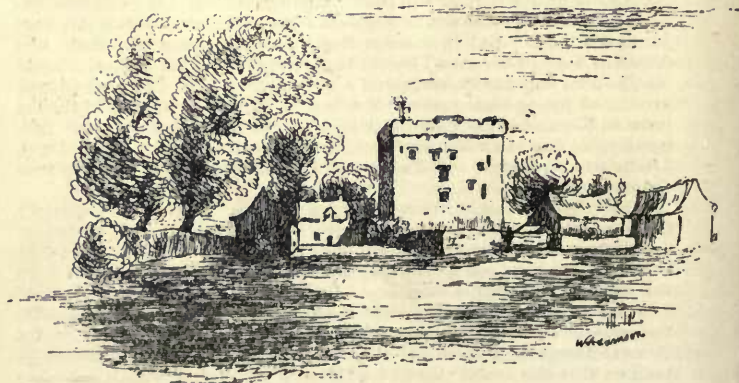
Langley Castle, 1st March, 1898.

Cadwallader J. Bates."

Adrian with processe now not of mony days, bot in a shorte tyme, quhen victual began to intake in his campe, nather be ony meines culde they drave the enemie to stroickis, he is co[m]pelled to returne. And to delyuer the Britonis, quha war indwellers in the Cantrey, the mair com[m]odio[u]slie, frome the invasiounis of the Scottis and Pectis, he laid a wonderful wall, a wondrous mark, of uacht* thousand pase lang, from the mouth of the riuier of Tyne, vnto the riuier of Eske, beteune the Germane and the Yrishe seyes. That notable Romane historiogra[h]our, his name, Elie†, and vthires nocht few diligent wryteris, maid ac mentione of this Vale§ or Wall. Our chronekles affirme that Adrian began this wark, and Seuerus endet it: The reliques or stedis thair of this day ar seine, zit named the Vale of Adrian. Leslie's *History of Scotland* translated by Father James Dalrymple in 1596 (Scottish Text Society, 1887-88).

* In L. octoginta—eighty. † L. Aelius Spartianus. § L. 'vallis'—rampart.

NOTE.—The documents referred to on p. 108, have been purchased by the Rev. T. Stepha of Horsley, who, it is hoped, will make an abstract of them for the society.



LODDINGTON PILE (see p. 94).

(From a drawing made about 1840 by the late Mr. W. Adamson of Cullercoats.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 17.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 27th day of April, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president of the society, 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 :—

- i. William John Sanderson of Heathdale, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- ii. C. S. Terry, Durham College of Science, Newcastle.
- iii. Edward Wooler, Danesmoor, Darlington.

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

Present, for which thanks were voted :—

From Prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, no. 28, 8vo.

Exchanges—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. lv. no. 217 (2 ser. vol. vi. pt. i.) March, 1898.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, vol. iv. pt. i. March, 1898. 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi. pts. i—vi. March, 1896, February, August, and October, 1897, and January and March, 1898. 4to. Dublin, 1896-8.

From the Peabody Museum :—*31st Report of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1896-97*. 8vo. Camb. Mass. 1898.

From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles' :—*Annales*, vol. xii. pt. ii. April 1898. 8vo.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xii. fasc. 3 & 4, 8vo. plates, &c. Rom, 1897; and *The Illustrated Archaeologist* and *The Antiquary*, for April, 1898.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley of Newland, Coleford, Gloucestershire :—A Roman lamp of earthenware obtained by her from an iron mine among the hills near Orviedo in the north of Spain.

From the Directors of the Newcastle Exchange :—Several large stone *balista* balls discovered during the alterations at the Exchange on the Sandhill, Newcastle.

Mr. R. O. Heslop reported that three large sandstone balls were found lying together, and four more were found in another place, and as the work proceeded outside the Exchange at a depth of three to four feet below the surface, a complete nest of fourteen of these sandstone balls was discovered. The curators of the society had been able to secure the greater part of those found for the Castle and they were now in the guard room below. The discovery of such a large number lying just on the spot where they would probably gravitate from the 'Half-Moon Battery,' and become embedded in the sand in the Sandhill, suggests that they had been missiles fired either from the keep or from the walls of the Castle. The smaller balls already in their collection, some of which were dredged from the Tyne opposite to the castle, were marked with the figure XII in Roman numerals, and some of the balls brought in during the past week had the same numerals and were of the same size. The smallest was 12½ inches in diameter, and the largest 21 inches. There were nine of these large balls, weighing between three and four cwt., and the engine or catapult by which they were thrown must have been of great power. He also said that three of the largest of the balls were to be mounted on pedestals in the Exchange with an inscription recording the discovery. He moved that the special thanks of the society be given to the directors of the Exchange for their present.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the motion which was carried.

The following recommendations of the council were unanimously agreed to (Messrs. Carr-Bosanquet and T. H. Hodgson being also first added to the committee):—

- i. To take over the work of the Northumberland Excavation Committee at their request, and appoint the Council as an excavation committee with the addition of Prof. Pelham, and Messrs. Haverfield, Carr-Bosanquet and T. H. Hodgson (of Newby Grange, Carlisle); and to appeal for subscriptions towards the excavations of this season.

Dr. Hodgkin stated that it was intended to do the excavation work this summer much more quickly, and he hoped Mr. Carr Bosanquet would superintend the operations.

- ii. To hold the following country meetings :
 - a. At Raby castle and Staindrop church, in June.
 - b. At Bamburgh castle about the middle of August.
 - c. At Finchale priory (a half day).

CHARLES THE FIRST IN NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Richard Welford, V.P., read the first portion of a paper by Mr. C. S. Terry of the Durham College of Science, on the visit of Charles I. to Newcastle. The following is a summary of the discoveries made by the writer :—

1. That Bourne and Brand are wrong in their account of Charles's reception in Newcastle in May, 1646.
2. The residence of Charles and the court is constantly referred to as that of Sir Francis Liddell. Leven and also governor Lumsden had lived in it, and the latter's wife had to turn out to make room for Charles.
3. The tradition of Charles's projected escape is amply confirmed, and the story pieced together, mainly from the depositions of the man who was chiefly concerned in arranging it.
4. Various references to the action and conduct of the chief local men of the time.
5. Interesting items regarding Stephen Bulkley, the printer, who arrived in Newcastle from York about November 16, 1646.
6. Various accounts of Charles at golf in the Shield Field, showing that Newcastle can claim one of the oldest links in the kingdom.

7. The date of the Scottish preacher episode—Sunday, December 6, 1646, and records of other sermons preached before the king, none of them, however, having any reference to St. Nicholas's as the place of delivery, and one of them being distinctly assigned to the king's dining room.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Terry on the motion of Mr. Hodgkin, seconded by Mr. Bates, who expressed his pleasure that Mr. Terry had become a member of the society.

Mr. Welford hoped that the remainder of the paper would be read by the writer himself at the May meeting of the society.

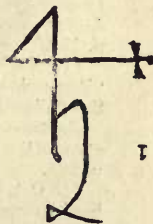
MERCHANTS' MARKS IN ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH. NEWCASTLE.

Dr. Hodgkin (secretary) read the following notes by Mr. John Ventress:—

"Merchants' marks are closely connected with heraldry, one often being incorporated with the other. As charges are borne as arms by descendants of a family so the same 'marks' descend from father to son. 'Merchants' marks', it is remarked in the *Glossary of Heraldry*, are 'too narrow in their import; as marks of the kind so termed were used not only by merchants, but by ecclesiastics, and by many other persons of respectability not entitled to arms'. Favine, in his *Theater of Honour*, says 'the honour of bearing shields, that is to say arms, belongeth to none but noblemen by extraction, or calling, or creation. Merchants, for their more honour, might bear the first letters of their names and surnames interlaced with a crosse, as is to be seene in many ancient epitaphes, and as yet to this day (1615), upon their packes or burdens of merchandises'.

Nearly forty years ago, having to make some repairs in St. Nicholas's church, I first noticed the marks on the grave covers in the floor of that church, and then took rubbings from them, but these rubbings I have unfortunately lost; from them, however, I made drawings at the time, and the illustrations to these notes are reproduced from tracings so made by me from the drawings. Of these gravestones I can now only find one, which is laid in the north-west corner of the north porch, it is no. 1 in the following notes. I believe the remainder are all under the seats and stalls.

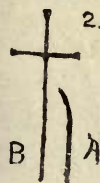
This mark (no. 1) is cut on the lower right-hand corner of a tombstone now (1897) in the north-west corner of the north porch. The stone bears the inscription:—'Bartram Anderson, Marchant Adventurer Deptd the 24 of June 1605, and Anne his wife She Deptd the 24 July 1593, who had 2 sonnes and one daughter, Henry, William & Alice. Henry deptd the 28 of May 1605, Will^m deptd the 24 of February 1637. And also Barbary Anderson wife was to william Anderson Marchant Adventurer depted April the 13 1635. Also Peter Sonne to the Afor Said william Depted this life the 8 of may 1642'.



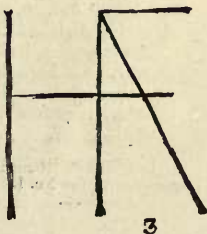
The next mark (2) is cut on the top left-hand corner, and is repeated on the bottom right-hand corner, of the grave

cover of 'Isabell Anderson, late Wyf of Henry Anderson, Merchant & Alderman of this towne who deceased the XIV daye of August, an dni 1582.'

No. 3 is on the gravestone of Bartram Anderson the elder, Merchant Adventurer and Jane and Annes his two Wyifes. He depted the 29 of Avgst 1606. Jane Depted the II of April 1600. Annes Depted the 18 of Avgst 1621.'



He was the grandson of Henry Anderson who was sheriff of Newcastle in 1520, and mayor in 1531, 1539, 1542, and 1546. It is probably the mark of Henry Anderson, who was buried in St. Nicholas's under a stone which was inscribed—'Jesu have mercy of the sawlle of Henry Anderson M.A. [Merchant



Adventurer], sometime Mayor of this town, 1562'. His will, published in volume 2 of the Surtees Society's publications, shows that he was a coalowner, merchant, and shipowner of great wealth and influence. Bertram Anderson's father, who also was named Bertram, was sheriff of Newcastle in 1543; mayor in 1551, 1557, and 1563; one of the overseers of the Watch from the Tyne to Hartford Bridge, a Commissioner of Inclosures upon the Middle Marches, and M.P. for Newcastl during the Parliaments of 1553, 1554, 1558, and 1563.

¹1563. Henry Anderson, the eldest son of Bertram, M.P., brother to the Bertram of tombstone no. 1¹ and husband of the lady whose epitaph is on tombstone no. 2,² was sheriff of Newcastle in 1571; mayor in 1575, 1583, and 1594; and M.P. for the same place in 1585, 1586, 1588, and 1592. while his son Sir Henry Anderson, was mayor of Newcastle in 1613, and M.P. in 1614, 1620, 1623, 1625, 1626, and 1640. In 1643 Sir Henry was disabled for deserting the service of the House and repairing to the army against the Parliament.'

The extracts which follow, unless otherwise noted, are from Mr. F. W. Dendy's *Records of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, (93 Sur. Soc. Publ.).

[11 Nov. 1558]. It ys orderide, &c. That *Mayster Bartram Anderson* shall have lyceneede for the bringing home of William Wren wooll that he haythe bowght of hym notwithstanding the acte.' p. 89.

[13 March 1564-5]. *Bartrame Anderson*, sigus a 'certificat to certyfie that Cuthbert Bewick is periured' p. 93.

[19 Jan. 1642-3]. At a Court of the Company of Merchant Adventurers to assess the company towards the maintenance of the town's garrison &c. *Bartram Anderson* was assessed £5. p. 135.

[29 April 1650]. 'Robert Heslerige apprentice to *Bartram Anderson, junior*, to appear that his 'conformity to a late act in hayre and apparell might be vewed.' p. 162.

[21 Nov. 1655]. It was ordered that Mr. *Bartram Anderson* take Robert Heslerige, his apprentice, again, 'or pay hym tenne pounds to procure hym another maister, or upon refusall of one of these within twenty dayes to pay to the Company for his contempt the somme of twenty pounds.' p. 184.

[17 Aug. 1698]. 'Out of theire Christian charity' the company gave 'Benjamin Anderson son of Mr. *Bertram Anderson* an antient member of this fellowship deceased' £5. p. 240.

Bartram Anderson appointed one of twelve Assistants of the 'Corporation of the Fellowship of Merchants Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' p. 283.

[15 Oct. 1556]. 'It ys ordred, &c., That old Mr. *Henry Anderson*, shall have lycence for his shyp callyd the Androwe, to go into Flanders, accordyng to the tenor of this his byll hereunto anexed.' p. 88.

[5 April 1564]. 'The recoyngnessance for Francys Andersonne. Mr. Francis Andersonne, and *Henry Anderson* and Clemett Andersonne brether of the said Fellyshype,' &c. . . . relating to 'shyppinge for xvij^e shepe skyns.' &c. p. 92.

[23 Feb. 1572-3]. 'Mr. George Briggs of this towne of Newcastle, fishemonger, hath latlie bowght of a Scottishman a great porcion of wines, which he hath brought hither in the ship called the Henry of Newcastle, perteinginge to Mr. *Henry Anderson*, one of the aldermen of the said towne, which is against the liberties of the Feolyshyp of Merchants of this said towne.' &c. p. 97.

¹ Welford's *Monuments and Tombstones in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. See No. 1.

² See No. 2.

[16 Nov. 1592]. 'It is ordered &c., That theis personnes here followinge viz., Mr. Governour [Roger Rawe], Mr. Wm Selbie, Mr. *Henry Anderson*, &c., shall have present authoritie to conferr &c., with Sir William Bowes, &c. concernynge bargaining for lead'. p. 102.

Henry Anderson appointed Governor of the Fello vshipp of Merchants Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, inhabitinge within the sayd Town and County. p. 283.

The two illustrations (no. 4) shew the marks of Thomas Bowes, merchant adventurer, and Jane his wife, who died in 1624.

[Jan. 19, 1642-3]. Thomas Bowes³ assessed £2 Os. 0d. 'Att a Court of the Company of Merchant Adventurers to Asses the company towards the maintenance of the town's garrison' &c. p. 135.

[Feb. 8, 1649-50]. 'Edward Chapman, apprentice to *Thomas Bowes*, after he had corrected his haire at the barber's was sent home'. p. 161.

No. 5 is the mark of James Pollard, Merchant Adventurer, and no. 6 that of Cuthbert Barkas, also a Merchant Adventurer.

[14 Feb. 1650-1]. 'The Right Worshipfull Mr George Dawson, Mayor, desiringe a supply of money by way of lone from this Company towards the mayntenance of the priviledges of this towne, &c. Mr Mayor hath promised to write to Mr Thomas Bonner, now in London, to cause the suit against Robert Huntly, by one *Ord*, to be prosecuted'.

No. 7 is the mark of John Ord, merchant. His name is on a very old stone in St. George's porch. On the same stone there is the record of the burial in 1782 of Christopher Ord, Lieutenant R.N.

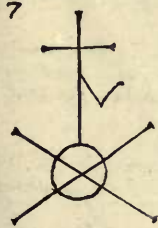
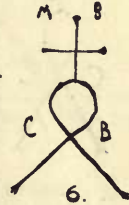
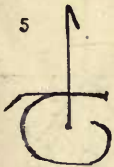
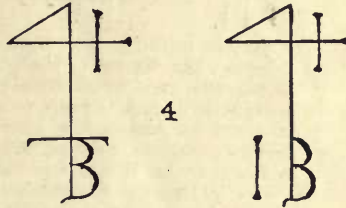
This mark (8) is to be found on the gravestone of Francis Maddison, Merchant Adventurer, but is probably the mark of Henry Maddison.

[13 Oct., 1603]. It is ordered That the parties hereafter named vizt. '*Henry Maddison*, and others, shall before the seconde daye of November next take special care and consideration of the acte made touchinge the

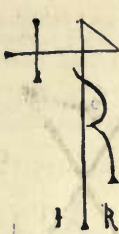
apparell and behaviour of his apprentice', &c. p. 112.

Michaelmas Monday, October 4th 1680. Concerning the right of the Merchant Drapers to elect the eligible officers as Maior, &c.; signed by *Henry Maddison* and others. p. 228.

This mark (9) is on the gravestone of Abraham Anderson, merchant, the date on the



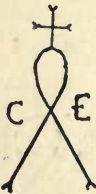
³ Probably the son of 'Thomas Bowes, Mer. Ad. He departed 1593, his wife Agnes 1624.—Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. I. p. 290.



9 stone being 1708. It is probably the mark of Robert Roddam and his wife. Inscription on tomb in St. Nicholas's church :—
 'Robert Roddam, alderman and sometime mayor [1677] of this town, July 1682. Jonathan his son, sometime mayor of Newcastle, died 21st August 1712. He left issue by Jane his wife a son and a daughter'.⁴
 [6 January 1657-8]. 'William Haddon apprentice to Mr Robert Roddam and others, having departed their Master's service and married within the terms of their apprenticeship were ordred to be crossed the bookes'.
 p. 190.

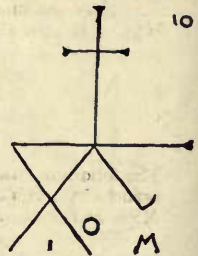
[19 Jan. 1670-1]. 'Mr Govenor declared that the difference twixt the Company and Masters of the Trinity House in reference to primadge had occasioned a greate expence and trouble ; that of late some proposalls had bene made to him in order to a friendly accomodation ; that by mutnall consent fower persons of each company were elected to treat about it. The persons named by us were, Alderman Jenison, Mr Robert Roddam, Mr Abraham Drake, Mr Ambrose Barnes.' p. 213.

Mark no. 10 occurs on a gravestone on which is cut the name of Charlton. Mark no. 11 is on a stone bearing the inscription :—



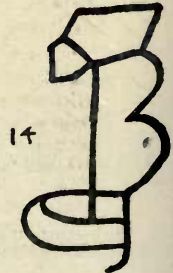
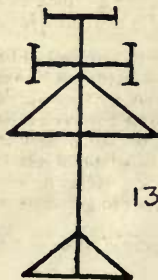
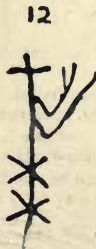
ii. 'Jm have mercy of the sowle of Cuthbert Ellison, Marchant Adventurer, sometye mai. of this towne, and I·abell and Anne, his wyves, & y^r children.'

The founder of the family was Cuthbert Ellison, he was sheriff of Newcastle in 1544, and mayor in 1549 and 1554. In his will (Sur. Soc. Publ., vol. ii, pp. 148 and 434), he describes himself as of 'the begge markt where in I doo now dwell' and as having lands in 'gowlar Rawe' [Love Lane and Pandon], a house with appurtenances 'at the wyndaies,' lands in ' bambrowghe,' and a 'farmold' and two 'myllnes' in Nether Heworth.⁵



Thanks were voted to Mr. Ventress on the motion of Mr. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Welford who said that Mr. Heslop had for some time taken considerable interest in the subject of merchants' marks, and he hoped that ere long he would read a paper on them at one of their meetings.

[One or two additional marks are here given for comparison. No. 12 is

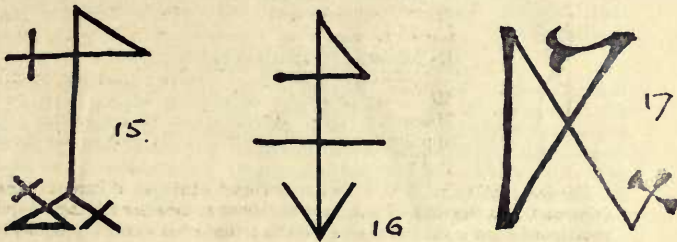


scratched on the top of the rounded lid of a seventeenth century tankard

⁴ Brand's *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 296.

⁵ Welford, *Description &c., of the Monuments and Tombstones in the Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1880.

found on the Herd Sand at South Shields, a few years ago. No. 13 is on a brass in the church of Steeple-Ashton, in Wiltshire. No. 14 is on a mantel-



piece in an old house in Cleadon formerly belonging to the Chambers family; above the mark is the crest—a bear passant; and below it the arms—a chevron between three cinquefoils for Chambers. No. 15 occurs on the bowl and base of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century font in Barnard Castle church. No. 16 is the mark of Pierre Van Kerekin 'tapissier' of Odenarde⁶ (c. 1616); and no. 17 is that of Corneille Van Bombergen of Antwerp (c. 1494).⁶

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the appendix (pt. iv.) to the twelfth report of the Historical MSS. Commission dealing with the Duke of Rutland's MSS. at Belvoir Castle (vol. i.), (continued from p. 116):—

“ John Sydenham to the Earl of Rutland.

1560, July 8. Newcastle.—After my departure from you, I met Sir George Chaworth a little from Norolarton [Northallerton?] He told me that peace was 'tayken,' and proclamation was made in the camp this day, that the town was delivered and hostages given, that our ordinauce should be embarked with expedition, and that our camp should return, to lie here about Alnwick until the Queen's pleasure be understood. Great garrisons will be planted here in the country, for I understand that a Parliament will be called within this month in Scotland. I hear that the Duke [of Norfolk] should go into Scotland this day with certain horsemen. Lord Talbot has received a letter like that which you had about Morpeth. Being so near Berwick, he thought it good to go there on Sunday. His man, Stringer, stays here with his horse, his men, and his carriages.” (p. 71.)

“ Thomas Sampson to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President
in the North, at Newcastle.

1561, July 20. Durham.—I send a form of prayer. Before my departure from your house at Newcastle I showed to my Lady a book of civil regiment written in the *Institutions* of Calvin, very meet for you to read it diligently you will find it so pleasant and profitable that haply it will allure you in time to read the whole book. If anything that you desire be wanting in that treatise, I will endeavour to get some such others as may fully satisfy your mind. *Encloses* :—

Prayer for a person appointed to be a judge with Scriptural references.” (p. 73.)

⁶ V. *Annales d'Archeologie de Bruxelles*, vol. x. pp. 306 & 327.

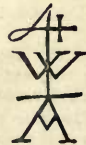
“ H. Earl of Westmorland to his brother [in-law], the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North. 1561, July 30. Raby.—Concerning the prosecution of John Turner for stealing a horse.” (p. 73.)

“ The Earl of Rutland to Sir Henry Percy. 1561, August 5. Richmond.—I require you, upon the entry of any strange ship, especially French or Scottish into Tynemouth Haven or Road, to cause some trusty man of yours to search the same. If there be any matter that carrieth with it any manner of suspicion, give orders that the ships be courteously stayed, and I speedily advertised, ‘ I doo understand by special intelligence that there is like to happen suche thinges of importaunce as beinge well forseene and stayed, may highly advaunce her Highnes’ service’ Use diligence and good circumspection in this service as the same may tend to a good end. Credit the bearer, my servant Thomas Bamborough, in such further matters as he has from me to say to you touching the same. *Copy.*” (p. 14.)

“ The Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Hartlepool. 1561, August 5. Richmond.—Order for the search of any strange ships coming into the haven of Hartlepool, etc. *Copy.*” (p. 74.)

“ The Earl of Rutland to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State. 1561, August 6. Richmond.—I received your letter of the 1st on the 5th and accordingly wrote to ‘ M’ Percy’. I have also sent letters to the Captain of Holy Island and Ferny Island, and the Mayor of Hartlepool. I will this day take order for Scarborough, Flamborough, and Bridlington. I have also given order for the sea coasts of Holderness. I have ordered this matter secretly so that the special cause [concerning the voyage of the Queen of Scots] is not understood.” (p. 74.)

“ Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North. 1561, August 6. Berwick.—This morning Lord Wharton and the Rest of the Commissioners are ready to depart towards Norham and Wark I find the people well inclined to execute their enclosures and therefore I hope for good success. *Signed.*” (p. 74.)



MERCHANTS' MARKS.

(Woodcuts belonging to Dr. Burman of Alnwick, and lent by him.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 18.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, 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:—

- i. The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., vicar of Aspatria, R.S.O., Cumberland.
- ii. New York Library (c/o Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.)

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

Present, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. W. J. Harding:—A photograph (for the society's album) of the remains of the town wall uncovered within the Exchange, Sandhill, Newcastle, during the alterations there (see p. 123).

Exchanges—

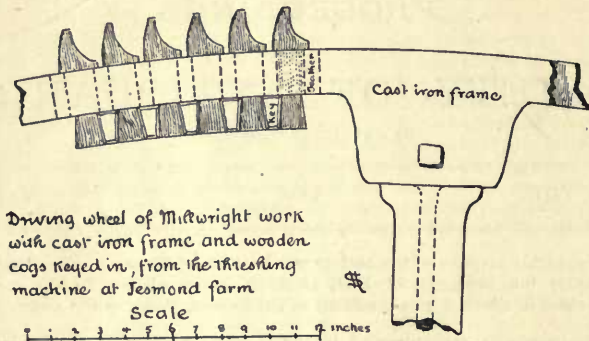
- From the Royal Academy of History & Antiquities, Stockholm:—
(i.) *Manadsblad* for 1894, illustrations, etc., 8vo., Stockholm, 1897-8;
and (ii.) *Antiqvarisk Tidskrift*, vol. xvi. pt. 4.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—*Proceedings* for 1896-7, vol. xxxi. 4to. cl. Edinburgh, 1897.
- From the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, vol. i. (n.s.) pt. ii. 8vo.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—*Proceedings*, 28 Oct./96, to 26 May/97, no. xxxix. (vol. ix. iii.) 8vo. Cambridge, 1898.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society:—*Collections*, vol. xli. 8vo. cl.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. xviii, 3 ser. no. 69, 8vo.
- From the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, vol. xv. pt. i. 8vo. Kendal, 1898.

Purchases—

Registers of Walesby, co. Notts, and Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, 2 vols. 8vo. ppr. covers (Parish Register Society 1898); *The Antiquary* for May, 1898; the *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xiii, pt. i. Berlin, 1898; and *Altertümer von Hierapolis* of the same Institute (suppl. iv.) 4to. Berlin, 1898.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Sheriton Holmes, treasurer:—The frame and part of the wooden cogwheels of an old threshing machine from Jesmond.



Mr. Holmes, in making the present, said that about the beginning of the present century considerable advance was made in the appliances on the farms in Northumberland. The turnip drill was then introduced—the seed having previously been sown broadcast, which rendered the clearing away of weeds almost impossible,—and the fixed threshing machine superseded the flail. This consisted of a shed, attached to the barn, in which four or more horses travelled in a circle and carried with them an overhead frame and a horizontal spur wheel. From this a horizontal shaft transferred the motion to the threshing machinery fixed in the barn. Nearly the whole of the machinery for this was made of wood, only the frames of the larger wheels being of iron, so that the construction and repairs devolved upon the joiner or carpenter of the day who gained the title of millwright from his special knowledge of the machinery. In the process of removal of the outbuildings belonging to the Jesmond farm he found that the threshing machinery was of this antiquated type, and got leave from the builder's agent to carry away certain portions of it for deposit in the Black Gate museum. These consist of a few of the wooden cogs or teeth of the barn spur wheel with the small pinion into which they geared, and also the belt sheave attached to the pinion. It may be noted how admirably the cogs are fitted into the cast iron frame of the wheel and keyed or cottered thereto by dovetailed wedges driven tightly in. Altogether these represent a very good specimen of the wheelwright's craft.

The chairman remarked that the gift illustrated one of the great changes wrought by the introduction of steam. The occupation of a millwright, so far as working in wood was concerned, had fallen into decay throughout the northern counties. He remembered thirty years ago an old steamship, in which power was distributed and regulated by a large wooden cogwheel, and whenever through stress of weather that wheel needed repair, workmen had to be brought from some place a long way south—he thought it was Nottingham—there being no millwrights in the north who had facilities for replacing broken cogs in the required shape and form.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Holmes for his present.

A recommendation of the council to hold an additional country meeting at Sherburn hospital, Pitlington church and Houghton-le-Spring church, with the Rev. Canon Savage as guide, was agreed to.

SALMON AND APPRENTICES (p. 123).

Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A. Scot., thus writes under date of 30 April, 1898:—
 "It was the practice in the E. and N.E. of Scotland down to last century for farm servants, etc., to bargain not to be fed on salmon more than two days a week. This was a rule on the Tweed, and on the Spey also. I have often heard my father tell that it existed down to my great grandfather's time in Morayshire. The French lady is therefore quite right, and though the same thing may have been current in engagements in Newcastle also, it existed in the E. and N. of Scotland, and I think there is evidence of it in writing. If I remember rightly the use of ice to pack salmon in was first started on the Tay early in this century, as before then they were simply cured."

The chairman observed that this legend about too much salmon had been thoroughly investigated,* and no indenture, agreement, or document of any kind containing a salmon clause had ever been produced. He would not describe it as a pure myth, but it was certainly not supported by documentary evidence.

'PICTURE BOARD DUMMIES.'

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a paper by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., of Carlisle, on 'picture board dummies' at Raby and at Callaly castles, for which thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Ferguson.

CHARLES THE FIRST IN NEWCASTLE.

Mr. C. S. Terry read the second part of his paper on this subject (see page 134).

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Terry for his most valuable and interesting paper, said that only those who had been engaged in similar work could estimate the amount of labour involved in the collection of materials relating to Newcastle during the Civil War. The country at that time was in such a state of confusion that official records could not be kept and the national archives for the period between 1643 and 1653 were practically empty. Such information as they afforded, supplemented by extracts from the *Mercuries* and *Intelligencers* of the day—of which there was a great collection among 'the king's pamphlets' in the British Museum—Mr. Terry had most skilfully woven into the excellent paper he had just read. One point needed further elucidation. The place of the king's detention, they would have noticed, was throughout called 'Sir Francis Liddell's house'. Now it was very clearly established, he thought, that the king's residence was the great mansion of Anderson Place. His bedchamber and the bed he occupied were shown there for a hundred and fifty years after. Further, it was the only place inside the walls that had grounds sufficiently extensive for the game of golf, and Mr. Terry had shown that his majesty frequently indulged in the pastime within the precincts of his court, as well as in the Shieldfield. Nothing, however, was known in local history about the tenancy of that house by Sir Francis Liddell. It was certainly owned by the Andersons till 1676, when they sold it to the Blacketts, but Sir Francis might of course have had it on lease for a time. It was gratifying to find that Mr. Terry's investigations did not confirm the degrading story of the king's attempted escape by the Lort burn—which was little better, even at that time than a common sewer—or that he was stopped by a grating in the Side and apprehended. That there was an attempt at escape seems clear, but the Sallyport and Pandon gate had happily replaced the Lort burn as the means of exit.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The paper will appear *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN HEXHAM PRIORY CHURCH.

Mr. R. O. Heslop, in the absence of the writer, read a paper by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, on this subject.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson.

* See paper on this subject by Dr. Brushfield in last year's volume (VI. p.1) of the *Chester Society Journal*, in which he deals with the matter, showing that it is a world-wide legend so to speak, rather more a piece of folk-lore than confirmed by any evidence.

MISCELLANEA.

The following appears in *The Antiquary* for June, 1898, p. 163 :—

“ Signor Piceller of Perugia, kindly writes to us to say that he has recently



found on the floor of the Middle Church of St. Francis at Assisi, under a dark archway between the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Mary Magdalene, an incised grave-slab of marble, bearing a figure, of which the accompanying rough outline gives a general idea. The slab is 2 metres 25 cm. in length, and 1 metre 75 cm. in width. Above the figure, in seven lines, is the following legend in Lombardic letters :—

+ HIC . IACET . FRATER .
HUGO DE | HERTILPOL .
ANGLICUS . MAG | ISTER .
IN . SACRA . THEOLOGI |
A . QVONDAM . MINISTER .
ANG | LIE . QI . OBIIT .
III . ID . SEPTE | MBR .
ANNO . DNI . MCCC SCDO . |
ORATE . P . ANIMA . EIVS .

The discovery of this old memorial is of no little interest to Englishmen, especially to those of the North of England, and we are much obliged to Signor Piceller for calling attention to it.”

The following curious note appears in the *Daily Mail* of the 2nd February, 1898, copied from the *Fish Trades Gazette* :—

“ A STRANGE CATCH.

A Douglass, Massachusetts, fisherman recently, while trying his fortune with hook and line at what is known as Bad Luck Pond, brought to the surface a relic of the first settlers. He was fishing through the ice when he saw

indications of a bite. The line was quickly drawn in, but instead of a big pickerel, there was a mysterious object upon the hook. This proved to be an old raw hide case, about two inches in circumference and ten inches in length. When cut open with a knife the case was found to contain a well preserved paper which was a will made by one John Coffin, bequeathing two houses and two lots near Sunderland, England, to his daughter Mary. The boundaries are distinctly designated. The will has the official stamp of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, and is signed by two witnesses, Moses Trafton and Elizabeth Marsh. The document is dated March 3, 1646.”

The following is the paper by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., on

SOME FORGOTTEN EPITAPHS AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
IN HEXHAM PRIORY CHURCH,

read by Mr. Heslop at the May meeting and referred to at p. 143 :—

“ Having lately had occasion to examine the Warburton MS. in the possession of the duke of Northumberland, I found that it contained a considerable number of seventeenth century monumental inscriptions copied by Warburton from the originals at Hexham in the beginning of last century.¹ The transcripts were evidently made between the years 1716 and 1720 for Warburton in speaking of the condition of the vaults, quotes for his authority that of the aged sexton recently dead. The Hexham Register of Burials records, under the date of 11th April, 1716, the burial of George Yarrow, hatter, aged towards 100 years, bellman and sexton of the parish for 70 years. It is evident that Warburton has somewhat abridged the inscriptions, but they are given here exactly as they are to be found in the MS. His notices of the effigies and the ancient monuments though incorrect and incomplete are also given, as they indicate approximately, the position occupied by these monuments before the alterations carried out in the church in the latter part of last, and in this century.

‘ At the entrance by the north door into the cross aisle which is * yards in length and * in breadth, lyes the portraiture of a knight templer habited as usual in a coat of male, begirt with a sword, and escutcheon of arms, viz., *or on a fess az three garbs proper.*²

Near the same door, on the right hand, is an ancient gravestone with a crozier upon it and this inscription, *Hic jacet Thomas de Dewilsto.*

And on the pavement of the same floor nere unto the nave of the church is a stone coffin with a cover on it thus inscribed [the inscription has not been written into the MS.].

Proceeding along the north east isle of the choir at the upper end thereof nere to the communion table, is a tomb with the representation of a religious lying at full length in a veil or cowl which almost covers the face, and on the pillar adjoining, an helmet fixt, which probably may denote the person their represented, to have quitted a military employment for a religious one, as was common in those days. The upper end of the tomb bears the arms of the monastery, viz., * which I presume signifies him to have been prior thereof.³

Opposite this on the other side of the choir is another portraiture of a knight templer, which the shield shows to have been one of the powerful and vallient family of the Umfranvils, who wear great benefactors to this church, as is before shewn, and bore for their arms *gu, a cinqfoile between 8 cross mollins 3, 2, 1.*⁴

A little lower, on the same side the choir, is a tomb covered with black marble, and there, upon a plate of brass, the arms of those two ancient and flourishing familys of the Ogles and Bertrams of this county, viz., *Quarterly, first, ar. a fess between three crescents gu. ; second, or an orle az., the 3rd as the 2nd ; the 4th as the first.* And on another brass plate, this inscription, *Hic jacet Robertus Ogle, filius Elene Bertram, filie Roberti Bertram militis, qui obiit in vigilia Omnium Sanct. ano dom. 1404, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*⁵

¹ In a margin of one of the pages of the MS. is written, ‘ June the 1st, 1715, J. Warburton’

² The arms of Tindal, the ancient lords of Dilston. The monument is more fully described in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. III, p. 192.

³ The effigy of prior Leschman who died in 1491 ; the shield bears his rebus, **r** and **l** placed in *saltire*, and thus representing the arms of the priory *azure, a saltire argent.* The monument is described in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. III, p. 193.

⁴ The effigy of Gilbert de Umframville who died in 1307.

⁵ The will of Robert Ogle, dated 7 Feb. 1411, is printed in *Durham Wills*, vol. II, p. 47. (38 Sur. Soc. Publ.) Warburton’s reading of the date of his death is therefore incorrect.

* A blank in the MS.

Which are all the monuments of note. Those of lesser account, and more modern date follow, and first, of those in the choir :

Near to to the pulpit, under a black marble gravestone, lyes the body of George Ritchel, late lecturer, thus inscribed [Here follows Ritchel's M.I., as printed in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol III, p. 198].

Near to which is the burying place of the ancient family of the Carnabys, covered with marble slabs adorned with crosses, branched with flowers and other emblems of ancient piety, and on one of them this inscription :

Here lyeth interred the body of | Francis Carnaby of Nobbock | who was buried the 23rd of Jan. 1657 | Æt. suæ 26 | Mihi vita Christus.⁶

Likewise the sepulchre of the Carrs, with these inscriptions :

Coppley the son of Mr. Rich^d Carr | died November 1644⁷

Mary the daughter of Cuthbert Carr | who died April 12th 1648⁸

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Carr | who died the 3rd of June | ano dom. 1696⁹

Benoni Carr obit 25 die 9^{bris} | ano dom. 1708¹⁰

Not far from which are interred the Allgoods of this town, as follows :

Here lyeth interred the body | widow | A memorable benefactor to this town, | who died June 16, 1641¹¹

Mary Allgood, daughter to Lancelote, | died March 27th 1641¹²

Richard Allgood, son of Lancelot, | died on the 16th of April 1641¹³

Lancelot Allgood was buried | the 11th day of x^{br} ano dom. 1655¹⁴

Here lyeth the body of Major Allgood, | son of Thomas Allgood, | buried the 12th of Aug^t 1671¹⁵

Major filius Thomæ Allgood de Hexham | obit 12th die Augusti ano dom. 1671 | (*sic*).

Thoma Allgood (ter filius) obit | 14 die 9^{bris} 1674¹⁷

Katherina filia prefati Thomæ | sepulta fuit 4 die Maii¹⁸

Next to which is the burying place of the Gibsons, as the following rhymes will show :

Come hither my friends and mourn with me,
And see where Richard Gibson my husband doth lye,
Who lived together without any strife
Three and forty years with Edith his wife
And was buried the fourteenth of February
Ano dom. 1610.¹⁹

Here lyeth interred the body of Richard | Gibson, tanner who was buried the 27th 9^{ber} | 1685²⁰

Mary Gibson daughter of James Gibson | buried September 1696²¹

⁶ 1657-8. 28 January, Frances Carnaby de Nubbuck buried. *Hexham Register*. This inscription adds another detail to the pedigree of Carnaby. Cf. the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. IV, p. 19.

⁷ 1644. 6 Nov. Coppley son of Rich^d. Carr buried. *Hexham Register*. Cf. the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. III, p. 301; vol. IV, p. 14.

⁸ 1648. 12 April. Mary, daughter of Cuth. Carr, buried. *Hexham Register*.

⁹ 1696. June 5. Mr. Thomas Carr buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 1712. 24 Nov. Administration of the personal estate of Mr. Benoni Carr of Hexham, granted to Mary his widow. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

¹¹ The corresponding entry has not been found in the *Register*.

¹² 1641. 18 April, Mary, daughter of Lancelot Allgood buried. *Hexham Register*.

¹³ 1641. 28 March. Richard son of Lancelot Allgood buried. *Ibid.*

¹⁴ 1655. 9 Dec. Lancelot, son of Mr. George Allgood buried. *Ibid.*

¹⁵ 1671. 12 August, Major, son of Mr. Thomas Allgood, bailiff, buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

¹⁷ 1674. 15 Nov. Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Allgood, bailiff, buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

¹⁸ 1675. 4 May. Catherine, daughter of Mr. Thomas Allgood, bailiff, buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

¹⁹ 1610-11. 14 Feb. Richard Gibson, senior, buried. *Ibid.*

²⁰ 1685. 27 Nov. Richard Gibson, tanner, buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

Here lyeth interred the body of James Gibson, tanner | who departed this life | April the 1st 1691²²

On an old grave stone, near the alter, are these two inscriptions :

Eleanor daughter of | Mr. Christopher Copperthwaite | buried March 23 1698²³

Christopher son Mr. Christopher | Copperthwaite who died April 26 | 1701 | C. C. 1693.²⁵ E. C. 1712²⁶

Close to the last mentioned, is this inscription

Here lyeth interred the body | of Will^m Ashby, | son of W^m Ashby of Haddam Parva, | in the county of Hartford, | who departed this life the 26th of 9ber | 1680 | Æta sua 23²⁷

And at a little distance, these following :

Here lyeth interred the body | of Alexander Riddell | who was buried the 6th of July | ano dom. 1684²⁸

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Riddell | daughter of Alexander Riddell | who departed this life | the 14th xber 1678²⁹

Mary Lawson buried x^{ber} 16th | ano dom. 1641³⁰

Jane Lawson buried Jan 23 ano dom. [blank.]³¹

John Heron buried May 7 | ano dom. 1639³²

George Heron buried the 13 Octo^{br} | 1657³³

Here lyeth interred the body | of Tho. Butler, | son of John Butler, | marchant adventurer, | who departed this life the 28th of Jan. 1641 | aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days³⁴

In the south isle of the choir are the following gravestones :

Here lyeth interred the body | of Elizabeth Swinburn, the wife of John, | who was buried the 23 of Febru. | 1677³⁵

Here lyeth interred the body | of John Swinburne, of the | Black Hall, who was buried | the 17 Feb. 1684³⁶

I know that my Redeemer liveth. | In memory | of Mary late wife of Mr. John Swinburne, of the Black | Hall, junior, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Mowbray | of the Steel, within this parish, who died in childbed | November 21, 1690, | in full confidence of a joyful resurrection.³⁷

²² 1691. 3 April. James Gibson, tanner, buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

²³ 1698-9 23 March. Mrs. Eleanor Copperthwait sp. buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

²⁵ 1693. 5 Dec. Mr. Christopher Copperthwait buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

²⁶ 1712. 8 Oct. Mrs. Elizabeth Copperthwait sp. buried in the quire. *Ibid.*

²⁷ 1680. 28 Nov. William son of Edward Ashby of Haddam Parva. *Ibid.* (Little Hadham is a small parish in Hertfordshire.)

²⁸ 1684. 13 July Alexander Riddell, woollen draper, buried in the quire. *Ibid.* His will was proved 17 Nov. 1684, by John Heron and Tristram Heppel the executors. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

²⁹ 1678. 13 Dec. Sarah, daughter of Alexander Riddell, buried in the church. *Hexham Register.*

³⁰ 1641. 16 Dec. Mary, wife of Edward Lawson, gent., buried in the quire. *Ibid.* She was daughter of John Copley of Skelbrook in Yorkshire and wife of Edward Lawson of Brunton, in the parish of Embleton. Cf. the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 96.

³¹ 1637-8 23 January. Jane Lawson, daughter of Edward Lawson, gent., buried in the church. *Hexham Register.* The founder of the Lawson Charity still enjoyed by the widows and orphans of Hexham. Cf. the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. III, p. 136.

³² 1639. 3 May. John Heron gent. buried. *Hexham Register.*

³³ 1657. 13 Oct. George Heron gent. buried. *Ibid.*

³⁴ 1647-8. 19 January. Thomas son of John Butler of Newcastle, merchant. *Ibid.* John Butler of Newcastle (a son of Gregory Butler of Old Acres in the county of Durham by his wife Jane daughter of Richard Lever of Little Lever in Lancashire) married Jane daughter of William Huntley of Newcastle, alderman. *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1665.

1645 May. Probate of the will of Thomas Butler of Newcastle, merchant, granted to Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

³⁵ 1677. 23 Feb. Elizabeth wife of John Swinburn buried. *Hexham Register.*

³⁶ 1684-5. 17 Feb. John Swinburn of Blackhall buried in the church. *Ibid.*

1685. 7 August. Probate of the will of John Swinburn of Black-hall granted to Anne the widow. Raine *Test. Ebor.*

³⁷ 1690 23 Nov. Mary wife of John Swinburn of Steel buried in the church. *Hexham Register.* For some notices of the family of Swinburn of Black-hall in the Low Quarter of Hexhamshire see the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. IV, p. 42.

Mr. Fenwick Downes died | March 21st ano dom. | 1702³⁸
 Ann Shield buried the 3rd of April | ano dom. 1673³⁹
 Here lyeth interred the body | of Ann Gibson, daughter | of Tho. Gibson,
 sadler, | who was buried the 6th of March | ano dom. 1673⁴⁰
 Johannes Mowbrid (*sic*) nuper de Steel, gen. | obit decimo septimo |
 die Junii, et hic una cum Josepho, | filio tertio suo, sepultus jacet | in
 spe beatæ resurrectionis | 1687⁴¹

In the nave or cross isle on several grave stones :

Here lyeth the body of James Criswell | who departed | this life the 6th
 day | of March, ano dom. 1654⁴²
 Here lyeth interred the body of | John Creswell, tanner, who departed |
 this life the 25 of Aug. | ano dom. 1655⁴³
 Here lyeth interred the body of James Criswell, | tanner, who was buried
 the 13th of December, | ano dom. 1675⁴⁴
 Mr. William Peirson of the Spittle departed | this life the 10 day of May,
 ano dom. | 1708⁴⁵
 Here lyeth the body of Mrs Prudence Peirson, | wife of Mr. William
 Pierson of Hexham | Spittle, gen., and daughter of Robt. Carr, | of
 North Biddick, in the county | Palatine of Durham, gen., | who
 departed this life the 5 day of June | ano dom. 1711⁴⁶
 Tho. Kirsopp dyed the first of November | ano dom. 1650⁴⁷

³⁸ 1702-3 23 March. Fenwick Downes gent. buried in the church. *Hexham Register*. He was an attorney in Hexham and a nonconformist; his will dated 25 Feb. 1702-3 was proved at York in 1704. *Raine Test. Ebor.* His two sons, Shafto and Fenwick Downes, in 1721 succeeded to the Spital estate under the will of John Robinson; and the daughter and heiress of Shafto Downes became the wife of Paul Vaillant. The latter was probably a grandson of Paul Vaillant 'the London bookseller in the foreign trade' (died 1739) whose shop was the resort of the literary men of his day. *Cf. Gent. Mag.* 1739 and 1827. Also *Stukeley's Diaries*, vol. I, p. 309 (73 Surtees Soc. pub.)

³⁹ The corresponding entry has not been found in the register.

⁴⁰ 1673. 6 March. Jane (*sic*) Gibson buried in the church. *Hexham Register*.

⁴¹ 1687 15 June. Will of John Mowbray of the Steel gent. My wife Jane £200 and my son George £100; they executors. My sons Joseph and Thomas and my daughter Mary £100 each; my daughter Sarah £80; my daughters Jane and Hannah and my son Richard each £50; to my executors 'my mortgage of my lands I live on called Easter Steel and Wester Steel, Hexhamshire' and my lands in Slaley and my messuage and lands in Wolsingham to be sold to pay my debts and legacies. *Raine, Test. Ebor.*

⁴² 1687. 19 June. Mr. John Mowbray of the Steel buried in the church. *Hexham Register*.

⁴³ 1687. 18 July. Joseph son of Mr. John Mowbray of the Steel buried in the church *Ibid.*

For some notices of the family of Mowbray of the Steel in the Low Quarter of Hexhamshire see the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. IV, p. 46.

⁴⁴ 1654-5 7 March. James Cresswell buried in the Church. *Hexham Register*.

⁴⁵ 1655 27 Aug. John Creswell buried in the church. *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ 1675. 14 Nov. James Cresswell, tanner, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ 1675. 28 October. Will of James Cresswell of Hexham, tanner. To my loving kinsman Richard Gibson, son of Benoni Gibson, my mansion house in Hexham, in Market Street, to be surrendered to him by my friend William Lister, clarke; Ann Gibson daughter of Benoni Gibson; James Gibson second son, and Thomas Gibson third son of Benoni Gibson, my closes in Hexham. My aunt Edith wife of Craine (?) Liddell, a house, with remainder to John Liddell her son; my godfather Cuthbert Heslop; my brother Joseph Coulson, son of John Coulson, my tenement called Mirehouse in Hexhamshire; my sister Mary Coulson. To the poor of Hexham the yearly rent of Reas (?) in Hexham. Residue to my father in law, John Coulson. Mr. William Lisle, clerk, and Benoni Gibson supervisors; John Coulson, executor. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

⁴⁸ 1708. 12 May. William Pearson of the Spital gent. buried. *Hexham Register*.

⁴⁹ 1708. 7 May. Will of William Pearson the Elder, of the Spittle near Hexham gent. The farm called Haltwhistle Spittle to my son John Pearson and his heirs. To my eldest daughter Ann Pearson £200, to be paid by my eldest son William, out of the manor of Haltwhistle. My daughter Mary, a minor, £100. Residue to my wife Margaret she executrix. *Raine, Test. Ebor.*

⁵⁰ 1711 7 June Prudence wife of William Pearson of the Spital gent. buried in the church. *Hexham Register*. A short pedigree of the family of Pearson of the Spital is given in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. III, p. 313, and some additional details in vol. IV of the same work pp. 85-86. For Carr of Biddick see Surtees *Durham*, vol. II, p. 48.

⁵¹ 1650. 1 Nov. Thomas Kirsopp buried in the church. *Hexham Register*.

Will^m Kirsop buried September, ano dom. 1653.⁴⁸

He lyeth Eliz. Kirsop, wife of | Will^m Kirsop, buried the 6 of Feb. | 1666⁴⁹

Mary wife of Tho. Kirsop who was | buried June 5th 1691⁵⁰

Here lyeth the body of Mary Errington, | daughter of Tho. Errington
who dyed | the 18 day of January 1671, | and below, | Ann, wife of

Tho. Errington, who was | buried the 10 of November | 1766⁵²

Lancelot Errington, gent., | was buried the 9th day of | xber 1653⁵²

Georgius Heslop obit | Aug. 21 1623⁵³

Here lyeth the body of Cuthbert | Heslop, cordwainer, who died | the
17th of Jan. 1677⁵⁴

Eliouer Heslop, widow, buried the | 18 of August 1639⁵⁵

Michael Heslop obit | 4 die Marti 1648⁵⁶

Eliz. Heslope obit | 16 Febr. | ano. dom. 1636⁵⁷

Here lyeth the the body of Richard Stevenson | who died the 13th day of
April 1677⁵⁸

Winefrid the wife of Cuthbert Lambert, | surgeon, who departed this life |
the 28 day of Feb, 1705⁵⁹

John Gibson, son of Richd. Gibson, | of the West Boat, buried the 27th |
of Feb. 1648⁶⁰

Here lyeth the body of Hen. Johnson | who was buried December 2
1668⁶¹

Here lyeth Margery, the wife of Wm. Thompson, | who died July the
13th 1665⁶²

Here lyeth the body of John Thompson | butcher, who was buried the
5 of March | ano. dom. 1709.⁶³

Here lyeth the body of Jane Thompson | wife of John Thompson, who
was | buried the 10th of June | in the year of our Lord 1704⁶⁴

⁴⁸ The corresponding entry in the register has not been found.

⁴⁹ The corresponding entry in the register has not been found.

1666. 27 June. Will of Elizabeth Kirsopp, of Hexham, widow: to be buried in the church: all to my son Thomas and my daughter Elizabeth; they executors. Proved 1668. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

⁵⁰ 1691. 5 June. Mary wife of Thomas Kirsopp, tailor, buried in the church. *Hexham Register.*

⁵¹ 1671-2. 15 January. Mary daughter of Thomas Errington, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

1706. 11 Nov. Ann Errington, papist, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

⁵² 1653. 9 Dec. Lancelot Errington, buried. *Ibid.*

⁵³ The register for this year has not been found.

⁵⁴ 1677-8. 18 January. Cuthbert Heslop buried. *Ibid.*

1677. 28 Sept. Will of Cuthbert Hesloppe of Hexham, cordwainer: my wife Dorothy and my daughters Mary and Eleanor. Pr. July 1678. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

⁵⁵ 1639. 13 Aug. Ellenor Hesloppe widow, buried. *Hexham Register.*

⁵⁶ 1648. 15 April. William (*sic*) Hesloppe of ye Hermitage buried in the church. *Ibid.*

Cf. the new History of Northumberland, vol. iv, p. 144.

⁵⁷ The register for this date has not been found.

⁵⁸ The corresponding entry in the register has not been found.

⁵⁹ 1705-6. 1 March. Winefred, wife of Mr. Cuthbert Lambert, physician, papist, buried in the church. *Hexham Register.* She was a daughter of Matthew Leadbitter of Wharmley and grandmother of Cuthbert Lambert of H.M. Customs, Newcastle, whose remarkable escape from death on 20 Sept. 1759, when riding in Sandycroft Lane, Newcastle, is commemorated by 'Lambert's Leap.'

⁶⁰ 1648-9. February. John Gibson of West Boat, buried in the church. *Hexham Register.*

⁶¹ 1668. 2 Dec. Henry Johnson, of Shire, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

1668. 25 Nov. Will of Henry Johnson of Hamburg hall, yeoman. My daughters Margaret Charleton and Jane Armstrong: my grandchildren Mary and Henry Johnson. Residue to my son John Johnson, he executor. Pr. 23 Jan. 1669-70. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

⁶² 1665. July 10. Margery wife of William Thompson buried in the church. *Hexham Register.*

⁶³ 1709-10. 5 March. John Thompson, butcher, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

1710-1. 5 Jan. Administration of the personal estate of John Thompson of Hexham, granted to his daughter Jane wife of John Bell. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

Margery wife of Joseph Lodman, | who was buried the 12 of Feb. |
1706.⁶⁵

John Watson, dyer, was buried the | 10th day of April ano. dom. 1664 |⁶⁶

James Watson, dyer, was buried the | 2nd day of July ano. dom. | 1705⁶⁷

Helene Dixon obiit 24 die Febru. | ano dom. 1663⁶⁸

And below on the same stone :

Here lyeth the body of Susanna Cocking, | wife of Mr. James Cocking,
schoolmaster, | of Hexham who died July 21st | ano dom. 1685⁶⁹

⁶⁵ 1664 9 April. John Walton (*sic*) buried. *Hexham Register*.

⁶⁶ 1705 18 June. Will of James Watson of Hexham, dyer, My body to ye earth from whence it came, to be buried in such decent and christian manner as by my executors shall be thought fitt and convenient. To my son John Watson my lease of the dye house at Tyne Mills. My daughter Elizabeth Watson £200 when 21 or married: to my daughter Jane Watson £100 when 21. To my sister Ann Olidar (?) of Hexham widow 20s. a year to be paid out of my freehold estate by my son John. To my half brother John Gibson 20s. Residue to my wife Mary Watson, she executrix. Pr. 22 Nov. 1705. Inventory exhibited 31 July 1705 amounting to £418 18s 4. *Raine Test. Ebor.*

⁶⁷ 1663-4. 25 Feb. Ellenor Dixon buried in the church. *Hexham Register*.

⁶⁸ 1658 22 May. Susanna wife of Mr. James Cocking, master of the free school, buried in the church. *Ibid.*

MISCELLANEA.



Curious carving in Glasgow cathedral church representing, according to the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, evil spirits preying on a soul in purgatory. (*Willis's Current Notes*, vol. v. p. 42).

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 19.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 29th day of May, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

The death of Mr. John Philipson, one of the vice-presidents of the society, was reported, and the chairman moved that a vote of condolence be sent to the family. He mentioned that Mr. Philipson was with them a month ago, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health, and with the prospect of many years usefulness before him. Mr. Philipson was a member of a very old and honourable family in the North of England, and had been a sort of connecting link between the older members and founders of that society and themselves, owing to his marriage with Dr. Bruce's daughter. They would miss his genial face, his dignified bearing, and that old-time sort of courtesy which made him so excellent a chairman and so agreeable a companion.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. F. R. N. Haswell, F.R.I.B.A., J.P., of Monkseaton, North Shields.
- ii. Bertram Savile Ogle, M.A., J.P., Hill House, Steeple Aston, Oxon.
- iii. Newton Ogle (of Kirkley), 21 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted.

From Mr. Jos. Perrin, the author:—*Whickham and its Tombs*, an overprint (on a sheet of three columns) from the *Durham Chronicle* of Nov. 29 and Dec. 6, 1897.

From Mr. J. R. Chestney, Hartford, Cramlington:—A French Assignat for 15 sols., dated 24 Oct., 1792.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*Archaeological Journal*, vol. LV, no. 218. 2nd ser., vol. v, no. ii.; June, 1898. 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—*Aarboeger*, 2nd ser., vol. XIII, pt. i, 1898. 8vo.

From the Huguenot Society of London:—*Publications*, vol. v, pt. iii. 'The Registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury', edited by Robert Hovenden, F.S.A. 4to. Lymington, 1898.

Purchases:—*Official Year Book of Societies* for 1897; *Mitteilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XIII; and *The Antiquary* for June, 1898.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Walter Reid :—A chemical balance, probably of early 18th century date, formerly belonging to the Goldsmiths Company of Newcastle, and purchased by the donor at the sale of the effects of the Newcastle assay office.

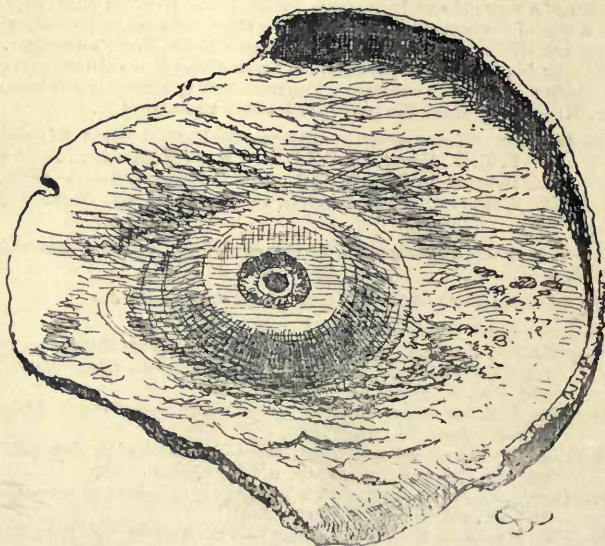
In a letter which accompanied the gift, Mr. C. L. Reid, a member of the society, and one of the firm of Reid and Sons, silversmiths, wrote :

“The ex-assay master, Mr. James Robson, told me he believed they were purchased at the time of, or shortly after, the restoration of powers of assay to the Goldsmiths Company by the special act of 1702; and his statement is corroborated by an entry in the minute books of the company, when, under date of ‘May 2nd, 1729,’ there occurs this item amongst the ‘disbursements’ :—‘To a pair of scales for the use of the Company, £4 4s. 0d.’ Unfortunately the name of the maker is not stated, but they would probably be made by one of the goldsmiths—James Kirkup possibly : as he is mentioned in a former entry as ‘repairing the scales’ for ‘11s. 6d.’”

On the motion of Mr. R. O. Heslop seconded by Mr. J. P. Gibson, special thanks were voted to Mr. Reid by acclamation.

EXHIBITED—

By Dr. Hodgkin :—A circular bronze plate found at Housesteads, originally $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, covered on its face with sunk patterns. Mr.



Bosanquet thought the design was Greco-Roman rather than Celtic, as there are four or five zones, the outermost being the double wave pattern of leaves and grapes followed by a pear-like pattern. The centre is pierced and around it is another ring of ornamentation.



Plan of the top restored.

BRONZE OBJECT DISCOVERED AT HOUSESTEADS (*Borcovicus*).

(Full size).

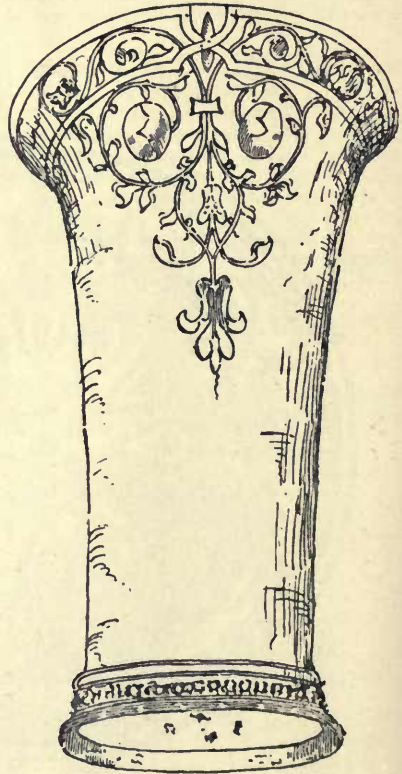
This object was probably used for attachment to harness. The back of it is shown in the above illustration, and the front, restored, in the illustration on the opposite page.

By Lt. Col. Haswell of Monk-seaton:—

1. A silver beaker of beautiful workmanship. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins high by $3\frac{3}{8}$ in diameter at mouth and $2\frac{3}{8}$ at base. The hallmarks on the bottom are:—(i) maker's mark H M in monogram with dot above and spur rowel below. (ii) leopard's head crowned; (iii) lion passant; and (iv) London year letter, Gothic M for 1609.

There is the usual strap-work with band crossing three times enclosing a leaf scroll of thistle, acorn, &c.; a flower ornament extends half way down the sides where the bands interlace. The illustration shows it half size.

2. An open oval badge of silver with a loop for suspension bearing the inscription C. HERON SERJ^T AT ARMS LAW HOUSE SOUTH SHIELDS 1795. In the centre is an anchor round which a rope is twisted. It is 4 inches long (including loop) by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and has on loop three hallmarks:—leopard's head crowned, lion rampant, and sovereign's head. The illustration on the next page, shows it half size.



Mr. Haswell stated that the beaker came into his possession about thirty years' ago. As regards the badge he had not been able to make anything out. The Cuthbert Heron referred to lived in Heron Street, South Shields, and assumed the title of a baronet at the beginning of this century and was thus generally known and addressed.

Various suggestions were made as to the office of 'Serjeant at Arms'. One suggestion was that as the Law House at the date named was a reading room and general rendezvous for the gentry of the district, 'Sir' Cuthbert may have been the recipient of a mock presentation from his fellow members in derision of his military assumption, and that this badge was the article presented.

Lient. Col. Haswell said that nothing could be authoritatively given in explanation of it. In the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv, the genealogy of the



family is given, and it is noted that this Cuthbert Heron assumed the title of 'Sir'—but whether rightly or wrongly is not stated. In a book (presented to col. Pilter, C.B., by captain Linskill) entitled, *List of Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom published by His Majesty's Secretary of State*, dated 1804, under Co. Durham, South Shields is shown to have had two corps, one consisting of 236 volunteers, under the command of 'Sir C. Heron, Bart.' Many stories are still extant about his doings, but the grandfather of Dr. Ward of Blyth, who was in Clifford's Fort at the time of a sham fight, has handed down the fact of the South Shields volunteers crossing the Tyne at the narrows on a bridge of keels, on which occasion Sir C. Heron rode over on horseback at the head of his men.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson remarked that 'Sir' C. Heron raised a corps of volunteers—the Sea Fencibles—of which he was captain and in his commission he was designated Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart. Could the office of 'serjeant at arms' have anything to do with this corps?

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haswell.

SILK BANNERS FOR THE CASTLE.

The secretary (Mr. Blair), drew attention to two silk banners which were displayed on the front of one of the bookcases in the library. One of them that of Bertram of Bothal, had been presented by a member of the society, Captain Sir Henry Ogle, bart., the other of Radcliffe of Dilston, by Mr. R. D. Radcliffe of Liverpool. He also stated that only three banners were now wanted to complete the decoration of the great hall of the castle, those of Sir Wm. de Montague, Sir Robt. de Raymes* and Baliol.

On the motion of Mr. Blair special thanks were voted by acclamation to Sir Henry Ogle and Mr. Radcliffe for their handsome presents, and a hope was expressed that the series would soon be complete by the donation of the remaining banners and that then the gifts should be formally commemorated by a dinner in the great hall.

CORBRIDGE.

Mr. Hodgkin read notes, on a lease of 1577 relating to property in Corbridge, by Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., editor of the *Surtees Society* and of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*. Appended to the notes was a copy of the lease. Both will probably be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Brown.

COUNTRY MEETING.

The recommendation of the council to hold an additional afternoon meeting in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, proceeding from the castle by way of Jesmond chapel, Salter's bridge, and ruins of North Gosforth old chapel, to Burradon tower, and back by Stephenson's cottage, Westmoor, was agreed to.

* Sir Edward Blackett has kindly consented to give this banner.

ROMAN WALL EXCAVATIONS.

The council recommended that a sum of £25 be contributed out of the funds of the society towards the excavation of the Roman station of Housesteads (*Borcovicus*) *per lineam valli*.

Dr. Hodgkin said that the committee had been fortunate in securing for a time the valuable services of Mr. Carr-Bosanquet, the son of our fellow member Mr. C. B. Bosanquet of Rock, who had had considerable experience of excavation in Greece. He was superintending the excavations at present with about a dozen men. They had been engaged about six or seven days only, but already the results were very encouraging. He thought they would be able to trace the general outline of the camp. They found the remains of a large, and, he thought, stately building in the centre of the camp. There were some fine bases of pillars, which were very massive. As at *Aesica*, there were traces of successive occupations. They hoped to continue the work for two months, and be thought they would get some interesting results.

Mr. R. C. Clephan stated that he had visited Housesteads on Friday last, accompanied by Professor de Ceuleneer, of Ghent, an honorary member of the society, and they were pleased to see that great progress had been made in opening out the station. No new light had been shed on the situation and no objects had then been found beyond some pieces of pottery.

The recommendation of the council for a grant of £25 was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Hodgkin also announced that the council had approved of the draft of an appeal for subscriptions towards the excavation fund. He had already received in cash and promises about £330, but two of the larger contributions (of £50 each) were conditional on the sum of £500 being obtained. He hoped therefore that members would assist in the carrying out of so desirable a work. Should any funds remain after the exploration of Housesteads the balance would be applied to the clearing out of another camp.

MONK HESLEDEN.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson mentioned that he had recently seen the book of the Parish Accounts of Monk Heselden, at the commencement of which were the names of the select vestry of 'The Twelve of the Parish.' There was no date, the nearest stating the amount of 'the whole Book of Rates for the parish, the Quakers sess deducted', for 1687. The present vicar found this 'Twelve of the parish' in existence, but he had not thought it advisable to do what was necessary to prolong its existence, and consequently it has now ceased to exist. Mr. Adamson said that he mentioned this because, sometime ago, some of the members had asked questions on the subject of select vestries.

MISCELLANEA.

MERCHANTS' MARKS (see p. 135).

The illustration shews the mark of Sir John Milbourne in stone in front of the almshouses at the north end of Cooper's Row, Trinity Square, London, erected in 1535 (see *Willis's Current Notes*, vol. VII, p. 95).



The tail pieces on page 140 of these *Proceedings* are merchants' marks—the larger, the mark of Michael Fox on a sixteenth century brass on chancel floor of Chacombe church, Northants; the smaller, on the seal of William Allyn, lord mayor of London in 1571.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 20.

The first country meeting of the season was held at
RABY CASTLE AND STAINDROP
on Monday, the 4th day of July, 1898.

Forty members and friends assembled at the Bishop Auckland railway station on the arrival there at 11-5 a.m. of the 10-5 express from Newcastle, where they were met by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear, who had kindly consented to act as guide during the day. Seats were taken in the carriages which were in waiting, and on the way different objects of interest were pointed out, such as the line of Watling Street as it ascended the hill to Brusselton, the ancient house of the Edens, (a family now represented by Sir William Eden of Windlestone), St. Helen's Auckland and its interesting church, West Auckland with its two ancient houses (see *Proc.* vol. II, p. 98), and Keverston from which there is a view of a fine stretch of country including the well wooded course of the Tees, the Cleveland hills and the Richmond moors, the keep of Richmond castle appearing on the sky line.

RABY CASTLE,

the chief seat of the Nevilles, was at length reached, several herds of deer being passed on the way through the park to the castle, so close did they allow the visitors to approach that one member took photographs of them. There were formerly breeds of wild cattle both at Raby and Brancepeth, the other Durham castle of the Nevilles.¹

In the time of Edmund the bishop, king Cnut after his journey barefoot along Garmondsway to the body of St Cuthbert at Durham, gave to the saint, Staindrop and Staindropshire with its appendages: 'Cuapatun, Seottun, Raby, Wacarfeld, Efenwuda, Alelit, Luterintun, Elledun, Ingeltun, Thiccelea, Middeltun'.² Bishop Ralph Flambard abstracted this large estate from the monks but gave it back to them by his charter of restitution.³ It was shortly

NOTE. For full account of Raby and the Nevilles, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, see the *Transactions* of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological and Architectural Society; see also these *Proceedings*, vol. II. p. 288, on the occasion of the last visit in 1883 of members.

For a description of the church and its monuments by the Rev. H. C. Lipscombe the vicar, see these *Proceedings*, vol. II. pp. 296-300. See also vol. III. 376.

For note of the communion plate and bells, see *Proceedings*, vol. IV. p. 248.

The woodcut (plan of Raby Castle) in page 158, has been kindly lent by W. Scott and Co., Felling.

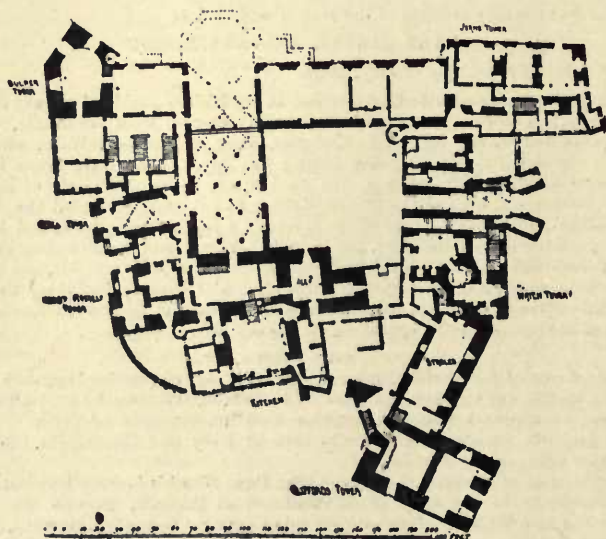
¹ *Tonge's Visitation* (41 Surt. Soc.) p. 30 n.

² Symeon of Durham (51 Surt. Soc. Publ.) pp. 151 & 232; see also *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* p. cccxxiii; and *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 156 n.

³ *Hist. Dunelm. Scrip. Tres.* (9 Sur. Soc.) pp. xxx.

after (in 1131) granted by prior Algar to Dolfin, son of Uctred, the ancestor of the family of Neville, at an annual reserved rent of £5.⁴ There is a charter of Henry II, and another of John, confirming Staindrop and Staindropshire with the church and all the appendages to the prior and convent of Durham.⁵ In 1290 there was a grave dispute between the prior and Ranulph de Nova Villa having reference to the offering of a stag.⁶ In 1367 Lord John Neville was relieved from services in consideration of a small annual payment.⁷ A toft and 16 acres of land in the town and territory of Staindrop were granted on the 20th March, 1362, by John the prior, and the convent of Durham to Robert the scribe.⁸ An inquiry was made by prior Wessington in what manner was held of the prior of Durham, Staindrop and Staindropshire.⁹ In 1446 *temp.* prior William Ebchester, Ralph the earl held Staindropshire and returned *iiijl.* a year.¹⁰

RABY CASTLE



The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, standing in front of the high embattled wall of Clifford's tower, first made a few descriptive historical comments on the ancient pile. He said that though the present was of a much later date than the original building, it had been a fortified dwelling house from about 1130. Uchtred, son of Gospatric, a descendant of the old kings and earls of Northumberland, was the first lord of Raby, and his descendant, Robert fitz-Maldred, founded the house of Neville by his marriage with Isabel, a descendant of the admiral of

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Sur. Soc. Publ.) p. 56; and *Priory of Hexham*, vol. I (48 Sur. Soc. Publ.) p. 95 n.

⁵ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* pp. lxxxii & 94. (22 Sep. 31 Hy. II. and 2 Feb. 5 John.)

⁶ *Hist. Dunelm. Scrip. Tres.* p. 74.

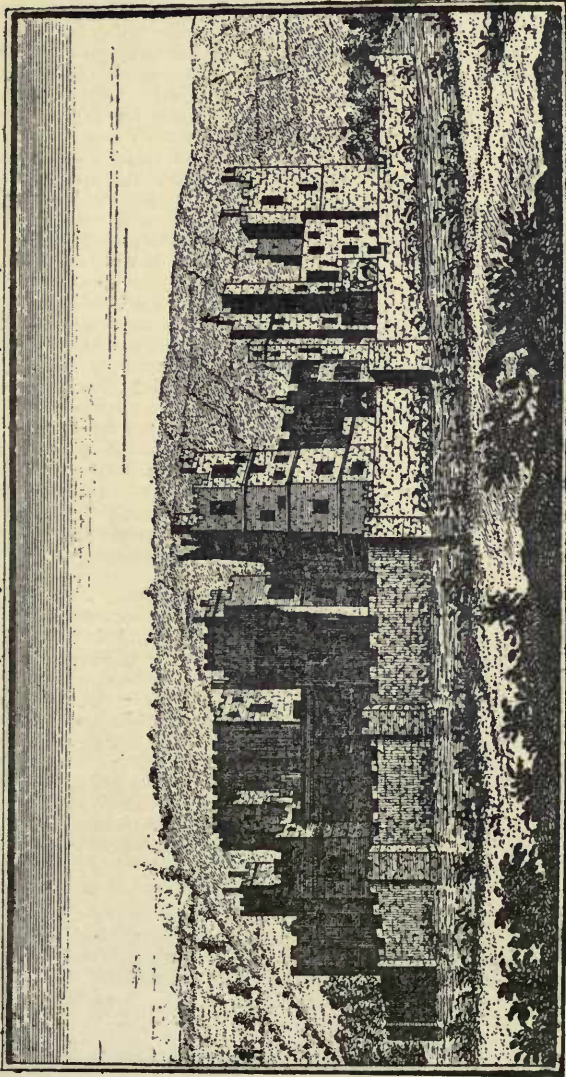
⁷ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* p. 81.

⁸ *Hist. Dunelm. Scrip. Tres.* cxxxviii.

⁹ *Ibid.* cclxxi.

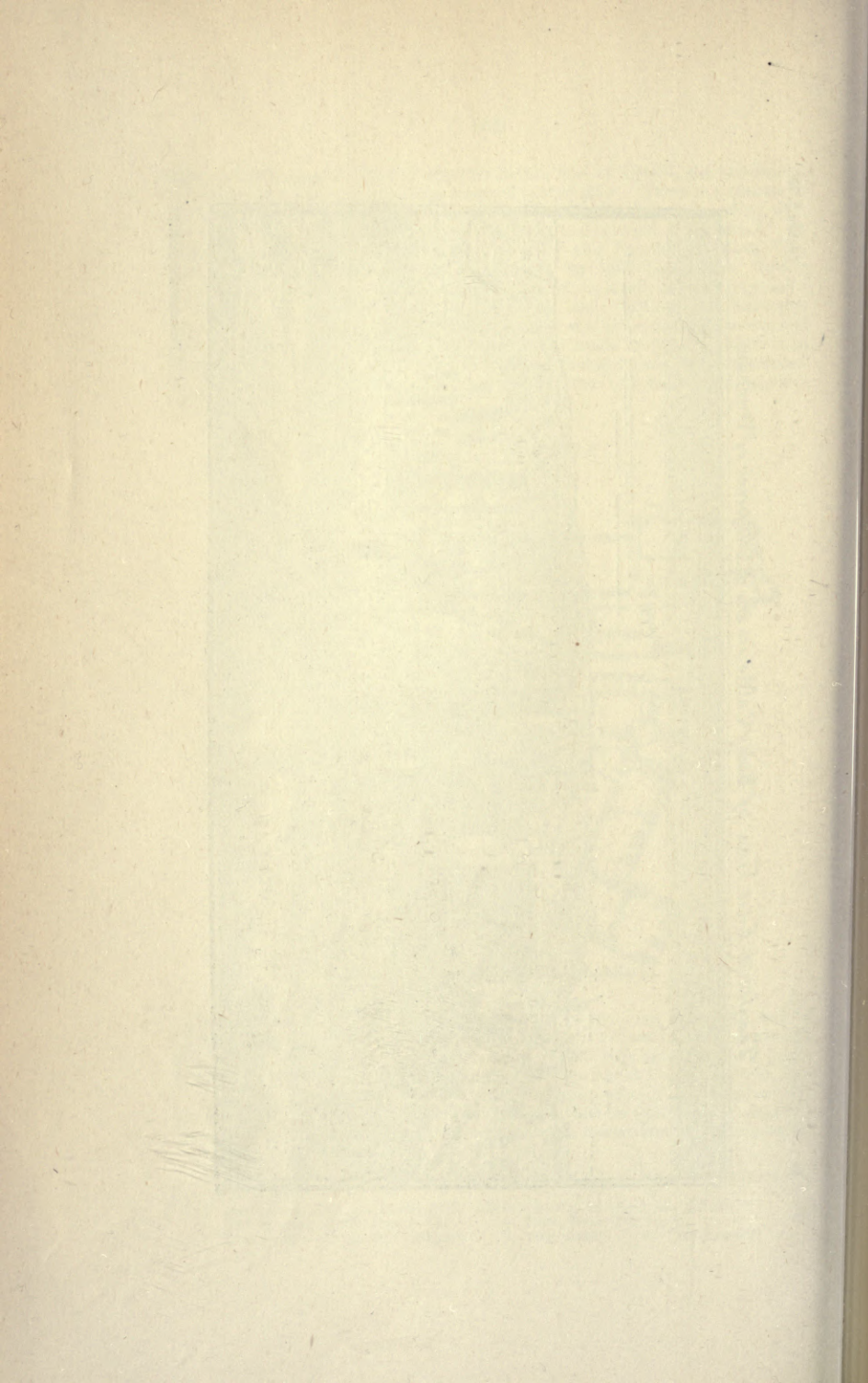
¹⁰ *Ibid.* cxcviii.

The South East View of Raby Castle, in the Bishoprick of Durham.



(From an old print.)

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the Norman Conqueror's fleet, Gilbert de Neville. Geoffrey, the son of Robert and Isabel, took his mother's maiden name. From 1131 until the present day Raby castle has only been in the occupation of two families—the Nevilles, who lost it to the crown during a revolution in queen Elizabeth's time, and the Vanes—the first of that line being Sir Henry Vane, cofferer to Charles, prince of Wales.¹¹ The curiously interesting and pleasing thing to observe now, said Mr. Hodgson was that the present owner, Lord Barnard, and his wife, represent these two families, Lord Barnard being the present head of the house of Vane, and his wife, a Neville, and a lineal descendant of the victor of Neville's Cross battle outside of Durham city. The only alteration ever made to the main fabric was by the man who originally built it, but the octagon tower on the south side is quite modern, having been built, in duke Henry's time, on the site of an old tower which had been burnt down something like two hundred years ago, through it was said, the insane dislike of the then Lady Barnard, to her eldest son and heir at law. An attempt was made to tone the colour of this new part down, and amongst many experiments tried was the revolting one of splashing bullock's blood and soot over the whole face of the walls.

Mr. Hodgson proceeded to descant with singularly apt and familiar knowledge on the many points of historical and architectural interest in the castle, and on the peculiar characteristics of some of its owners and their wives. The interior of the castle was then inspected, the housekeeper accompanying the party. The lower hall has a carriage way running through it and passing out to the east front though the adjoining chapel tower. 'It was surely' writes the duchess of Cleveland, 'a nefarious idea of lord Darlington's to drive his coach and six right through the castle, destroying the barbican, several fine windows, and the outer flight of steps that led to the baron's hall. Yet I am bound to confess that this entrance—unique in England—is what most attracts visitors; and it is no doubt a novel and startling experience on a cold wet night, to see the great gates fly open and to drive into a hall blazing with light between two roaring fires.'

The fourteenth century kitchen, thirty feet square, is similar to that at Glastonbury and to the prior's kitchen at Durham, and has three very large fireplaces in it, with a louvre in the centre of the roof. An unhewn tree trunk of large size is placed across each corner. The stairs that led up to the great hall remain in the south side.

Leland says 'there is a tower in the castel having the mark of two capitale B's from Bertram Bulmer.' According to Mr. Longstaffe they also 'occur on seals, and bordered the glass in a window above the Nevil tombs in Durham cathedral. Glass and tracery alike disappeared when the windows were reduced to the Norman style a few years ago. The *interlaced annulets*, which formed the badge of Bishop Nevil of Durham, and of Lord Fauconberg, his brother, had perhaps some Lancastrian savour. Their mother was a daughter of John of Gaunt. The eylet holes or annulets of his grandson Henry V. which appear on the coins of Henry VI,¹² occur also on the stoup discovered a few years ago in the graveyard at St. Andrew Auckland, and now in the church there.¹³

George Lord Latimer, iiith son of Dawraby, first Erle of Westmerland, married [blank] daughter and oon of the heyres of Richard Beauchamp, Erle of Warwyke, and quo-heyre to the Lord Berkeley and Lyle; and by her he had yssue Syr *Henri Nevill* which was slayne at Palme Sonday felde beside Colton [Towton].¹⁴

¹¹ Sir Henry Vane or Vane, knt., who represented Carlisle in the parliament of 12 James I. purchased Raby castle and all the demesnes belonging to it. He died in 1654. *Lord Wm. Howard's Household Book* (68 Sur. Soc.), 125 n.

¹⁴ *Tonge's Visitation* (41 Sur. Soc.) 80 n.

¹³ *Proc.* vol. p.

¹⁴ *Tonge's Visitation* p. 20.

In the octagon room is Hiram Power's celebrated marble statue of the 'Greek Slave' purchased in 1859. Among the pictures¹⁵ is a fine early drawing by Turner of the castle from the north pasture with the Raby hounds, of which the first duke of Cleveland was master, in full cry in the foreground. There are some fine pieces of oriental china and old Chelsea in the large drawing room, and two porcelain pagodas 8 ft. high. Amongst the old Sevres 'some of the jewelled pieces, especially a very large basin and ewer, are of quite exceptional value, and there are a few Capo di Monti pieces that belonged to Mrs. Siddons.' In the large hall, which is 132 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, there is a large collection of family portraits and also some interesting pieces of old Nankin and Delft ware. On the chimney-pieces are five large birds of white Dresden porcelain said to have been stolen from the 'Grüne Gewölbe' in 1848 and bought at Christie's by Henry duke of Cleveland.¹⁶ On a table an old crimson velvet casket mounted in gold, which holds queen Elizabeth's looking glass, and also an old brass candlestick which is likewise said to have belonged to her, were pointed out.

On the landing of the principal staircase, the four picture board dummies, described by Chancellor Ferguson of Carlisle, in a paper read recently before the society (*Arch. Ael.* vol. xx) were observed. When the notes were prepared, the two military figures *temp.* George II. were so black that the details of their uniform could scarcely be made out, but Lord Barnard has lately had all four cleaned.

In the chapel of the castle there is some ancient painted glass, portions of it of the twelfth or thirteenth century, others of Flemish manufacture and some roundels said to be from Whitby abbey. On 13 Jan. 1411-12 a dispensation was granted to enable Alison daughter of Ralph earl of Westmerland, to marry Richard lord le Despencer though related in the third degree; and licence granted to Richard abbat of Jervaux and others to marry them and also John earl marshal and Catherine another daughter of the same earl, in the chapel of Raby castle.¹⁷

'At Raby Castle he [Ambrose Barnes] fell in company with that noted quaker William Penn the Lord Proprietor of Pennsylvania, with whom he had some debate touching the universality and sufficiency of the Light Within, urging for proof, the words from heaven to Paul. . . . But Penn growing weary ended the dispute at once, by replying, 'Thou knowest, Ambrose, now that Paul is dead, he can neither tell thee nor me what his meaning was.'¹⁸

In 1645 during the Civil War the castle was for the first time in its history besieged by the parliament and after holding out for about a month (until Aug. 1) it was 'yielded up, the officers to march away with arms, and the common soldiers with their arms, upon their legs; they may put their hands in their pockets if they will. They left 300 good armes behind them: powder and ammunition, good store.'¹⁹ It was again besieged, this time by the Royalists, as the Staindrop parish register informs us that on 'August 27th, 1648, William Jopling a souldier slaine at the seidge of Raby Castle was buried in this church many souldiers slaine before Raby Castle were buried in the parke and not registered.'

Amongst the State Papers²⁰ is a curious letter from dean Carleton to Joseph Williamson, esquire, from which the following, relating to the castle, is extracted:—

¹⁵ For full description of the pictures at Raby castle, see *Athenaeum* for the 26 Aug./76.

¹⁶ 'Raby and its Memories' by the Duchess of Cleveland (*Pall Mall Magazine* for Dec. 195).

¹⁷ *Test. Ebor.* III, (45 Sur. Soc.) 821. ¹⁸ *Life of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Sur. Soc. Publ.) 151.

¹⁹ *The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*.

²⁰ Dom. Chas. II. p. cxxxvi, 43. Printed in *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence* vol. II, (55 Sur. Soc. Publ.) p. 819.

'Sir, I beleive you wonder that we have bene so backward in our information what success the King's commission hath mett with in this country, as to Sir Henry Vane's estate at Barnard Castle and Raby. The truth is the progress hath bene slow, and retarded by such meanes as I cannot give you a full account of, unless I first begg leave to lay before you the Lord Bishop of Durhams carriage in the whole transaction of this businesse, *ab ovo usque ad malum*, litherto, which follows thus,

1. The first publike act that he did for the country to take notice of, after he came downe Bishop of Durhsm, was an usurpation upon his Majestie's rights, by seising upon the forfeitures due upon the attainder of Sir Henry Vane, and not only receiveing of rents which weer in arrear, but sneing the poore tenants, compelling them to answear upon oath what monie any man had remaining in his hands and obtained a decree in his own Court to the great costs of the poore tenants; which sute being meerely vexatious (for the balife that collected those rents had, before the sute was commenced, given in upon oath to the Bishop what was due for every particular tenant, and what was in arrear). This made such a noise among the common, especially the disaffected people, that the eccho reflected (though unjustly) from the person to the scandal of his holy and innocent function.

2. Secondly, when he heard that some were coming (by the King's authority, to sease upon that estate for his Royall heighnesse, the Bishop put souldiars into Raby castle to keep it against the King and the Duke, having first sett ladders to the walls and gone over, broke open the gates, took away all the goods with eightene wild beasts out of the parke and a horse out of the stable, all this in open contempt of his Majesty's authority'.

Amongst the items in bishop Cosin's accounts are these:—

' May, 1666. *Extraordinaryes*, 220. . . . Given Mr Cox' man of Raby, that brought a present of rabbits and sparragrase 2s 6d'.

' July, 1666. 270 Given to Mr Cox's man, Keeper of Raby parke, that brought a side of venison, 5s'.⁸¹

After the members had partaken of refreshments, they reassembled in

STAINDROP CHURCH

which was briefly described by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, who pointed out the chief objects of interest in it. Mr. Hodgson said that the church was originally a Saxon cruciform building, built by King Canute, and it has been uninterruptedly used as a place of worship since before the Norman Conquest. About the middle of the thirteenth century the church was enlarged. It contains some thirteenth century effigies, and others are those of Ralph Neville the first earl of Westmerland, and his two wives in alabaster. This monument, which some sixty years ago was removed from the chancel to the west end of the south aisle, has now been railed round to prevent vandalism, of which the tomb and figures bear signs. This doughty scion of the Nevilles was a devoted supporter of Henry IV., and defeated the Percies at the battle of Shrewsbury, where Hotspur's career was brought to a close. It was he again whom Shakespeare makes to wish before the battle of Agincourt—

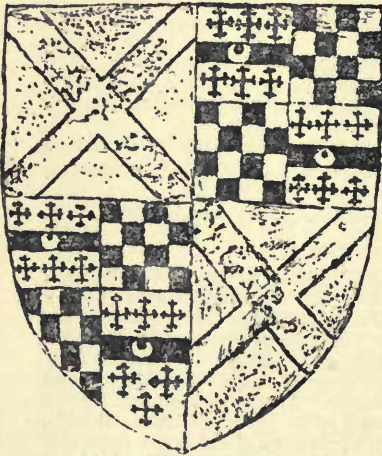
Oh, that we now had here
But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work to-day.'

Other effigies there were, but none more interesting. Attention was drawn to an early sun-dial built into the chancel arch, the squint and other objects of like antiquity. The pre-reformation chancel screen of simple design is in its original place. A large oak chest almost covered with bands of iron stands against the wall at the west end of the north aisle.

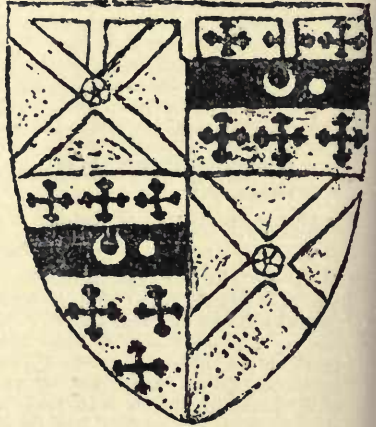
The ancient painted glass, with the exception of some fragments including the arms of Greystock, Percy, and Clifford, now in the east window, has been destroyed.

⁸¹ 56 Sur. Soc. Publ. pp. 341 & 343.

The octagonal font is of local marble. On the east side of it is affixed a brass shield bearing 1 and 4 [gu.] a saltire [ar], a rose for difference, for Neville; 2 and 3 quarterly 1 and 4 [gu.] a fesse between six crosses crosslet, [or] a crescent on fesse for difference, for Beauchamp; 2 and 3 chequy for Warren. According to the Rev. J. F. Hodgson this shield was once in one of the angles of a slab, on which is the matrix of a brass, now at the west end of the north aisle but removed some time since from the Neville chapel in the south aisle. In the bottom left hand angle of this stone is another shield bearing quarterly 1 and 4 a cross saltire for Neville, a rose for difference, 2 and 3 a fesse between 6 crosses crosslet for Beauchamp, a crescent for difference, over all a label of three points for difference. This shield was restored to the slab sometime ago by the Rev. J. T. Fowler of Durham. A third shield exactly like the last is now in the museum of the society at the Black Gate, Newcastle. Below are reproductions, reduced to one third, from rubbings of the brasses on the font and in the Black Gate museum. In Hutchinson's time (*Durham* III, 317.) much of the 'brass work had gone from the tombstone, but two of the



ON FONT, STAINDROP CHURCH.



IN BLACK GATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE.

escutcheons remained.' Leland says, apparently referring to this slab: 'In this South Isle, as I hard, was buried the Grauntfather and Grandedam of *Rafe Raby*, and they made a Cantuarie there. . . . Ther is a flat Tumble also with a playn Image of Brasse and a Scripture, wher is buried *Richard Sun* and Heire to *Edward Lord of Bergevenny*. This *Edward* was the fift Sun of *Daraby*. *Johanna Bewfort* was his Mother.'²² Near to this grave is a large slab of Frosterley marble.

Leland says that '*Stanthorp* a smaull Market Town is about half a Mile from *Raby*. Here is a Collegiate Chirch, having now a body and 2. Isles. I hard that afore *Rafe of Raby Tyme* there was that alonly that now is the South Isle. . . . *Rafe Neville* the first Erl of *Westmerland* of that Name is buried yn a right stately Tumble of Alabaster yn the Quire of *Stanthorp* College, and *Margarete* his first Wife on the lift Hond of hym; and on the right Hond lyth

the Image of *Johan* his 2. Wife, but she is buried at *Lincoln* by her Mother *Catarine Swinesford Duches of Lancaster*. This *Johan* erectid the very House self of the College of *Stanthorp*, it is set on the North side of the Collegiate Church, is strongly buildid al of Stone.²² In Hutchinson's time the large alabaster monument and also the wooden one, were in the chancel. the former nearest to the altar. ' This alabaster tomb, the most splendid that the North of England can boast, has been removed from its original situation in the choir into an obscure and dirty corner behind the south door, where in addition to other indignities, the heat of a stove hard by, is rapidly pulverizing the splendid alabaster work of one of its sides. Ought not such a tomb to have been most carefully preserved in its original situation, as one of the fondest memorials of the ancient lords of Raby? who was the incumbent who consented to such a barbarous proceedings? why did not the Ordinary interfere?'²³ Ralph Neville by his will of 4th May, 1440, directed his body to be buried in the church of *Durham* or in the collegiate church in *Staindrop*. He gave towards the building of the college, if not completed in his lifetime, 300 marks worth of his goods and jewels.²⁴

By his will of Aug. 18, 1503, Henry [fifth] earl of Westmerland directed his body to be buried in the parish church of *Staindrop* ' under the tombe that last was maide nigh unto my late wyfe ladye Jane ' and gave his ' hool interest and leas in the college of *Stayndropp* ' to his son Charles. This tomb already referred to is that now at the west end of the north aisle of *Staindrop* church ' and is a most interesting speciem of wood carving. It has been, most improperly, removed from its old position in the chancel, the inscription informs us it was made in 1560 for the testator and his three wives, two only of them have their effigies on the tomb.²⁵

The Rev. T. N. Roberts of Cornforth, has kindly supplied the following notes on these monuments :—

" The very fine alabaster altar tomb of Ralph Neville first earl of Westmorland, formerly in the chancel, is now placed in the south western corner of the church, where at any rate it is safe, being protected by a railing. Though the tomb generally has been somewhat damaged in course of the centuries it has stood, yet happily the effigies, of which there are three, are well preserved. The effigy of the earl lies between those of his first and second wives, and upon a higher level. It is with the armour of this figure we have now to do. The armour and indeed the whole figure strikingly resembles that of the Black Prince at Canterbury. Though the latter died in 1376 and the Neville not till 1426, there is very little difference to be observed. The effigy before us has the body armour still covered up by the jupon, which is unusual at that date. The jupon had now developed into the loose tabard, but the armour was more usually uncovered. Those portions of the body armour which underwent any considerable change between the dates given, are thus concealed. The jupon upon this figure is quite of the fourteenth century type, it bears the Neville saltire, and is girt low down with the highly ornate belt, and ends below with a border or fringe of deep scallops which just allow the lowest part of the chain mail skirt to be seen. The armour is, after the fashion of the age, enriched with an ornamental bordering of the various pieces, for instance, the pointed bascinet has its edges so ornamented, and also has a twisted wreath round it. The camail falls to the shoulders, it reveals a face, which is probably a portrait, as the monstache is carefully shewn, the long ends lying over the edges of the aperture. Round the neck, over the camail is the collar of SS. The arms are protected by laminated shoulder pieces, rerebraces, elbow pieces, and vambraces [representing nothing unusual, the gauntlets have short wide cuffs and have

²² *Leland Itinerary* vol. I. 86, fo. 92.

²³ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. I. (Sur. Soc. Pub.) p. 68 n. ²⁴ *Ibid.* p. 69.

²⁵ *Ibid.* vol. II. (38 Sur. Soc. Pub.) p. 1 and 1n.

faceted ridges on the back of the hands. The lower limbs are encased in cuisses, genouillières and jambaes, with enriched borders as the rest. There is a horizontal band of this ornamentation on the cuisse, and a similar one on the jamb or shin piece a little above and a little below the genouillère, respectively. The feet have solerets of ordinary length. The head rests upon a tilting helmet surmounted by the Neville crest of a bull's head.

The other effigy to be noticed here, is that of the last of the Nevilles who held the title of earl of Westmorland to the time of his death. This earl died in the second year of queen Elizabeth. This effigy like the other lies between two wives on an elaborately carved altar tomb, all of wood, at the north east corner. The figure is completely armed, except the head, which is uncovered, as was usual at the period in question. The earl is represented as having curly hair and a short peaked beard. This is probably a portrait of him. The armour is that of the date, with one difference which strikes one as peculiar. The long cuirass has below it instead of the usual tassets of the period, taces of five or six lames or pieces, precisely similar to those of the earlier half of the fifteenth century, such as were probably worn by the other earl whose effigy has been described. The taces cover the upper half of a skirt of chain mail. As to the rest, the figure has a gorget with a very small ruff appearing above, pauldrons not large, arm and leg defences of an ordinary type, gauntlets with short obtusely pointed cuffs, and solerets. The elbow and knee pieces are peculiar, as each piece is embellished with the features of a grotesque face having the sharp pointed tongue hanging out.

Both effigies have the hands together in the attitude of prayer.

The figures of the four ladies are no doubt as deserving of notice as those of their lords, but must be left to some one more competent to describe the ever changing fashions of female attire in the ages gone by.

The college of Staindrop was 'founded in 1412 by Ralph earl of Westmerland who and marshal of England, and Joan his illustrious consort to support a chaplain was to be called master or warden, eight chaplains, four secular clerks, six esquires, six valets, and six poor persons. There is very little known about this foundation, which did not survive the destruction of the monasteries.' On Jan. 5, 1537-8, Edmund Nattrace, S.T.P. warden, and his brethren, made a grant of 4d a day to Roger Gower for his life. An oval seal is attached, and there is probably no other impression of it in existence. This seal represents the virgin and child sitting in a tabernacle, an old man is on his knees before them . . . below the tabernacle are the arms of Neville supported by two greyhounds.²⁶ The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of bishop Barnes, gives 'Diocesse of Dunelm.—Stainedroppe colledge—Magistratus collegii lxxx. Sex chorawles. Octo choristae. Summa redditus annualis cxxvijl. [307l.]. Erle of Westmerlands patronaige, but now dissolved and in the Quene's hands.'²⁷

On March 6, 1312-13, Archbishop Bowet gave leave to Ralph earl of Westmerland to appropriate the living of 'Lethom', of which he was patron, to his college at Staindrop.²⁸ By her will of 16 Jan., 1420, Matilda, wife of William Bowes gave to the fraternity of the gild of Staindrop 6s. 8d. and to the chaplain, 12d.²⁹ By her will of the 10 May, 1440, Johanna countess of Westmerland left to the college of Staindrop as a mortuary her best palfrey.³⁰ On 28 May, 1480, Wm. Lambert, vicar of Gainford and master of the college of Staindrop, left to the college one great 'Portiferium' called 'j Coucher' and one vestment of red 'worsset' with flowers, for the altar in the parish church of Staindrop called 'lorde's alter', to the chaplain of the said college at my funeral and mass 3s. 4d., to 2 deacons 2s., and to the others 12d., and to 2 choristers and the others viijd., to the vicar xxd., and to the parish clerk xijd., to

²⁶ *Test. Ebor.* lii. p. 254 n.

²⁷ *Eccles. Proc. Ep. Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.) p. 3.

²⁸ *Test. Ebor.* iii. p. 255 n.

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 264.

³⁰ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* (9 Sur. Soc.), p. cclviii.

the gilds of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary in the parish church of Staindrop 3s. 4d. . . . to distribute among the poor of Staindrop at the discretion of Thomas Hedon.³³

Sir William Bulmer the elder, knight, by his will of October 6, 1531, left 'to the College of Staindrop and the Priests there xs. . . for the soules of my father and mother and for my wyfs saull, and for all the saulls I am bound to pray for'.³³

At a synod held in the Galilee at Durham on the 4 Oct., 1507, amongst those present were the master of the college of Staindrop and the vicar of the same.³⁴ Amongst the sums due to the bishop of Durham *sede plena* and to the chapter of Durham *vacante* was 'de Magistro Collegii de Standrop, xxs.'³⁵

The few notes following, from different sources, have reference to the church of Staindrop :—

In the 'Antiqua Taxa Ecclesiarum' at 1 mark in 40 it thus stands : 'cxl marcae, Ecclesiae de Stayndrop xlvs. viijd.' While for the 'Taxatio Nova' was valued 'Ecclesia de Stayndrop lxi. xs. iiijd., viii. xliid. ob.'³⁶ Bishop Barnes (*Clavis Ecclesiastica*) gives it 'Vic. Staindroppe xvii. [80L.] Donative of the Q. guifte [struck out & opposite 'Dns. Vaine']'.³⁷

Gilbert de Routbyry was vicar in 1294, and on his death in 1316 Thomas de Salkok was collated to the living on the 8 October. On the 20 May, 1342, letters of absence were granted to John de Ingleby rector of Staindrop for 3 years.³⁸ At the array on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on the 24 March, 1400, the rector of Staindrop appeared with three lancers and six bowmen.³⁹

At the Chancellor's visitation of July, 1578, 'John Hutchenson assistant at Standrop' was not present, he being infirm, as he was also at the time of the visitation of January, 1578-9. 'Mr Robert Dixson rector of Cockfeilde and curate of Staindrope' was present at both visitations.⁴⁰ The 'Mr' to his name indicates that he was a graduate.

According to the 'Inventorie of the 16 August, 6 Edward VI, there were at 'Standrope one chalice, weying viij ounces, thre bells in the stepell, and a sance bell and one hand bell'.⁴¹ In same king's reign 'The Parish of Standrope had in it of howselinge people [blank]'.

There is a curious story of Humphrey Keene who in 1635 cast the church bells. It appears he ran short of metal and entered the house of Cuthbert Cartington of Durham whose wife, Cecilia, deposed that she knew the said Keene 'who about 4 yeares agoe did cast bells att Durham and amongst the rest two bells for the church of Staindropp', and took away certain articles weighing about 2 hundredweight including a brass pot, a brazen mortar, two great chargers, etc., etc., and promised to 'pay her in money soe much as the same was'. Keene had to have £25 from Toby Ewbank for casting the bells. The bailiff of the dean and chapter of Durham 'did distryne certayne bell mettall and worke geare then remayneing in a chist in the guest hall att Durham'.⁴²

By his will of 1 Mar. 1374-5, Thomas Witham of Cornburgh, senior, gave to the fabric of the church of Staindrop, for forgotten tenths, vis. viiiid. and xxl. for the souls of Ralph first earl of Westmerland and Johanna his wife, etc.⁴³ On the 13th October, 1567, Christopher Todd by his will directed his body to be buried within the 'churche of St. Gregorye att the trynite alter of the sayd churche in stayndropp'.⁴⁴

³³ *Test. Ebor.* vol. III. (45 Sur. Soc.) 255.

³⁴ *Durham Wills & Inv.* vol. I, (2 Sur. Soc. Pub.) p. 110.

³⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ccccv.

³⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I., 91, 100.

³⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II., 832, III. 495.

⁴⁰ *Eccle. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 75, 94, 95.

⁴² *Depositions from York Castle* (40 Sur. Soc.) 68

⁴³ *Wills & Inv.* I. (5 Sur. Soc.) 270.

³⁵ *Ibid.* ccccvi.

³⁷ *Eccle. Proc. Bp. Barnes* p. 3 & n.

³⁹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxvi.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* liv.

⁴³ *York Wills*, III, 265.

⁴⁴ This must be a mistake as the church now, bears and so far as is known, has always borne the name of St. Mary, never that of St. Gregory.

A monition dated from Wolsingham, on the 14th day of July, 1311, was issued by Richard, bishop of Durham, to the chaplain of the parish church of Staindrop, to cause the parishioners to pay to Thomas bishop of Whithern, 5 marks in name of procuracy for the reconciliation of the graveyard of the said church, before the then next feast of Sts. Peter & Paul.⁴⁵ On the second of the ides of December in the same year another mandate was issued having reference to the goods of the rector of Staindrop.⁴⁴ On the 5th day of September, 1313, the bishop issued a commission to absolve Lady Anastasia de Falconberg from a sentence of excommunication for adultery. Amongst other things she had for six sundays, in a shift only and a veil over her head, to hold a lighted taper weighing a pound in the parish church at high mass.⁴⁶ On the 13th October, 1313, Sir Ralph de Neville was cited by the bishop to undergo public penance in the church of Staindrop for his crimes.⁴⁷ In the same year he was absolved from a sentence of⁴⁹ excommunication for repeated contumacy and offences against the bishop.⁴ On the 7th July, 1519, George Birket of Staindrop came to the church of Durham and sought immunity for striking John Hogeson on the head with a stick at 'Gyrssingham', near Hornby castle, co. Lancaster, from which he died.⁴⁸ In 1580, 10 Oct., 'the Office of the Judge' against Richard Lambert, churchwarden. 'That there are many offences in there parish which they do omitt to present; and when Mr. Dixon, the vicar doeth anything they make an exclave upon him, admonished to present, and dismissed'.⁵⁰ In 1673-4 'office of the lord' against different people at Staindrop for being papists and quakers and not coming to church for teaching school without a licence, for keeping a child unbaptised, for fornication, and for not paying the clerk his ascertained wages.⁵¹

Out of 65 churches in the county palatine the declaration of William III was read in 20, amongst them being Staindrop and Cockfield.⁵²

Thomas de Raby, canon of Blanchland, was ordained acolyte in 1335, deacons in 1341 by the bishop of Corbania, and priests in the same year by the bishop of Durham,⁵³ and William de Stayndrop⁵⁴ as acolyte, was ordained in the same year by the bishop of Bisaccia, and Robert son of John de Stayndrop as a sub-deacon.⁵⁵ In 1343 ordained by the same bishop as sub-deacons were John de Stayndrop, William de Belsy de Stayndrop, and William son of Walter de Stayndrop, and in 1344 the latter as deacon,⁵⁶ and as priest William Aelsi de Stayndrop,⁵⁷ and as acolytes, William Asline de Stayndrop and Robert Frankes de Stayndrop.⁵⁸ Amongst those ordained to first tonsure in 1335 at Durham were Robert de Stayndrop and Robert Franceys de Stayndrop,⁵⁹ and as acolyte, brother John de Camera, 'heremita de Stayndrop',⁶⁰ and in 1338 by bishop of Corbania at Durham as acolytes, William Bealsis de Stayndrop, and Robert Stayndrop.⁶¹

At 4 o'clock seats were taken in the carriages for the return journey to Anckland, the route being by way of the interesting church of St. Andrew. On arriving at the 'Talbot' members were met by the Rev. Edwin Price, the vicar of St. Andrew, Anckland, who informed them that Dr. Longstaff was bearing the cost of copying the parish registers, and that when the transcript was complete he intended to place it in the library of the society for reference. The vicar has undertaken to write a preface.

Dinner was partaken of at the Talbot Hotel, at 5-30 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Adamson being in the chair. The proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson, the vicar of Witton, for his lively, learned and interesting descriptions during the day, and also to Mr. Blair, the secretary.

⁴⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 43.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 432.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 450.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 437.

⁴⁹ *Sanc. Dunelm.* (5 Sur. Soc.) 82.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 129.

⁵² *Ibid.* 147.

⁵¹ *Dean Granville's Letters* (47 Sur. Soc.) 241.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 115.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 126.

⁵³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 109, 117, 189.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 132, 145, 139.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* iii. 144.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 172.

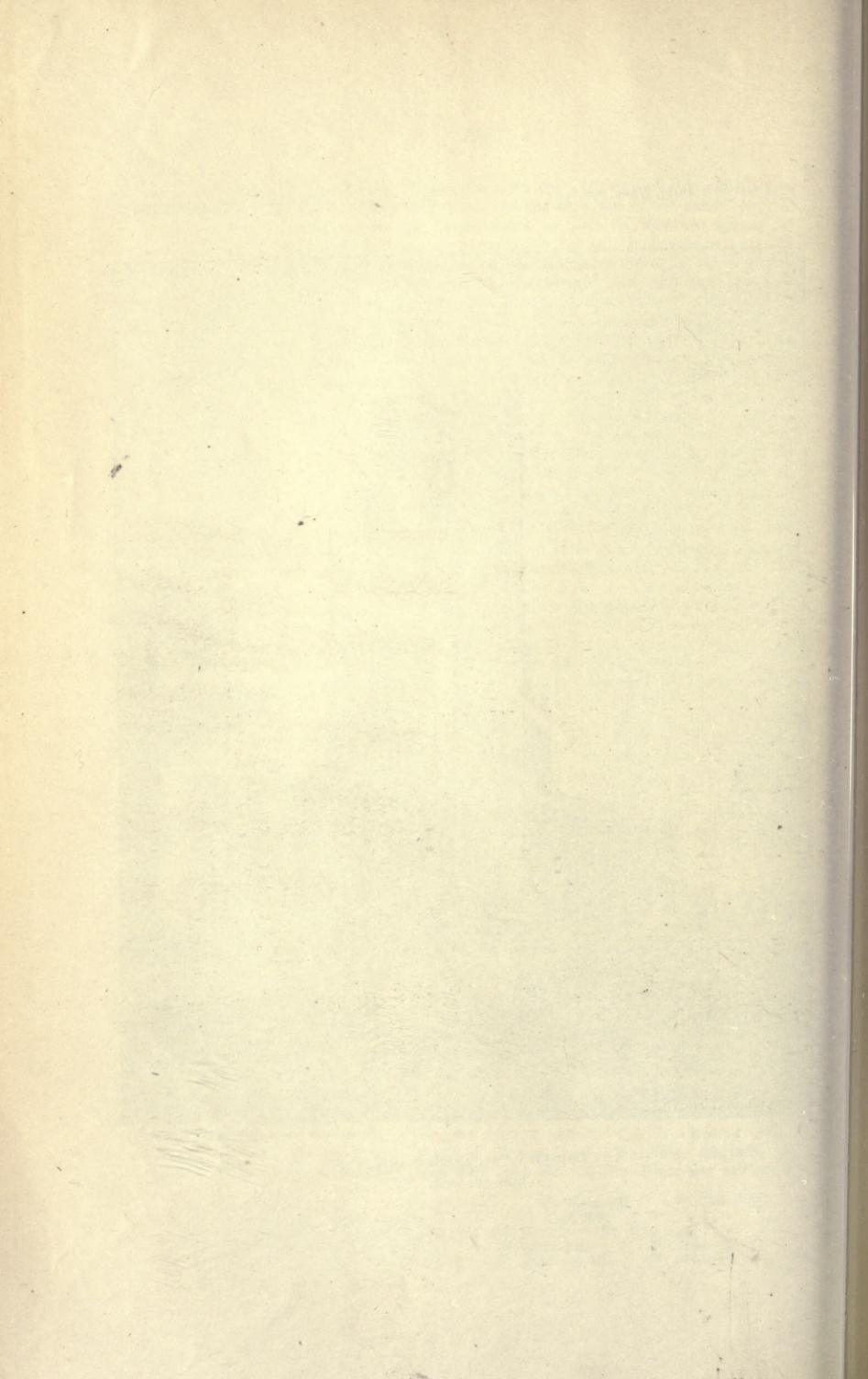
⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 147.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 173.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 208.



THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND,
from the west.



Most of the members left Auckland by the 6-55 p.m. train, while others remained until a later train in order to see the chapel of the bishop's palace.

Among the company present were the Rev. E. and Mrs. Haythornthwaite, Felling vicarage; the Rev. T. N. Roberts, Cornforth vicarage, Mr. S. S. Carr and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Heslop, Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. T. Williamson and Miss Williamson, North Shields; Mr. J. M. Moore, Harton; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, St. Michael's vicarage, Westoe; Mr. Allen Junr., Mr. Bryers, and Mr. C. Hopper, Sunderland; Mr. Bell, Cleadon; Mr. T. Stephenson, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Knowles, Dr. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Branford and Miss Brandford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Detchin, and Mr. W. E. Vincent, Newcastle; Mr. Robt. Blair (secretary), Harton, and the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear, the guide for the day.

MISCELLANEA.

Messrs. Wigham Richardson & Co. of Wallsend, in a letter to the secretaries dated 8 August, 1898, write.—

'We have always been told that this Hall [Carville Hall] was built of stones from the Roman wall, and we think we ought to advise you that we have now arranged to pull it down. At the suggestion of our Mr. Cook we are instructing the builder to advise us in case he should come upon anything of antiquarian interest.'

The following local references are from *Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp's Correspondence*, (2 vols. 8vo.):—

'R. Surtees to C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe,
Mainsforth May 3, 1807.

As for myself, I am quite rooted to this spot. Three employments—gardening, planting trees, and topographical collections—are my chief occupations, and I neither meddle with volunteers nor elections. If you come here you will find everything very quiet, even tho' it were in the middle of a contest for county and city, which is just now on the point of commencing, unless one of our candidates S^r H. Vane be swallowed up by the sea between P. patrick and Donaghadee. When you feel perfectly at leisure to bestow a line on one who, tho' you do not often hear of him, seldom forgets you. I shall be glad to learn where you are and what—whether a Scottish squire or an English divine; and particularly, whether I may have any hope of seeing you here.' (Vol. I, p. 311.)

'March 14th 1808.

I thank you for y^r Durham Extract, wh. is new to me, and most curiously absurd. I go on collecting and collecting; but as to publishing, I fear dealing with printers and engravers worse than critics. If they mauled y^r vol. of Poems, what will they do with a heavy vol. of topography full of uncount names, low Latin, and Old English? a noble field for errata.... cannot you come and visit us at Mainsforth this summer? you shall have ease and quiet, and some of my father's best drawings at y^r discretion, we shall be at home all the summer.....' (*Ibid.* p. 327.)

'R. Surtees to C. K. S. [1818].

Y^r glass is packed, but it would be an Irish present to send it by the mail. I saw last month a chest full wh. a modern owner has stripped from an old bay-window at Walworth, and keeps in a great box, but will part

with none. It contains the arms of Elizabeth and all her chivalry in roundels, with garters and devices, roses and portcullises. It is worth y^r looking at if ever you come to Mainsforth, a good post-road. I think I shall pick up some more fragments in Durham.' (*Ibid.* II, 176.)

You talked of Bath, and shd. you ever execute that purpose, remember there is a halting-place for you here, with a warm room, a sunny garden, and y^r own liberty in all things lawful I shall be at Berwick with James Raine of Durham, who takes from my shoulders the portion called North Durham *i.e.*, North and Islandshire—constructing a folio vol. wh. may be either part of my work, or taken by the Borderers as a separate publication. We are going to explore Coldingham and some other places, wh. were connected with our St. Cuthbert. The charters at Durham are innumerable on these subjects, and armorial seals will be published of plenty of Scots gentry benefactors to Coldingham; and, in particular a series of seven Earls of March, Waldeve, Gospatricke, and an oddfellow called *Thor Longus*. My own work, vol. ii., goes on slow and steady. I hope to present you with another huge folio in about six or eight months. Having the proofs up and down is very tedious. If Scott is in Edinb. do remember me to him. I hope he is well, free from all complaints. I do most heartily love and honour him. I am going to rake together some Jacobite series as Ratcliffe, Forster, &c., as I hear Hogg is about to publish annals of those times, and I wish to have some of our English Jacobites bound up in the nosegay, wh. I daresay will be miscellaneous enough. Will Scott shed a ray over it, from his flaming torch? I wish he had undertaken it.

March 24, 1819.' (*Ibid.* 196.)

'Lady Keith to C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe.

Tullyallan, June 26 [1823]

Surely if it is rheumatism something could be found to relieve you. Much good has been done by *champouing* (I don't know how to spell it), and the needle certainly has done such wonders in *some cases* that I should be much tempted to try it. The old woman at Alnwick said that it was no pain, but it should be done skilfully by some person who has tried it before and knows exactly the place where the puncture will have the most effect. By writing to Mr. Wilson, surgeon at Alnwick, you might get many particulars of the success that has attended his practice in this way.' (*Ibid.* 257.)

C. K. S. to Rob. Chambers. [1824].

An old lady of seventy five tells me that in her youth, blode velvet masks covering the whole face, were worn, when women travelled in open carriages, or walked abroad in very cold weather. They were on kept by a bead, fixed by a string across the mouth of the mask—said bead being held in the wearer's mouth. She says that this didn't interrupt tittle tattle in the smallest degree.' (*Ibid.* 297.)

'C. K. S. to Sir Wallis Scott. [1824].

And talking of prefaces, I was astonished to-day to hear that the man who wrote the 'Battle of Otterburn' which was I think not so very ill done, tho' I have been laughed at for saying so, is sent to Botany Bay for seven year.' (*Ibid.* 309.)

CORRECTION:—

The donor of the silk banner of Radcliffe (p. 155), is Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., F.S.A., Old Swan, Liverpool, hon. sec. and editor of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 21.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 27th day of July, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president of the society, (succeeded by Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., vice-president), being in the chair.

THE LATE MR JOHN PHILIPSON, V.P.

A letter from Mr. Wm. Philipson was read, thanking the society on behalf of his sisters his brother and himself, for the letter of sympathy on the death of his father.

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

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—
Robert Carr-Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted.

From the author, Mr. David Murray, LL.D., of Glasgow :—*A Small Brass Cup found in Rodil* ; 4to. cl. pp. 31. Glasgow, 1898.

From the author, Mr. T. E. Forster :—*Historical Notes of Wallsend Colliery* (excerpt from *Transactions of the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers*) ; 8vo. pp. 10. Newcastle, 1898.

From the secretary, Royal Societies Club :—*Formation, Objects, Rules, and List of Members*, 4to. cl. 1897.

From prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, no. 29, 8vo.

From Mr. J. V. Gregory :—*Reports from H.M. Representatives abroad as to the statutory provisions existing in foreign countries for the preservation of historical buildings*.*

Exchanges—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—(i.) *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 57 (vol. xv. pt. i.) ; and (ii.) *List of Members, &c.*, revised to Dec. 1897.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—(i.) *Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. iv. pt. 5, 8vo. Dublin, 1898 ; and (ii.) *List of Members 1898*.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—(i.) *Publications*, vol. xv. 'History

* From this important return it will be seen 'that England shares with Russia the discredit of having no higher authority for the preservation of such buildings than the transitory owners' (*Antiquary* for Aug., 1898, p. 238).

- of the Walloon and Huguenot Church at Canterbury', by F. W. Cross, 4to., Canterbury; (ii.) *By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1897*, 8vo.; and (iii.) *Proceedings*, Nov. 11, 1896, 8vo. vol. v. no. 4, 1898.
- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto:—(i.) *Transactions*, vol. v, pt. 2, 8vo., 1898; and (ii.) *Proceedings*, n.s., vol. I, pts. 4 & 5.
- From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, n.s., vol. iv. pt. ii. June 1898. 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser. no. 70, 1898, pt. ii.
- From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Namur':—(i.) *Annales*, vol. 22, pt. iv. 8vo.; and (ii.) *Rapport* of the society for 1897, Namur, 1897.
- Purchases*:—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XIII. pt. ii; and *The Reliquary* and *The Antiquary* for July, 1898.

EXHIBITED—

- By Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson:—A photograph of a silver gilt reliquary containing the head of St. Oswald, king of Northumbria, preserved (17th June, 1898,) in the treasury of the cathedral church of Hildesheim, near Hanover (see illustration on opposite page).
- By Mr. Daniel Polson of Hexham:—A small note (2½ ins. by 2 ins.) for 5d. issued by order of the legislative assembly of the State of Connecticut, called 'the General Assembly' at Hartford, on 'Oct. 11, 1777'.
- By Signor Piceller of Perugia, Italy:—A rubbing of the grave slab of Hugo de Hertipol in the church of St. Francis at Assisi, described on p. 144.
- By Mr. Charles Goulding of Sudbury, Suffolk:—The following documents &c., relating to Northumberland and Durham:—

i. **Oliver** Lord Protector of the Comon Wealth of England Scotland & Ireland & the Dominions & Territories thereunto belonging **To All** to whom these p'sents shall Come **Greeting** Know ye that among the Records & fleete of flynes wth p'clamacons thereypon made Before the Justices of the Comon Bench at Westm^r According to the forme of the Statute in that case made & p'vided in the Terme of the holy Trinity in the yeare of o^r lord one thousand six hundred fifty eight It is thus conteyned **Durham** This is the final Agreem^t made in the Co^{rt} of the Comon Bench at Westm^r in the morrow of the holy Trinity in the yeare of o^r Lord one thousand six hundred fifty eight Before Oliver S^t John Edward Atkyns Mathew Hale & Hugh Wyndham Justices & others then & there p'sent **Between** John Johnson p^l **And** Cuthbert Hunter & Elizabeth his wife defore^{ts} of one messuage one toft one courtlage twenty acres of land forty acres of meadow forty acres of pasture forty acres of moore & Comon of pasture for all cattle wth the appurtenances in Medomsley & Lanchester **Whereupon** a plea of Covenant was sunnoned between them in the said Co^{rt} That is to say that the afores^d Cuthbert & Elizabeth have acknowledged the afores^d tenem^{ts} & comon of pasture wth the appurtenances to be the right of him the said John **As** those wth the said John hath of the gift of the afores^d Cuthbert & Elizabeth **And** those have remised & quiteclaimed from them the said Cuthbert & Elizabeth & their heires to the afores^d John & his heires for ever **And moreover** the said Cuthbert & Elizabeth have granted for them & the heires of the said Cuthbert that they will warrant to the afores^d John and his heires the afores^d tenem^{ts} & comon of pasture wth the appurtenances against all men for ever **And** for this acknowledgement remise quiteclaime warrant fine & agreem^t the said John hath given to the afores^d Cuthbert & Elizabeth one hundred & twenty pounds sterling **In Testimony** whereof we have caused o^r Seale



SILVER GIFT RELIQUARY OF THE TENTH CENTURY,
containing the head of St. Oswald, in the cathedral church of Hildesheim,
Hanover (see opposite page).

deputed for the sealing of writts in the Co^{rt} afores^d vnto these presents to be affixed Witnes O St. John at Westm^r the vjth day of June in the yeare aboves^d

Endorsed 'Trin 1658 Cl. pr' N^o 7 | Indres of fine bet' John Johnson plt & Cuth Hunter & Eliz. ux. Defore'

[The great seal has entirely disappeared but the parchment tag is still in the document ; on it is the word 'Lex' followed by an interlaced flourish. The document is written in a bold law hand, and the heading is a fine piece of pen work.]

- ii. **This Indenture** made the Twenty third day of June in the yeare of our Lord, One thousand Six hundred Seventy Nyne, And in the One and Thirtyeth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles the second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, & Ireland, King Defender of y^e faith &c, **Betweene** Thomas Pattison of Hedworth, in the County of Durham, gentleman on the one part, And James Pattison, son of Ralph Pattison of Hedworth afores^d, brother of the said Thomas Pattison, on the other part, **Witnesseth** That the said Thomas Pattison for and in consideracon of the sume of five shillings, to him in hand paid, by the said James Pattison, upon or before the Sealing & delivery hereof, The receipt whereof, he doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof doth release & discharge the said James Pattison, his heires, Ex^{rs}, Adm^{rs}, & Assignes, and every of them, by these p^sents, **hath** granted, bargained & sold, And by these p^sents **Both** grante, bargain & Sell, unto the said James Pattison, his Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs} & Assignes, **All** that his Mesuage, Tenement or farmehold, with the appurtenances, situate, lyeing & being in Cleadon, in the Conuty of Durham afores^d, Bounding on a tenement there, late belonging to George Mathew, & now in the tenure of Michaell Mathew or his Assignes, on the East, the Townestreet on the North, a Mesuage late belonging to John Pattison, another brother of the said Thomas Pattison, now in the tenure of James Pattison of Cleadon, son of the said John Pattison, on the West, & a close there, called the Litle Meadow, belonging to the Townepp of Cleadon, afores^d, on the South, **And** alsoe, all those his freehold Lands, and parcellis of arable, Meadow, & pasture ground, whether lyeing in severalty, or in comon, within the Townepp of Cleadon aforesaid, belonging to the Mesuage and Tenement abovegranted, conteneing together, Thirty acres of Land or thereabouts, be it more or lesse, with the appurtenances, Together with all houses, Edifices, buildings, Barnes, Byers, Stables, Orchards, Gardens, Garthes, Lands, Meadows, Pastures, feedings, Comions, Woods, Trees, Vnderwoods, Hedgerowes, Mynes, Quarryes, Waters, Watercourses, Wayes, Easements, hereditaments & other appurtenances whatsoever, unto the said Mesuage, Tenement or farmehold, and p^misses, or any part thereof belonging, or therewith used or enjoyed, **To have & to hold** All the said Mesuage, Tenement, farmehold, Lands & grounds abovegranted, and all other the p^misses abovementioned, with their appurtenances, unto the said James Pattison, party to these p^sents his Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs} & Assignes, from the day next before, the day of the date hereof, untill the full end & terme, and for and dureing the whole terme, of One whole yeare, from thenceforth next ensueing, fully to be compleate, ended and run, **To** the Intent and purpose that by virtue of these p^sents and the Statute, for transferring uses into possession the said James Pattison, may be in the actual possession of the said p^misses, and be enabled to accept of a Grant or Release of the Revercon, & Inheritance thereof, to him and his heires, to and for the severall uses, Intents, Trusts and purposes, therein to be specified &

declared, **In witness whereof** parties abovesaid, to these p^rsent Indentures Interchangeably have sett their hands and Seales the day & yeare, first abovewritten Anno Dn 1679^o

[Signed by James Pattison and sealed, but seal gone.]

[Endorsements : ' Signed sealed & delivered | in the p^rsence of us | Raiph Pattison | Jo : Spearman | Eliz : Spearman ' ; ' 12^o Septbr 1717 In Canc' Dunelm ' | Int' Jacobum Finney & al' Quer' | et Chrum Thomson & al' Defts.' | ' Memd^m That the within written Indre of Lease or Parchm^t writeing was shewn unto Rob^t Parkinson Gent att ye time of his Examicon being a witnesse sworne & Exaied on ye Defend^{ts} part before mee | W^m Welch | Exaier '.]

- iii. Admission at the Court of William bishop of Durham, on the 26 day of May, 6 James I., of William Middleton to half an acre and five roods of land in Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, at a rent of 2d. annually.
- iv. Bond dated the 18 August 1726, between Walter Davison and Isabell his wife of Waterhead, and John Airey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, referring to the conveyance of the estate of Upper Cariteth, for the consideration therein, and the said John Airey to be at the cost of recovering the estate, etc.

[Mr. Blair said that these documents (except no. II. which Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon, a member of the society, had already agreed to buy) were for sale. On the motion of the treasurer it was determined to purchase them.]

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—A wooden exchequer tally.

[Mr. Phillips read the following notes upon the object :—' The piece of stick now exhibited is one of the old exchequer tallies—an antiquated form of receipt given by the government for money deposited. It is evidently a branch of a tree roughly squared, the bark being left on the edges. It is 22 inches in length, at the thickest end it measures 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$, and tapers off to $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. At five inches from the thick end, a slanting cut has been made with a saw half way through the stick, it has then been split to the saw-cut. On the face of each half is 'H. R^{to} Smith, Ar Rec Genl Assess Tax 1822—Surria.' Upon the edge of each is '3 Jun 1923' and upon the thick end the figure 4. Various notches are cut which represent the money deposited at the tally office. It was customary to give one part called the counterstock or counterfoil and this was retained at the tally office. When the depositor wished to withdraw his money he produced the stock, and if upon examination it was found to fit the counterstock, the money deposited was duly paid. When the system of receipts by tallies was first instituted is difficult to determine, the marvel is that the custom was retained until the second decade of the present century. An article upon the subject in Chambers's 'Book of Days' (vol. ii. p. 310), puts the matter in a humorous way. It says :—'Ages ago a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the court of exchequer, and accounts were kept as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar. . . . Men of letters and learning came and went—actuaries were born and died—still office routine inclined to these notched sticks as if they were the pillars of the constitution, and still the exchequer accounts continued to be kept on certain splints of elm wood called tallies. In the reign of George III. an enquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit whether, pens, ink, and paper, and slates and pencils being in existence, this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare conception, and it took till 1826 to get the sticks abolished'. We gather from entries in the diary of the celebrated Pepys that these tallies were in general use in his day. Under May 12, 1665 he writes :—' By water to the exchequer, and then did stick my tallies for £17,500.' On the 19th he adds :—' To the exchequer, and then got my tallies for £17,500, the first payment I ever had out of the exchequer and at the Legg

spent 14/- upon my old acquaintances, some of them the clerks, and away home with my tallies in a coach, fearful every moment of having one of them fall out, or snatched from me.' From this entry it would appear that the tallies were like those of the present day. The office of the writer of the tallies in the court of exchequer was a position of considerable importance. In 1641 it was held by Sir Robert Pye, but was sequestrated for neglect of duty and handed to Robert Long. It is difficult to determine the exact date at which the use of these tallies was abolished. Francis in his 'History of the Bank of England' states that an Act was passed in 1783 which arranged for the abolition of tallies, and many other authorities give about the same date. To set against this statement, the entry on the tally before us is 1822, and the writer of the article from the 'Book of Days' states that their use was not discontinued till 1826. My own assumption is that about 1783 the general custom was abandoned, but that it remained in force for the receivers of taxes and other government officials until 1826. By an Act passed in 1834 the old tallies were ordered to be destroyed, and the execution of this order resulted in the burning down of the two houses of parliament. The old tallies were stored in the tally-room of the exchequer, the room being required as temporary accommodation for the new court of bankruptcy, the officials of the treasury directed the board of works to burn the tallies. Differences of opinion arose among the officials as to the best and safest means of carrying out this order. Ultimately it was settled to burn them in the flues of the House of Lords. The tallies were therefore brought on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, 1834, from the exchequer on a mason's truck, there being about two one-horse cart loads. The matter was entrusted to the workmen who were to burn a very few tallies at one time. They disregarded these orders, piled on the dried sticks to such an extent that the flues became overheated, and this led to an outburst of flame that eventually consumed both houses of parliament. A full account of the fire will be found in the 'Annual Register' for 1834. The writer further states:—'It is to be observed that wooden tallies had ceased to be used in the exchequer since the 10th of Oct. 1826, when that mode of accounting was abolished on the surrender of a patent of lord Güilford and Mr. Kingoyne. Except on one occasion about twenty years ago, when they were burnt in Tothill fields, the tallies were never, it appears, destroyed otherwise than by being used (after being broken up) by the servants of the office as firewood from time to time as it was required.' The tally exhibited has been kindly lent to me for this purpose by Mr. H. A. Erskine, present agent of the branch bank of England. Mr. Erskine states:—'My grandfather was one of his majesty's judges, and was appointed to be one of the judges of the bankruptcy court on its foundation. To make room for the court a quantity of the old tallies stored at Westminster was removed, and this is one of them. My grandfather used to be chaffed by the other judges as having set a light to the old parliament houses, as these removed tallies were supposed to be the cause of the fire which broke out soon afterwards.' The tally in question has five long notches upon what I take to be the face, and two short notches upon the back. Unfortunately I have failed to find any clue to the monetary value represented by these notches. The notched stick has been used as a tally in numerous ways. At Witherington near Manchester, the keeper of the pound upon receipt of every animal handed to his charge, notched on a stick, one half of which he gave to the person who brought the animal, stating that it would not be released until the owner came for it and produced the notched stick. A writer in 1864 says:—'In Scotland till the early days of the editor, it was customary for the baker's lad to bring a thick stick with his bread, a notch being made for each loaf he left. While the notching on the stick corresponded with the loaves left with the family, both parties were satisfied.' I think that in the indenture we may trace a modified form of the notched stick. Documents were written in duplicate on the same sheet of parchment, and cut in two by a wavy line or indenture. This practice having passed away I am informed that one firm of Newcastle solicitors declines to use the word, and

substitutes the word 'deed' instead of the word 'indenture'. In my younger days the banker's cheque was not separated from the counterfoil by tearing through a perforated line as at present, but by placing a piece of thin tin cut in a wavy line over an engraved device that ran between the cheque and the counterfoil; a sharp pull then cut the cheque away with a wavy line upon its left hand border which was a proof that the cheque and counterfoil had originally been one. Here again we may trace a descent from the notched stick or tally.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Phillips for his note.]

OLD BUILDINGS IN NEWCASTLE, ETC.

Mr. Philip E. Mather in two letters to the secretary, dated the 21st and 26th July, thus wrote:—'I learn that Mr. Laidler of Northumberland street, painter and decorator, has purchased the halls at the Friarage, Newcastle, of two bodies of local freemen, with the assumed object of pulling them down and building warehouses on the sites. I may also mention that a sad partial demolition of one of the old buildings surrounding Friars Green was lately, or within the last year or so, effected in the shape of a large gap made in the main (west) wall. Passing farther afield, Dr. Hodgkin would bring before our society a letter I recently wrote to him on his suggestion, drawing attention to my observing a year or so ago the lamentable falling down of large portions of Middleham castle, apparently through want of being properly secured by girders or otherwise, and which letter he remarked would facilitate our society drawing the Yorkshire Antiquarian Society's attention to this. I fancy the old flour mill at Jesmond dene is too modern a structure for the society to deal with; but, if not, I should be very glad if they could see their way to providing for the conservation by those responsible for it of the mill wheel there. It is now almost gone, despite my having on more than one occasion brought the matter before the civic authorities.'

Mr. Mather was thanked for drawing the attention of members to the different matters mentioned in his letters.

ROMAN WALL EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. R. C. Bosanquet gave a short account of the progress of the excavations at Housesteads. He said that work was begun on June 21, with ten workmen and Mr. Thomas Smith of Haltwhistle, as foreman. The site had been much plundered in the past and there was no great hope of finding inscriptions within the camp; but it would be possible to obtain a practicably complete plan of the internal buildings, and the excavators were making this their first object. The plans which he exhibited were the work of Mr. Archibald Dickie, an architect who had had three years' experience of excavations under the Palestine Exploration Fund. Besides determining the outline of the plan of the camp, they had already cleared the central building, which measured 100 by 75 feet and exhibited very fine masonry. In plan and position it corresponded to the 'forum' at Cilurnum, but the stones were larger and a series of round bases showed that columns took the place of the square piers which there formed the peristyle. In clearing one of the chambers at the west-end of this building they had made a remarkable find of more than 800 iron arrowheads. They were of very various shapes and sizes and many of them had a portion of the wooden shaft adhering. Among other important discoveries were an enamelled disc, with the colours brilliantly preserved, and a sculptured doorhead with a design of unused character representing two birds and two snakes. A Roman well on the east side of the Knagburn had been cleaned out, but no offerings had been found in it, it was probably connected with the building, supposed to be the baths of the station, lower down the burn. It was proposed to continue the excavations within the camp until the end of August. A number of small objects found in the excavations were exhibited. Among them were a silver openwork brooch of late Celtic design, fragments of a bronze strainer, a spear head, a mason's chisel, a stylus, keys, knives and others implements, a pair of tweezers, an armlet, part of the drapery of a statuette, and various rings and mountings of

bronze; two flint flakes; jet armlets, jet pin with faceted head, beads, bone buttons, the stump of a large antler from which the branches had been sawn, and a small series of coins including one of Allectus in very fine condition.

Plans of the newly excavated portions of the camps were exhibited.

Mr. Bosanquet was thanked.

The recommendation of the council to hold an outdoor meeting of the society at Housesteads on Thursday the 25th August, 1898, and to ask the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society and the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological and Architectural Society to join this society, was unanimously agreed to.

SAINT ACCA.

Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, V.P. read his paper on 'Three additional miracles at Hexham attributed to Saint Acca', from an unpublished MS. of the twelfth century, prefacing it by stating that the preservation of the MS. was perhaps a greater miracle than the miracles it recorded, and that the late Dr. Raine knew of its existence but could not get a sight of it. He said that Saint Acca was the successor to St. Wilfrid, and it was to Acca that the Venerable Bede dedicated most of his theological works. The legends were probably written about 1160, and attributed to Acca the power of removing physical disabilities. Mr. Bates hoped the society would accept the papers for the interesting sidelights the stories threw upon the manners and customs of the time.

Dr. Hodgkin remarked they they were greatly indebted to Mr. Bates for their knowledge of the hagiology of the period, and concluded by moving that thanks be given to him and also to the owner of the MS. for lending it to Mr. Bates. This was carried by acclamation.

The paper it is hoped will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

'THEON AND SON, ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BANKERS.'

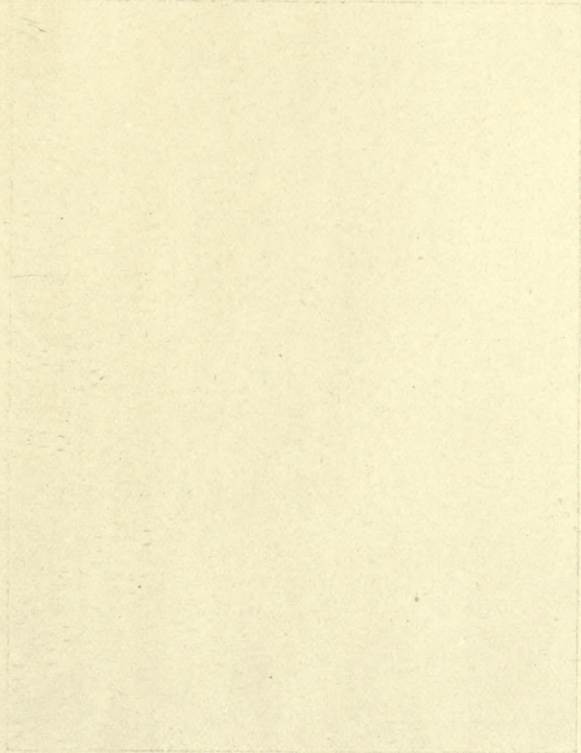
Dr. Hodgkin, who was to have read a paper entitled 'Theon and Son, Egyptian bankers of the second century, A.D.,' said he would defer the reading of the paper until next meeting, but read the following curious letter from Theon to his father at Alexandria:—Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city. If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write to you a letter or speak to you, or say good-bye to you. It was good of you to send me presents. Send me a lyre. If you don't I won't eat; I won't drink. There now! He said Theon was afterwards taken into partnership by his father, and his (Dr. Hodgkin's) paper was an investigation of the transactions of the banking house of 'Theon and Son.'

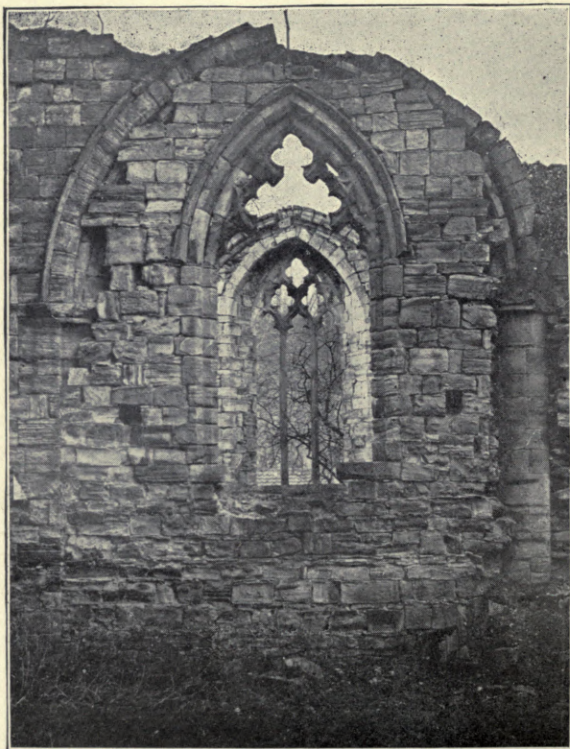
NORTHUMBRIA IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

The Rev. H. E. Savage, hon. canon of Durham and vicar of St. Hild's, South Shields, read a paper on 'Northumbria in the Eighth Century.' He said it was a century which seemed to be a historical blank, but much light was thrown upon events by the foreign correspondence of Anglo-Saxon churchmen. From this material canon Savage gave an interesting and lengthy story of the time, showing a process of disintegration going on which left the kingdom of Northumbria an easy prey for the Danes.

Dr. Hodgkin said he had been reading Lul, Boniface, Alcuin, and other writers of that period, lately, and wondered whether use had been of these works for throwing light on Northumbrian matters. He differed from Mr. Savage in his estimate of Alcuin, as he was a man for whom he had a great admiration. It was interesting what a large amount of intellectual light there was in England at that period, indeed this was the most learned country in Europe. He had been reading the papal letters and he found that the popes and their secretaries had not the faintest conception of Latin grammar. To pass from these letters full of blunders to the elegant and flowing letters of Alcuin was like passing from darkness to light. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Savage which was carried by acclamation.

The paper will probably be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.





FINCHALE PRIORY: BLOCKED-UP ARCHES OF NAVE, AND INSERTED WINDOWS.

(From a photograph by Mr. A. L. Steavenson.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 22.

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1898, at

FINCHALE PRIORY.

Owing to the cold north east wind with threatening rain, and the consequent bleakness of the morning, very few members were present. They assembled at Leamside station at 2-49 p.m. where they were joined by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, of Witton (who had kindly undertaken to act as guide to the ruins), and Mrs. Hodgson. They proceeded by a field road to the new foot bridge across the Wear, and thence along the well wooded banks to the priory. Here the clouds passed away and the examination of the building was made in sunshine.

The ruins of the priory are situate on the north bank of the river Wear three miles from Durham, the woods of Cocken being on the opposite bank.

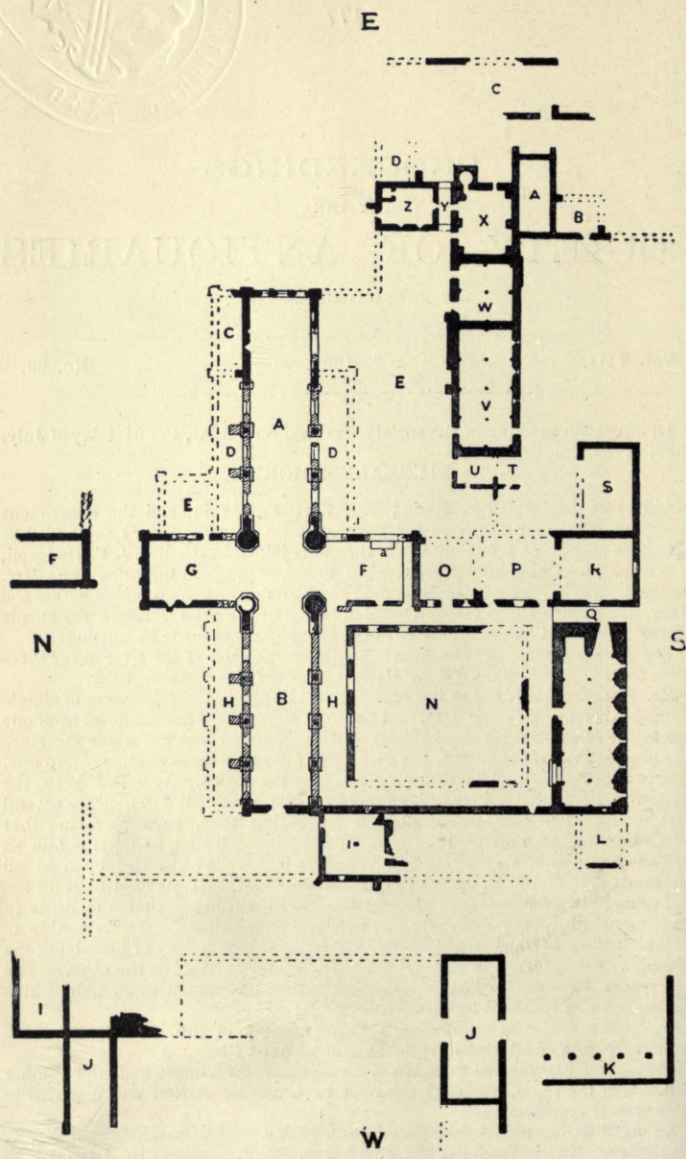
Mr. Hodgson, standing at the crossing, said that the building was of simple plain character of an early date, and the work appeared to have gone on from one end to the other without any interval worth speaking of, as the whole structure was of about the same period, the first half of the thirteenth century. No one, to this time seemed to have understood why the aisles were pulled down, the arches built up and windows of Decorated character inserted.* There are several wild stories as to the monks' reasons for acting thus, such as seeing that St. Godric was an ascetic, they were in conscience bound to imitate him as well as they could, so they therefore built a church with aisles open to all the winds of heaven, but when discipline was relaxed, they, in 1364 built up the arches and put in windows. It had also been surmised that the Scots in some unrecorded foray had destroyed the aisles, and that the monks unable to rebuild them, blocked up the arches as the cheapest way of remedying the mischief. One story was just as trustworthy and rational as the other. The true reason for the alteration was simply the desire to obtain more light which was most easily attained by this process.

Under Mr. Hodgson's guidance a perambulation of the building was made the chief points of interest in it being pointed out by him.

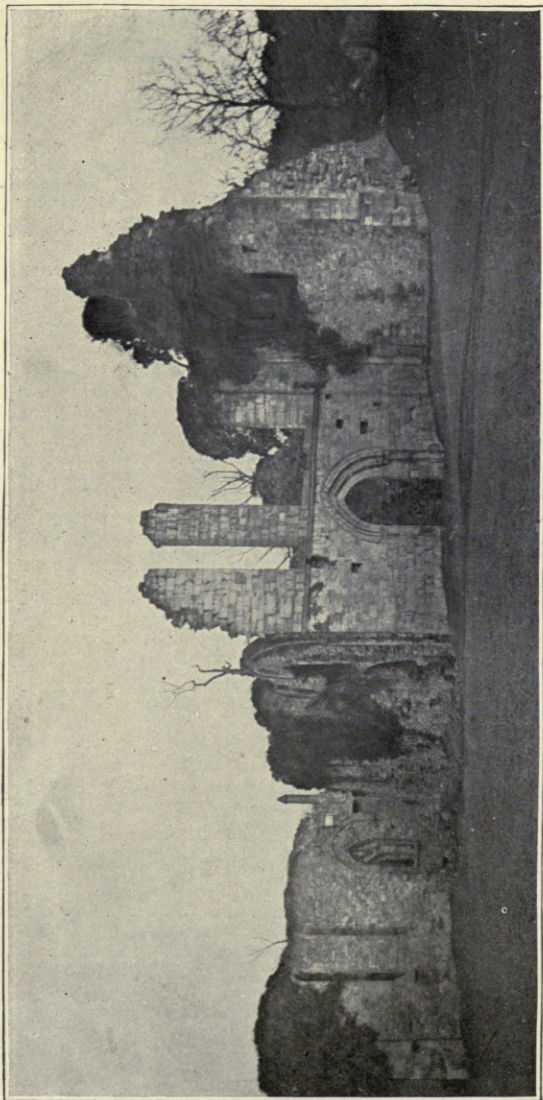
Then a welcome tea was partaken at the adjoining farm house and after another walk round the ruins, members returned to Leamside station and departed to their several destinations.

Amongst those present were (in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson,) Mr. T. Stephenson, Mr. G. Tweddle, Mr. S. Thorpe, Mr. S. Holmes, Dr. Laws, all of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford of Blyth; Mr. Charles Hopper of Sunderland; and Mr. R. Blair (sec.) of Harton.

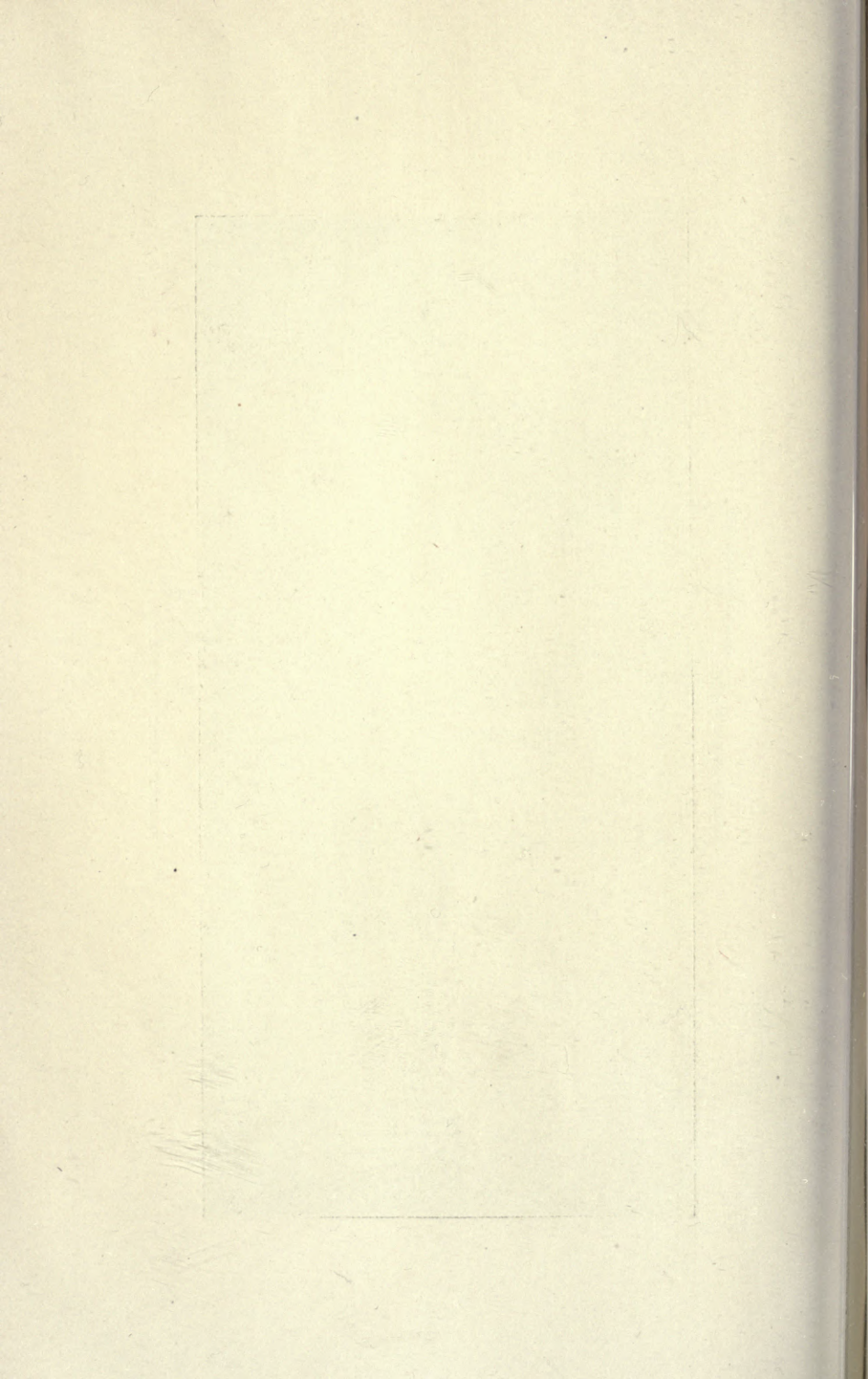
* See illustration facing this page (from a photograph by Mr. A. L. Steavenson) which shews these blocked arches and inserted windows.



PLAN OF FINCHALE PRIORY.
 (Kindly lent by Walter Scott & Co., Felling.)



FINGHALE PRIORY FROM THE N.W.



The following are a few notes relating to Finchale:—

On the third of the kalends of November, 765, Ethelwald Moll king of the Northumbrians ceased to reign at Finchale [Wincanheale]. On the fourth of the nones of September, 787, being the third year of Cenwlf, a synod collected at Finchale [Pincahala] and in 798 another which was presided over by archbishop Eanbald II, when amongst other things the observation of Easter was dealt with.¹ There is no mention of the place again until the twelfth century, Henry the first being king, when bishop Hugh Pudsey took possession of the church of Finchale, and made it subject to Durham. In the *Rites of Durham*² it is stated that he 'also founded the priory of Finekley in honour of St. Godricke the hermite'.

Pudsey originally founded a monastery at Haswell, he having obtained possession of land at that place and at Wingate for the purpose. There is however no evidence of any building having been commenced there. Shortly after Pudsey and others gave lands situate at Baxtanford on the Browney about a mile from Durham for a new monastery to be peopled from Guisbrough priory. For some reason or other this place was left, and the canons of Guisbrough deserted. The original Finchale which the prior and convent of Durham then took possession of was about a mile above the present site, and became, by the gift of Flambard, the residence of St. Godric about 1110. Of his cell remains are still to be seen in the shape of grass-grown mounds and old walls, the site being known as 'Godric's Garth'. 'After a temporary sojourn he removed to the peninsula now occupied by the ruins where he built a *casa* and subsequently an oratory called 'capella beatae Mariae' and other buildings. Still later, about 1149, he commemorated his deliverance from an inundation of the river by the erection of a larger church dedicated to St. John the Baptist and the Holy Sepulchre. Godric died in 1170.'³

The Norman church was next swept away, the tomb of St. Godric alone being preserved. It was in 1241, forty-five years after settling at Finchale, that the monks resolved to rebuild their church and issued indulgences to raise money for the purpose. They commenced operations in 1242, and in 1264 the works are spoken of in one of the indulgences as unfinished. In 1266 the chapel in the south transept, in which was the shrine of St. Godric, was being erected as the pious were asked to contribute to the window in the east wall. The church was entirely rebuilt the only portion of the former edifice allowed to remain being the tomb of St. Godric.⁴

Henry de Pudsey son of the bishop, his mother having probably been Adelis de Perci, gave to the prior and monks on the 4 kal. of June, 1230, the advowson of Giggleswick which king John (on the 19 Oct^r 9 John)⁵ confirmed; on the fifth of the ides of June of the same year on account of reverence for the blessed Cuthbert and Godric the church of Giggleswick was confirmed to the monks after the death or cession of 'Walter de Vestiario the present rector', reserving a perpetual vicarage therein.⁶ On the 6 kal. August, 1231, on the resignation of the said Walter the prior of Finchale was inducted to the church of Giggleswick, a proper perpetual vicarage to be ordained therein on the death of Walter.⁷ The impropriation of the church of Bishop Middleham was granted to the prior and convent of Finchale as was also the church of 'Wilton'.⁸ On the sixth of the ides of December the said Walter resigned the church of Giggleswick, he to receive 55 marks per annum from the 'camera' of the prior and convent of Durham through the prior of Finchale every year at York.⁹

1 Symeon of Durham (Rolls ed.) II, pp. 43, *et seq.* 51, 59, also 22 Sur. Soc. publ. 29, 210.
 2 15 Sur. Soc. publ. p. 63. ³ *Proceedings*, vol. I. (O.S.) p. 123.
 4 *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Sur. Soc.) pref. ⁵ *Abp. Gray's Register*, (56 Sur. Soc.) 50 n.
 6 *Ibid.* 36. ⁷ *Ibid.* 42. ⁸ *Ibid.* 47. ⁹ *Ibid.* 49.

Bishop Thomas Langley (1406-1437) by his will gave lead for the roof of the nave to the value of 17*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*¹⁰

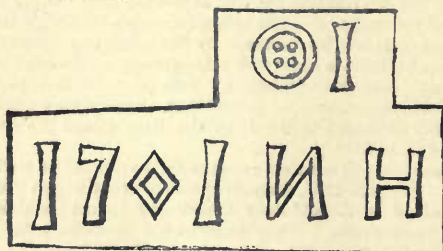
Among the possessions of the priory were land at Yokefleet, Yorks, Hetton, Bradley (near Wolsingham), Wingate, Little Stainton, and Wudesland; a toft and croft at Brandon; the fishery of Crook on the Tyne; land and a fishery at Cocken; land at Hutton and Coxhoe, and a mill at the latter place; land at Softley, Spirlswood (Stanhope), Lumley, Ferimanside, Newton (near Durham), Amerston, Castle Eden, Thorp Thewles, Hollinside (Whickham), Iveston, Smalles (Wolsingham), etc., etc.

The illustration facing p. 178 is from a photograph by Mr. A. L. Steavenson of Holliwel Hall, Durham. It shows the ruins from the N.W.

For a list of the priors see *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. xxv. For 'Inventory of the Vestments, Books, &c., of the Priory of Finchale', see *Trans. of the Durham & Northumberland Architectural & Archaeological Society*, vol. iv. p. 134. For miracles at the shrine of St. Godric, see *De Vita S. Godrici, eremita* (20 Sur. Soc. publ.), amongst others the cure of a blind priest (p. 443).

¹⁰ *Durham Wills and Inv.* vol. I. p. 88.

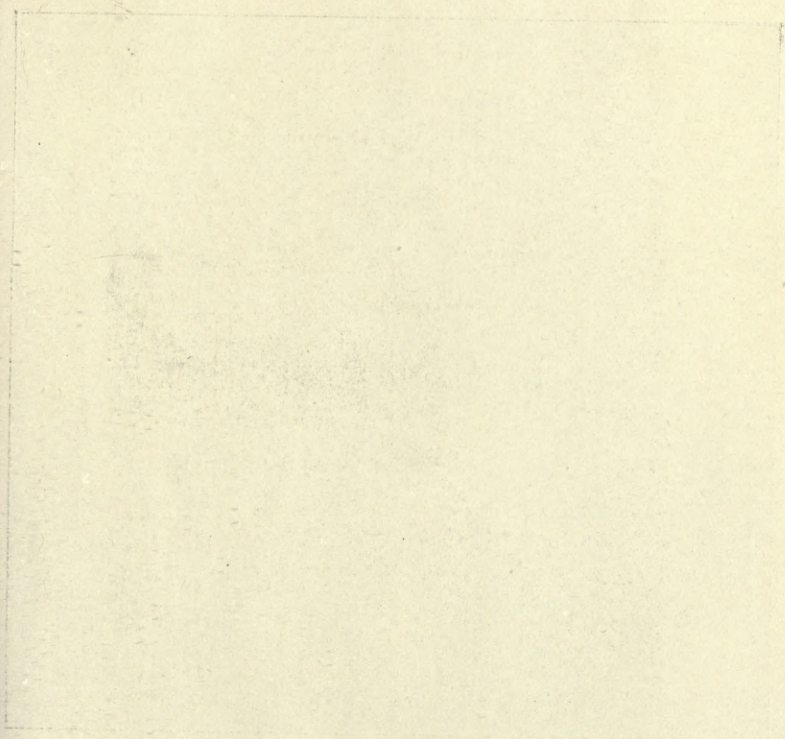
DOORHEAD INSCRIPTION AT SLAGGYFORD.



Inscription in sunk panel (about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep) on "the old house called 'Barns Town Head' or now more often called Slate House near the Slaggyford station on the South Tyne. It is over the stable. In connexion with this house is another door-head inscribed T C | 1783." Mr. A. B. Plummer has kindly supplied sketch (from which illustration has been made) and foregoing note.

CORRECTIONS.

- P. 155, Mr. Adamson is made to say that 'Sir' C. Heron was captain of the Sea Fencibles. He said that he was colonel of a volunteer corps. This corps was Light Infantry. The Sea Fencibles were Artillery.
- p. 159, line 5 from bottom, for 'Lat'mer' read 'Latimer'. Same page, note 13, the reference is to *Proceedings* vol. vi. p. 21.
- p. 163, line 13, for 'proceedings' read 'proceeding' and line 23, for 'speciemen' read 'specimen'.
- p. 164, line 23, *dele* 'who' and insert it at beginning of line 30.
- p. 165, line 2 insert '100s.' before the words 'to distribute': and in line 6 from bottom, for '1374-5' read '1474-5'.
- p. 166, line 6, for 'another' read 'a'; and in line 9 for 'excommunication' read 'excommunication' and in line 30 for 'deacons' and 'priests' read 'deacon' and 'priest'.
- p. 168, line 9 from bottom, for 'Wallis' read 'Walter'.
- p. 173, line 34, between the words 'the' and 'counterstock' read 'stock to the depositor, the other part called the', and *dele* words 'and this'.
- p. 174, line 1, for 'som' read 'some': in line 3, between the words 'were' and 'like' read 'payable to bearer and took the place of bank notes', and in line 32 for 'Kilcoyne' read 'Burgoyne'.
- p. 175, line 10 from bottom, for 'unused' read 'unusual'.





THE GATEWAY, SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 23.

The third country meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1898, at

SHERBURN HOSPITAL, PITTINGTON & HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

Fourteen members and friends assembled at Durham railway station at 10-15 a.m. A start was made in a brake from the station soon after 10-30 for Sherburn hospital by way of Shincliffe bridge.

SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

The buildings of the hospital are erected on the south bank of the Shire burn in a somewhat isolated spot with picturesque surroundings even at this day. It must have been of old quite out of the beaten track, being sheltered from the easterly winds by the limestone hills on the south and east, while the rising ground of Gilesgate moor shuts it in on the north. The medieval master's house stood until 1826, when, as Dr. Raine writes, 'with sorrow be it spoken the whole structure with its towers and parapets and buttresses and crypts, with all their accompaniments of old, grey, weather-stained, lichen-clothed masonry, and light and shade' had been barbarously swept away 'to make room for a modern house better adapted to the supervisor of a cotton factory than the master of so venerable and opulent an institution'. Rickman saw the work of demolition going on, one room he observed possessed a stone roof which for simplicity, beauty, and excellence of preservation, he pronounced to have no equal in the range of his experience. He is said to have pleaded, but in vain, for this room, which was probably the hall, to be left.

The party was met outside of the ancient gateway by the Rev. H. A. Mitton, the master, who explained the interesting features about the structure, and also pointed out the muniment room now over it which has lately been erected. He then took them to the quarters of the in-brethren, the convalescent hospital, the church and the master's house, where refreshments were most kindly provided in the dining room.

In the chapel the master exhibited the fine Elizabethan communion cup bearing the inscription 'Deale justli for God dothe se that Sherborne House owyth the me' of which an account, with a representation of the vessel, will be found in volume iv. of these *Proceedings* (p. 24), where also a note of the bell may be seen. In the time of Edward VI. there were at 'Thospital of Shereborne one chalice, gylt, with a paten, weying xxij. nnces, and two bells hanging'.*

The master read, in his dining room, the following paper on the history of the hospital:—

'It is much to be regretted that in the case of so ancient a foundation as Sherburn hospital, so little of the original structure or of ancient documents, remains. The ravages of the Scots in the fourteenth century, is the main

* *Ecl. Proc. Bishop Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. lvi.

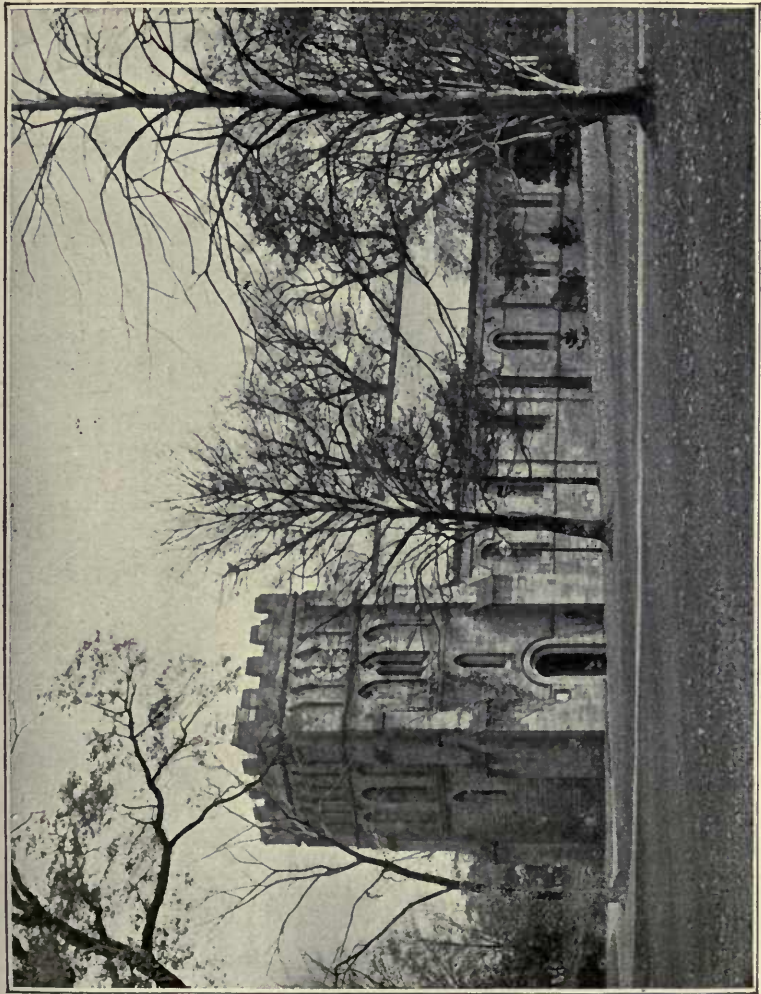
cause of the one; and the zeal without knowledge of an intruding master named Fenwick, in the time of the Commonwealth, of the other. The main facts connected with the hospital are as follows:—It was founded in 1181 by Hugh Pudsey as a house of mercy for the reception of lepers. It was dedicated to Christ, the Blessed Virgin, Lazarus, Martha and Mary. The ancient seal of



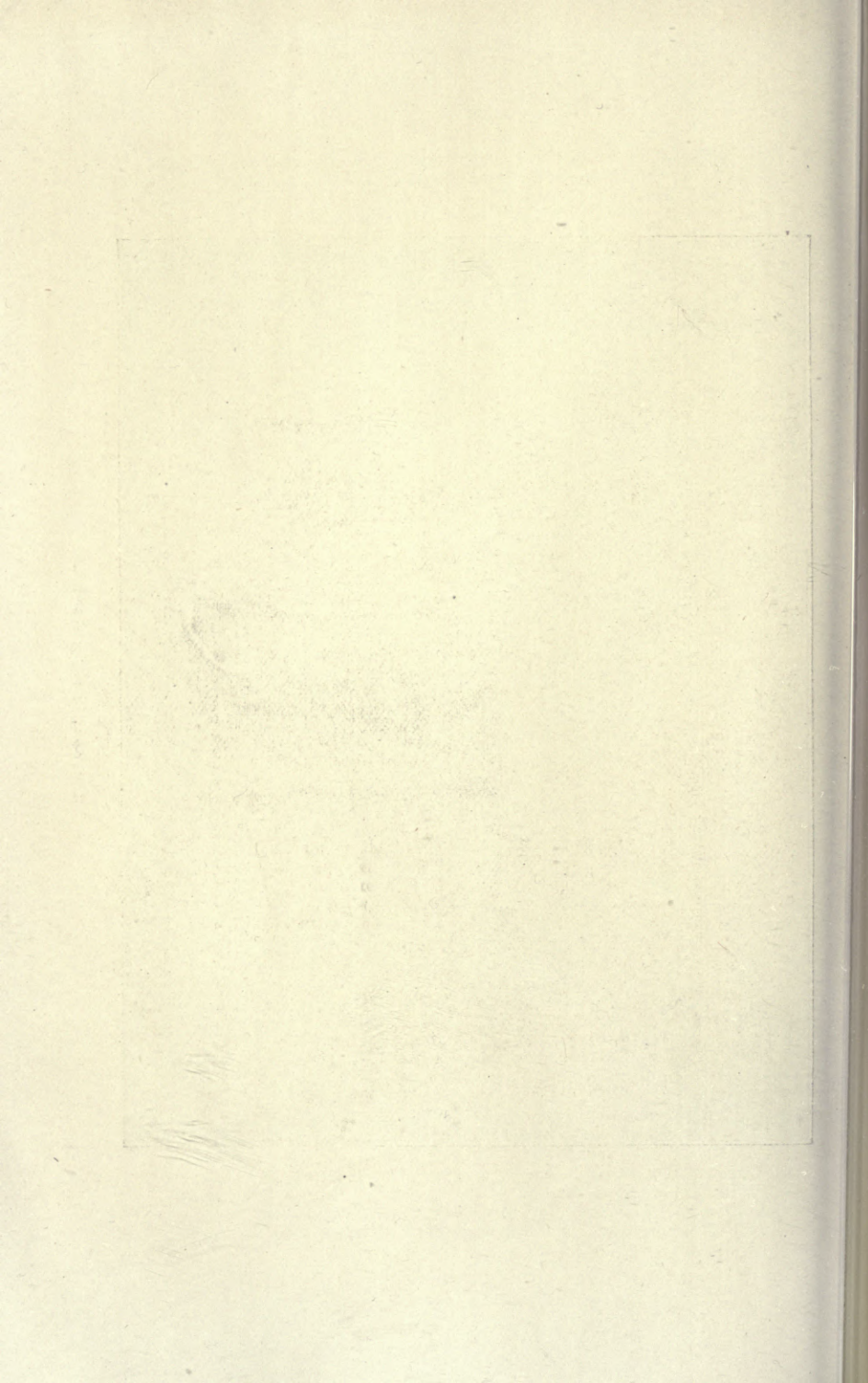
SEAL OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL (full size).
From a sealing wax impression.

the hospital represents Christ standing, a glory about his head. In one hand he holds a scroll with the words *DATO ET RETRIBVAM*, with the other he raises aloft a crown. Behind is the gateway, which a deformed and diminutive creature is entering. The original hospital formed then, as now, a quadrangle, with a low range of buildings for men on two sides, for women on one. The chapel was dedicated to God, Mary Magdalene and St. Nicholas, and was served by three priests, one of whom was to officiate in the sister chapel on the south side of the quadrangle. All trace of this chapel has now disappeared. Sixty-five lepers in all were received, of whom some were women. In speaking of the material buildings, the following is probably an accurate account in the main: The old buttressed wall at the entrance is in great part original, though like most of the ancient buildings in Durham, it has been patched and repaired at different periods. The main arch of the gateway on the roadside is original, as well as the vaulting within, with the arched ribs. The arch next the hospital, the buttresses, and all the upper part of the gateway are comparatively modern, dating probably from the beginning of the present century. These upper walls are quite thin and were merely built to hide a modern roof which sloped from the north and south walls to a gutter between

10 inch p. 182.



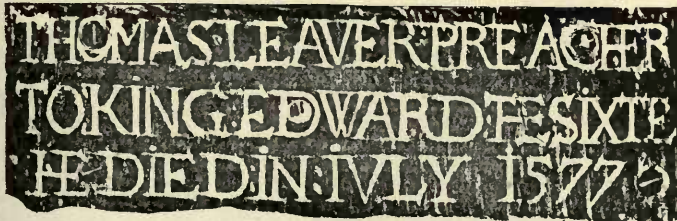
THE CHAPEL, SHERBURN HOSPITAL.



them. Within the last year the upper part of this gateway has been converted into a muniment room for the reception of whatever documents of interest remain, as well as expired leases, etc. The present range of the brethren's buildings occupies the site of that part of the original hospital. It was rebuilt in the time of bishop Barrington about 1819. The house of the medical officer is quite modern. The new hospital for inmates was finished in 1868 at a cost of about £12,000. It was the issue of the reconstitution of the hospital by the Court of Chancery in 1857. Instead of increasing the number of brethren, it was thought desirable to employ the enlarged income in reviving the original work of the hospital, viz., in the alleviation and treatment of chronic disease. The experience of the past thirty years abundantly proves the wisdom of the course then adopted. The hospital church includes but little of the ancient building. Twice it has been burnt down, last in 1864. When rebuilt the original style was approximately reproduced. The bulk of the tower is ancient, as is most plainly seen on the north and west sides. The date is probably early in the thirteenth century, but much of the facing has been renewed and new mouldings inserted. Three windows of the south side are original. Of the rest nothing is ancient except some Decorated sedilia in the chancel of date about 1340. It is much to be regretted that the old house of the master was completely taken down to make way for the present uninteresting structure. A fine wainscotted hall formed part of the first house, having a projecting porch with groined roof. The latter might at least have been spared and the new house adapted to it. The only other material part of the hospital calling for notice is the dispensary erected in 1880 on the south side of the Castle Eden road. The building consists of waiting, dispensing and consulting rooms, store-rooms, and shed for vehicles. Great numbers of persons, from all parts of the diocese, attend the dispensary every working day, Fridays excepted, and receive the advice and prescription of the present medical officer, Dr. Booth, and also gratuitous medicine of the best quality. Four thousand tickets of admission are issued every year to the clergy and larger employers of labour, and as each ticket brings on an average four visits, this implies 16,000 medical consultations in the year. The limited time necessary for this paper prevents any further description of the working of the various departments of the hospital, but a small history published some years ago by the present master, which is offered to any member of the society who would care to receive it, contains a full account.*

On the motion of Canon Savage a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mitton for his interesting account of the ancient foundation and also for his hospitable welcome.

In the windows of the dining rooms of the infirmary are some pieces of painted glass bearing coats of arms of bishops and masters some apparently of the last or preceding century. One piece of glass has a design upon it similar to that on the seal of the hospital (see illustration of seal p. 182.)



(About one-third full size).

Inlaid in one of the chancel steps of the church is a small brass commemorating the death of Thomas Leaver one of the masters. It has had some curious wanderings,

* Mr. Mitton kindly presented a copy to each member present.

Hutchinson says, (*Durham*, II. p. 594) that 'his [Lever's] body was brought to and interred adjoining the south wall within the altar rails of the chapel, under a blue marble stone, whereon is cut a cross flory with a bible and chalice.' The illustration given by him shews a mediæval grave cover of good design with a chalice on the stem and a book at one side, the brass plate of Leaver being inserted across the stem between the cross and the chalice. This is an instance of the re-use in later times of an earlier tombstone, another is that of Fridesmonda Barnes in Auckland St. Andrew's church, (see *Arch. Ael.* vol. xv, p. 81). Baker¹ says that he [Thomas Leaver], lies buried (or has a cenotaph) in the chapel at Sherburn under a fair marble with this epitaph 'Thomas Leaver preacher to King Edward y^e sixth, he dyed in July 1577'. The brass disappeared, but in January, 1883, a plate with this inscription was presented by the Rev. Canon Hubbersty to the Rev. C. Taylor from whom Mr. Mitton received it. It was placed by him in its present position. As to Le[a]ver see index to the works of John Strype, vol. II. p. 16 (Oxford, 1828).

The following are a few notes, chiefly in chronological order, culled from various sources, relating to Sherburn:—

In the 'Antiqua Taxa' the Hospital appears thus: 'iiij^{xxvj} marcae, Hospitalis de Shirburn, xxviij. viijd.' and in the 'Taxatio Nova' 'in temporalibus et spiritualibus xxli. vjs. viijd.' the tenths being 'xlijs. viiid.'² The contributions of Sherburn hospital under the king's writ in 1313 touching the fifteenth granted to him by the clergy were, 'lxxvjs. vd. ob.' and 'vjli. xs. ix. qu.' A writ of 'supersedecas' was issued in the same year in favour of the master of the hospital.³ Bacon's *Liber Regis* states that 'Shireburn Hospital was likewise returned at 135l. 7s.'⁴

By his will of 1259, Martin de Saucta Cruce, master of Sherburn hospital, left his silver text ('textum meum argenteum') to the house of Sherburn and certain books to remain there for ever, and also certain vestments; to the brethren and sisters of Sherburn two marks, and to every chaplain there half a mark. His arms to be divided between the Knight Templars and Hospitaliers so that the latter should have to the value of four marks.⁵ In 1312 Richard de Shirburn appears as a witness in connexion with an appeal concerning the hospital of Greatham; and again in the same year as holding a burgage in Durham.⁶ On the 2 April 1313, the bishop granted a charter to Aln de Shireburne to enclose five roods of land adjoining to his house called 'Le Medu' and 'Le Croft Bithewell' which land extends from his house to 'Ernesdongate' (except a selion between his place and land held by the bishop's tenants) and to build upon it.⁷ On 1 Aug. 1313 the bishop granted Lambert de Thrykyngham master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene of Sherburn a messuage and fifty acres of land with appurtenances in Plawsworth called 'Steresley' formerly held by Simon de Steresley, and ten acres of waste with common of pasture, &c., at an annual reserved rent of 30s.⁸ On the 3 Aug. 1313 the bishop issued his mandate to deliver from prison W^m Asper of Cornforth who had been excommunicated by him for offences against the hospital.⁹ On the 28 Aug., 1315, the bishop dated a charter from Sherburn.¹⁰ On the 8 Oct^r 1315, the same bishop granted by charter to the said Lambert de Trikingham, power to receive from James le Spicer of Durham twenty seven acres and a rood of land lying in Holleyside next Nettelworth.¹¹ On the 11 Oct^r of the same year it was followed by a licence from the bishop to receive from William de Bradley and hold a messuage and all his adjacent land in Eockeslade in the fields of Ebchester which Roger de Kellawe formerly held from him.¹² On the 12 May, 1316, the bishop

¹ *History of St. John's College*, ed. Mayor vol. I. p. 184.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 89, 102.

³ Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 1265.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 219; II. 1174.

⁵ *Ibid.* I. 406.

⁶ *Ibid.* II. 1279.

⁷ *Ibid.* II. 939 bis, 960 bis, 962, 976 bis, 973, 977.

⁸ *Durham Wills and Inv.* I. p. 6.

⁹ *Ibid.* II. 1210.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* II. 1288.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 1224.

¹² *Ibid.* 1290.

confirmed a charter of Hugh to brother Guarinus, procurator of the hospital, and to his brethren, in favour of Reginald de Camera, his servant the custos of the door of the leper hospital of Sherburn, with his corrody, and his men, and a mark a year; this was followed by a confirmatory charter of Philip granting in addition forty acres of land in the town of Sherburn with toft and croft, returning annually therefor a pound of wax to light the church.¹³ On 20 Jan. 1312 W^m Maunseill priest was instituted to the vicarage of Grindon, by the bishop, on the presentation of the master and brethren of Sherburn hospital.¹⁴

On the 12 kal. April, 1338, a petition of the master Thomas de Hessewelle was heard alleging that the hospital had been disseised of the vicarage of Kellawe, and stating that Garinus Godet, formerly master, presented Arnold de Cognaco his clerk who was instituted to the living, and that Roger de Seyton another master presented Henry de Burton who was also instituted. The jurors who were summoned said that they had seen five vicars of whom the first was 'magister Henricus de Burton' in the time of Robert Stichill, bishop of Durham, but by whom instituted they were ignorant, and after his death, he was succeeded by Elias de Lang Neuton, Thomas de London, Nicholas, and Thomas Cantuariae. On a second inquisition the jurors found that Arnold de Cognaco was neither admitted nor instituted by the bishop as of right of the hospital but by his own right, nor yet was Garinus seised of the advowson nor yet was Henry de Burton.¹⁵ On the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist [Aug. 29] 1339 Thomas de Nevill was presented by the bishop to the hospital of Sherburn vacant by the death of Thomas de Hessewell.¹⁶

In 1364 Sir Alan de Schittlyngton, master of Sherburn hospital, held a certain place named Pethmosak [near Edmondbyers] owing homage and fidelity; according to a rental of 1580 it was then held at a rental 2s. a year.¹⁷ In 1391 John de Aklyff, sub-prior of Durham conceded to Robert de Walleworth, late prior, for his sustenance, the tithes of Shadforth, North Sherburn, South Sherburn, South Pittington, Ludworth, and all the farms of South Pittington.¹⁸ At an array on Gilesmoor on 24 March, 1400 [-1], appeared 'magister de Schyrburne oneratur sane suffr'.¹⁹ In an inventory of the goods of Thomas de Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, a great and wealthy ecclesiastic, who died May 21, 1400, amongst the items was £4 10s. received from Alan de Newark master of Sherburn hospital for the book 'Catholicon'.²⁰ The will of the said Alan de Newark was proved in the chapel of the hospital before the bishop, on the 6 July, 1411.²¹

By his will of 1435, bishop Langley left Nicholas Dixon baron of the Exchequer and sometime master of Sherburn hospital (appointed November 28, 1427 and resigned July 1433,) a silver cup inscribed 'Cen hon estreyu.' Dixon's will is dated Oct^r 3, 1448.²²

In 1501 the churches of St. Oswald, Durham, and Kellawe were appropriated to Sherburn hospital.²³ In 1580 the master of the hospital paid 4l. 10s. a year to the fourth prebend for tithes of South Sherburn 'yit Raphe Leuer [the master] claimith prescription'.²⁴ 'His Ma^{tie} being moved lately touching Mr. Doctor Dale his byll for his ryght of presentation in the hospital of Sherburne, is graciously contented to sygne the same'. . . .²⁵ Dr. Valentine Dale was collated to the mastership on 22 Mar. 1584; he died in 1589. 'Dr. Dale beyng this last night departed

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1299.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* I. 123.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* III. 260—8.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* III. 275.

¹⁷ *Halm. Prior. Dunelm.* (82 Sur. Soc. publ.) pp. 81 and 248.

¹⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* (9 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. clxiv, clxxiv.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* clxxxv.

²⁰ *Test. Ebor.* III. (45 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. 18.

²¹ *Durham Wills and Inv.* I. (2 Sur. Soc. publ.) 51.

²² *Test. Ebor.* III. p. 105 and n.; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, app. cexlvi.

²³ *Ecl. Proc. bp. Barnes*, xiii and xiv.

²⁴ *Durham Halmote Rolls*, 209.

²⁵ Letter of Christopher Hatton to 'Mr. Egerton Esquier' her Maties Solliciter.—*Egerton Papers* (12 Camden Soc. publ.) p. 113.

this lyfe, I thought it good to gyve your lordship present advertisement thereof, because the hospitall of Sherbourne therby, as I take it by vertue of the late Acte of Parliament [27 Eliz. cap. 15] is fallen to your gyfte.²⁶

Walter de Sherburn occurs in 1313 as vicar of Bywell St. Peter.²⁷ On December 24, 1335, was ordained to first tonsure John son of Jordan de Shyrbourn;²⁸ on Nov. 28, 1338, by bishop of Corbania to same, John de Shyrburn;²⁹ and in 1343, 14 kal. January, the same John de Shirburne, by bishop of Bisaccia, as an acolyte.³⁰ Owing to the infirmities of the vicar of Newton in Glendale John de Shirburn was appointed curator by the bishop.³¹ In 1443 Roger Conyers of Sockburn, and his son Robert, gave to Sherburn hospital the churches of Sockburn and Bishton.³²

After a hurried visit to a small thirteenth century one arched ribbed bridge across the Shireburn a little to the north of the hospital the drive was continued through Shadforth to

LUDWORTH TOWER,

a square building, similar in form and size to the smaller peles of Northumberland, of which the west wall containing four windows, two fire places, the newel stairway in the north west corner and some of the barrel-vaulted basement rooms alone remain. It has had three floors and the basement. The whole of the east side and the south east end came down with a crash on the 27th February, 1890.³³ The remains are in so shaky a state, that probably the first strong west wind will bring the remaining wall to the ground. Owing to the lack of character of the existing fragment it is difficult to say definitely when the tower was erected, but bishop Langley in 1422, granted his licence to Thomas Holden knight to fortify his manor of Ludworth.³⁴

Odo, the clerk gave to the prior and convent two bovates of land with appurtenances in Ludworth. This was subsequently confirmed by W^m de Ludworth who added pasture for 200 sheep and 30 beasts; to this Durand de Ludworth was a witness.³⁵

Ludworth gave name to a resident family so early as 1312, Reginald de Ludworth occurring in that year and also Walter son of Roger.³⁶ Richard bishop of Durham, granted a burgage in South street, Durham, lying between the lands of John Gote and the east door of 'Westorcheyard' to William de Ludworth and Matilda his wife on the 8 Oct^r 1315.³⁷ On the 16 Oct^r of the same year Walter de Ludworth is witness to a grant to John Boys of Hessewell.³⁸ Walter de Luddeword was on 10 Jan. 1340, witness to a licence to the prior and convent of Durham to acquire lands.³⁹ The orders of an acolyte were conferred in 1341 on John, son of Walter de Ludeworth, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania.⁴⁰ Walter de Ludworth, knight, died seised of the manor in the third year of bishop Hatfield, (1345-81) together with four carucates of land, held of the bishop *in capite*, by the quarter part of a knight's fee. He also held a messuage and sixteen acres of land there of the prior of Durham. In 1428 the prior of Durham had licence to exchange lands acquired in Ludworth with Thomas Holden, knight, for land in Wyndigates [Wingate] &c. According to an inventory of 1464 Roger Thornton occupied certain lands in Ludworth for which he had to pay 20s. 8d. a year but from the time he acquired the same until the last mentioned year he had not paid anything.⁴¹

Ludworth, later, came into the hands of the Lumleys, as Sir John Lumley lord Lumley suffered a recovery of the manor in the 15 year [1545] of bishop Tunstall.⁴²

²⁶ Letter of Sir Francis Walsingham to Dr. Hutton, bishop of Durham, of 18 Nov. 1580. *The Hutton Correspondence*, (17 Sur. Soc.) 77.

²⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 296, 297, 307.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 181.

³¹ *Ibid.* 292.

²⁹ *Ibid.* III. 172.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 194.

³³ *Priory of Hexham*, (44 Sur. Soc.) 143n.

³⁶ See *Proc.* iv. 215. ³⁴ *Hutchinson's Durham*, II. 586 n. ³⁵ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 131 & n.

³⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 858. ³⁷ *Ibid.* 1289. ³⁸ *Ibid.* 1291. ³⁹ *Ibid.* III. 286.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 107.

⁴¹ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 131; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ccxcv.

⁴² *Hutchinson, Durham* II. p. 585. For Shadforth, see p. 586.

In 1584 the 'xij men have appointed for Ludworthe the first stall on the southe side of the quere doore of twoa roumes' in Pittington church. 'A room' means a single sitting in a bench pew, the whole bench or pew being a stall.⁴³

After a brief inspection of the pele, one of six or seven in the county of Durham, seats were retaken in the carriage and the journey resumed to Pittington by way of the 'Little Towne' near Pittington, which belonged to bishop Cosin in right of his prebendal stall. A portion of the manor of Pittington including the hall was attached to the tenth stall. The whole tenement attached to that stall has been usually called *Little Town* a name now peculiarly applied to a single house south from the church. It was purchased during the usurpation on the sale of church lands by Mr. Midford.⁴⁴

On reaching

PITTINGTON,

members were kindly received by the Rev. S. B. Guest-Williams, the vicar. They proceeded at once to the most interesting church of St. Lawrence which was carefully studied, the description of its architectural features being given by the Rev. H. E. Savage, hon canon of Durham, who briefly sketched the development of the building from its earliest form to its present condition. The recent removal of the plaster from the aisle walls has revealed some important features especially the windows of the original aisleless nave, some of which are cut through by the ornate Norman arcade on the north side (shewn in the annexed plate); and the thirteenth century arcade on the south side. The windows cut through, the heads of which are formed of single stones, seem undoubtedly to be of pre-Conquest date.

The Norman tower was strongly buttressed early in the seventeenth century, the first intimation of its giving way was in 1594, when in the October of that year two masons were employed a day in 'makeinge and settinge uppe a stay for the steple' and for 'pinninge and plastering the old steple where it was rent'; another charge appears in Nov. 1602, for the same. In 1608 the porch and battlements were mended, and in 1609 considerable expence was incurred in buttressing the tower. The total cost of all the work was 22l. 9s. 8d. An assessment of 2s. in the £ was levied towards 'the repayringe of the steple'. A charge for mending the steple and for 'fillitting' the church occurs in 1620. Matthew Stanley made the window in the west end of the church in 1585 for which he was paid 5s. The church was plastered in 1624.⁴⁵

There were two chantries in the church, those of St. Katharine and of the Virgin. Matildis, daughter of Wakelin, granted one carucate of land in Hawthorn to Beatrice de Hepedon which she held of the prior and convent of Durham subject to 4s. annual rent, and 40s. to a chaplain to celebrate divine service to the honour of God and of St. Mary in the church of St. Lawrence at Pittington at the altar of St. Katherine, day by day, for the soul of her lord Simon de Hawthorn by whom the grant was confirmed.⁴⁶ Mr. Barnby, the late rector, supposed that this chantry was at the east end of the south aisle, as before the alterations of 1846, a piscina was to be seen there.

In 'A Survey of all Colleges' &c., made in the second year of Edward VI. [1598-9] is the following respecting the chantry of the Virgin:—'Pittington. The Paryshe Church of Pittington, having of howseling people cccxx. The Chaurtrie of Oure Ladie in the Parische of Pittington. John Kyrkeman, of the age of liij. yeres, Incumbent. The yerlie valewe, iiijl. xis. iiijd.; reprises ijs. jd. remaine iiijl. ix. s. iijd.; stocke, &c. none. Goodes not praysed'.⁴⁷ A 'capellanus cantuarii de sanctae Mariae de Pittington' is mentioned. Part of the lands which formerly belonged to the chantry of the Virgin are now included

⁴³ *Dur. Par. Books*, [Pittington] (84 Sur. Soc. publ.) 13 & n.

⁴⁴ *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, vol. II. (55 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. 83 and n.

⁴⁵ *Durham Parish Books* [Pittington], pp. 19, 36, 51, 58 & n., 60, 78, 84.

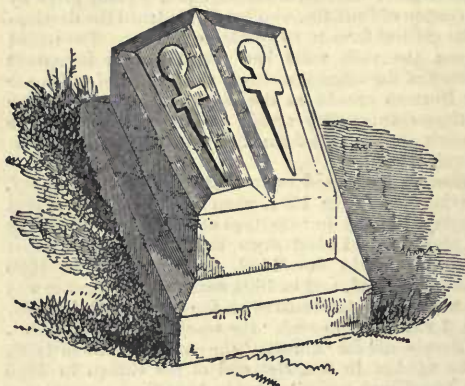
⁴⁶ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Sur. Soc. publ.) 123 n.

⁴⁷ *Ecll. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc. publ.) lxxviii.

in the Hallgate estate and the other part in the Elemore estate. This chantry was on the north side of the choir and is now used as a vestry.

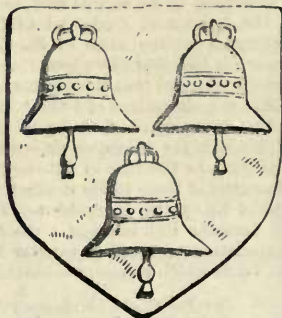
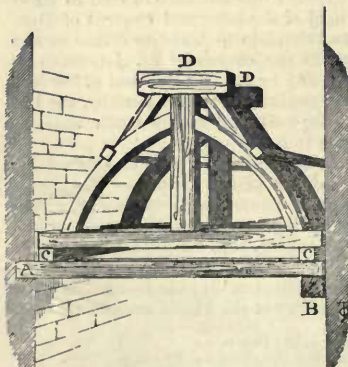
At the east end of the north aisle is an early thirteenth century effigy of a knight in a complete suit of mail with surcoat, the head and face are concealed by a round-topped helmet with aventail horizontally pierced in front, in his right hand he holds a sword and over it he supports a large heater-shaped shield on which can be discerned the remains of a fess between three popinjays, two and one, the arms of the fitz-Marmadukes, lords of Horden; his legs are crossed shewing a knee plate, and his feet rest on the mutilated representation of a dragon; round his ankle are spur straps.

At the east end of the south aisle is the well known long coffin-shaped grave slab of Frosterley marble commemorating Christian the 'cementarius' who held in 1183, sixty acres of moor in South Sherburn which the bishop [Pudsey] gave him at a rent of 5s. and two bovates of land at 14d; he was however relieved from payment he being in the service of the bishop as master mason. Amongst the other stones preserved in the church is a small double grave cover supposed to commemorate two children (shewn in the illustration); it is similar to one

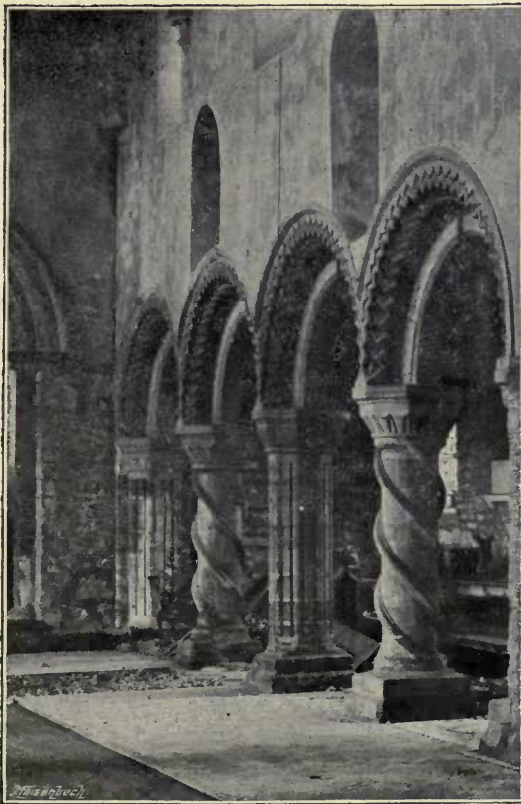


in Houghton-le-Spring churchyard. Another grave cover is interesting as it bears, in addition to the usual cross, a chalice on one side of the stem, and a hand raised in benediction on the other. There are fragments of coped and tegulated covers of the *domus ultima* type. On the gravestone of Arthur Shepherd, who was vicar from 1730 to 1770, is this inscription: 'Anna, uxor Arthuri Shepherd Vicarii de Pitlington, hic suam deposuit sarcinam A.D. MDCCLXXXII. Hic

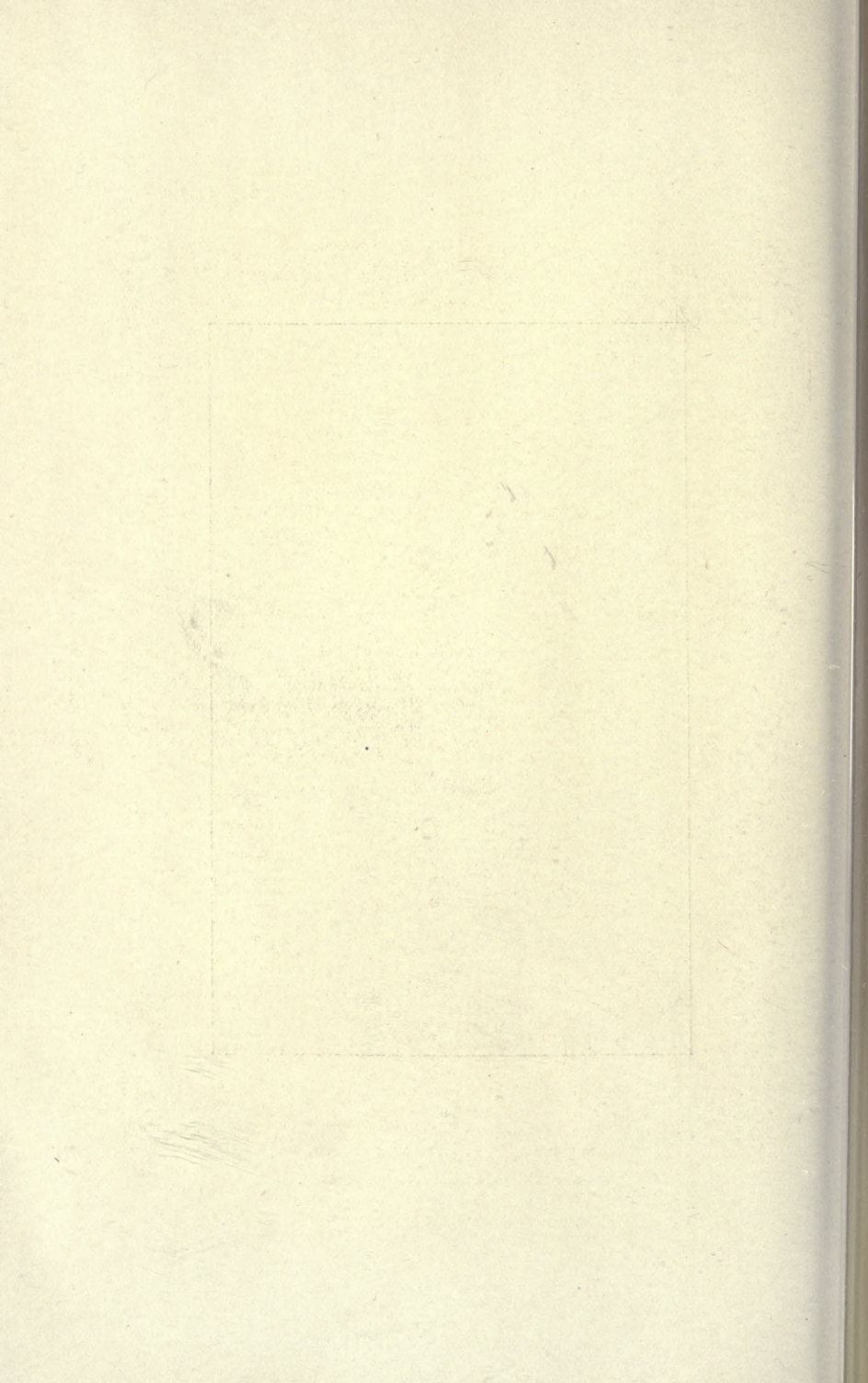
et ille suam A.D. MDCCLXX. Hic inquam, ut nemini nocerent mortui qui nemini nocuerunt vivi'.⁴⁸



⁴⁸ Durham Parish Books, [Pitlington] (84 Sur. Soc. publ.) 5.



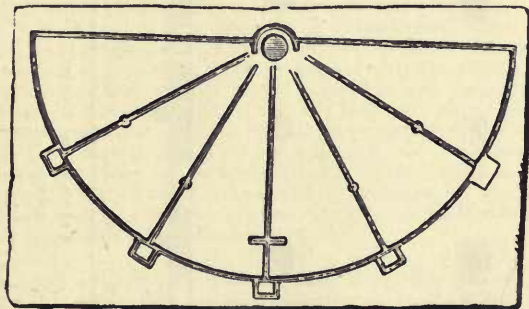
NORTH ARCADE OF PITTINGTON CHURCH,
shewing arches cut through earlier windows.



The three bells in the tower are of pre-reformation date and bear the names of Mary, the Trinity, and probably St. Margaret [*marineta*]; they are all in their original cage. For a description of them see these *Proceedings* (vol. III. p. 247). The illustrations on p. 188 shew the bell cage and also the founder's mark, a shield bearing three bells (2 and 1). An account of the communion plate, which includes an Elizabethan communion cup of 1570-1 with the maker's mark W. H., may also be seen at p. 224 of the same volume. There were in the seventh year of Edward VI., at 'Pittington, One chalice, with a patten, viij. unces, thre great bells in the stepell.'⁴⁹ John Trollop of Thornley, by his will of 10 April 1522, left to the 'Church of Petyngton xxvjs. viiiijd. to bye a Chalice with'.⁵⁰ In 1619 'one silver cupp with a covering for the Communion' was purchased.⁵¹

The seventeenth century font is of white marble and came from Durham cathedral church in 1847. It appears that the vicar of that time, Dr. Miller, also applied to the dean and chapter for stained glass windows, but these were refused.

On the south wall of the nave immediately above the buttress, is an early sun-



dial divided into six portions by radiating lines, which the late Rev. D. H. Haigh thought was of Danish origin.

There is an ancient select vestry of twelve at Pittington and the first appointment, which throws light on the origin of select vestries, was in 1584:—'Item it is agreed by the consent of the whole parishes to electe and chuse out of the same xij men to order and define all common causes pertaing to the church, as shall appertaine to the profit & commo-ditie of the same, without molestation or troublinge of the rest of the comon people.'¹

There are many references in the churchwardens' accounts to 'the Church Shepe'; and from these sheep, which were pastured freely on the several farms in the parish, were the funds raised for parochial purposes, the proportion being one sheep for every 4*l.* rental. This mode of raising funds ceased in 1624, the church flock of six wethers, ten ewes and five lambs being then sold and realizing 6*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*²

The entries are frequent in the same accounts, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, of parish armour, and 'sesments' were made for its supply and repair. For instance on the 20th Aug. 1622, it was agreed 'that the common Armes of this parishes being three muskots with the furniter belonging to them, and three costolets with the pikes and all the furneter belonging to them; shall be maid complet and fully furnished att the charg of the whole parishes by generallsesment, and after it is maid complet, then to be mantaned and kept in manner followinge [then follows the apportionment of the armour to the different places in the parish] And it is further agreed that upon Easter Teuse day yearly in the fore noone the whole six common armors shalbe brought in and viewed be

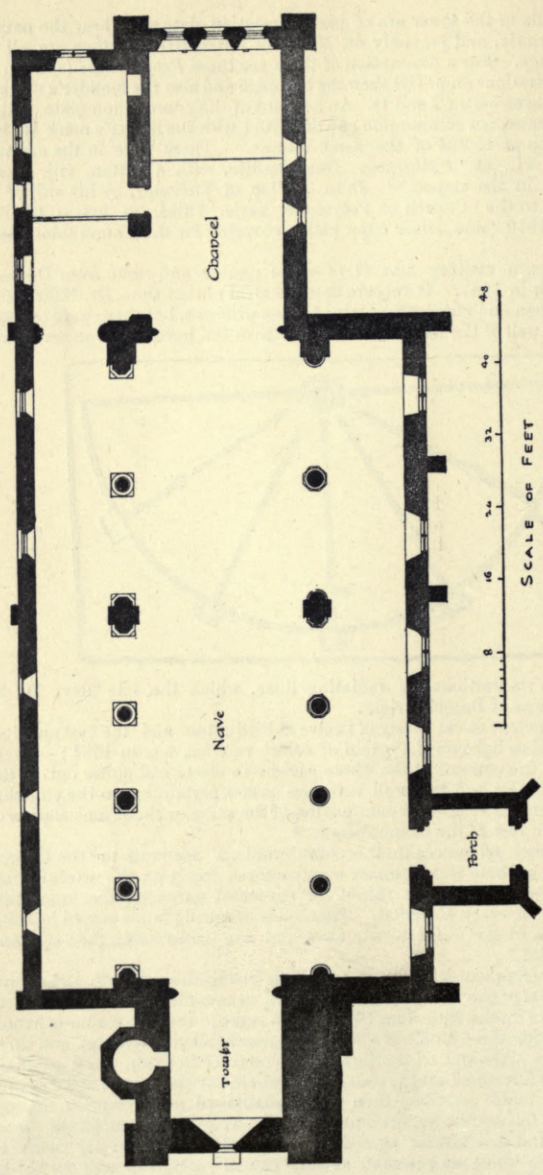
⁴⁹ *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lvi.

⁵¹ *Durham Parish Books*, [Pittington] 74.

⁵⁰ *Durham Wills and Inv.* i. 106.

¹ *Ibid.* 12.

² *Ibid.* 4 et seq.



PLAN OF ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, PITTINGTON (see p. 192).

the twelve of the parish, what case it is in, that it may be mantaned and kept as it ought to be.⁸ There is an item for the 'clark's surples and for the making of it' in 1620; the use of surplices by parish clerks seems to have been continued long after the Reformation.⁴

For allotment of the seats in the church in 1584, see *Durham Parish Books* p. 13 *et seq.* In 1611 a 'bishope of Gerese' received a donation of 3s. 7d. from the churchwardens.⁵

On the 19 May, 1494, the bishop being about to 'visit' the church, he was invited by the prior John de Hemmynburgh by his grace and permission to partake of his hospitality at his house which was situate next the church.⁶ In an inventory of 1446, *temp.* William Ebchester, prior of Durham, there occurs 'Item iiij Costerae paleatae de viridi et blodio, cum diversis animalibus intextis in eisdem, pro Aula de Pyttington.'⁷ Hugh Whithead the last prior and first dean of Durham (1524-8), built the new hall at Pittington south of the church, called 'the Priors Halle' with the other buildings annexed to both ends of the hall.⁸ Of this 'new hall' only the grass-grown mounds remain.

In the 'Rising of the North' of 1569 Pittington was seriously implicated. Wm Rawling 'of Sherborn . . . saith that he [with others named] set up one alter in the Church of Pyttington, and the hallywater stoon also ther; and, also, the same daies, monethes, and yere he was at procession after the crose in the Cath. Church of Durham, and sawe the prest at masse ther, and thought they sawng out of tewne . . . And as for the said alter and hallywater stone, this examine and Gilbert Dixson, toke them doon, and laid them wher byfore they had bein; the alter stone upon the kirk flore, wher now it is again, and the hallywater fatt in the bellhouse laid again, yett baith undefaced.' Gilbert Dixson said 'he helpt to sett up the alter ther by the churchwardens' appointment, . . . sainge also that he toke down both the aulter stone downe, which is hid in the quier, and the holly water stone hyd in the bell house'.⁹

Mr. Savage has supplied the following notes on the church:—

"The earliest portion of the church represents a pre-Conquest aisleless building the windows of which still remain above the arcades. These windows have monolith heads, and are very widely splayed towards the interior. The original nave was laid out, as is usual in Saxon churches, roughly in two squares (so that the length was double the breadth), and it no doubt had a narrow proportionate presbytery which regulated the lines of the subsequent long but narrow Norman chancel. The first enlargement was the addition of a north aisle, for which the north wall was pierced with an arcade of four late Norman bays. The details of this arcade very closely resemble Pudsey's earlier work in the upper gallery at Durham castle, being certainly earlier than the more finished work of the Galilee. Traces of two of the windows of this original aisle are to be seen on the outside of the church low down near the ground level. About the end of the twelfth century another bay was added to the east, and the chancel arch (which remained until 1846) moved so far eastward from its original position, the chancel itself being extended to a considerable length, but on the narrow lines of the earlier chancel. At the same time a similar arch was inserted between the east end of the original south wall of the nave and the new chancel arch, thus forming a kind of transept, possibly in connexion with the chantry of St. Katharine, which was founded a hundred years earlier by bishop Flambard. Soon afterwards, but, as it seems, unmistakeably later, the four bays of the south arcade were cut through the south wall of the nave, thus forming with the quasi-transept a continuous south aisle. About the same time the tower was

⁸ *Durham Parish Books*, [Pittington] p. 85.

⁴ *Ibid.* 79 and n.

⁵ *Ibid.* 63.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, clxiii.

⁷ *Durham Wills and Inv.* i. p. 93; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, p. cclxxviii.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 155.

⁹ *Dep. and Eccl. Proc.* pp. 175, 6.

built as far as the base of the present belfry. A fourteenth century niche on the north-eastern Norman pier of the original nave perhaps marks the position of a nave altar, possibly with a screen on the site of the earliest chancel arch. But before this, in the preceding century, a chantry had been thrown out on the north side of the chancel. Until 1846 two arches were still to be seen, though built up. The capitals of the central pillar and of one of the responds are now used as the capitals of the arch leading from the north aisle to the vestry. Of the corresponding abaci one is inserted as a capital in the organ chamber arch at the east end of the south aisle, the other is in the churchyard, where it has been utilized for a tombstone. The subsequent alterations traceable included a late Geometrical (or Decorated) belfry, and a Perpendicular clearstorey (to judge from the window labels). In 1846 the church was largely reconstructed. The nave was extended to the east (at the expense of the chancel); two modern Norman bays were inserted on the north side between the original Norman bays and the chancel; the north transeptal arch was taken down and rebuilt between the corresponding arch on the south side and the new chancel; the aisle walls were remodelled; new windows inserted; and a new chancel built. There is a very interesting mural painting on the splay of the westernmost of the pre-Conquest windows on the north side, representing two scenes in the life of St. Cuthbert. The font was brought from Durham cathedral in 1847. It is the one which was erected there in 1663. The monuments include a specially interesting grave cover of Frosterley marble which originally marked the resting place of Christian, Pudsey's mason. It has the inscription in Gothic letters:—

+ NOMEN ABENS CHRISTI TVMVLO TVMVLATVR IN ISTO

+ QVI TVMVLVM CERNIT COMMENDET CVM PRECE CHRISTO.

There is a very ancient dial on the south wall of the church."

A plan of the church as it was in 1835 may be seen in the *Transactions of the Durham Archaeological Society*, vol. III. The plan on page 190, prepared by Mr. W. S. Hicks, shows it as it now is. The mural paintings are described in vol. IV. of the same *Transactions*.

After the inspection of the church, tea was hospitably supplied at the vicarage by Mr. and Mrs. Guest Williams, for which, on the motion of Mr. John Graham, they were heartily thanked, as was also Mr. Savage.

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

According to the 'Antiqua Taxa Ecclesiarum' Pittington appears as 'xl marcae, Ecclesia de Pytynden, xiijs. iiijd.' and 'x marcae, Vicaria ejusdem, iijs. iiijd.',¹⁰ and in the 'Taxatio Nova' 'ecclesia de Petyngton xvli. xiijs. iiijd.', the tenths being 'xxxiijs. iiijd.'; and the 'vicaria ejusdem xxs.' the tenths 2s. Bacon's *Liber Regis*¹² gives 'Pitlington, alias Pittington, alias Piddington, V. (St. Laurence), a living discharged, 48l. 3s. 11d. clear yearly value, in king's books 14l. 14s. 2d. Syn. 2s. Val. sit. mans. cum ter. gleb. dec. foen. lan. agn. vit. &c. Prox. Episc. 6s. Mon. Sti Cuthberti Dunelm. Prop^r Dean and Chapter of Durham'; while in *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of bishop Barnes it stands as 'Vic. Pittington xiiijl. xiijs. [50l.] Deane and Chapter of Durham'.¹³

In the second year of his episcopate [1215] bishop Richard de Marisco confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham, the appropriation of the churches of Aycliffe and Pittington.¹⁴

Walter de Kirkham assigned to Bartram the prior for his provision the church of Pittington, &c.¹⁵ In 1341 W^m de Cowton, prior of Durham, died at Pittington and was buried at Durham in the monks' graveyard, John Fossor succeeded to him.¹⁶ Dominus Endo, vicar of Pittington, is witness

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 88.

¹¹ *Ibid.* III. 98.

¹² p. 1265.

¹³ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc. Publ.) 5.

¹⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* [Graystones], 36.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 43.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 130.

to a charter;¹⁷ as is also Richard the priest of Pittington, *temp.* bishop St. Carilef.¹⁸ Inquisition to John de Pitington vicar of Pitindon, with others, concerning the church of Briggeford;¹⁹ he is also witness to a grant of Kellawe, bishop of Durham, on 20 April, 1312.²⁰ John the prior, granted a licence to Hugh de Schirborn, a monk of Durham, dated from his manor of Pittington, 28 April 1392, to visit the Holy See.²¹ At an array on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on the 24 Mar. 1400 [-1], there was present 'vicarius de Pittington cum j. Lanc. et j. Sagitt. suffr'.²²

Amongst the receipts from churches in the diocese of Durham in 1293, the parish of Pittington appears for 80*l.*; in 1348 two years after the Durham war ('bellum Dunelmense'), and the year before the great pestilence, 60*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; in 1350 the first year after the great pestilence, 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; in 1392, 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1420, 35*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; 1430, 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1436, 28*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*. The decrease after 1293 throughout the bishopric is said to have been from four causes, the first that nothing had been received from churches in Scotland because the Scots would not allow it; secondly, that there was war between the kingdoms and chiefly in Northumberland where divers of the said churches were situate; thirdly and chiefly, on account of lands being converted into grass whence formerly tithes were derived; and fourthly, on account of the pestilence by which many places were rendered desolate.²³

On 12 Nov. 1501, the church was visited by Dr. John Carver, archdeacon of Middlesex, vicar of the archbishop of York, *sede episcopali jam vacante*. At this visitation, (from the church of Pittington appropriated to Durham monastery) 'Magister' William Grisome, the vicar, was present, as were also John Thorpe, William Jonson, William Tailor, and Ingram Dawson, parishioners, who said all was well.²⁴ At the chancellor's visitation of the 3rd Feb. 1577 [-8], Robert Morroe (who was sixth minor canon), the vicar, Nicholas Anderson, the parish clerk, and Gilbert Dickeson, Christopher Pereson, Richard Huntley, and Richard Wrangham, churchwardens, were present;²⁵ at that of the 22nd July, 1578, the task (the Gospel of St. Matthew) was performed by the same vicar;²⁶ and at that of the 29 Jan. 1578 [-9], he also appeared.²⁷ At a synod on the 4 Oct. 1507, in the Galilee at Durham, the 'propietarius' and vicar of Pittington were present.²⁸

By her will of 21 Jan. 1564 (-5) 'Agnes Lamton, wedo' (daughter and coheir of Roger Lumley of Ludworth a brother of Richard lord Lumley) directed her body to be buried in the parish church of Pittington.²⁹

The following are a few notes chronologically arranged from various sources:—

'Pittington is part of the ancient estate of the monks, and, under the term of two Pittingduas, is included in the forged charter of bishop William the first of 1082, confirmed in 1093. Before the year 1154 the convent made a grant of land in the vill, which reverted to the monks about the beginning of the thirteenth century'.³⁰ Pope Urban III. (1185-1187) granted a general confirmation to the convent of its privileges, possessions, &c., including 'ecclesias' of Pittington and 'duas Petinduns'.³¹ A charter of Henry II. confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham, 'Pitindunum' with the church, the other 'Pitindunam,' Moreslaw. . . . This was again confirmed by a charter of John.³²

In 1364 a precept was issued at the halmote court to take into the hands of the lord one messuage and twenty acres of land which were in the tenure of Bonagus the moneyer, a native of Florence, who had gone out of the country and 'tabernavit' the said messuage and land without the

¹⁷ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 129n. ¹⁸ *Ibid.* lxiii. ¹⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 604. ²⁰ *Ibid.* ii. 1161.

²¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxi. ²² *Ibid.* clxxxv. ²³ *Ibid.* ccxviii. *et seq.*

²⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes.* xv. ²⁵ *Ibid.* 47. ²⁶ *Ibid.* 78. ²⁷ *Ibid.* 96.

²⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* cccciv. ²⁹ *Durham Wills and Inv.* i. 214.

³⁰ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 128n. ³¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* lvii, lviii.

³² *Feod. Prior. Dun.* lxxxiii.

licence of the lord.⁸² In the chamberlain rolls of David II. of the same year, the year in which he came into England, Bonagius occurs as his moneyer; he was occupied with the Scottish coinage for 30 years in engraving dies. In the same year Walter de Allerton was adjudged to pay a fine of 18*d.* for the deterioration of the land lately Bonagius the moneyer's being the same land which Walter Draper held. It was found to be worth 72*s.* a year.⁸³

In 1365 it is enjoined on all the tenants that none of them should buy beer elsewhere than at the brewhouse of the lord while he had sufficient beer under a pain of 40*d.* In 1370 Walter Lemyng and Thomas Rassh were appointed aletasters at 'Pittingtons', and the brewers were ordered to send for them before they sold. In 1371 'De Adam del Vikers' and Emma his wife, were fined 6*l.* 14*d.* for deterioration of tenements in South Pittington. All the brewers of the town [Pittington] are enjoined not to sell a tankard of beer dearer than 1*d.* and to place a sign outside when they have it for sale. In 1373, all the tenants are ordered not to buy beer elsewhere than at Matild de Howden's while she has sufficient beer. In 1378 they were enjoined not to buy beer elsewhere than at the prior's brewhouse under a pain of 10*s.*⁸⁴

In 1345 Adam the miller took seven acres and two roods of land of the lord of the manor of Pittington, lying at Wardeknoll, next the land of Isolda, widow of Hugo Lymbrynnere, paying therefor 10*d.* an acre and a fine of 6*d.* In 1380 William Henry, the miller of Pittington, took the mill there from the feast of St. Mark in that year for one year at a rent of 50*s.* 4*d.* In 1383 Adam Gell became a tenant of the water mill at Pittington for six years at a rent for the first three years of 56*s.* a year, and afterwards of 60*s.* the tenant to repair and sustain the mill at his own cost.⁸⁴

In 1430, the manor of Pittington which was leased to John Turnour for fifteen years, at a rent of £23 had ten years to run. The reparation of the stone walls around the manor is assessed at 66*s.* 8*d.* The manor included Pittington, South Pittington and Warknoll. South Pittington is let to 2 tenants with reparation at a rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The rent of a stone quarry is 16*s.* 8*d.* North Pittington returned clear per an. 9*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* a fall of 10*s.* 2*d.*, waste 6*s.*, the mill returned clear 43*s.* 4*d.*, fall 3*s.* 4*d.* William the miller and Robert his brother are mentioned in a grant.⁸⁵

In the year 1446 North Pittington returns clear per an. 9*l.* 1*s.*, waste on account of defective reparation 8*s.*; the water mill returns clear 40*s.* The repair of two cottages is assessed at 16*s.* 8*d.* The manor is in the hands of the lord and is worth in ordinary years 20*l.* The stock on the manor consists of 30 oxen, 2 two-year old goats, 2 'giltez' of one year, 12 capons, 2 cocks with 7 hens, 2 geese with 5 'brodgyesse', 1 mash vat, 1 'plumbum,' 1 brewing vat, 1 brass pot holding two tankards, 2 earthen pots, 1 fan to winnow with, 4 sacks for grain, 1 great vat for preserving grain; Item 3 lesser 'fattes', 2 ringsieves, 1 sieve for cleaning corn, 2 sieves for oats and 2 for barley; Item 2 hooks, 2 'sholez' for the barn, 2 ropes for carts, 2 'sholez', 3 grapes, 1 axe, 1 long kist, 2 ploughs with all the fittings for 24 oxen, 7 shackles of iron of which 2 are without shackle pins and 5 with iron shackle pins; Item 4 principal yokes, 2 'mukhakkez', 1 muckfork, 2 great bands of iron for the gate with 4 iron crooks; Item 1 great axe, 4 ironforks, 5 weedhooks, 1 'hambyr', 5 rakes, 1 hopper, 1 measure, 2 'langwaynez,' 2 dung carts, 3 pairs of harrows, and 6 axle trenails; Item 42 acres sown with wheat, 28 with barley, 40 with oats, and 10 with

⁸² *Durham Halmote Rolls*, vol. i. (82 Surt. Soc. publ.) 28.

⁸³ *Halm. Prior. Dun.* 33.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 18, 45, 92, 106, 114, 119, 122, 146, 181.

⁸⁵ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* 130, 129 & n.

peas and beans. The repair of the manor house itself, and especially of the great hall, its walls, carpenters' work and roof, is assessed at 50*l.* South Pittington, is a town of two tenements of which the rent is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* clear. The stone quarry there returned 13*s.* 4*d.* a year.

In 1439 the tithes of the whole parish of Pittington were sold to John Barton for £22, and they were assessed at the same sum in 1446. In 1450 many payments were made for cartage of stones, &c., to Pittington.

In 1474, *temp.* prior John Fossor, extensive works were undertaken, the whole of the church being repaired, the hall roofed; the barn, the mill and one 'backhows', a stable and a 'deyhous', a great stable for palfreys and a kitchen, the prior's own chamber and that of the monks, built.⁸⁶

On 'July 3, 1666, By the Lord lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants at Auckland castle according to the Kings letter dated y^e 25th day of June 1666, it is ordered as followeth that p'sent order be given by y^e High Constables for y^e sufficient watching of these Beacons following, [then follows a list] That the severall Companies and troops shall be muster'd, and special notice taken of all defects or insufficiency of men, horse, arms, or ammunition, and the same account to be delivered in writing, &c. The Coll' company and the majors company on monday the ninth instant at Pittington Hall Garth [Sir Nicholas Cole, Mr. William Blackiston, Mr. Henry Lambton to be present at Pittington.]⁸⁷ In 1804, in view of the French invasion, Pittington Hill was selected for firing a beacon. In the *Archaeologia Aeliana*⁸⁸ an account of the construction of the beacon is given.

At the time of bishop Chandler's visitation supposed in 1739 there were in Pittington 153 families of whom five were quakers, six presbyterians and seven Roman Catholics.

At a quarter past four Pittington was reluctantly left and the journey to Houghton-le-Spring resumed, passing on the way through the Raintons (East and West) of which the two villages formed originally one vill, and as Symeon tells us, took their name from their builder Reinguald, son of Franco, one of the seven bearers of the body of St. Cuthbert.⁸⁹ In 1364 the tenants are cautioned against calling anyone 'nativus dominus' under a pain of 20*s.* In 1374 the lord's tenants of East Raynton were enjoined to cause the manor house to be repaired. In 1375 John Freman is fined 12*d.* for withholding a thrave of oats called 'Saintgilicorn', but condoned by the prior.⁴⁰

At

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING

members proceeded direct to the church where they were joined by the Rev. F. Brown, the rector. He pointed out to the party the chief objects of interest in the church, and produced for inspection the oldest volume of the registers referred to hereafter.

The cruciform church of early thirteenth century date with slight remains of an earlier period, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on rising ground to the east of the Durham road, and is surrounded by trees. It consists of chancel, north and south transepts, tower at the crossing of three stages, a nave of four bays, and a south porch. A building of two storeys projects from the chancel to the east of the south transept. This building was probably the residence of one of the chantry priests. When Howitt (*Remarkable Places*, p. 98) visited the church about 1830, an old woman who acted as guide, lived in the upper room. In the north wall of the chancel are a Norman window, and a long narrow doorway of the same period with a tympanum under a round hood-mould having an indented moulding, the tympanum bearing the device of two interlaced dragons,

⁸⁶ *Durham Wills and Inv.* i. 95; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ccxiv., ccclv., ccclxiii, iv., & cxli.

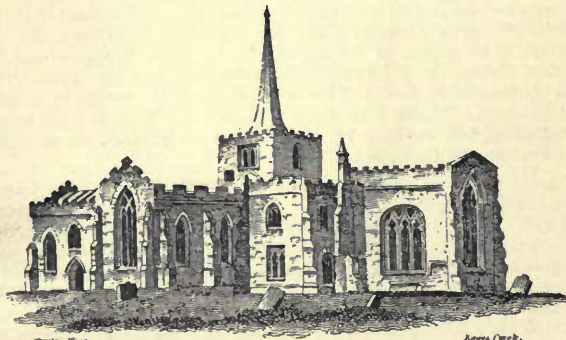
⁸⁷ *Arch. Ael.* vol. i. (O.S.) 196 & 7.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 162.

⁸⁹ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* p. 124n.

⁴⁰ *Halm. Prior. Dun.* pp. 83, 118, 129.

or grotesque beasts of some sort, fighting, along the backs of each of them is a row of beads, 'and the tails a termination of crisp foliage'. Round the chancel is a string course below the windows. The chancel is lighted on the south side by a range of arcaded lancets having the nail-head ornament, of which some however are quite modern. At the east end of the north aisle is a similar lancet. The east window is a fine one of five lights with flowing tracery. Other windows in the church are of the Early English and Decorated periods, though much restored. One window is interesting as showing the transition from Early English to Decorated, having a simple quatrefoil piercing of the spandril above the two lights. In the south transept 'the hood moulding creeps round the outer half of the lancet heads and thence continuously round the quatrefoils following their line in a very unique and curious fashion'. In the north transept the moulding goes round the lancet until it meets in the centre. 'The capitals, both in tower and nave, have the scroll moulding, and altogether the variety of the Early English style must be considered as late and rough'.⁴¹ The roofs are all modern as are also the top stage of the tower and the battlements. Engravings before 1848 show the tower a stage lower, surmounted by a spire.



HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING CHURCH.

C^o of Durham.

Published June 1848 by H. Davis and Son's.

Doubtless the ancient chantries of the Virgin and of St. Katherine were in the transepts, as in both are there piscinas, that in the north transept being in the east wall, and that in the south in the south wall. There was attached to the church a gild of the Holy Trinity which is thus described in the 'Survey of all the Chantries', etc., *temp.* Edward VI. : 'The Chauntry or Guylde in the Parishes of Houghton, John Saunderson, of the age of liij. yeres, incumbent, the yerelie valewe, xxvs. iiij*d.*, reprises theref, vijs.; the remayne, xvijjs. iiij*d.*, stocke of money, xls., plate, one challis of silver, parcell gilt, ponderis x. unces, ornamentes not prayed, leade upon the same chapell, abowte xxvij. square yerds, weing after the rate afforesyd, di. f. ccth di. and xiiij. lib., bells none'.⁴² This chantry was probably in the building already referred to projecting from the south side of the chancel as the weight of the lead on the roof is given. 'The Chauntry of Owr Ladie in the Parrishe of Houghton' of which 'Frances Trollop, of the age of xxx yeres' was incumbent, was probably, as has already been said, in one of the transepts; it was of 'the yerelie valewe lxxs., reprises xvij*d.* and dim. lib. cimini; remaynes, lxvijjs. v*d.*; stocke none; plate, one

⁴¹ Longstaffe, *Arch. Ael.*, vi. p. 187.

⁴² *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, p. lxxi.

challis, parcell gilte, ponderis x. ownces; leade none'. In the parish also, a West Herrington there was another 'Chaurtrie of owr Ladie' of which 'Robert Galloway, of the age of liij. yerres,' was incumbent. It was of 'the yerelie valewe, iiijl. xijjs. iiijd.; stocke, none; plate, one challis of silver, parcel gilte, x ownces; ornaments not prayed; leade none; one litle bell, of x. ynches depeth and vij ynches over the skirtes, ponderis by est. [blank].'⁴³

The chantries of the Virgin and St. Katharine must must have been combined as bishop Barnes in *Clavis Ecclesiastica*⁴⁴ gives among the chantries 'St. Marie and St. Catharine in Howghton Churche ij. l. xvs.' and 'Oure Ladies Chappell in West Rainton [? Herrington] vijs.' In addition to the late sixteenth century table tomb of Bernard Gilpin, 'the Apostle of the North', in the south transept, on the end of which is the inscription:

BERNERD		OBIT QVA
GILPIN RE	[a bear with a crescent on its	RTV DIE M
CTOR HV	side leaning against a tree]	ARTII AN.
IVS ECCLIE		DOM. 1585.

there are two male effigies of the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, one in an arched recess of Early English date in the south wall discovered in February, 1848, in the course of extensive alterations, the recess having been entirely covered with lath and plaster. The earlier has on his head a cylindrical helmet, on his left arm a long shield with the charge obliterated, in his right hand is a sheathed sword; his feet which rest on some animal are spurred. The second effigy which is not perfect, wears chain mail, the face and neck being protected by a hood, he carries a heater-shaped shield with charge obliterated, and holds in his right hand the hilt of a sword and in his left the scabbard. One of these effigies is popularly known as that of Sir John-le-Spring. The transept has a very neglected and dusty appearance, planks and other articles being scattered about and over the effigies. On the east wall is a brass of 1589 commemorating by a long inscription Margery Belasis⁴⁵ of Henknowl and her eight sons and three daughters. She is represented kneeling with hands in attitude of prayer a veil flowing over her shoulder; she wears an overdress open in front with slashed sleeves terminating at elbows.⁴⁶

In 1636 pitch and tar were used for smoking the church.⁴⁷ On May 29, 1742, the churchwardens advertized for joiners and masons to contract for the repair of the church, 'and they who will undertake to do them substantially and cheapest, will be employed'.⁴⁸

The octagonal font and shaft and square base are of limestone. The bells, cast in 1826 by Mears of the Whitechapel foundry, are described in these *Proceedings* (vol. iv. 189, 190), and also the communion plate. In 7 Ed. VI. there were at 'Houghton, One chalice, with a paten, parcell gilt, weying xij. unces, and one other with a patent, weying vij. unces, di., thre bells in the stepell, a sance bell, a clocke, and a payre of organs.⁴⁹ The churchwardens' book informs us that in 1615 Mr. Robert Oldfield, bell founder, was paid for casting the little bell 14l, and in '1676-7 the bell founder was paid for casting the great bell, 40l.'⁵⁰

In the second year of Edward VI. the Parische of 'Howghton,' had of 'howsling people aboute ix^clx'¹

⁴³ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, (22 Sur. Soc. publ.) lxxi.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 7.

⁴⁵ In the Register her burial is thus recorded: '1587, August 24, Mrs. Margerie Belasis widow of Morton.' She by her will of January 20, 1576-7, after directing her body to be buried in Houghton church, gave 'To Mr. Barnard Gilpyn . . . one old angell, for a token.' *Durham Wills and Inv.* ii. 315. In '1599, January 13,' the burial of 'Richard Belasis Esquire of Morton,' her son is recorded. He by his will of February 6, 1596-7, gave 'unto the poorest sorts of the inhabitants, within the parishing of Howghton-in-the-Springe 6l. 13s. 4d. . . . to the stocke and reparations of the free gramber schole of Keipere, in Howghton, 5l.' *Ibid.* 337.

⁴⁶ See *Arch. Ael.* xv. p. 85. for inscription.

⁴⁷ *Durham Par. Books*, p. 302.

⁴⁸ Sykes's *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 187.

⁴⁹ *Ecl. Proc. bishop Barnes*, lv.

⁵⁰ *Dur. Par. Books* [Houghton], pp. 291, 389.

¹ *Ecl. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, lxxi.

In 1538 Cromwell issued an injunction respecting parish registers. The books were generally of paper, but in 1597 a mandate provided that the entries should be copied on to parchment; this was followed by another mandate in 1603. The registers of Houghton begin on June 8, 1563, but were copied on to parchment in 1598 in terms of the mandate. Amongst the 'Burials 1583' recorded, is that of Bernard Gilpin:—

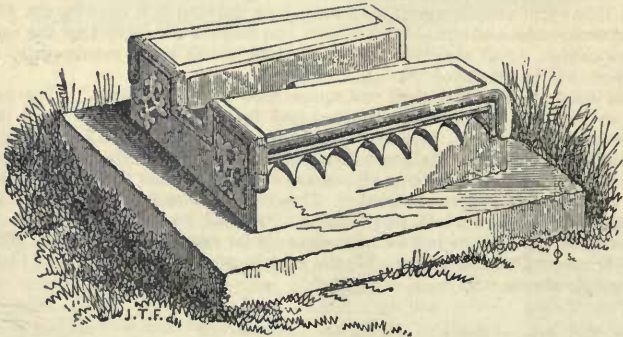
'March : 5. Mr. Bernard Gilpin parson of Houghton in the Spring, for the space of 26 yeares and 49 weeks, one of the 2. founders of Kepier Schoole in Houghton who bestowed in building, & endowing of the same, 460*li*. as appeareth by a note left written by Willm Airey sonne of the halfe sister of the sd Bernard Gilpin, and his servant, all the space that he was parso' of Houghton.'

A transcript of the esrly registers of Houghton was made by the late Mr. Carlton at the expence of the late Mr. T. W. U. Robinson, with a view to publication, but it has never been printed.

On the 28 April, 1830, a petition was presented to king William IV. by Thos. Drummond, a Pensher pitman, who claimed the title of Earl of Perth which was forfeited by the attainder of James Drummond for his share in the rebellion of 1745. The entry of the marriage of this Drummond is thus recorded in the Register:—'Weddings in the year 1749, James Drummond & Eliz : Armstrong both of this Parish Mar : Nov. 6.'

From Aug. 1665, until Feb. 1665-6, frequent collections were made in the church for the sufferers from the plague, the largest amount received at one time being 17*s.*, and the smallest 3*s.* On the 6 Oct. 1666, the sum of 5*l.* 15*s.* was collected for the sufferers from the great fire of London.²

In the graveyard, to the south of the nave and next to the porch, is the double grave cover of small size probably recording 'two infants, twins perhaps', formed of one stone divided by a channel down the centre, similar to that at Pittington already referred to (p. 188); the sides are arcaded, and there is a floriated cross on the head of each, one being in saltire (see the illustration). Some difficulty



was experienced in finding the stone, when ultimately discovered it was serving as a base to some architectural fragments. The fittest place for this interesting memorial would be within the church.

² *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, pp. 324 et seq., 381.

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to the church :—

In the 'old taxation' of one mark in forty, Houghton thus appears 'cxxx marcae, Ecclesia de Houghton', xliijs. iiijd.' and in the 'nova taxatio' 'ecclesia de Hoghton' is valued at 'lii.' and the tenths 'cs.'⁸ Bacon's *Liber Regis* gives, as a living in charge, 'Houghton in le Spring, alias Houghton le Spring, R. (St. Michael), in King's books 124l. Os. Od. yearly tenths, 12l. 8s. Od. Prox. Episc 2l. 6s. 8d. Sit. mans. ejnsdem rect. gleb. cert. cottag. ter. & ten. eid. pertin. 18l. decim. garb., &c., Bishop of Durham.'⁴ Bishop Barnes (*Clavis Ecclesiastica*) 'R. Houghton cxliiijl. [400l.] Busshope of Durham'.⁵ On the 12 Nov. 1501, when the church was visited by Dr. John Carver, archdeacon of Middlesex, it was stated that 'magister' Robert Kent, the rector, was non-resident, 'dominus' Richard Stowe, D. John Shepperdson, D. William Todd, and D. Richard Shotton were present, as were also Ralph Gillowe, John Todd, John Sugra and Robert Todd, parishioners, who said all was well.⁶ At the chancellor's visitation of 3rd Feb. 1577 [-8], 'Barnard Gilpinge', the rector, was excused, Robert Copperthwaite, the unlicensed curate and also school master, appeared personally, as did also John Blerthorne, the parish clerk, and Wm. Tod, John Wheatlye, Ralph Robynson, and John Wilson; Adam Dowson, the under master, was not cited;⁷ and at the visitation of the 22^d July, 1578, the rector was again excused, the curate Dionisius Brerecliff, performed the task—the Gospel of St. Matthew;⁸ on the 29 Jan. 1578-9, the curate appeared at this visitation when the task enjoined was St. Luke's Gospel.⁹ Bishop Chandler in his visitation notes of 1739 gives 'R. Houghton le Spring 800 families, [of whom were] 4 presbyterians, 1 quaker, 1 papist'; and on Sept. 22, 1780, John Rotheram, the rector, in his return to the bishop stated that there were twelve papists in the parish, the chief of them being 'Dorothy, wife of Christopher Nesham Esq^r,' and 'Matthew Smith, gentleman, his wife and daughter.'

On the 10 Dec. 1311, the contribution of the 'persona ecclesiae de Houtton' under the king's writ of *levari facias* was 'xliiijl. vis. viijd.', and on 7 Feb. 1312, it was the same.¹⁰ In the bishop's return he says he has levied on the goods of the parson to the value of ten marks.¹¹

Stephen de Manley was in 1311 cited before the bishop for being a pluralist as in addition to Houghton-le-Spring, he held Haughton, co. Durham, and Bainton and Hemingbrough in Yorkshire.¹² The sums called for by the king do not appear to have been paid by William de Sancto Botulpho the preceding rector, and therefore proceedings were taken against his executors and also against Stephen de Manley the rector, by the king's writs which were issued at frequent intervals, commencing on June 13th, but were occasionally relaxed. The executors were Roger le Clerc, Laurence de Holbech, Sir Ralph de Holbech, and Robert de Baldok. The claim was for a moiety of the goods ecclesiastical granted to the king's father, to the value of 20 marks and 43l.¹³ On the 1st June, 1312, the moiety to be levied by the king's writ of 'pluries' was according to the bishop's letter to his official of the value of 10 marks and 43l. In a return to a writ, there was recovered the sum of 10l. On the 10 Oct., 1312 there was a plea between the rector, Stephen de Manley, and the executors of William de Sancto Butolpho the former rector, concerning the 43l. owing by the latter and an order made for sequestration. Then it is stated that because Roger le Clerc, prebendary of Lanchester, and one of the executors has not a lay fee which could be distrained upon, the king's writ to the bishop ordered him to distrain his ecclesiastical benefice for the sum of 43l. 6s 8d. owing

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 88, 98. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 1263. ⁵ *Ecll. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, p. 5.

⁶ *Ibid.* xv. ⁷ *Ibid.* 47. ⁸ *Ibid.* 73. ⁹ *Ibid.* 96.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 835, 848.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 850.

¹² *Ibid.* I. 66.

¹³ *Ibid.* II. 918-1039.

on a writ of 'pluries' to the king. Similar proceedings were taken against the other executors.¹⁴

On the 14 Feb. 1312, an oratory in her manor in the town of Houghton was granted to lady Albrede, widow of Sir Henry Spring, on account of her weakness and old age and her inability to go to the parish church.¹⁵ On the 3 kal. of August, 1315, there was a return to an inquisition touching accidental bloodshed in the church while Stephen was rector. The commission appointed to make the enquiry, amongst whom were William son of Alan of Houghton, William chaplain of the church and his procurator, in their return reported unanimously that John Sayer a parishioner of the said church flew to the said church on account of the advent of the Scots and ascending the bell tower beyond the bells to its very summit and there sitting for a little time and being about to descend, accidentally fell to the ground and so died, without violence from any one, either from the Scots or any other man, and his blood after the accident fell upon the frame work of a bell in the tower, and that neither the bell tower nor the church in any other manner was polluted by his blood.¹⁶

On the 25 Oct^r 1343, pope Clement VI. issued a bull, from Avignon, to the bishop, prior and archdeacon of Durham, empowering them to make a division of the revenues of a certain parish church 'in redditibus fertilis et habundans' in the collation of the bishop of Durham called the church of 'Hoghtone' and to apportion the same in future to a vicar, a lay rector, four chaplains, and four prebendaries, the latter being students in theology and in civil or canon law.¹⁷

On the 30 Nov. 1394, a pension of fifteen marks was granted to Thomas de Walkyngton, the rector, on certain atated conditions.¹⁸ At an array on St. Giles's moor on the 24 March 1400 [-1] the rector of Houghton appeared with three lancers and six archers.¹⁹ John Newton, rector of Houghton and master of Sherburn Hospital, is witness to the will of 1415 of Ralph Bromley, vicar of Norton.²⁰ By the will of the same John Newton, of 9 Nov. 1427, after directing his body to be buried in the choir of Houghton church, or in the church of Sherburn Hospital, he gave to the church of Houghton a silver gilt thurible, a silver gilt covered cup for the reservation of the body of Christ, 'unum Legendum integram usu Sarum, tria processionaria de usu Sarum, duas capas de Chekery pro Rectoribus Chori.'²¹ By his will of Feb. 8. 1482-3, Henry Gillow, sub-dean of York, and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, directed his body to be buried in the graveyard at Houghton, near to the place where his mother was buried, and left a sufficient portion of his goods to found a chapel to be built over his body and the erection of a chantry in honour of the Virgin Mary, and St. Katherine, Virgin and Martyr, which he endowed in perpetuity with eight marks a year for a fit chaplain, and he gave to the church two silver thuribles and two silver candelabra. 'The building referred to in the will is no doubt, that now used as a vestry on the south side of the chancel.' Henry Gillow was rector from 1470, he seems to have given some trouble to the monks of Finchale in demanding tithe for coal at Finchale and Rainton.²² At a synod held in the Galilee at Durham on the 4 Oct. 1507, the rector was present.²³

Recorded in a 'Book of Depositions' of 1565-1573, is a pew cause, where witnesses came forward for the churchwardens. W^m Smith of

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dnn.* II. 859, 860, 876, 881, 888, 896, 7, 900, 907, &c.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* I. 139.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* II. 719; *Letters from Northern Registers*, (Rolls ed.) p. 250; *Durham Wills and Inv.* I. 99n.

¹⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dnn.* IV. p. 253.

¹⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clixvi. The Will (13 Aug. 1419) of Thomas Walkyngton, rector of Houghton, is printed in *Durham Wills and Inv.* I. 49.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* clixv.

²⁰ *Durham Wills and Inv.* I. 58.

²¹ *Ibid.* p. 77.

²² *Test. Ebor.*, III. (45 Sur. Soc.) 281 and n. and 382n. ²³ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ccciv.

West Rainton 'saith...for such auncient custome they have that no parishioner in that parish can buyld any stall in the church of Houghton, or take any away, without the licenc and consent of the 24 and the churchwardeons of the said parish. And yf any man goo furth of the said parish, but half a yere, to dwell, the churchwardons may lett his stall to any man that will take yt. And yf that same man come again into the said parish to dwell he shall paye his fyne of another stall, yf his owne be latten. And, lykewyse, when any parishioner dieth, that haith a stall, the man or woman that maries again shal pay a fyne for the stall that dead man or woman had, or for another stall, yf yt be letten, the proffett wherof gooth to the reparacion of the said church.'²³

By his will of the 17 Oct. 1582, Bernard Gilpin gave 'to everie one that keepethe one plowe, in Howghton parishe, 2s.', 'to those, that for the most part, keape twoe plowes 3s.' 'to the poore of Howghton parishe, the greate new arke²⁴ for corne, standinge in the hall, to provide them grotres in winter, to be given them in sommer, as they have been used of Wylyam Scotte's dole, if none will make that provision for them, let it be soulede within a yere or twoe, and the pryce delt among them, 30s. '; unto his neighbours of Howghton, so manye as have land in Braidley, in consideracion of their cost and traveyle, in bringinge it into tillaidge [eight names are given] unto everye of these eight 5s. '; to everye servannt about my howse, a quarter waidge, more than their dewe; to everye scholler dwellinge within my howse, 3s. ; to everie scholler of the parishe, comminge usuallie to the schole, 12d. ; 'to Keipere schole, in Howghton, all suche bookes as shall have the name of it in the first leafe, in the midst, and in the latter ende, to the intent, that no man defraude that schoole, which I pray God longe to keepe and maintaine'. He 'hartilie' desires him 'that shalbe my successor...that he wilbe a continuall defender and maynutener of Keipier schole, in Howghton, both in seeinge the statutes well kept, and the children to be brought up, both in vertue and good learninge,...he shall doe a most acceptable worke, both to my lorde of Durham, patrone of the schole, and to Mr John Heathe, founder of the same'²⁵; 'to the poor of Howghton parishe 20l. and niene of mine oxen'; to Keipier schole for the maintenance thereof £20, and to the reparations £6, the residue of his estate to be divided into two parts, one to be given to the poor of Houghton.²⁶

Cuthbert Collingwood of Eppledon by his will of 24 Dec. 1576, left to the 'poore of Houghton-in-the-Springs', etc.. 5l.²⁷

In 1632, Aug. Lindsell, the rector, became bishop of Peterborough.²⁸ John Barwicke, D.D., the rector, is a signatory in 1660, to a petition to the House of Lords, in pursuance of two orders of the House, one for securing the tithes and other profits of sequestered livings in the hands of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor until the titles of the sequestered clergy and of the present possessors should be determined, the other giving the Clerk of the Parliaments power to insert in the general order the names of those who should bring in petitions to have the benefit thereof.²⁹ On July 12 the said John Barwicke, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, prayed that the profits of the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring to which he was collated in 1643, but of which he was kept out of possession by Nicholas Battersby, might be secured in some trusty and indifferent hands until he obtained possession.³⁰ In 1661, William Sancroft who afterwards became archbishop

²³ *Dep. and Eccl. Proc.* (21 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. 106.

²⁴ According to an inventory of 25 Mar. 1658, there is mentioned 'a large arke of oake for laying bread in for the poore'. This is probably the 'arke' given by Bernard Gilpin's will. *Durham Par. Books*, 319.

²⁵ The school was founded in 1574 by Bernard Gilpin and Mr. John Heath of Kepyner.

²⁶ *Durham Wills & Inv.* II. p. 83.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 269.

²⁸ *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, vol. I. (52 Sur. Soc. publ.) p. 20n.

²⁹ *House of Lords Calendar* of June 22, 1660 (H.M.S.S. Comm., 7 Rep. p. 105.)

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 115a.

of Canterbury received from bishop Cosin, a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Durham, and also the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring.⁸¹ In a letter of the bishop to Sancroft of Aug. 23, 1661, he writes 'I shall be glad to welcome you into this diocese, with a Canonry of Durham, and the Rectory of Houghton, which, if Dr. Barwick and Mr. Triplet leave them, will be only in my donation you will continue my household chapleyne at Aukland till you have made your prebend's house at Durham (which is much ruinated) and the parsonage house at Houghton fitt for your better habitation'; and on Sep. 3, 'What Houghton house is I know not, but the Deane tells me it will cost a good summe of money before it be put into a good condition'⁸² Both the prebendal house which Sancroft built and the old rectory at Houghton-le-Spring have been taken down, the former a few years ago when the stall was suppressed.⁸³ Bishop Cosin by his will gave to the poor of the pariah of Houghton-le-Spring 40s. and he appointed Mr. George Davenport, rector, one of his executors.⁸⁴

From the church the party proceeded to the Kepier Grammar School, under the guidance of the rector, where they were most kindly received by Mr. F. L. Gaul, the head master, who showed them the old schoolroom—the oldest part of the building, and the library. None of the books left by Bernard Gilpin seems now to be in it; most of the books were presented by the Rev. Thomas Griffith and bear his crest, others were given by Ralph Robinson, a former governor, by Sir G. Wheler, and by the Rev. G. Davenport, a former rector. The school, which lies to the east of the church and faces west, was founded in 1574 by Bernard Gilpin and his friend Mr. John Heath of Kepier. On the front of the projecting gable and above the doorway, is the inscription:—

SCHOLA DE KEEPIER | AB ELIZ. ANGLIÆ REGINA | A^o MDLXXIV FVNDATA | EX
PROCVRATIONE I. HEATH, AR. | ET B. GILPIN, RECT. ECCL. HOVGHTO' | C H M B
ALVMNVS POSVIT | A^o MDCCXXIV

The initials, in the last line but one, refer to Christopher Hunter, M.B., the well-known antiquary, who was born in 1695 and died at Unthank, near Shotley, where, in the recently restored church of Shotley, there is a contemporary mural tablet to his memory. He was educated at the grammar school and the above inscription was restored by him. Several of his letters are given in *Stukeley's Diary* (Sur. Soc. publ.).

In addition to Bernard Gilpin's bequest the following sums were left to the same school:—

By his will of 19 Nov. 1572, John Frankeleyne of Cocken (third husband of Isabel widow of Ralph Carr of Cocken), directed the mayor, aldermen and 'foure and twentie of the counsell' of Newcastle to deliver every year to the parson of Houghton and to the churchwardens, four nobles, lawful English money, to be yearly given to the most poor and needy throughout the whole parish without respect of any person and forty shillings yearly to 'Master Gylpyns scole'; to 'Mr Barnarde Gylpyn p'son of Houghton one old angell', 'to the Church of Houghton xxs.'; and 'Sr Rychard sklater Curate of Houghton iij.s. iiijd.'⁸⁵ William Birche, pastor of Stanhope, by his will of 29 May, 1575, gave 'to the porest schollers of the Lattyne speiche in the Grammar Scholle in Durham and Houghton x.s. to xx. ijs. a-peice'⁸⁶ George Lawson of Little Usworth by his will of Dec. 29, 1587, gave 'to twoe of the porest scollers in Houghton scole, which shall continue ther. so long as the saied scole is maintened, 40s. yearlie,⁸⁶ to by the said scollers bookees and apparell.'⁸⁷

Then past the front of the Hospital (lying to the south of the Grammar School) which was founded in 1661 by George Lilburn for the maintenance of three poor people, augmented in 1676 by the Rev. George Davenport the then rector.

⁸¹ *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence* vol. II. (55 Sur. Soc. publ.) 12n.

⁸² *Ibid.* 22, 24.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 23n.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 802.

⁸⁵ *Durham Wills & Inv.* I. 890.

⁸⁶ *Eccl. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, cxi.

⁸⁷ *Durham Wills & Inv.*, II. 322.

At six o'clock dinner was partaken of at the White Lion hotel, the Rev. C. E. Adamson being in the chair. After dinner the rectory garden was visited; with the exception of a very small portion the rectory was entirely rebuilt about the end of last century by rector Davenport. The remains of an ancient tower are said to be incorporated in the present house; this tower was erected about 1483 by John Kelying the rector without licence, but he was pardoned by the bishop for the offence on the usual terms—the payment of a fine—and power was given to him to embattle the house.³⁸ The only relic left of Bernard Gilpin, the most famous of the rectors, is an old thorn tree in the garden at the back of the house, so decayed as to need strapping together with iron bands; it is known as 'Gilpin's thorn'. Lord Burleigh, when Lord Treasurer, with a large retinue, visited Gilpin at the rectory on his way from Scotland, and left with great reluctance.

With a drive to Fencehouses station for the train at 7-53 this most interesting and enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

Amongst those present were the Rev. John and Mrs. Johnson, of Hutton-Rudby; Mr. John Graham of Findon Cottage; the Rev. H. C. Windley of Gateshead; the Rev. H. E. and Miss Savage, the Rev^{ds}. C. E. Adamson and M. O. Hodson of South Shields; Mr. Jos. Oswald of Newcastle; Mr. J. M. Moore, and Mr. R. Blair (secretary), of Harton; and the Rev. E. J. Taylor of Durham.

³⁸ Hutchinson's *Durham*, i. 540.



SHERBURN HOSPITAL CHAPEL. Interior after the last fire. (See p. 183.)

MISCELLANEA.

The following are a few additional notes relating to Sherburn Hospital, Pittington, Houghton, etc.:—

Sherburn Hospital is a good example of the establishment in which the infected [with leprosy] were gathered, as people infected with the leprosy of empty pockets, are now-a-days collected in Unions. (Howitt's *Remarkable Places*, 2nd. ser. p. 18.)

In 1364 at Edmundbyers the master of Sherburn hospital was distrained to do homage and fealty for Pethomsak (*hodie* Pedoms-Oak). (*Halm. Prior. Dun.* xxiii. 31.)

Bishop Barnes (*Clavis Ecclesiastica*) gives the income of the 'Mr. of th'Ospitall of Shirborne House near Durham cll. [500l.]. Busshope of Durham.' (*Eecl. Proc. Bishop Barnes*, p. 5.)

The sum of 8s. 8d. was collected at Sherburn hospital towards the loss occasioned by the great fire of London. (*Bishop Cosin*, II. 331.)

Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, fo. 1714, p. 307.) gives two names, —Machin and John Mouhon, A.M., who were masters of Sherburn Hospital when the living, which was worth 400l. a year, was sequestered in the time of the Commonwealth. In a note he states that 'Unless there be some mistake in transcribing Mouhon for Machin (which is not very likely) then Mr. Mouhon and Mr. Machin *must* have successively Possessed and Lost this Mastership. And it was no uncommon thing in those times, to have two Sufferers in one and the same Preferment. Which of those might first be Sequestred, I cannot guess.' Walker also informs us that the rectory of 'Houghton in the Spring' which was worth 400l. a year, was sequestered, Hamlet Marshall being rector. 'His Temporal Estate also was put under Sequestration for which he Compounded at 146l.'

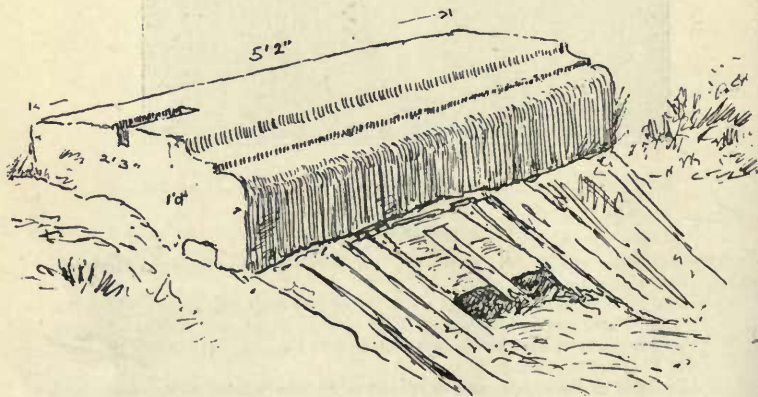
A certain person of Pitindun while walking in the fields about Christmas day, suddenly became blind, though his eyes were wide open, but a few days after, having been led to the sepulchre of the man of God [St. Godric], he recovered the lost clearness of his eyes. (*De Vita S. Godrici* (20 Sur. Soc.) 417.)

As there was a difficulty in 1364 in finding a tenant at Pittington for a messuage and 28 acres of land, they were assigned to two tenants. (*Halm. Prior. Dun.* pp. xix & 33.) In 1365 John Punshon was admitted for life to the tenement of Peter Hudson as neither the widow of the latter nor any of his blood wished to fine. (*Ibid.* pp. xvi. & 39.)

The chantry of 'St. Maries in Pittington church valued at 4l. 11s. 4d.' (*Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, p. 6.)

In 1532-3 there was some glazing in the choir of Pittington church which cost 10d. being 5 ft. at 2d. (*Dm. Household Book* 170.) In the same year 'Dominus' Robert Forrest, the vicar of Pittington, paid 8s. (*Ibid.* 234.)

In 1665 collections were made at Pittington for the relief of the sufferers from the great plague. (*Bishop Cosin*, II. 322.)



A large moulded stone, probably from the Roman bridge across the Tyne, near Corbridge, now spanning a small stream on the south side of the river, a little above the present bridge.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 24.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 31st day of August, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, 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 :—

- i. Mrs. N. G. Clayton, Lincoln Hill, Humshaugh.
- ii. Edwin Dodds, Low Fell, Gateshead.
- iii. T. Hesketh Hodgson of Newby Grange, Carlisle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

- From Mr. Fredk. A. Crisp, the author :—*List of Parish Registers and other Genealogical Works*, large 8vo., $\frac{1}{2}$ parchment ; privately printed, 1898.
- From Mr. W. H. Knowles :—4to. views of the interior of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, before 1783, and of All Saints' church, Newcastle, in 1786 (reproductions ; for the society's print book).
- From Mr. Alex. Hay, of 97 Croydon Road, Newcastle :—A framed illustration of an ancient anchor in front of the Trinity House, Newcastle, stated to have come from the Spanish Armada.

Exchanges—

- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 59, July, 1898. 8vo.
- From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Annual Report of the Board of Regents for year ending June 30, 1895* ; 8vo. cl. Washington, 1897.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*List of Members*, May 25, 1898. 8vo.
- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—Supplement to no. 9, vol. 5, pt. i. of *Transactions*, 8vo. Toronto, 1898.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, 2nd ser. vol. 13, pt. ii. Copenhagen.
- From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles' :—*Annales*, vol. xii. pts. iii. and iv. 8vo. [contains (p. 473) a very useful article on the conservation of antique objects in bronze, iron, &c ; the hints as to the treatment of oxydized iron objects are most valuable.]

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society:—(i.) *Transactions* for 1896, 7, (vol. xx. pt. ii.); (ii.) *Gloucestershire Records*, pt. ii. and (iii.) A catalogue of books, pamphlets, and MSS. in library of society, 1898. All 8vo.

Purchases:—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches*; 'lieferung,' ix. ('Dei Kastelle bei Neckarburken'), large 8vo. plates, Heidelberg, 1898; and *The Antiquary* for August, 1898.

The recommendation of the council to exchange transactions with the Clifton Antiquarian Club was agreed to.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. F. L. Carter of Low Fell, Gateshead:—A large blue patterned earthenware teapot marked 'ORIENTAL' on bottom. It has a metal handle.

By the Rev. H. E. Savage:—Fragments of two large Ancient British cinerary urns found at Boldon while excavating for the Water Company's reservoir.

By the Northumberland Excavation Fund:—A fine bronze pin [or style] with flat head, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

CARVILLE HALL WALLSEND.

The letter from Mr. Wigham Richardson (printed on p. 167), respecting the contemplated pulling down of Carville hall was read.

The society expressed its thanks to Mr. Wigham Richardson for his kind thoughtfulness in informing members of his intention.

Mr. W. S. Corder kindly undertook to photograph the building on account of its interest in connexion with the Roman Wall near to which it stands, before its destruction.

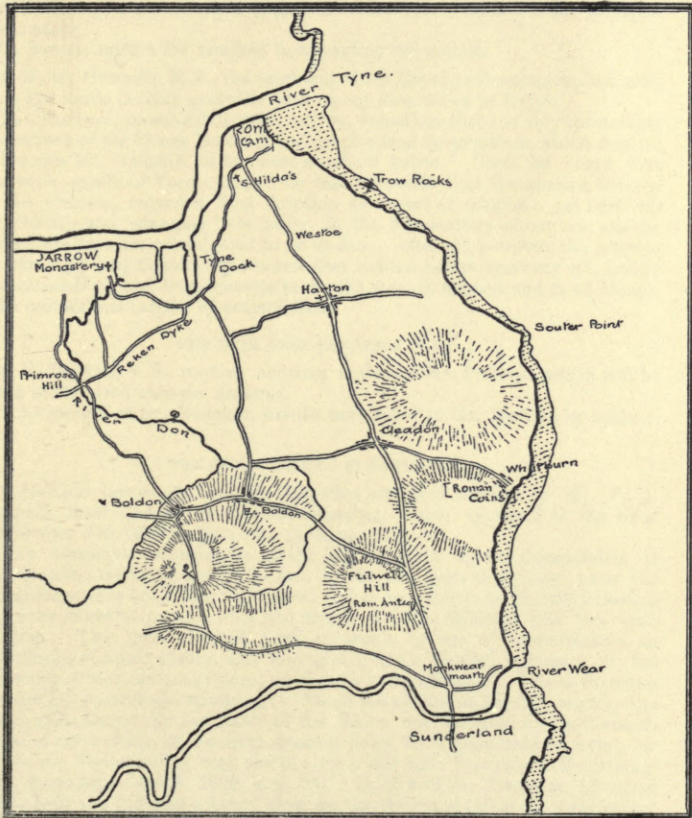
GASK, NEAR CRIEFF, N.B.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following post card addressed to him by Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A., Scotland:—"I have examined a new part of the Roman road in a lonely wood near Gask (see ordnance) a splendid piece of work measuring 36 feet inside ditch to ditch. It appears to be paved throughout in soft places but not in hard bits. I discovered in a wood two outposts not marked in ordnance maps, likely not seen as they were planted, they have diameter of 50 feet and are 1600 yards or so apart. They would hold 20 men perhaps. They are much spoilt by rabbits. I wrote to the proprietor of the ground for leave to excavate but he was from home, and before permission was received to do so I had to leave the locality. I think that some scientific body should take an interest in the few Roman earthworks still existing in central Scotland. Ardoch and other places are safe through the hardness and gravel of the natural soil, but many interesting remains will be quite obliterated by rabbits and keepers in a short time. The fine camp on Almond river at the Sma' Glen, and many others, have received irretrievable injury, and may soon be obliterated altogether unless the evil is checked. The rabbits themselves are bad enough, but it is the keepers who do the real damage in digging out the holes. The soil in places I found trenched several feet deep."

'THEON AND SON, EGYPTIAN BANKERS.'

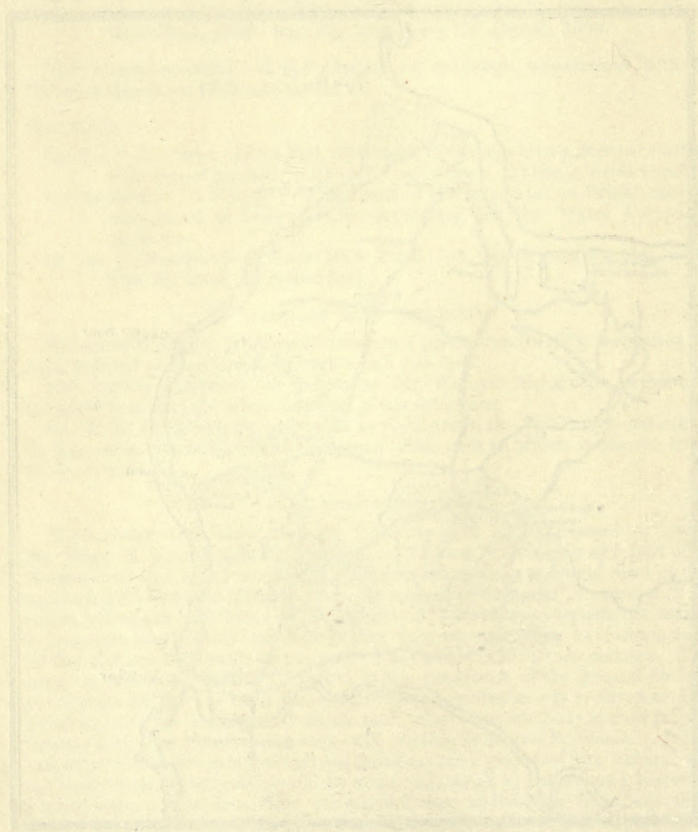
Dr. Hodgkin then read his paper on Theon and Son, Egyptian bankers, of the first century, A.D.

Mr. Clephan in moving a vote of thanks to the writer, said that Mr. Hodgkin in his bright and sympathetic sketch dealt with a somewhat debased Romano-Greek period of Egyptian history, and strangely, very little is known



- ✕ British Cinerary Urns. Found August. 1898.
- ⊙ Scandinavian (?) Ship. June. 1894.
- ☒ Trow Rocks. British Burial. (Greenwell).

MAP OF COUNTRY ROUND BOLDON, CO. DURHAM,
shewing sites of discoveries of Ancient British urns, etc.



Very faint text at the bottom of the page, likely a title or description of the map, which is illegible due to fading.

of its earlier stages. The notes recall a papyrus some 2000 years older, in which an Egyptian Chesterfield gives advice to his son, exhibiting a state of society essentially not unlike our own. I wish that the papyrus of Mr. Hodgkin's paper had been in Demotic, or even Ptolemaic Coptic, for it is in this direction that Egyptologists look for an improvement in the equivalents for hieroglyphic and hieratic writing, which leaves much more to be desired than is generally supposed. I beg to propose a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgkin for his paper.

Mr. Savage made a few remarks in seconding the motion.

Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., the president of the Royal Archaeological Institute, said a few words dealing generally with recent discoveries in Egypt.

The chairman, in submitting the motion, remarked that the very interesting observations of Sir Henry Howorth had emphasized the gratitude which they all felt towards Mr. Hodgkin for his most excellent paper. Until he heard that remarkable epistle of Theon, junior, he had supposed that the ancient Greeks, like the Chinese, regarded filial devotion as a sort of religion; yet here was a lad chiding and 'slanging' his father, in the first century of our era, exactly as bad little boys are accustomed to do to-day. After all, however, the letter of that pouting young Greek only showed that human nature was very old, and in its manifestations and developments much the same in all ages and in all climes.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

THE LATE JOHN PHILIPSON, V.P.

Mr. R. Welford, V.P., read an obituary notice of Mr. Philipson which will be printed in the *Archæologia Aeliana*.

On the motion of Dr. Hodgkin, thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation.

THE ROMAN 'LIMES' IN GERMANY.

Mr. Hodgkin (secretary) read the following abridged extract by Mr. F. J. Haverfield, from a paper by Dr. Schumacher, which appeared in the *Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, (vol. viii. pt. i. pp. 147-149).

"The admirable excavations which the Imperial *Limes-Commission*, is carrying out in Germany along the line of the old Roman frontier have one disadvantage: they are difficult to follow. It has occurred to me that the following paragraphs might help those who, like myself, feel this difficulty and yet wish to follow. They are extracted from an article by one of the excavators, an archaeologist of much ability, and they give a good general summary of the conclusions, which, at the present, seem to be most probable. I have therefore made the following free translation:—'About the middle of the first century the lowland of Baden on the east bank of the Rhine was occupied by the Romans and the mouths of the chief valleys leading down to it were held by forts—for instance the Neckar valley was blocked by a fort near Neuenheim-Heidelberg, (*Arch. Anzeiger d. Jahrb.* 1896, 4, p. 93). In 73 and 74, Vespasian advanced into the hills and inflicted a heavy blow on the Germans (*Heidelb. Jahrbücher* iii. 119 foll.) His results were extended and ensured by Domitian's war against the Chatti in 83. The sequel of this war was the advance of the Roman frontier to the Middle and Lower Neckar, first by the establishment of a line of forts and shortly after by the erection of a continuous wooden palisade with wooden towers (before 98). This frontier, along which ran a 'Kolonnenweg' left the Neckar at its junction with the Locher and ran in a direct line past Dultenberg, Neckarburken, and Oberscheidenthal to Schlossau: from there it followed the watershed in a somewhat irregular course past Hesselbach and Eulbach to the Main. Large forts were erected at Wimpfen, Neckarburken (the western fort) and Oberscheidenthal to defend the valleys which the frontier here crosses. The military occupation was followed, where it was not preceded, by civilian immi-

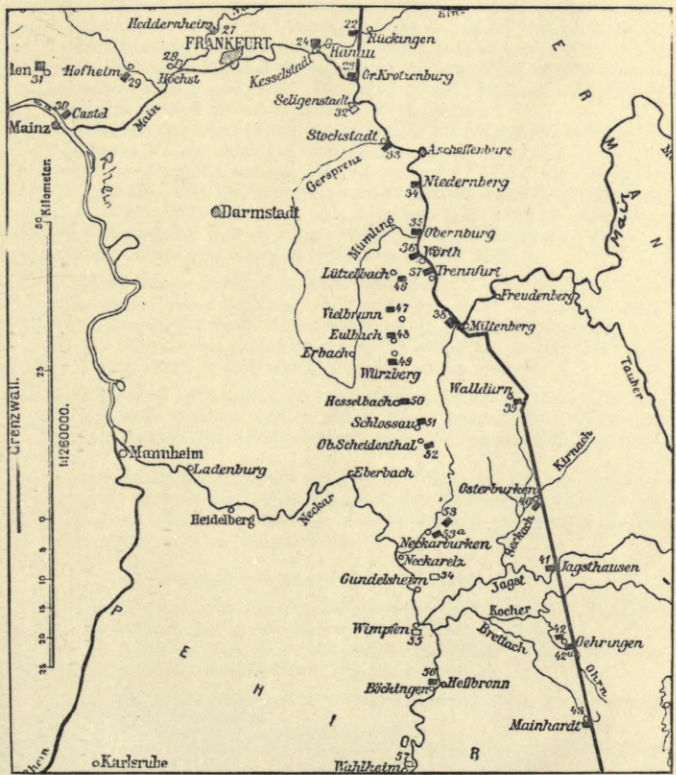
grants, largely from Gaul, where these fruitful districts may always have been regarded as old Gallic possessions. To this occupation we may assign for instance, a farm at Neckarzimmern (*Westd. Zeitschrift*, xv. p. 12). But the frontier was soon moved forward. To protect the civilian settlements some one, perhaps Hadrian, advanced to the line of Lorch, Jagsthausen, Osterburken, Walldorn, and Miltenberg, erecting here a palisade with wooden towers and with large forts at the places just named. Spartian tells us that Hadrian *stipitibus magnis in modum muralis saevis funditus iactis atque connexis barbaros separavit* and the discoveries of the Limes-Commission have revealed a frontier defended just as Spartian describes it. The earlier, now inner line of Wimpfen, Oberscheidenthal, &c., described above, was not abandoned when this outer line was erected, but was maintained for additional security, but the emperor Pius substituted small forts garrisoned by *numeri* of Britons at Neckarburken and Schlossau for the larger forts at Neckarburken and Oberscheidenthal, and the cohorts stationed in the latter were partly moved up to the outer frontier. At the same time the wooden towers of the inner line were replaced by more solid structures of stone. The inscriptions of several of these 'burgi' mention A.D. 145, 6, as the date of their erection (*Heidelb. Jahrbücher*, v. 199 and *Limesblatt* p. 550), the foundation-inscription of the later, eastern, fort at Neckarburken belongs to A.D. 145—161 (*Limesblatt*, p. 67). The Brittones, who now obtained a more important place on the inner line, are styled at Neckarburken, Elantienses a name which may be connected with the river Elz; those at Schlossau bear the unexplained epithet *Triputienses*; at Miltenberg we find *exploratores Seiopenses* and may assume a name *Seiopa* for that vicinity (*Corr-blatt d. Westd. Zeitschrift*, viii. p. 49). The extension and completion of the outer line began soon after that of the inner line. The extension of the fort at Osterburken has on five separate towers the inscription *leg. viii. Aug. p. f. C (onstans) C (-Commoda) a s(olo) f(ecit)*, which dates its erection to the years 185—192 A.D., and the enlargement of the fort at Walldörn belongs probably to the same date. In the reign of Severus Alexander an increase of garrisons and a renewed activity in building took place, for we find that the coins of this ruler are far commoner than those of his immediate predecessors. This is perhaps the time when the outer line of palisades was replaced by a strong earthen rampart behind with a ditch in front of it. The Germans outside the empire commenced early in the third century to press hard on the Roman frontier—for instance, Caracalla fought in 222 against the Alamanni—so that the strengthening of the frontier defences doubtless seemed necessary, if only to protect the civil settlements which had sprung up near the forts and elsewhere east of the Rhine. Thus a continuous wall was erected parallel to the earth rampart and behind it, from Jagsthausen past Osterburken and Bofsheim, and a series of small defences was erected to cover dangerous ravines which cut across the frontier line. But these efforts were in vain. Soon after the middle of the third century, the Romans were driven from the frontier and, despite energetic efforts made by Probus, the Rhine became henceforward the dividing line between Roman and German."

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT HOUSESTEADS.

Mr. Hodgkin also read the following notes by Mr. F. J. Haverfield, on these inscriptions:—

"Four Roman inscriptions have been found during the excavations recently carried out for the society by Mr. Bosanquet at the Housesteads. I have been able, with his aid, to copy all four, and was present when nos. 1 and 2 were discovered.

1—Upper portion of a rather plain freestone altar, measuring 17 inches in height and 12 inches across the inscribed face; the sides are unornamented. The lettering is *Marti et Vi[c]toriae*, 'to Mars and Victory'. The shape of



MAP OF COUNTRY SOUTH OF FRANKFORT THROUGH WHICH THE ROMAN 'GRENZWALL' RUNS.

(See pp. 207 and 208.)

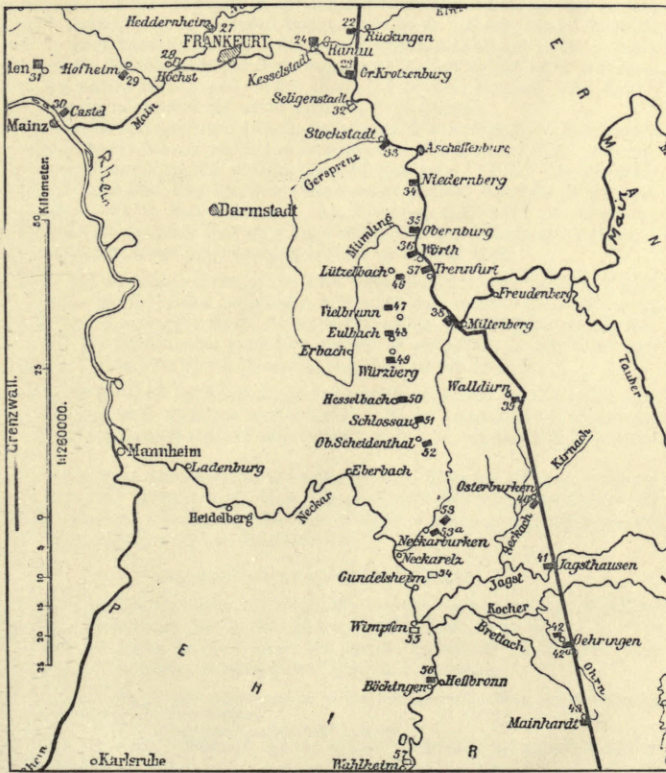
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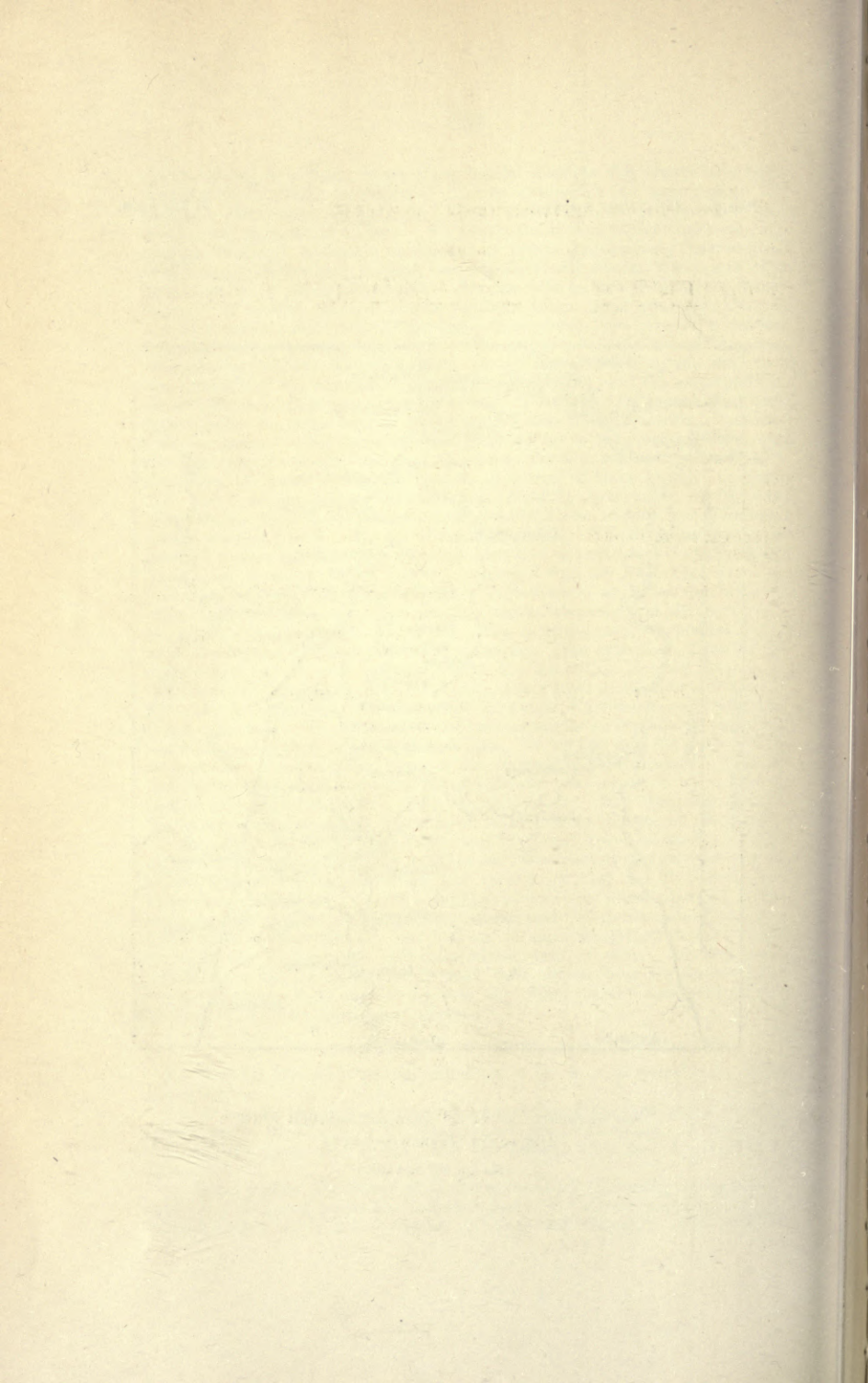
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(See pp. 207 and 208.)



the *m* is unusual, for the central part is not brought down so low as the sides as is generally the case. The lettering does not appear to be early.

2—Small perfect altar 18 inches high, 8½ inches across the inscribed face, with small letters *I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) et deo Cocidi[o] geniog(ue) hui[us] loci mil(ites) leg. ii Aug(ustae). in praesidio v(otum) [s(olvunt)] U(ibentes) m(erito)*. 'To Juppiter optimus maximus and the god Cocidius and the Genius of this spot, the soldiers of the second Augusta legion, . . in garrison, pay a vow'. The text is not quite certain. In line 3, I think *huius* was spelt by the cutter *huis*, but the stone is obliterated here. The letters in line 5 after *Aug* puzzle me. I have thought of *agentes*, but room fails and I am not certain if the final letter is *s* or *n*, though I believe it to be *s*. In any case, I imagine the altar to have been erected by some second legion men who were temporarily quartered at the Housesteads either for repairs to the fort or for other purposes. Cocidius is a native British god, often identified by the Romans with Mars; enthusiasts have connected his name with the river Coquet.

The two stones just described (1 & 2) were found in excavating the Mithraeum at the bottom of the hill on which the fort stands. Both were lying loose, no. 1 in the eastern, no. 2 in the western part of the ruin. Like the Mithraic figures found there also, they had doubtless been overlooked when the Mithraeum was excavated early in this century. As, however, they have no connexion with Mithras, it is probable that they have strayed to the Mithraeum (when, I cannot guess) from some neighbouring shrines on Chapel Hill.

3—Small red sandstone altar, of the kind often called 'house-altar', 7 by 4 inches in size, found inside a building in the north-east angle of the fort, lying loose on its face on a flagged floor. It is nearly illegible, as such altars usually are. The first line has been almost erased by chance or purpose; in the third line the second letter may be *E* or *F*, better *E*, the third seems to be *n*.

4—Building-stone 17 by 8 inches, of red sandstone, found in the south wall of the praetorium near its south west corner. Some unintelligible letters are picked out with a pointed tool, of which *oecm*, may be *officina* but I will not guess.

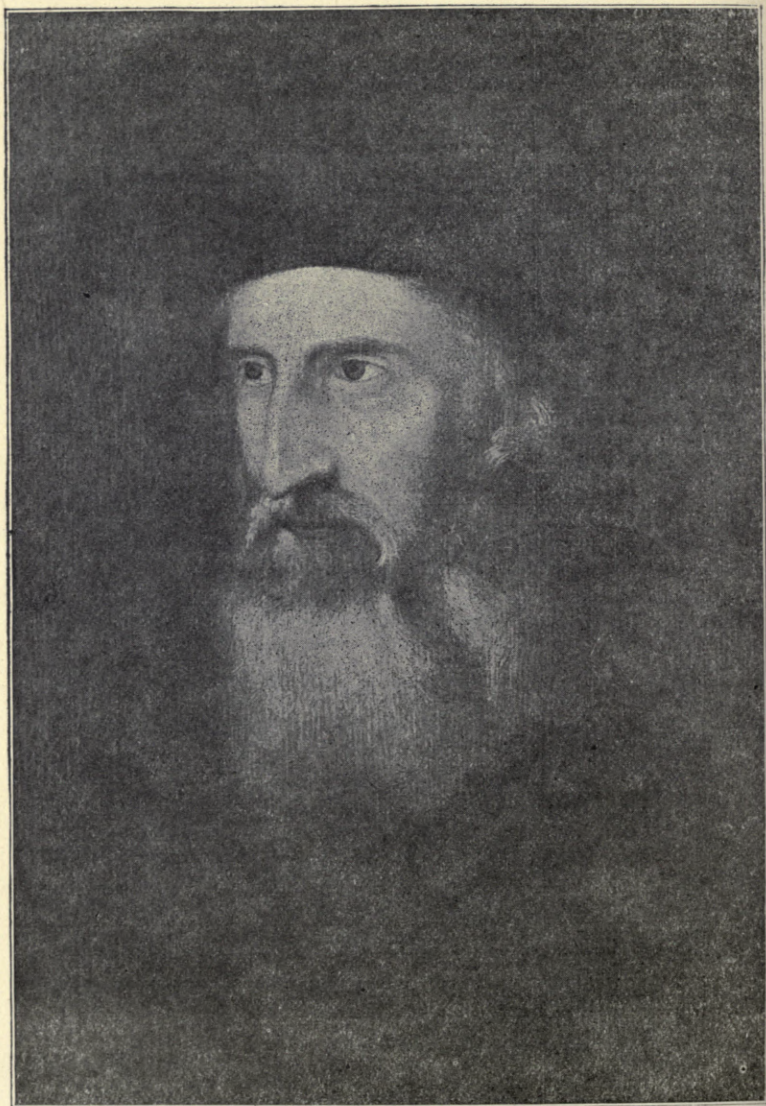
Some figures were discovered at the same place. They are Mithraic (witness Phrygian cap and crossed legs), they represent not Mithras himself but his attendants, etc., and correspond with the Mithraic figures previously found on the same spot. They were not found *in situ*."

REGISTERS OF WYCLIFFE, YORKSHIRE.

The following extracts from the Wycliffe Register and notes on Wycliffe, contained in a letter from Mr. T. W. Marley to Mr. Blair, were read.

"I enclose you some extracts from the parish registers of Wycliffe referring mainly to the two northern counties, or of general interest:—

- May 18—1710: Mr. Francis Smales, rector of Wycliffe married to Mrs. Elizth. Eden of Hartburn in Northumberland.
- 1731—May 23 Peter Rookby & Hannah Read married.
- 1740—Mar: 10: John Atkinson of Rookby & Eliz: Laidman in the par: of Staindrop married.
- 1741—May 9 Jos: Raine parish clerk of Barnard Castle & Anne Blakelock of Startforth, widow, married.
- 1696—Thos Wycliffe, buried, Oct: 4, in woollen.
- Mrs. Mary Wycliffe of White House, buried.
- 1727—8 Dec: Margaret Middleton, widow, a papist, buried.
- 1746—20 Dec. George Middleton glazier (a papist), buried.
- 1759—Nov. 24 Mr. James Dixon (reputed a popish priest), was buried.
- 1761—April 8 Peter Rookby, yeoman, buried.
- 1769—June 16 Francis Wycliffe, Bachelor, & Anne Balmer, married.
- 1792—August 23 Matthew Pattison of West Thorp, a papist, buried.
- 1764—May 18 Mary Middleton (a papist), relict of the late George Middleton, glazier, deceased, was buried.



SUPPOSED PORTRAIT OF JOHN WICKLIFFE.

From a photograph by Mr. E. Yeoman of Barnard Castle, of an oil painting in Wycliffe rectory, presented by the Rev. Thomas Zouch, a former rector.

It is interesting to note entries at so late a date referring to Wycliffes at Wycliffe, no doubt scions of the same family as the great reformer. The ancient family of Rokeyby of Rokeyby appears also to have left its patronymic in the district.

The rector, the Rev. R. W. Armstrong, shewed me a paten bearing the inscription, 'Given to the Parish of Wichliff by Mr^s Zouch, the 3rd June, 1781.' It is of Newcastle manufacture, the five hall-marks being (i.) three castles for Newcastle, (ii.) lion passant, (iii.) the makers' initials I L | I R for Langlands and Robertson, (iv.) year letter O for 1781, and (v.) leopard's head crowned. Mrs. Zouch was the wife of the rector who gave the portrait of John Wickliffe to his successors at the rectory. It is an exquisite thing as a picture, and the fine features may well have belonged to a man of note. There is a chalice said to be of the time of Elizabeth, I couldn't find a silver mark. I K are the initials on the silver flagon.

The Middleton papists are of interest, because their names occur in the list of sequestered estates in the immediate district.

At Rokeyby,

1661—Sept. 26: Arthur Morgan & Margt. Raine married.

He was probably one of the Morgans of Millhouses in Weardale. They were intimately connected with Startforth and Barnard Castle.

1660—April 22. George Stoddart, gent., & Frances Grey married.

Matthew Stoddart, one of the gentlemen who met Oliver Cromwell at Barnard Castle, and who married a sister of the Rev. Cuthbert Marley, rector of Winston, had a son George of likely age for this marriage.

1727 June 7 Samuel Rowlandson and Jane Pateson were married with licence.

He was one of the Rowlandsons of the Shaws, near Westwick, who had been there, or near, for at least two centuries.

1734 16 Augt. Ed: Todd of Streclam and Ann Hutchinson of Street House, married.
5 June John Arrowsmith of Cockfield, & Mary Goundry, married.

1676 Oct. 2 Maria (Mary) Burbecke, bur:

1752-3 May 23 Thomas Stodart of Barnard Castle and Jane Bradley this place, married.

The names of Laugstaff, Rayne, and Lane, appear frequently."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Marley.

MISCELLANEA.

NUNNYKIRK.

The following appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of Sept. 16, 1898:—

" ST. JOHN OF INDERWOOD.

(To the Editor of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*.)

Sir,—Last year a very beautiful eighth-century cross-shaft was practically re-discovered at Nunnykirk by Mr. Maberly Phillips. In a letter that you kindly admitted to your columns I suggested that this 'Nunnykirk' in the manor of Witton was the nunnery of 'Uetadun,' where the abbess's daughter recovered from a serious illness on being blessed by St. John, who had been Bishop of Hexham, and was then Bishop of York (A.D. 705-721). I hinted that in fixing the English place-names of our early history we should not allow ourselves to be influenced by the guess-work glosses of Norman monks.

On reading Mr. Leach's preface to the Beverley Chapter Act Book, just published by the Surtees Society, I now notice that there is no valid authority—rather the contrary—for the conventional identification of the monastery at 'Inderwood,' to which St. John retired and at which he died, with the minster of Beverley. As Mr. Leach says, the Flemish monk, Folcard, who wrote St. John's life in the eleventh century, 'quietly substituted Beverley for 'Inderwood.' In much the same way the monks of Bury St. Edmunds probably substituted their own abbey for the more venerable Betrichsworth (Brixworth), and possibly those of Whitby abstracted from Strensall the historical glories of Streoneshalch. Mr. Leach expressly foregoes following up the question where Inderwood really was. The position of 'Uetadan' is, he says, the only safe clue; and 'Uetadun' he agrees, can hardly have been corrupted into Watton, seven miles to the north of Beverley where it has been the habit to place it. Into Witton 'Uetadun' contracts naturally enough. Now Nether Witton was anciently known as Witton Underwood, and four miles to the south-east are the mysterious Old Walls of Newton Underwood. Have we not here, then, the district of Underwood or Inderwood which St. Bede termed in Latin 'In Silva Derorum'—('In the Wood of the Deras')? There is less difficulty in understanding why a wood belonging in some way to the Deras (with their capital at York) should be distinctively called the Dera Wood if it were surrounded on all sides by Bernicia territory (north of the Tees and Tyne), than if it were included along with a thousand other woods in the ring fence of the Dera kingdom. The description of the Old Walls of Newton Underwood given by the Rev. John Hodgson certainly leaves the impression of an ecclesiastical building of unknown antiquity rather than that of a mediæval castle-house.

St. John, we further know, consecrated a church in the 'tun' of the 'jesith' Puch 'about two miles from Inderwood.' Folcard twisted this Puch's 'tun' at South Burton, solely, it would seem, because this is about two miles from Beverley. If it should ultimately prove that the nunnery of 'Uetadun' was indeed at Nunnykirk, and the monastery of Inderwood at Newton Underwood, it is possible that Pigdon (Pokedon or Pykeden), 'about two miles' to the north, represents Puch's 'tun.' I do not of course, mean that 'Puch,' 'Poke,' 'Pyke,' 'Pig,' from a series of Middle English permutations of sounds according to any professional gamut; but there is a well-known law of place-name alliteration by which the ordinary rustic in his strange passion for derivations, changes a component word he does not understand into one that he does. Like 'the town of Municep,' Puch has long been forgotten, but the beast that grunts—'La betie ke fa tiou, tiou'—appeals to the popular imagination as strongly as the bird that cackles. During the terrible Danish devastations that reduced most Northumbrian townships to the level of mere civil parishes, the body of St. John may have been borne from Inderwood to Beverley in the same way as that of St. Cuthbert wandered from Lindisfarne to Durham, and all record of the translation have perished. The traditions of Beverley seem really to begin with King Athelstan in the tenth century; even the frith-stool can scarcely claim an earlier date.—I am, &c.,
Langley, 15th September, 1898. C. J. Bates."

CORRECTIONS.

P. 200, line 26, for 'atated' read 'stated'; line 34, for 'unum Legendum' read 'unam Legendam'.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 25.

A country meeting of the society was held at

HOUSESTEADS

on Thursday the 25th August, 1898. On the invitation of the Newcastle society, the Northumberland & Durham Architectural & Archaeological Society and the Cumberland & Westmorland Archaeological & Antiquarian Society took part in the day's proceedings.

The members of the Cumberland society came by rail to Greenhead, from which they drove along the military road to a point opposite to the camp; while some members of the Newcastle society and of the Durham society went by rail to Fourstones and were driven thence in brakes by Tower Tye and Limestone bank to the same point on the military road, the objects of interest on the way being pointed out, especially the cuttings through the basalt at the top of Limestone bank, by Mr. J. P. Gibson who accompanied them. The remainder went on to Bardon Mill by rail and walked thence through the village of Thorngrafton and over Barcombe hill—on which the heather was in full bloom—to Housesteads.

The visitors from the west and those from Bardon Mill arrived at about the same time, and at one o'clock, after partaking of luncheon on the grass within the camp, and seating themselves, as the Cumberland and Westmorland contingent had to leave for an early train, and though the Fourstones contingent had not arrived, Dr. Hodgkin addressed them, first introducing Mr. R. C. Bosanquet who had superintended the excavation work. He said that they were not excavating with the expectation of finding gold or jewels, or even very interesting stones or statues or vases; they had been very much afraid that they might find that the spoilers had destroyed all vestiges of the walls inside of the camp, but happily they had found that that had not been so.

He was followed by Mr. Bosanquet, who, standing in the middle of the newly excavated *praetorium*, most lucidly explained all the most interesting features of the discoveries. He said that their work had lain mainly within the camp, but during the last few days they had dug outside, with important results. They had cut a trench through the so-called amphitheatre, which showed that, originally at any rate, it was a freestone quarry. Next they had reopened the shrine of Mithras, discovered in 1820, in order to make a plan of it, and had been rewarded by finding two inscribed altars and three sculptured figures which the former explorers had missed. A well on the Knag burn had been cleaned out, but the spring in the much larger well south of the camp had proved too strong for their pump. Trial trenches cut through the low ground west of this well indicated that the civil settlement, of which there were visible traces near the south gate, had extended to the very foot of the hill. They struck at once upon a series of rooms, paved like the neighbouring Mithraeum, with flags laid on timber. Wood and leather had perished in the camp above, but in this mossy ground oak posts and planks and leather shoes were found well preserved. The same trenches had yielded two columns, a fine bronze pin, good early Samian ware, coins of Vespasian and Julia Mamaea, and a rubbish pit containing, among other refuse, scraps of leather from a cobbler's shop. He thought this

site would repay further search. Mr. Haverfield, working with his 'Oxford Fund,' had continued his investigation of the vallum, and had determined its course up to within half a mile of Housesteads; the ditch was found to have been cut for some distance through the limestone. Referring to the camp itself, Mr. Bosanquet explained the arrangement of the streets and buildings. Many of these had been labelled in order to make the maze of trenches intelligible and red flags called attention to points of special interest. In the *praetorium* were exhibited plans and drawings prepared by Mr. Archibald Dickie, A.R.I.B.A., and a glass case containing recent 'finds.' The speaker said that the area was almost completely filled with buildings, of which there were eighteen blocks, besides a number of 'lean-to' erections along the walls. The two buttressed buildings to the north of the *praetorium* were probably granaries, while those to the south and west might have been officers' quarters. The remaining blocks, which invariably ran east and west, were for the most part divided into ten or twelve narrow compartments. These must be barracks; several such rooms in the north west quarter had been completely cleared. Describing the *praetorium*, he said that in several other camps there had been found an underground strong-room, and they had fully expected to find one there, but the floor of the central chamber was of solid whinstone, and no attempt had been made to construct such a room. The pillared court was unique on the Roman Wall. No two column-bases were exactly alike. From the fact that the space between the columns had been built up, he believed the *praetorium* had been turned into a living house. The whole floor of a chamber in the north-western corner was strewn with arrow heads. The quantity of nails found with them suggested that during some siege the arrowsmith had been engaged in turning scrap iron into arrows when the place was taken.

Dr. Hodgkin then made an appeal for funds. Northumbrian workmen, he said, did their work well, but had not got to that ideal state when they could live without wages. Hence, they could not afford to work for nothing. Many friends present that day had urged him to make an appeal for funds. He might say he had already descended to that most sordid of all occupations, a begging letter writer. His appeals had not been in vain. Lord Percy and Mr. W. D. Cruddas had promised to subscribe £100 between them conditionally upon his raising £500. Up to the present he had raised £370. £500 might be a big sum to ask for, but if there was a credit balance there were many other sites upon the Wall which would amply repay whatever they might spend upon them.

As the members of the Fourstones party did not arrive until Mr. Bosanquet had finished his address owing to the time spent in sight-seeing on the road, on their arrival Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. Bosanquet gave their descriptions a second time.

Sir Henry Howorth, M.P. (one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of London and president of the Royal Archaeological Institute) rose to move a vote of thanks to Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. Bosanquet for their admirable addresses. He thought that as the meeting was one of three societies, it was perhaps not an impertinence for this vote to be proposed by one of the visitors. He wished to emphasize what Dr. Hodgkin had said about the importance and in fact the necessity for the complete and scientific exploration of these Border camps if the history of Roman Britain was to be adequately discovered. He might say he had been in the chair of the London Society of Antiquaries when the warmest sympathy was expressed with the scheme, and the strongest wish was elicited that the exploration should be minute and thorough like that which had been made at Silchester. It seemed to him that Mr. Bosanquet's method had completely met what the most critical antiquaries had desired. The time had gone by for merely collecting toys and pretty things and calling that archaeology. Our father Greenwell had taught us that every scrap and shred of evidence, however apparently unimportant, had its value, and it was only by carefully collecting such minute details that we should eventually learn what the daily life of the provincial Romans, rich and poor, was. He hoped, further, that

BORCOVICUS.



N.W. ANGLE OF PRAETORIUM FROM INSIDE.



STEPS AND NORTH WALL OF PRAETORIUM FROM INSIDE.

(From photographs by Mr. W. F. Fletcher of Workington).

once the digging had been begun so well, it would be continued on the same lines until the whole camp had been thoroughly explored from end to end, for there was never any knowing in what corner some treasure in the way of evidence might turn up. In regard to the objects discovered, it was always very useful to discriminate between the objects of home manufacture and those of foreign origin. The glass fragments doubtless came from the great glass works at Cologne where Roman glass furnaces have recently been discovered on a large scale; the beads perhaps from Italy; the red ware, sometimes called Samian and sometimes Aretine, came in all probability from the famous Gallic potteries at Clermont Ferrand in Auvergne where so many names of potters have occurred like those in Britain. Among the querns and corn mills found in Britain there are generally some which have come from the Eifel on the Rhine, where the famous volcanic stone occurs, but none such seems to have been found here, and perhaps because a peculiarly hard grit is found close by. In regard to the shrine of Mithras, it is a fact not always remembered that during and after the time of the Flavian emperors the worship of the Romans greatly changed. The old gods were put aside in favour of the cult and worship of the Emperor as a deified person, and in favour also of two foreign divinities—Mithras the Persian sun god, and Isis the Egyptian goddess. The ritual, the moral teaching, and the other incidents of the worship of these divinities apparently became very popular, and altars dedicated to them occur everywhere. It seemed to him (Sir Henry Howorth) that this change in the mythology may have greatly eased the change from paganism to Christianity which occurred two or three generations later. Isis with her son Horus was a kind of prototype of the Virgin and Child, and Mithras was a more ideal god than any of those in the older Pantheon of Rome and more like the God of the Christians.

This concluded the business, and then the visitors wandered about the camp, some of them visiting the Roman well on the Knag burn, and the so-called amphitheatre to the east of the camp, the site of the Mithraeum at the base of Chapel hill to the south, and the section of the vallum ditch cut through the limestone to the west of it, until 4-45 when the carriages left for Bardon Mill with most of the members, many of them, however, returning on foot over Barcombe, in time for the train at 5-19, and thus ended one of the most successful and enjoyable meetings of the society, the weather having been fine and the day unclouded throughout.

The members of the Cumberland Society returned in their carriages to Greenhead where they took train to Carlisle.

About 200 members and friends were present, amongst them being Sir Henry H. and Lady Howorth and their two sons, Mrs. N. G. and Miss Clayton, Dr. E. W. and Mrs. Budge, Mrs. Barnett, Miss De Pledge, Mr. and Mrs. James Hall (Dilston), Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Lieut. Col. Haswell, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Revs. E. J. Gough, H. E. Savage, A. Johnson, C. E. Adamson, W. Featherstonhaugh, and E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., Messrs. R. C. Bosanquet, R. L. Allgood, F. J. Haverfield, R. O. Heslop, C. J. Spence, M. Phillips, F.S.A., S. Holmes, J. P. Gibson, W. H. Robinson, W. Glendinning, R. C. Clephan, W. W. Tomlinson, W. Hindmarsh (Alnwick), M. W. Sidney (Blyth), J. S. Challoner, George Irving, R. S. Thorpe, J. G. Hodgson, Charles Hopper, Drs. Drummond and Baumgartner, and Mr. R. Blair (secretary); The Rev. W. Greenwell (president of the Durham society); Mr. J. G. Gradon (assistant secretary), Miss Ethel Ridley, the Misses Crawhall, the Rev. A. Watts, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Henderson, Messrs. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. (chancellor of Carlisle, president of the Cumberland society), Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson, Colonel and the Misses Wheatley, Colonel Sewell, the Rev. R. and Mrs. Millard, Mr. T. Wilson (secretary of the Cumberland society), and the Misses Wilson, Messrs. W. S. Collingwood, E. T. Tyson, W. F. Fletcher, Geo. Watson, R. M. Graham, the Revs. R. Bower and Lothian, etc., etc.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 26.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 28th day of September, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

Before proceeding with the business of the evening the chairman (Mr. Welford) called attention to the loss which the society had sustained, since the last meeting, by the death of the Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A. In respect of its death roll the year 1898, he said, would stand out, with unhappy prominence, in the annals of the society. At the beginning of the year they lost Mr. Jongstaffe; only a few weeks ago Mr. John Philipson was taken; and now the hand of death had deprived them of the services of Mr. Adamson—their oldest member, and one of their most honoured vice-presidents. Mr. Adamson was a hereditary antiquary, for he was the eldest son of Mr. John Adamson who, with the Rev. John Hodgson, was one of the founders of the society and for many years its earnest, energetic co-secretary. It was some satisfaction to know that the hereditary principle still obtained in Mr. John Adamson's descendants. Father and son had passed away, but in the grandson, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, the society had a most able and useful member, who he hoped, would long remain amongst them. He moved that a message of condolence be sent to Mr. Adamson's family.

The proposal was adopted in respectful silence.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A. Scot.:—*Archaeological Notes on Early Scotland, relating more particularly to the Straththro District of Strathmore in Angus*, by William Gerard Don, M.D., &c. sm. 8vo. cl.
- From Mr. W. H. Knowles, the writer:—*Aydon Castle, Northumberland*, (overprint from the *Archaeologia*), 18 pp. 4to.
- From Mr. W. S. Corder:—Two platinotype prints of Carville hall, Wallsend, and a small sketch plan shewing its position.
- From Mr. Wigham Richardson:—Two photographs of the same.
- From Mr. Wm. H. Lloyd:—Two engravings of *Slater's Universal Money Table and Commercial Exchange Standard*.

Exchanges—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, vol. x. pt. ii. (2 ser.) 8vo. Shrewsbury.

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings* for 1897, pt. x. (vol. iv. pt. i.).

From the Christiania Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge :—Papers ('*Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabselskabet i Christiania, 1897; ii. Historisk-filosofisk Klasse*') large 8vo.

From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Transactions*, vol. i. nos. 4, 5, 'Researches in the Ulva Valley, Honduras', and 'Caverns of Coban, Honduras', by George Byron Gordon, large 8vo. Camb. U.S.A. 1898.

Purchases :—*Beverley Chapter Book*, vol. i. (98 Sur. Soc. Publ.), 8vo. cl.; *The Registers of Doddington-Pigot, Co. Lincoln*, and *The Registers of Bisham, Berks*, (Parish Register Society) 2 vols. 8vo. 1898; *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I. 1301-7* and *Edward II. 1313-1317*, 2 vols. large 8vo. cl.; *A New English Dictionary*, 5 pts. (from 'Field' to 'Heel'); and *The Antiquary* for Sept. 1898.

THE FRIARS, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. M. H. Graham exhibited plans of the buildings at the Friars which he is about to alter including plans of them as they are and as they will be. He shewed that there would be no interference with the old features of the buildings, but that some hitherto hidden would be opened out. He also promised to have copies made of the plans and to present them to the society.

Thanks of members were voted by acclamation to Mr. Graham for his courtesy in exhibiting and explaining the plans.

THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL'S PORTRAIT.

The recommendation of the council to subscribe for a photographic copy of the portrait of the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., one of the vice presidents, lately painted by Mr. Cope, was agreed to.

BIRRENSWARK, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

The following note dated 28th September, 1898, from Mr. George Irving relating to recent discoveries, was read :—'The excavations at Birrenswark, now being conducted by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries has resulted in several interesting discoveries. Amongst others the old Roman Road has been found; it is on a straight line with the Old Drove Road. The hill has been fortified with stone and earth ramparts round the top, and gateways the same as at Birrens; on the top of the west end of the hill is a camp with stone walls three feet high, still standing, purely Roman. Not a trace of British occupation has been seen. A few small objects have been unearthed inside of the walls of the camp on the top of the hill. A tumulus on the top of the hill has also been opened and a stone erection found in it and fragments of human bones. It had however been opened before and anything of value taken out.'

THE SIEGE OF NEWCASTLE IN 1644.

Mr. C. S. Terry, M.A., read portions of a long and valuable paper on the siege of Newcastle by the Scots in 1644.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop in proposing a vote of thanks, said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Terry for his elaborate and most interesting account of this critical period in the history of the town. In listening to it they had felt the excitement of the stirring events connected with the siege, and so minute had

been the observations and so vivid their description, that they felt almost like actual spectators of the scene. Mr. Terry had particularized the mines which were exploded for the purpose of breaching the walls. He had also alluded to the bridge of keels constructed for the passage of the Scottish army. Now the mining operations were conducted by pitmen who had been requisitioned from the Elswick and Benwell collieries. It is a noteworthy fact when we find our pitmen and keelmen alike rendering their active assistance to the besiegers. And the strange circumstance connected with the siege is the mention made by Mr. Terry of the same class who were in the service of the mayor and who acted along with the freemen in defence of the walls of the town. An explanation of this will be found in Mr. Welford's pages, from which we learn that our keelmen, and our pitmen doubtless as well, had been recruited from the broken grains of Tindale and Ridsdale, dispersed as they were by the severe enactments of a generation or so before. These moss-trooping clans had found employment for their energies in the service of the then rapidly growing coal trade. It shows to us that even long after their settlement as keelmen and pitmen their old fighting instincts remained and it mattered little on what side they strove. They were equally available as mercenaries by Scotch or English, and so long as they were taking a part, it mattered little on which side it was that they fought.

Mr. Percy Corder, in seconding it, said he had had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Terry before as a lecturer, and he felt sure the members would accord to him their warm thanks for the manner in which he had made the 'dry bones' of history live again, and for the research which he had undertaken in the British Museum and in the local records in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He deserved and he would receive the thanks of the society.

Mr. F. W. Dendy, in supporting the motion, said that additional interest was given to the account they had heard of the siege of the town, by the thought that it was probably the last instance in which the walls of an English town had been defended by its citizens, headed by the mayor as its military governor. We had read in the chairman's history of Newcastle how throughout the preceding centuries the aldermen had kept watch and ward of its gates and towers, and the freemen had mustered to defend its walls armed with halberts, bills and bows. Even now, as a relic of those times, each freeman when enrolled is charged with a musket for the defence of the town. Probably if they came to life again, Cuthbert Carr, who defended the Newgate Ward against the Scots, and George Errington, William Robson and Thomas Swan who held the Pilgrim Street gate, could to-day find namesakes and connections within a stone's throw of those places. Historians were beginning to recognize the intimate connection which existed between the yard-wand of the burgess and the shaft of the archer. In Saxon times forces were assigned to hold the burghs. The burgesses were professionally warlike and our most ancient boroughs were strongholds and places of refuge before they became centres of industry.

The chairman in submitting the resolution to the meeting, remarked that Mr. Terry had done a most useful work and done it well. For the kind allusions which Mr. Terry had made to his (the chairman's) own efforts in the same direction he was grateful. It might be remembered that his investigations had stopped at the close of the year 1640, on the very threshold of the great Civil War. The occupations of a busy life prevented him from making the extensive researches which were involved in a full consideration of the siege of Newcastle. Fortunately for them all while he, in the words of the old hymn, 'shivering on the brink' and feared to 'launch away', Mr. Terry, with more leisure and greater energy, had sailed gaily in and completed the long desired work. If time had permitted the paper to be fully read they would have appreciated still more highly than at present the extraordinary pains which Mr. Terry had taken, and

when they came to see it in print, with its wealth of detail and its elaboration of footnote and reference, they would be astonished, as he had been, at the author's powers of assimilation and his gift of grouping isolated facts into consecutive narrative. Mr. Terry had given them the complete correspondence of the siege, including letters that had not been published before, cleared up points as to where the walls were breached and the mines sprung, estimated the strength and allocated the positions of the attacking forces, described the effects of the siege upon the town's defenders and the leading industry of the district—the coal trade—and explained the settlement of the municipal government. Their gratitude to him was great, and their thanks must be hearty.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

ROMALDKIRK REGISTERS.

The following notes from the Romalldkirk registers, by Mr. T. W. Marley of Darlington, were taken as read:

'These extracts are not *literally* correct, but may be of general interest. Perhaps the most frequent names in the registers are Rayne or Raine, Appleby, Langstaffe, Parkin, Horne, Sowerby, Newby, Dent, Kipling, Waite, Collings, Kendall, Waistell, Railton, and Wrightson. Some of these families appear in the Mickleton Court Rolls* in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. 'Arrowsmith,' is a name frequent in the registers of Winston, Staindrop, and Barnard Castle. One may readily imagine the first of the name forging arrowheads under the shade of Raby, Streatlam, Barnard Castle or Cotherstone, and the first 'Fletcher' (also a local name) feathering the cloth-yard shafts. Arrowsmith, the geographer, with whose maps the boys of the last generation were so familiar came from near Winston or Staindrop.

Oct. 10 1575 Margaret daughter of Gregory Nevell of Penrith bp.

Feb. 1585 Mr. Jas Dale of Staindrop & Margt. Appleby married

Aug. 6 1588 John son of Jas. Dale of Staindrop gent: buried in woollen

13 April 1592 Richard Clervoise and Jenet Watson married

1599 June 18 Richard son of Anthony Thompson of Gainford bp.

1st Jan. 1605 Mary daughter of Francis Wharton of Egleston bp.

Feb. 1605 John Appleby of Newe Rowe in the County of Durham buried

Oct. 1606 Thomas Wrightson & Jenet Jordan were married on the 28th day after

many troubles in their private affairs occasioned by George Brass

Nov. 16 1606 Dayle James Gent: of Gillfield near Staindrop buried

1608 Dec. 13 Johannes Taillo', clericus, artium magister, curatus hujus eccl'ie p' h'iae de Romalldkirk et Dam Livelie filia mri Richardi Livelie nup' Rector' ejusdem Eccl'ie, sacro sancto matrimonij vincto conjuncti fuerunt in capella de Eggleston p' s' Middleton' 8vo die mensis Decembris ao. Dni. 1608 p' Jacobum Handlie clericum ibidem curatu' inter horas ix et xi ante meridiem

Nov. 1609 Taillo' Alicia filia prima Joh'is clerici hujus Eccl'ie curatus Nata 3 die mensis Nov. bp.

July 17 1614 Thomas Morgan & Ann Appelbie

Feb. 12 1616 Mr. Anthony Dale of Gillfield & Marye Applebie married

May 15 1617 Marie Daile daughter of Mr. Anthony Daile of Gillfield bp. (buried Aug. 6th)

March 12 1620 Margt. daughter of Mr. Anthony Daile of Gillfield bp.

June 19 1626 Ralph Simpson of Shipley & Margt. Dodsworth of Cotherston married

Aug. 3 1626 Mary daughter of Anthony Dale of Gillfield gent: bp.

July 4 1629 James son of Anthony Dale gent. of Gillfield bp.

July 5 1629 Thomas Robinson of Staindrop & Agnes Simpson of Cotherston mar.

* In some MS. extracts from the Mickleton Court Rolls shewn to me by the late Canon Raine I noticed the following surnames:—

Henry VI. and later. Rayne, Edwards, Arrowsmith, Dent, Kypling, Bales, Colier, Blaket, Brownlace, Cullyng, Hildreth, Langstaff, Buston.

Edward IV. Tod, Hogeason, and Warmouth.

Henry VII. Lademan.

Henry VIII. Leykley, Eldreth, Race, Bayn, Symson, Laydman, Perkyn, Parkyn, Horne, Osenhyrde (in register Oxnard), Newbye, Holmes, Wren Applebye, Arrowsmythe, Morland and Brownlesse.

Elizabeth. Cotes, Oxnerd, Addysons, etc., etc., and as before named. These were called en passant. In reference to surnames I noticed Gathercole at Cleasby, and Rakestrawe at Romalldkirk.

- Sept. 30 1629 James son of Anthony Dale of Gillfield gent. buried in the church
 June 26 1642 John Bland of Eggleston & Margt. Hutchinson of Cotherston mard.
 May 23 1652 Chris: Allen of Cawdwell & Ann Pickering of Langleydale mard.
 Oct. 16 1668 Robert Richinson of Raby in Co. of Durham, and Jane Waite of West Parke Baldersdale married
 June 20 1671 John Alder of Staindrop & Mary Stephenson of Gillfield married at Staindrop
 Dec. 14 1671 Wm. Cradock of Baldersdale & Eliz: Simpson of Shipley married
 May 21 1674 Thos. Hullicks of Barnard Castle & Elinor Young of Lartington married
 July 23 1678 Margaret daughter of Mr. Thomas Dale of Gillfield buried
 Jan. 27 1681 Mr. Ralph Anderson of Newcastle & Mrs. Jane Huddleston married
 June 4 1681 Chris: Sowerby of Eggleston par: Middleton buried
 April 30 1690 Mary daughter of Peter Ubank of Durham bp. & buried
 June 15 1693 Thomas Dent of Barnard Castle & Jane Appleby of Cotherston married
 Nov. 29 1694 Wm. Sanderson of Barnard Castle & Eliz: Parkin of Mickleton
 May 14 1696 Stephen Wiley of St. Andrews Auckland & Eliz: Tinkler of Baldersdale married
 Nov. 19 1696 John Allanson of Barnard Castle & Ann Appleby of Lartington married
 May 8 1697 John Atkinson of Headlam Gainforth & Ann Higginson of Briscoe married
 Nov. 14 1697 Chris: Perkin of Cotherston & Eliz: Meason of Church Merrington
 July 31 1698 Edward son of Edward Palmerley of Newcastle-on-Tyne bp.
 Aug. 2 1699 Mr. Robert Roddam Rector of Romalldkirk & Mrs. Catherine Johnson of Barnard Castle married
 Nov. 2 1699 John Holmes of Bradley Burne Wolsingham and Rachel Appleby of Cotherston married
 June 2 1708 John Eales of Staindrop and Ann Wrightson married
 Aug. 8 1708 Alice daughter of James Swan of Witton Gilbert bp.
 May 2 1709 Ambrose Appleby of Barnard Castle and Jane Walker of Cotherston married
 May 7 1709 Miles Bonsfield of Aycliffe and Eliz: Bainbrigg of Crosthwaite mard.
 Aug. 14 1715 Lancelot Newby of Barnard Castle and Mary Langstaffe of Cotherston mard.
 May 3 1721 John Cowling yeoman of Barnard Castle and Ann Kipling of this par:
 Oct. 2 1723 John Smith of Barnard Castle and Helen Kiplin married
 Oct. 5 1724 Wm. Bonafield of Whickham and Christian Heslop of Lartington mard.
 Mar. 31 1725 Robert Stobs of St. Andrews Co. Durham and Martha Langstaffe of Mickleton lic:
 June 24 1725 John Headlam of Stockton and Mary Emmerson of Romalldkirk
 Jan. 15 1727 Geo. Langstaff of Soulsby and Agnes Horne of Blackhouse in Lune
 Dec. 7 1742 Alice Shaftoe of Cotherston burd.
 May 9 1743 Martin Burdon of All Saints Newcastle-on-Tyne and Mary Blenkinsopp of this par: married
 Feb. 20 1748 Anne daughter of Wilfrid and Grace Lowther sojourners born at Lartington bp.
 Nov. 7 1747 Margt. wife of Thos. Hodgson of West Pits in par. of Cockfield buried
 July 4 1749 Ambrose son of Ambrose and Ann Appleby of Egglestone (being drowned) buried in ye church
 June 8 1752 Catherine daughter of Martha Steward a sojourner at Louton whose legal settlement is at Hurton Devons: bp.
 Oct. 7 1754 Mary daughter of James and Martha Howard of Hopstonstall sojourning at Lartington bp.
 May 8 1770 Ann Birkbeck widow of Kelton bur.
 1754 May 12 19 26 Thos. Raine this par: and Eliz. Ha[w?]ddon of Staindrop
 July 18 1758 John Elwood, gent. and Eleanor Shaw both this par.
 April 16 1761 John Turner of All Saints Newcastle and Agnes Sowerby of this par.
 May 31 1762 John Fife of St. Nicholas Newcastle and Sarah Bayles this par:
 Dec. 28 1766 Geo. Battenby Stockton par: and Ann Waite this par:
 April 1767 Robert Waite of Bar. Castle and Ann Robson this par.
 May 21 1767 Thomas Dodds of Winston par: and Dinah Kay of this par:
 May 14 1768 Thos. Watson and Isabel Hawdon of this par:
 May 9 1769 Geo. Markham of St. Andrews Auckland and Agnes Elwood this par:
 Dec. 24 1772 Jos. Huitson Staindrop Bachelor and Mary Adamson wid: Mickleton lic:
 May 15 1773 Rob. Addison of Bowbank this par: and Mary Musgrave of Dun Ho. Staindrop lic:
 Jan. 5 1695 Geo. Son of Barnard Boldron of Walkerfield bur.
 Sept. 7 1714 Mary dan: of Michael and Sarah Pudsey of Barnard Castle bp.
 Jan. 15 1721 Francis Waite of Staindrop and Mary Nicholson of this par:
 June 27 1736 Henry Lawson Esq. of Catherick and Miss Anastasia Maire married
 Feb. 5 1746 Geo. Clavering Esq. son of Sir James Clavering Bart: of Whitehouse Ryton and Eliz: Browell only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Browell Rector of Romalldkirk by lic:
 May 4 1747 Thomas Hodgson of the par: of Cockfield and Margt Waite of this par:
 Sept. 5 1751 Brian Bell of Cockfield and Cath: Svinson (Simson ?) of this par:

- Nov. 26 1763 Rev Dr. Browell Rector Buried
 May 11 1761 Henry Manisty of St. Nicholas Newcastle and Hannah Raine of this par :
 Nov. 18 1764 Joseph Todd of Cockfield and Ann Stephenson this par :
 Oct. 17 1765 Mr. Joa. Langstaffe gent : of Newcastle and Mrs Mary Hutchinson of Romaldkirk
- Oct. 11 1767 Thos. Douglass of St. Oswald's par : Durham staymaker and wid : and Susanna Hutchinson lic :
 1767 Dec. 27 John Smurthwaite of St. Andrew's Auckland to Mary Robinson of Romaldkirk
- 1772 Sept. 10 John Hodgson of Bolam Gainford and Alice Hind of Mickleton by lic :
 1671 May 30 Matthew Whitfield of Wearedals and Jane Parkin of Mickleton
 1654 May Wm. Wrangham of parish of Staindroppe and Jane Preston of Bowbanke Banna published
 1657 April John Shaw of Riton co. Durham and Anne Kendall of Romaldkirk banna published
 1661 March 1st Margaret daughter of Jarrard Salvin of Croxdale Esq. wife of Mr. Francis Appley of Lartington died a little after 5 p.m. Feb. 28 Buried in the North Porch
- 1661 Aug. 27 Capt. John Long of Carlisle and Mrs. Mary Tothall of Romaldkirk
 1664 Sept. 15 Matthew Sowerby to Phillis Markendale of Barnard Castle
 1664 Nov. 8 Ralph son of Thos. Colpitts of Newcastle-on-Tyne bp.
 1667 July 21st George son of George Moorecroft of Durham gent : bp.
 1667 Oct. 10 Chris Coatea of the Parish of Cockfield and Jane Appley of Cotherstone married
 1667 Oct. 24 John Parker of Rogermoors in the parish of Gainforth and Alice Ambrose of Cotherstone married
- 1616 Feb. 12 Mr. Anthony Dale of Gillfield and Mary Appelbie married
 1618 July 5 John son of Mr. Anthony Dayle of Gillfield bp.
 1619 Nov. 25 Edward son of John Simpson of Witton in Wear bp.
 1621 Dec. 28 Thomas son of Anthony Dayle of Gillfield bp.
 1622 May 26 William Wrightson of Lartington died at the age of 107
 1626 July 5 Anthony Markendale of Barnards Castle and Elizabeth Tothall of Romaldkirk married
 1628 March 31 Chris : Tothall of Romaldkirk notary public buried in the church (son of the Rector)
- 1629 June 2 Ambrose Johnson of Whorlton and Margaret Jackson of Baldersdale
 1629 July 5 Thomas Robinson of Staindrop and Agneta Simpson of Cotherston
 1629 Aug. 12 Margaret daughter of John Howdon of Shotton buried
 1630 Nov. 14 James son of Mr. Anthony Dale of Gillfield gent : bp.
 1632 Feb. 14 Dorothy wife of Humphrey Gray of Bp. Aneklund buried
 1632 July 16 Anne Ward of Staindrop bur :
 1638 Feb. 24 Henry son of Mr. Anthony Dale of Gillfield bp.
 1638 Feb. 24 James son of John Dison of Westerton (Durham) bp.
 1635 Sept. 27 John son of Leadall of Newcastle bp.
 1637 Aug. 18 Wm. Hodgson of the parish of Hamsterley and Ann Hodgson married
 1640 May 7 William Edmundson of Staindrop and Alice Robson of Romaldkirk
 1650 Oct. 10 Anthonia Dale de Gillfield gener ; apud Staindrop sepult
 1650 Dec. 10 Timothy Tullie of Clibborne in Westmoreland clarks and Elizabeth Hutton of Streatlam Co. Durham
- 1644 Memo: [in pencil] Malignants were in Romaldkirk at the time
 1644 Aug. 8 James son of Wm. Clarkson of Newcastle-on-Tyne buried
 1645 June 14 John Simpson of Shipley in the chapelry of Barnard Castle and Ann Hutchinson of the Cragg Romaldkirk
 1645 June 30 Eliz : Simpson of Shipley in the chapelry of Barnard Castle buried here and 'a laire stall'
 1645 July 14 Thomas Liddell of Framwellgait within the suburbs of the Cittle of Durham, sonne of William Liddell late of Langley near Durham deceased buried in the Thackwood
 1646 Oct. 21 Wm. Robson of Langleydale within the parish of Staindrop bp.
 1647 May 12 Thomas Waistell of the parish of Gainforth and Janet Walker of Cotherston married
 1647 May 17 Marie daughter of Mr. Wm. Gill of Shipley buried
 1647 June 3 Ralph Newbis of Gainforth parish and Elizabeth Secone of Lartington married
 1647 July 25 Elizabeth daughter of Ralph Simpson of Shipley in Durham bp.
 1648 Sept. 3 George son of George Wilson of Rogermoore in the par : of Barnard Castle bp.
 1648 Oct. 1 Jane daughter of Leonard Smayles of Rogermoore bp.
 1648 Oct. 28 Toby ye sonne of Mr. John Wharton of Egleaton bp.
 1649 Oct. 29 Robert Hobson of Romaldkirk and Jane Simpson of Shipley in the parish of Gainforth
 1650 Jan 31 William son of Ralph Simpson of Shipley bp.

- 1650 May 9 Toby Colling of the par: of Gainforthe and Margaret Kipling of Romaldkirk
 1650 June 25 Richard Wright of Langley in the parish of Brancepeth and Sythe Bayles of Romaldkirk
 1651 Jan. 14 Jo. Raine of Stainton in the parish of Gainforth and Joan Watterman of Deepdale Brigg in this parish
 1651 Nov. 18 Michael Blackett of Pett Row the parish of Cockfield and Elizabeth Raine of Romaldkirk
 1652 Ap. 27 Wm. Douthwaite of Westwick and Joyce Brockbank of Thwaites
 1652 June 3 Bryan Parkin of Bishop Auckland and Frances Brunskell of Romaldkirk
 1652 July 19 Henry Watt of Cockfield and Mary Arrowsmith of same town
 1652 July 29 Christopher Adamson of Eggleston and Jane Middleton of Staindrop
 1653 Mar. 27 Ralph son of Thomas Peck of Langloneing in the parish of Gainforth
 1653 Sept. 20 Ralph Bradley of South Side parish of Hamsterley in the County of Durham and Mary Newby of Newbie
 1644 Note Plague in 1644

CLEASBY.

1740-1 Richard Bowes* and Martha Maria Bellasis were married by licence from Richmond Jan. ye 8th.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Marley.

* He was the ancestor of the Darlington family many of whom have been solicitors in Darlington. She was the granddaughter of a rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, who, according to a pedigree I have seen, was descended from the family of Belaysye of Henknowle in the palatinate.

MISCELLANEA.

With reference to the effigy and inscription at Assisi (pp. 144, 170) to Hugh de Hartlepool, Richardson (*Local Historians Table Book, Hist. i. p. 97*), informs us that 'about' this year (1314), died, 'Hugh de Hertipol, or Hertlepole. He was the 20th regent professor in the convent of Franciscans at Oxford, which office he discharged with so good success, that he was admitted to the honourable degree of Doctor of Divinity in that University, and was in so great esteem for both virtue and learning, that he was unanimously chosen Minister Provincial of the Friars Minors of the English province.—*Antiq. of the Eng. Franciscans.*' This probably refers to the man buried at Assisi.

AUDUBON, THE NATURALIST, AND BEWICK.

'However, after being made presentable, Audubon went to Newcastle, where, on his first visit, as well as on subsequent occasions, he seems to have enjoyed the society of Bewick as much as anything in all his travels.' *The Athenaeum* for July 23rd, 1898 in a review of *Audubon and his Journals*.

For the war in 1303, in Cumberland and Westmorland there were levied 2300, in Durham 500, and in Northumberland 1000. *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1301-1307*, quoted in *Athenaeum* for Sep. 10/98, p. 347.

'A correspondent of the *Durham Advertiser* states, it is reported the clergyman at Cockfield has given so much offence to his parishioners by wearing his beard, that they have discontinued their attendance at church,' Willis's *Current Notes* for March, 1854, p. 23.

'Some curious stories are told of the roué Duke of Cumberland. 'I had it from very good authority that Lord Trevor was applied to by a gentleman, when the Bishopric of Durham was vacant, saying, that if he wished his brother to be

Bishop, it might be brought about in his advancing the Duke of Cumberland £10,000, who was in immediate want of it to go to Newmarket. The money was advanced and his brother was the bishop.' 'Trustler Memoirs', Willis's *Current Notes* for June 15, 1583, p. 43.

In a recent catalogue of H. T. Wake of Fritchley, Derby, the following appears :

'1152 Northumberland. S. 'Writt Book' 1789 to 1758 containing about 560 entries, chiefly relating to Northumberland. Probably belonged to a solicitor of Newcastle, 4to. 10 ins. by 8 ins., 97 pages, closely witten, 6s. 6d.'

CORRECTIONS.

P. 212, lines 12, for 'nderwood' read 'Inderwood'; line 29 for 'jesith' read 'gesith' and for 'twisted' read 'located'; line 37 for for 'professional' read 'professorial.'



REMAINS OF LUDWORTH TOWER, CO. DURHAM,
from the west.

(From a photograph taken on the 10 Aug. 1898, by Mr. Jos. Oswald.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 27.

A country meeting of the society was fixed for Saturday, the 1st October, 1898. Members had to meet at the castle at 2 p.m., and to proceed in carriages to

JESMOND, NORTH GOSFORTH, AND BURRADON.

Owing to an insufficient attendance of members at the castle the carriages did not start, but several members and their friends, including Dr. Laws, Dr. Baumgartner, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Brewis, Mr. and Miss Southern, and Mr. and Mrs. Dendy, went direct on foot or on bicycle to St. Mary's chapel at Jesmond, expecting to meet the carriages there. After waiting sometime in vain for the rest of the party, the greater part of those present determined to carry out the expedition on their bicycles and after seeing the chapel and the holy well they went first to Salters' bridge at Gosforth, and examined that structure and then to the ruins of North Gosforth church lying in a plantation in the grounds of Low Gosforth house. They spent some time in verifying the inscriptions still to be seen on the tombs and then proceeded by way of the north road round Gosforth park to Burradon and inspected the remains of the pele tower there. A pleasant ride home through Killingworth and Gosforth ended the day's proceedings.

Thanks are due to Mr. Woods and to Mr. Younger for so kindly and readily giving permission to see the remains of the chapel at North Gosforth, and of Burradon tower, respectively.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson was to have acted as guide. He had prepared some well considered notes on the different places to be visited. Those notes which were read at the meeting of the society on the 26th day of October, are here given :—

“NOTES ON JESMOND AND NORTH GOSFORTH CHAPELS, SALTERS' BRIDGE AND
BURRADON TOWER.

Having prepared a few notes for the excursion which 'failed', I have been asked by the secretary to submit them to the society in the form of a paper. It will be unnecessary for me to go over ground that has already been pretty well trodden before, so the little I have to say about Jesmond and North Gosforth chapels must be considered merely as supplementary to the accounts of these places in our transactions by Mr. J. R. Boyle¹ and Mr. Sheriton Holmes.²

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. 4, pp. 263-4.

² *Arch. Ael.*, vol. IX, p. 205.

JESMOND CHAPEL

was founded by one of the Norman barons of Jesmond for the use of his tenants and retainers about the middle of the twelfth century; to this period point the earliest architectural features in the building. It acquired, as we know, a reputation for sanctity, and was a place to which pilgrimages were made in 1472 and no doubt much earlier. The first mention of the chapel in written history Mr. Boyle³ found in Bishop Hatfield's Register, under date 1351, but there is an earlier one in 1274, when the chapel played a part in a characteristic drama of the period. To the little chapel one night there arrived in hot haste a fugitive from justice named Robert de Virili conducted thither by Hugo de Berwick and Robert de Seghill, clerks, Thomas de Weetslade, deacon, and Bartholomew Russell, chaplain, which persons had just assisted him to break out of prison. Jesmond chapel was only used on this occasion as a temporary sanctuary, the fugitive shortly afterwards escaping to the liberty of Tynemouth. To explain how it came about that these clerics should have been mixed up in an affair of this kind we must go back two years to October, 1272. There was then living in Newcastle a clerk in holy orders named Robert de Sautemareys who had a grievance against a certain merchant of the town, James Fleming. Accompanied by three attendants, of whom Robert de Virili was one, all of them armed with cudgels, he met his enemy one day about noon as the latter was returning from John fitz Roger, the mayor's, where he had been collecting money for a Gascon wine merchant. Fleming was greeted with opprobrium, and then the three henchmen by command of Sautemareys, fell on him with their cudgels, and, after breaking his shin-bone, and otherwise ill-treating him, threw him half dead into a stream called the Lutheburn. Here he was found by his friends who carried him to the house of John le Fleming, a bailiff of Newcastle, where, three weeks afterwards, he died. Though it was well known in the town that Fleming had met his death by violence no coroner's inquest was held at the time and no attempt was made to arrest the principal actor in the tragic affair. It seemed as if the whole town, from the mayor and bailiffs downward, were consenting to the murder. Two years afterwards a coroner's inquest was held when Simon de Ripon and Robert de Virili were found guilty; the former, allowed by the mayor to remain at liberty on bail without a precept from the king, took advantage of the privilege to withdraw himself; the latter by the assistance of the four clerics who were but the instruments of Sautemareys effected his escape as we have already seen. Sautemareys was pronounced guilty of the death of Fleming but, pleading that as a clerk he need not answer in a secular court to the charge, was handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities who were not likely to deal very severely with him. From 1274 ancient records oblige us to take a leap to 1351, the date of the institution of William de Heighington,⁵ though during this period some important structural changes took place in the building. On the 16th of December, 1354, bishop Hatfield instituted Thomas de Penrith into the chaplaincy of the 'free chapel of Jesmuth' on the presentation of William de Strother and Robert de Orde.⁶ Penrith's title appears afterwards to have been called in question, for, in 1379, bishop Hatfield had the registers searched for a record of the institution, and, failing to find it, issued a declaration in reference to the supposed usurpation of the chapel, dated February 4th, 1379.⁷ A more careful search the following year brought to light the missing entry, which had been made by master Will. de Fakenham, the registrar, according to the instructions of master John Gray the chancellor.⁸ From this time to the dissolution of chantries the history of Jesmond chapel is practically a blank.

³ *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, p. 293.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, (88 Surt. Soc.) pp. 866-9.

⁵ *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, p. 293.

⁶ *Extract E Reg. Hatfield*, p. 36, in Hunter's copy of Bourne's *History*. [No. 127.]

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 169. [No. 128.]

⁸ *Ibid.*

NORTH GOSFORTH CHAPEL.

In the remains of North Gosforth chapel, laid bare by this society in 1882, there is nothing which can enable us to fix the date of the foundation with any degree of precision. The chapel is clearly later than that of Jesmond, and from the character of the splay course and the bases of shafts on each side of the doorway, has been assigned to the Transitional period. The first notice that we have of it in ancient records occurs in 1256, when, like Jesmond some years later, it harboured and protected a wrongdoer. The guilty person who claimed the right of sanctuary at this little 'church of Northgoseford' was Simon de Pinchebek who had stolen some cloths in the town of Morpeth and taken to flight when his felony was discovered. On being admitted he acknowledged the theft and abjured the realm.⁹ One of the lords of North Gosforth appears to have founded the chapel as a chantry, endowing it with two messuages and two bovates of arable and meadow land for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service therein.¹⁰ Two fields immediately to the south of the chapel, called in an old plan the 'North Church Field' and the 'South Church Field' probably represent the land thus granted.¹¹ The chantry was dependent on the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, the vicar having to provide the chaplain. In 1373, the chantry had for some time been neglected and its revenues, valued at ten shillings, diverted by Matthew de Bolton, the vicar of Newcastle, to his own use.¹² From the fact of proceedings having been taken in 1353 against this cleric for non-residence, it may be assumed that he thought more of the emoluments than of the duties of his office. I will now quote from Mr. Welford the report on the chapel made during a visitation in 1601. 'They [the churchwardens] have not used the perambulation these two years past; they have had no register book these seven years, nor the Queen's injunctions; their Bible is torne. Item, a communion cloth.'¹³ The records of the Consistory Court carry us a few years further than this in our history viz: to 1607. 'The north church is ruynous without, and wants all ornaments within: and hath a Dovecoat on ye top of it. He [*i.e.* Robert Brandling] will not contribute to y^e repairs of Churches.' 'The Chancel utterly decayed.'¹⁴ And thus neglected and in ruins, the little chapel remained through the succeeding centuries.

SALTERS' BRIDGE.

From an ancient roll which is printed as an appendix to the Newminster chartulary we learn that John de Greystock in the latter part of the reign of Edward I. gave to one Robert Hirning 'a certain place out of his waste ground lying in Benton moors called 'Raundelbrygges',¹⁵ or 'Randolfbrigge'¹⁶ as it occurs in the copy from which Hodgson made some extracts. The name was no doubt given on account of its proximity to a bridge called 'Randal Bridge' and was soon superseded by that of 'Hyrnyngfelde.' The question arises where was this bridge? There is no stream crossing or adjoining what was Benton moor but the Ouseburn—Clowdsen lech now bridged over would assuredly not be so at the beginning of the fourteenth century—and there is no record or trace of any other bridge over the Ouseburn, near the Benton grounds, but 'Salters' bridge.' I am therefore inclined to consider 'Randal Bridge' the predecessor at least of

⁹ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*. (88 Surt. Soc.) p. 101.

¹⁰ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. ii. p. 342.

¹¹ Plan of Gosforth estate, part of Longbenton and East Brunton, in the County of Northumberland, belonging to Charles John Brandling, Esq., surveyed in 1800, by John Fryer.

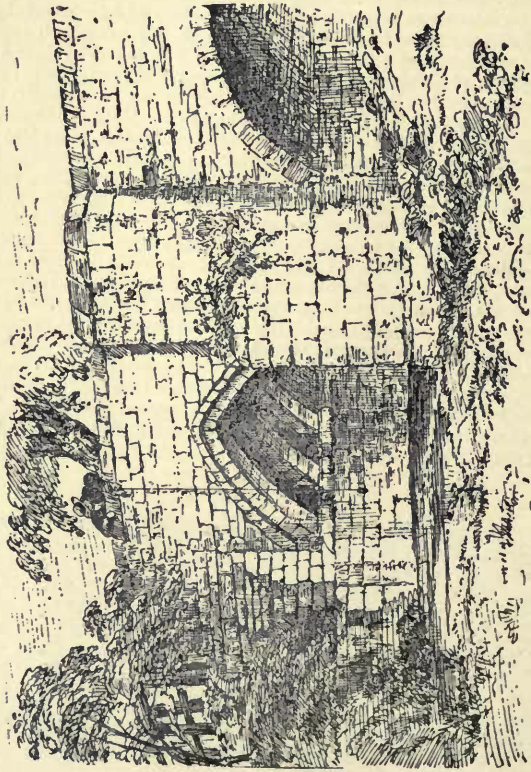
¹² Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. ii. p. 342.

¹³ Welford's *History of the Parish of Gosforth*, p. 21.

¹⁴ *Acta Curiae Consis.* extract in Hunter's copy of Bourne's *History* [No. 84.]

¹⁵ *Newminster Chartulary*, (80 Surt. Soc.) p. 286.

¹⁶ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. ii. p. 472.



SALTERS' BRIDGE, GOSFORTH.

'Salters' Bridge,' Like Randalholme near Alston, and 'Randallforde' over the Tweed which is mentioned in 1552 as connecting the fields of Tillmouth and Coldstream, Randal bridge owed its name, no doubt, to some person called Randal or Ralph. The bridge was on the line of an old road along which the salters used to travel. We trace it from Blyth where the monks of Newminster had saltworks as early as the twelfth century,¹⁷ to Seaton Delaval, and thence by Seghill to Killingworth moor, across the Ouseburn, through what is now Gosforth colliery to the grounds of Haddrick's mill, to its junction with a road from Long Benton, then past South Gosforth church to the north road from which point westward towards Coxlodge, it was called 'Salters' Lane.' The road to the east of the bridge, which is called by the ordnance surveyors 'Salters' Lane' only dates from 1790, when Killingworth moor was divided. Described as 'beginning at a certain bridge, called Salters' bridge, and leading from thence north-eastward over the said common, moor, or tract of waste ground, to a certain gate called White House Gate,'¹⁸ it was called by the commissioners 'Salters' Bridge Road.' The road has since been diverted and no longer touches Salters' bridge. The old salters must have penetrated into the most out-of-the-way corners of Northumberland, for even in the Cheviot district, across the moors above Alnham, ran a 'Salters' Road,' and near to Biddlestone there was in the thirteenth century a 'salterisleche.'¹⁹ Many of these carriers of salt owed their names to their occupation. In the thirteenth century we find an Edith le Saltere at Bradford in Bamburgh parish, a Maurice le Salter at Langley, a Pagan le Salterer, at Warkworth, and a William le Saltere at Stanington.²⁰ The bridge has evidently borne its present name from an early period. We meet with it in a list which appeared in the *Newcastle Journal* for October 17th, 1778, and may be sure it existed long before that date, for this reason, that a field on the west side of the Ouseburn was formerly called the 'Salters' Bridge Field' as shewn in Fryer's plan of Gosforth estate made in 1800, and field-names are usually of considerable antiquity. At present the oldest part of the bridge, which may possibly be as early as the fourteenth century, consists of a three-ribbed pointed arch springing from a plain impost moulding. Until about twenty years ago, there was a similar arch, so it is said, side by side with it, but, becoming dilapidated, it was taken down and the present modern one substituted.

BURRADON TOWER.

Burradon was one of the members of the barony of Whalton. In 1240, half of the manor was held from the heir of John fitz Robert by Gerard de Widdrington and the other half by Thomas de Ogle.²¹ It is on the latter portion of the estate that the tower stands, and it was a descendant of Thomas de Ogle who built it. I do not think the tower existed in 1552 for no member of the Ogle family from this place was included among the commissioners for inclosures on the Middle Marches, or among the overseers and settlers of the Border watches. A Bertram Anderson of Burradon is mentioned, but there is no ground for assuming as Hodgson did²² that Burradon tower was his seat. My opinion is that the tower was built for, or by Oliver Ogle, son of Lancelot Ogle of Ogle castle, at the time of his marriage with Maud, daughter of John Mitford of Seghill, presumably before the death of his father in 1564. Between 1552 and 1564, Ogle castle was occupied by his grandfather stated to be 'of the age of 86 or thereabouts' in 1563, and also by his father. What more natural, then, that, on marrying the daughter of John Mitford, he should build a tower on that portion of the

¹⁷ *Newminster Chartulary*, (30 Surt. Soc.) p. 45.

¹⁸ The award of the division and inclosure of a certain common, moor, or tract of waste ground called Killingworth Moor, 1790.

¹⁹ *Newminster Chartulary*, (30 Surt. Soc.) p. 268.

²⁰ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, (88 Sur. Soc.) pp. 85, 111, 846, and 398.

²¹ Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. ii. p. 204.

²² Hodgson's *Description of Northumberland*, p. 96.



BURRADON TOWER, in 1888.
(Reproduced from T. M. Richardson's *Castles of the English and Scottish Borders*.)

Ogle estates adjoining Seghill? He was certainly residing here in 1580 for, in the will of Henry Ogle of Kirkley of this date, he is referred to as 'Oliver Ogle of Burradon'²³ and was no doubt one of the two able horsemen returned by Sir John Forster for Burradon in his muster book of 1580.²⁴ He died in February, 1619, and was buried at Earsdon, on the 27th of that month. His son Lancelot, seems to have made some repairs to the tower, for his initials and the date 1633,²⁵ are carved on a chimney piece in the chief living room. His name appears in a list of freeholders in 1638. He died in 1640, leaving an only daughter Jane who married James Ogle of Cawsey park and so carried the Burradon property into another branch of the Ogle family. James Ogle was a major of foot, under the earl of Newcastle, till the taking of Newcastle. He afterwards took the National Covenant and Negative Oath and compounded for delinquency in 1646 by a fine of £324,²⁶ which he had the consolation of knowing was handed over to the burgesses of Berwick to be used by them for the repairs of their bridge and walls much ruined by the sea and the great ice the previous winter.²⁷ He died December 4th, 1664, and was buried in St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, where a long Latin inscription records his high lineage and virtues. His son William Ogle, born at Burradon in 1653, and consequently a minor at his father's death, eventually succeeded to the estates. His third daughter married Ralph Wallis of Coupland castle and Knaresdale, and their descendants, through failure of the Ogle male line, afterwards got possession of Cawsey park and the other portions of the Ogle property. It is probable that after the death of James Ogle, Burradon ceased to be occupied by the family. In Armstrong's map of 1769, the tower is represented as in ruins. At the beginning of the present century it was attached to the west end of a farmhouse as shewn in T. M. Richardson's drawing of it made in 1833 reproduced on the opposite page. As one of the latest examples of a fortified border dwelling the tower is interesting. Architecturally, however, it is much inferior to the Edwardian towers. It is built of the coarsest of grit-stone, and the masonry, with the exception of the quoins, is mere rubble-work of the clumsiest description. In plan it does not differ from other buildings of the same class. It is rectangular in form and consists of three storeys. The entrance is on the east side through a low pointed doorway behind which are the holes for the usual sliding-bar. The whole of the ground floor is occupied by a dark barrel-vaulted chamber, measuring 21 feet by 18 feet, which, in the time of the present tenant's father and his predecessor Thomas Spraggon, was used as the farm kitchen. On the left hand side of the doorway, in the south-east corner of the building, a circular stone staircase leads up to the principal living room, in which is the finely moulded chimney piece already referred to. Portions of the battlements and corner turrets still remain with the machicolations which defended the entrance to the tower."

²³ *Wills and Inventories* (Sur. Soc.) vol. II. p. 33.

²⁴ *Calendar of Border Papers*, vol. I. p. 22.

²⁵ In the letterpress to T. M. Richardson's illustrations of *The Castles of the English and Scottish Border* the date is given as 1573. It is evidently incorrect because as we see from the pedigree of the Ogles of Burradon (*Herald's Visitation 1615*), there was no member of the family living at the time with the initials L. O. Oliver Ogle's father, Lancelot, died February 18th, 1564, and his son was not born till 1582. The architectural features of the chimney-piece also agree better with the date 1633 than 1573.

²⁶ *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, &c.*, vol. II. p. 1160.

²⁷ *Ibid.* vol. I. p. 127.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the Duke of Rutland's MSS. at Belvoir Castle (vol. i.), (continued from p. 140):—

“ Robert Rodesehaw, Mayor of Hartlepool, to the Earl of Rutland,
Lord President in the North.

1561, August 7. Hartlepool.—I have received your letter dated the 6th of August for the staying of any outlandish ships. There is none but a hoy of Flushing which an Englishman freighted hither with corn. There are also three Frenchmen, servants to a merchant of Rochelle, who brought in certain goods in a ship of this town about Candlemas last. They intend ‘to lade bake agayne in the sayde shipe sarten wares’ to Rochelle. I desire to know your pleasure therein. *Postscript.* A ship has come in, a fisher of Laystoke, who declares that there are before our harbour forty sail of Frenchmen, all fishers. I have seen many of them.” (p. 74.)

“ The Earl of Rutland to the Mayor of Hartlepool.

1561, August 8. York.—You will not need to stay any strange ships after diligent search ‘onlesse ye find vehement cause of suspicion or suche matter indeede as may leade you to thinke thei be otherwise furnished or appointed then merchantes or fishermen use comonly to be, in which case ye must use yourself very discretly in such sorte as it be done after a curteouse maner, lettinge them remayne in savetye till ye have advertised me thereof’ Your diligence will be well bestowed.” *Copy.* (p. 75.)

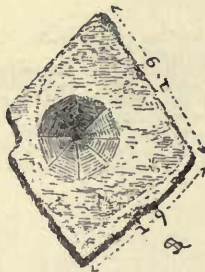
“ The Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of
Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561, Aug. 20.—Desires him not to call before him the Queen’s Customers and Controller of Berwick, or any of her tenants, for any matter determinable in Exchequer.” (p. 77.)

“ Sir Thomas Gargrave to the [Earl of Rutland].

1561, August 23. Carlisle.—The Queen of Scotland arrived at Leith on Tuesday last, with three of her uncles and a son of the Constable of France. The Master Maxwell was here with us. He seemed to fear how things in Scotland will stand, especially with regard to the Duke of Chatelherault and his accomplices. We found him very conformable in the matter of the frontier, and we agreed upon certain articles. But when he heard of the arrival of the Queen, he made haste to begone, and departed yesternight.

We have begun a reconciliation and friendship between Lord Dacre and Sir Thomas Dacre, Marshall of Berwick. They shook hands and drank together, and Lord Dacre has given Sir Thomas a stag and a buck to make merry with at Berwick. As to their matters in law, they have bound themselves to abide the order of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Carns, Mr. Saville, and myself.” (p. 78.)



Piscina from St. Andrew's Church
The depression 11 in² wide, 3 in² deep

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 28.

The last country meeting of the season was held on Monday, October the 10th, 1898, at

BAMBURGH.¹

About forty members and friends mustered at Belford station on the arrival there at 10.45 a.m. of the 9.30 a.m. train from Newcastle. Driving in brakes from Belford station, the visitors reached the village at about half-past eleven, where they were met and immediately conducted over the church by the curate, the Rev. Frank Long, nephew of the Rev. H. F. Long, the vicar, who was also present.

The church of St. Aidan at Bamburgh, is cruciform, outside it is imposing especially the east end, and if the accumulation of earth there were removed the effect would be enhanced. There is no evidence of a pre-Conquest church having been on the site. Of the Norman church, the south arch of the east wall of the north transept with a round headed window, and a piece of walling in the south transept, are of 1190 or thereabouts. An aisle was next added to the north side and the north transept enlarged; the aisle is divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays, the easternmost capital having stiff upright foliage, the remainder having simple mouldings; the easternmost arch is smaller than the others. Subsequently was added the south aisle of four bays of equal size, the columns having plain moulded capitals. It has a clearstorey of small square-headed windows. This aisle was widened in the fourteenth century. At this time the transepts were lengthened. Almost all the windows have been renewed in modern times. In the north wall of the north transept is a square aumbry and in the south transept are a round-headed recess with a piscina and an aumbry. The tower was apparently built immediately after the south aisle, the staircase is square with a square newel. The topmost stage of the tower is modern. The chancel was built apparently in 1230, the arch between it and the nave being earlier; the whole structure . . . is very beautiful and impressive.' Under the chancel is a crypt probably for relics. It is divided into two unequal compartments. The larger is groined; at the east end are two lancets and another on the south side under which is a piscina. In it at present are grave covers, part of an effigy, &c. The smaller, with a pointed barrel vault, has a lancet at the east end and opens into the larger by a square-headed doorway. The east end of the chancel has three lancets. On each side of the central window is a moulded bracket, now incorporated in the reredos, holding, as it did originally, a figure. On the south side of the chancel arch is a square headed squint filled with fourteenth century tracery. On the north side of the chancel is a wall arcade in which are four lancets in two couples. At the west end is a low-side window now built up, divided into two unequal parts by a transom, the part below being for a shutter, and near it is an aumbry; while at the east end are an aumbry and a piscina. On the south side is a similar arcade in which are eight lancets arranged in couplets. At the west end east of the windows is a lofty doorway.

¹ A full description of the church, from which the above notes have been taken, may be seen in the new *County History of Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 103, and also in these *Proceedings*, vols. III. p. 396, and VI. p. 187; and accounts of the castle in the same volume of the *County History* and in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. XIV. p. 223; see also *Proceedings*, vols. III. p. 393, and VI. pp. 194-197.

Opposite to those on the north side are a similar low-side window and an aumbry. At the east end are a piscina and three sedilia. East of the doorway is a pointed segmental-arched tomb recess of about 1230. In it is an effigy of a knight having a pointed bassinet from which is a *camail*; on the jupon the arms, a *bend lozengy cotised*; round his waist is a girdle ornamented with studs from which is pendent a sword belt; his hawberk of mail, which is scalloped round bottom, descends below the jupon: he wears *cuisse*s of plate, *genouillières* and jamba, *sollerets* with overlapping plates, to which are attached spurs with rowels; his feet rest upon a lion; his head on a pillow held by two kneeling angels. On the north side of the chancel is the monument of black marble to Sir Claudius Forster, who died at Blanchland, in 1623, placed there by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington. Near this monument is another, set up by Lady Crewe, recording the burials in the crypt below of the three sons of Sir William Forster who died in 1699, 1700, and 1701 respectively. In the graveyard to the west of the church is the newly-restored tomb of Grace Horsley Darling, the heroine of the ship *Forfarshire*, which was wrecked on the *Farnes* in 1838, which event she only survived four years.

Since the last visit of members in 1894 a high pitched roof has been placed on the chancel. The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings*, vol. iv, p. 237.

The following are a few notes relating to the vicars, &c. of Bamburgh:—

Henry de Dermor rector in 1311.² In 1401 Robert Erghow, a monk of Durham of the order of St. Benedict, sought licence to enter the order of Friar Preachers at Bamburgh and was admitted in presence of the priors of Bamburgh and Berwick and of many noble and other people after an exhortation by the prior of Berwick.³ At a visitation on the day next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle in 1571, in the church of Bamburgh, Dominus William Melsonbie, D. William Elstell, D. Edmund Wooke, D. Ralph Horslee, D. James Finkell, D. Thomas Rede and D. Thomas Man, were present, &c.⁴ At a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on the 4 Oct. 1507, the master of Bamburgh, amongst others, was present.⁵ At the chancellor's visitation of the 29 Jan., 1577 [-8], Patrick French, the unlicensed curate, and Matthew Foster the parish clerk appeared personally; William Robynson was a licensed assistant.⁶ At that of the 30 July, 1578, the task—the gospel of St. Matthew—was duly performed by John Naysmyth, curate of Balmebrough.⁷ On Aug. 8th 1634, there were charges against George Methwen, curate of Bamburgh, of drunkenness, of selling 'the olde communion booke which belonged to the church', of lending the 'flaggin pott into the town' etc. etc.; he had to be admonished but on Jan^y. 22, 1655, the messenger had not 'executed the monitions by reason of the unseasonableness of the weather', he afterwards fell sick: the cause was finally dismissed.⁸

The following, respecting Bamburgh, are extracts from wills:—

Bartram Dawson, alderman, of York, by his will of 22 April, 1515, left 'to Bawmeburgh kyrke in Northumbrelaunde, a vestement w^t all thynges perteyning to the price xxvjs. viijd.'⁹ In 1506 he was 'senysterly defamed that he shulde be a Scottysshman borne, whereby he was greuously hurt in his name and goodes,' and it was certified by the abbot of Alnwick and others that 'he was a native of the towne of Warmeden in the pariche of Bamburgh cristened wⁱn the pariche church of the same.'¹⁰ Sir Thomas Foster, knight, and marshal of Berwick, by his will of the 4 March, 1526, directed his body to be buried in 'y^e quere of y^e pⁱch church of bambrough be sides y^e bodies of my father & mother.'¹¹ By his will of 24 February, 1556, Cuthbert Ellison, merchant and alderman of Newcastle,

² *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* (9 Surt. Soc.) p. cv.

³ *Ibid.* cccxxii.

⁴ *Ecll. Proc. of Bp. Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc.) p. xxxiv.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* p. ccccv.

⁶ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, p. 39.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 76.

⁸ *Court of High Commission*, (34 Surt. Soc.) p. 105.

⁹ *Test. Ebor.* iv. (53 Surt. Soc.) p. 197n.; v. (79 Surt. Soc.) p. 61.

¹⁰ *The Guild of the Corpus Christi, York.* (57 Surt. Soc.) 105n.

¹¹ *Dur. Wills & Inv.* i. p. 107.

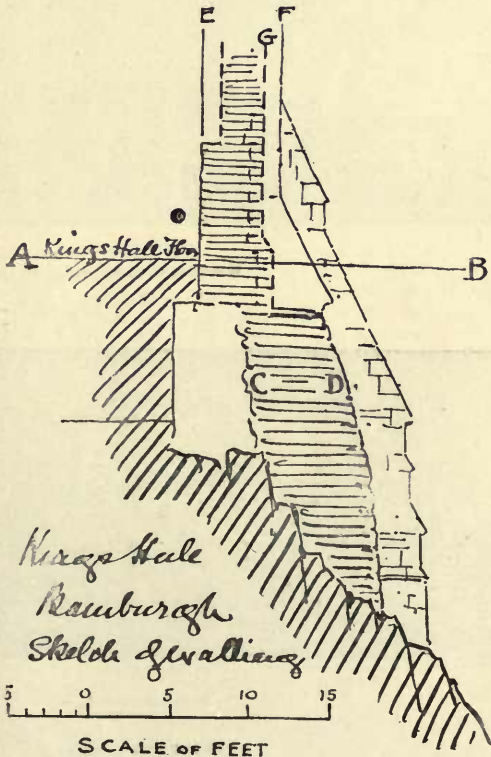
gave to his son Cuthbert all his lands in 'bambrowghe' and in the event of his dying without children to his brother William Ellison.¹² By his will of April 4, 1589, Thomns Forster of Edderston desired his body to be buried in the quire of Bamburgh.¹³ The will of Thomas Forster the younger, is dated September 2, 1587. and the widow of this last made her will on the 14 July, 1619, and desired to be buried in the 'quere of Balmbrough churche withe my husband, and some of my children, there already.'¹⁴

The party afterwards partook of refreshments in the village, and at two o'clock proceeded to the castle, which is still in the hands of architect and builders. The scheme of restoration, inaugurated by Lord Armstrong four years ago, is yet a long way from completion. The tenancy of the keep will conclude in February, and that important part of the fortress will probably then be taken in hand. Neither Dr. Hodgkin nor Mr. C. J. Ferguson, the architect, was able to be with the company, but Mr. Hart, representing the architect, showed and described the castle.

A letter dated October 9, 1898, addressed by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., the architect, to Mr. Blair, of which the following is an extract, was read by the latter in the courtyard:—

"I may perhaps call your to a curious fact we discovered as soon as we began, the fact that one part of the work of Archdeacon Sharp was

the entire removal of the facing of the old walls of the King's Hall above the floor level, he probably robbed them of two feet of their original thickness and re-faced the reduced wall with a soft local stone, leaving the walls twelve or thirteen inches thinner than they originally were, on the side of the castle facing the village we made a still more remarkable discovery, for on testing the foundations of the ancient wall, we found that about two feet below the surface, the wall apparently ceased, and it was found that the lower part of the wall set back something like 2 feet 6 inches from the wall above it. In the sketch the



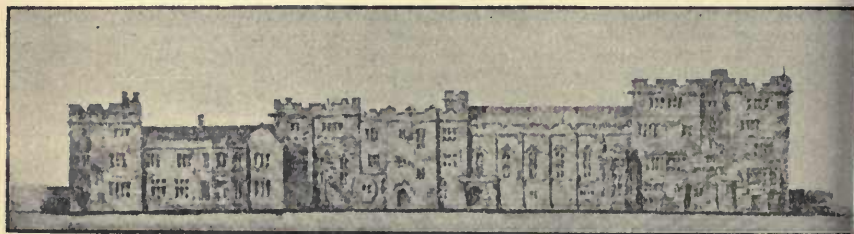
¹² *Dur. Wills & Inv.* i. 148.

¹³ *Ibid.* 164.

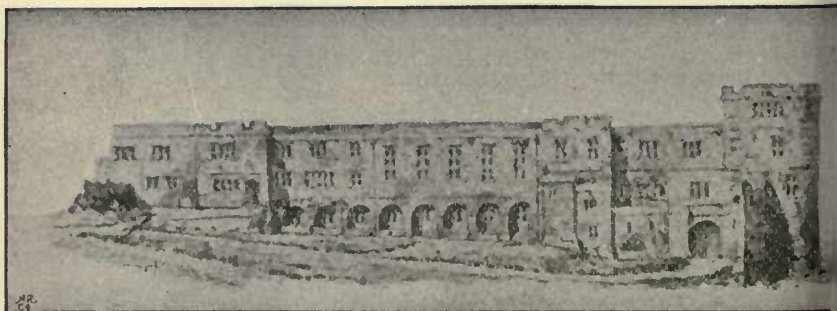
¹⁴ *Ibid.* 302n.



Elevation facing the village.



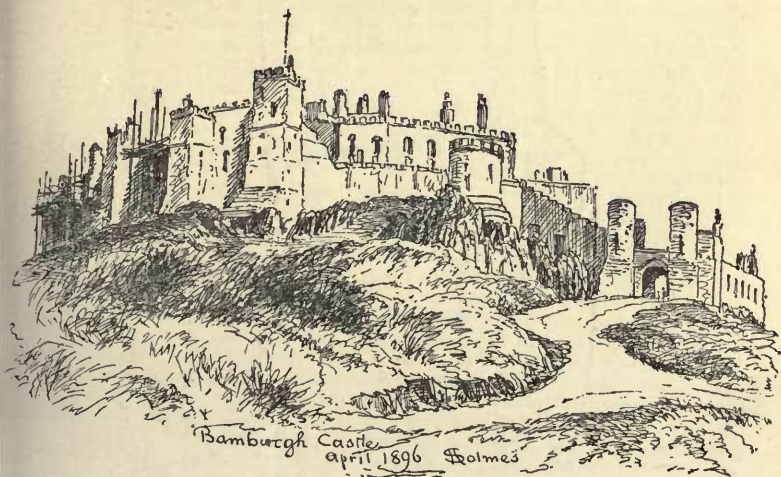
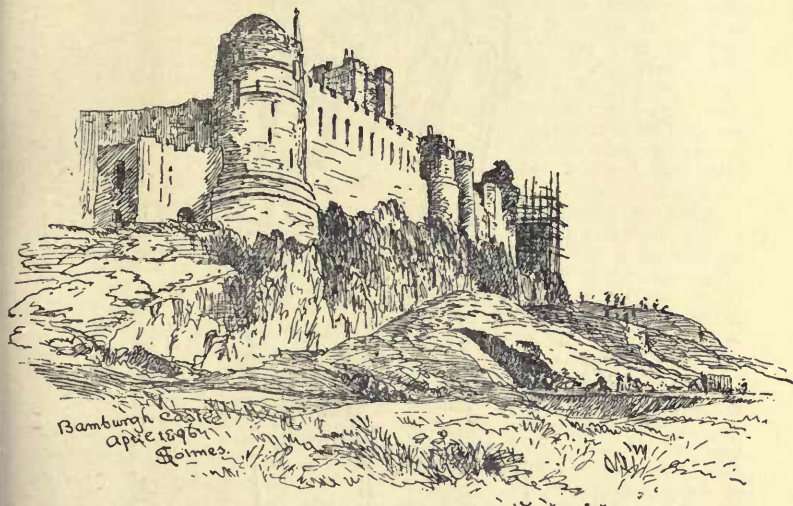
Elevation to castle yard.



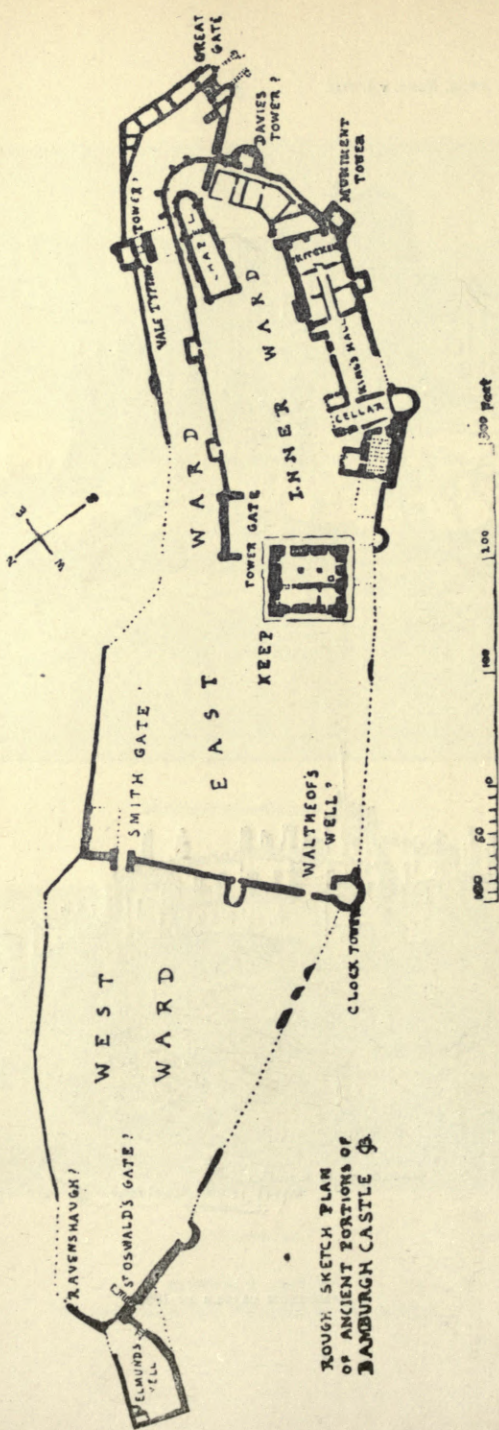
North elevation.

BAMBURGH CASTLE.

The new works as they will appear when completed.



BAMBURGH CASTLE IN 1896



ROUGH SKETCH PLAN OF ANCIENT FORTIONS OF BAMBURGH CASTLE

line A B indicates the level of the King's Hall floor, C D the ancient curtain wall, E F the wall of the King's Hall, G the face line of Sharp. We did two things. We underset the whole length of ancient wall for a depth of from ten to sixteen feet. We refaced the front of Sharp's facing to its ancient thickness and we built three or four buttresses on the land side to ensure the stability of the old walls. Therefore, below the court yard level, we have to the village, the ancient facing of the lower part of wall buttressed and made secure. Above that the wall has been refaced to its old line. In all face work that we have done, the face work is sawn, probably the best sawn work that has ever been executed, as the saws are run at half speed to produce the best surface. The stones are bedded and pointed in Portland cement, so the treatment may not confuse history—and we have accurate plans and elevations of the buildings as they were in 1894. A portion of the ancient facing of the south front of the captain's lodging remains which we are doing all we know to retain. As regards the keep I have made little examination of it. I am satisfied that it was built up twice, as the construction changes after the 23rd step of the stair in the north-west angle; from the cockle shells on the face of the north wall I think it was rough cast on the outside; and I have great doubts as to the doorway being in its original position. I am sorry that I am not able to be with you, but I am sure that Mr. Hart will do all he can to make the paths pleasant and the ways open to you.'

Subject to the restraint occasioned by illness in the occupied part of the castle, Mr. Hart, at the shortest notice, took the party through the ancient kitchen, buttery, and brew-house, lying to the east of the king's hall, and the new buildings, as well as he could among ladders, partitions, platforms, and scaffoldings, and busy stone-masons, joiners, and other workmen. The principal structure is known as the king's hall, now new roofed with teak and lighted by an oriel and other windows to the castle yard. It is altogether 100 feet in length by 45 feet in breadth. The western or dais end is arranged for use by the host and his more distinguished guests on special occasions, or it may be shut off entirely, by folding doors, from the hall. At the east end are three doorways, the centre of which led to the kitchen. In rebuilding the hall special care has been taken to retain, as far as possible, the exact lines and character of the ancient building, which was a foot wider at one end than at the other, and the width has been adopted in the new erection. Floors had been inserted at the end of last or the beginning of this century, and the place used as a school. These have, of course, been removed. When completed the hall will be panelled with teak. Between the hall and the inhabited buildings there are four vaulted chambers, the buttery, a huge kitchen with three great fireplaces, and beyond that the brewhouse. The huge fireplaces in the kitchen were particularly noted, and general attention was given to the openings at the top of the large windows, through which escaped in former days the smoke and fumes. The part of the castle south of the hall is being converted into what will be the hostel for the beneficiaries of the home it is understood Lord Armstrong intends to establish. The dealing with dilapidated walls from five feet to nine feet in thickness, the facing of them inside with freestone and buttressing and restoring the walls outside means a serious amount of mason work. On the north side of the king's hall a new kitchen, scullery, housekeeper's room, and offices are being built, and above these offices with modern equipment in the way of water supply and electric lighting, the 'captain's lodging' and fair chamber of other days will be restored for the owner of the castle. There is a thirteenth century vault beneath it, which was pointed out as the oldest part of the castle, except the keep, while in the 'captain's lodging', a fine piece of old wall in which are two windows was inspected. The new mantelpieces, which have flat arches over them, are all key jointed, similar to the ancient one at Edlingham castle which was pulled down a few years ago. In the restoration two masons' marks were found on each side of the entrance to the old kitchen. Attention was next directed to the interior of the keep. Entering

first into the guardroom, an arched ground floor chamber, which is now comfortably furnished and in which are many interesting objects including a Sedan chair, huge chains formed of links a foot long, popularly known as 'King Ida's watch chain', a man trap, etc. Then into an inner apartment in which is a well 150 feet deep cut through the solid basalt. Passing thence by a staircase, in the thickness of the wall, which is 11 feet thick at the base, the stairs lead up to the 'Court Room' hung with tapestry and old portraits of the Forsters. A small chamber on one side of a deep embrasure is used as a study now, and another may probably be on the opposite side. The Crewe library is to be removed to an apartment that will be built near the captain's lodging. In the keep a mural staircase running all the way round, goes to the top of the building. Emerging on the roof, the view from the battlements is very fine and extensive both by land and sea. The old mill on the landward point (of which only the tower remains), where the villager's corn used to be ground free according to the terms of Lord Crewe's will, is to be retained.

On descending tea was partaken of. This concluded a most interesting visit, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Dr. Hodgkin for his entertainment, and to Mr. Hart for the manner in which he had shown and described the castle, the party returned by brakes to Belford station, in time for the 6-16 p.m. train for Newcastle.

Amongst those present were Mr. T. H. Hodgson of Newby Grange, Carlisle; Mr. A. J. B. Wallis of Gray's Inn, London; Mr. and Mrs. Dotchin, Mr. S. Holmes, Mr. S. Thorpe, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, Mr. Carrick Watson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sisson, and Mr. Ferguson (Dene Croft), Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Williams, Barndale Cottage, Alnwick; Mr. G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr. R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr. E. Lockhart and Mr. H. F. Lockhart, Hexham; Mr. Walter Scott, Miss Scott, and Mr. C. Hopper, Sunderland; Mr. G. Irving, Corbridge; Mr. S. S. Carr, Tynemouth; and Mr. R. Blair (secretary).

The following are a few additional notes from Kellawe's Register (*Reg. Pal. Dun.*), relating to Bamburgh:—

'In the old taxation of churches in Northumberland, at one mark in forty, Bamburgh appears for 'cccxlviii. ixs. iiij*d.* Rectoria de Baumburgh' cxvs. *iijd. ob. qu.*' and 'lm. Portio Sancti Sixti in eadem xvjs. viij*d.*' (vol. iii. p. 98). In 1311 a monition was addressed to the dean of Bamburgh requiring the executors of Ralph de Chesewyk a parishioner to satisfy the prior of the church of Holy Island with a bay horse (*equus badius* = bayard) for the mortuary of the said Ralph. (vol. i. p. 64.) On the 14 May 1311, a mandate was addressed to the dean of Bamburgh to cite all abbots, priors, masters of hospitals, rectors, vicars, and other beneficed persons, and chaplains of parish churches and all others in the deanery, to appear before the bishop's commissary general in the parish church of Bamburgh on the day after the next feast of the Ascension. (vol. i. p. 12) On the 17 October, 1413, an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who prayed for the soul of lady Alice de Egliston whose body was buried in the grave yard of the church of St. Aidan at Bamburgh among the bodies of other faithful people. (vol. i. p. 451). On the 6 October, 1315, a sentence of the greater excommunication, to be published in the church of Bamburgh, addressed to Henry, master of Bamburgh, was issued against those infringing the liberty of Farne with respect to shipwrecks, &c. (vol. ii. p. 735) On the 4 October, 1335, twenty-four persons were admitted to the first tonsure in Bamburgh church. (vol. iii. p. 165). On the 3 November, 1340, licence, dated from Bamburgh, was granted to Sir Robert de Eslington, to hold divine service in his chapel or oratory at Eslington. (vol. iii. 325).

NOTE. For a full account of the alterations in progress and contemplated, see vol. vii. p. 215, of these *Proceedings* being an extract from the *Builder* of the 30 May, 1896, in connexion with the model of the castle exhibited at the Royal Academy in that year. Mr. Ferguson has kindly promised to supply a photograph of the model for reproduction.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 29.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 26th day of October, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. C. J. Bates, a vice-president of the society, being in the chair.

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

The secretary read a note from Miss Adamson of St. Alban's vicarage, Felling, thanking the society for the vote of sympathy on the death of her father, the late Rev. E. H. Adamson, V.P.

The following new member was proposed and declared duly elected :

Richard Saxon White, 121 Osborne Road, Newcastle.

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

Present, for which thanks were voted :

From Earl Percy, F.S.A., *Poll Books, &c., of the County of Northumberland*.
8vo. Newcastle, 1898.

Exchanges—

From La Société d'Émulation d'Abbeville :—(i.) *Bulletin Trimestriel* for 1896 (pts. i.–iv.); for 1897, (pts. i.–iii.) 8vo.; (ii.) *Mémoires*, vol. XIX. (4 ser. vol. III. p. ii.) 8vo.; and (iii.) *Mémoires*, vol. II. 'Le Cartulaire du comté de Ponthieu', 4to. Abbeville, 1897.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Publications*, vol. XI. 'Registers of the Church of La Patente, Spitalfields,' edited by W. Minet, F.S.A., and W. C. Waller, F.S.A., 4to. Lymington, 1898.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, n.s. vol. IV. pt. III. Sep./98.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LV., no. 219, 2 ser. vol. V. pt. III. 8vo.

From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, pt. III. 3 ser. no. 71. 8vo.

Purchases :—*Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XVII. pt. III.; *The Illustrated Archaeologist* for Oct. 1898; and *A New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, vol. IV. ('Ganicope' to 'Germanizing').

The editor placed on the table a copy of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, pt. 52, (vol. XX) which is ready for issue to members whose subscriptions are paid for the current year.

The recommendation of the council to exchange transactions with the 'Stadtbibliothek' of Trier, Germany, was agreed to.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced and thanks voted to the donor :—

From Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—An old lanthorn, horn being used instead of glass in the sides.

EXHIBITED—

By the Rev. E. Haythornthwaite, vicar of Felling—Two old spoons of brass with slightly pear-shaped bowls and slipped in the stalk, often called 'puritan spoons', though some are really much older than puritan times as they are mentioned as far back as 1500, in the will of Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York. Each is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, bowl alone $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. They are probably of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date.

By Mr. R. C. Clephan :—

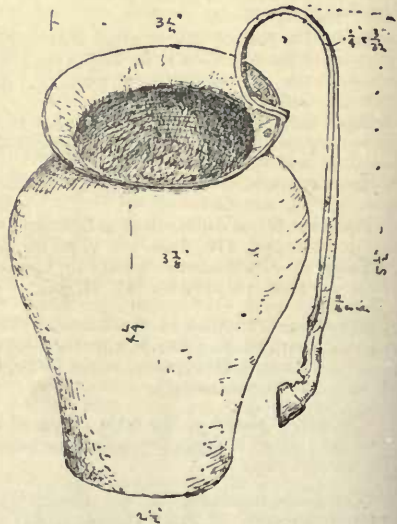
(i.) A silver patch box $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad with slightly rounded sides. In centre of lid a large garnet from which lines radiate to the edge. The edge is surrounded by smaller garnets. The back is formed of a large agate. Sides engraved. No hall-marks. Inside is a second lid.

(ii.) A small cylindrical spice box of rose-wood $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter with three perforations in lid.

[Mr. Clephan said, 'both patch and spice boxes are relics of the Heron family. The articles are the property of Mr. Robert Warden of Gateshead, whose first wife was a descendant of the Herons. The patch box is set with garnets. Assuming then that the trinket is really a patch box, there can be no difficulty in fixing its date as patches began to appear towards the end of the reign of Charles I. and the fashion only lasted some thirty years. Mr. Warden ascribes the date of the box to the reign of Charles II. and I see no reason for concluding otherwise. The spice box contained some spice when it came into Mr. Warden's possession through his wife.]

By Lieut. Col. Haswell :—(i) a graceful one-handed vase of bronze, of Roman date, discovered at Bath; and (ii) a small mask of bronze of the same period and probably the handle of a vase.

[Mr. Haswell said, 'In my endeavour to find something of interest in connexion with the exhibition of the bronze vase before you, I have searched in many places for anything which would throw light on the subject. Among the literary treasures possessed by our society. is a most interesting tract by the late Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., rector of Wrington, co. Somerset, and an uncle of Mr. W. T. Bolam of this city, entitled 'On the Roman Remains at Bath.' Quoting from this, the discovery of the medicinal properties of the hot springs



of this city is ascribed to Scribonius, the physician to Claudius, *circa* A.D. 44 ; and it may also be of interest to us, in these colliery districts, to note that the first mention of the use of coal by the Romans is in connexion with these baths. Colinus (who wrote in the third century) in his *Polyhistor* remarks 'in cuius aede perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi tabuit vertitur in globos saxeos' which I venture to render 'in which temple the perpetual fires never moulder into white ash, but are transformed into stony clots' *i.e.* clinkers. From time to time very considerable Roman remains have been found in Bath, notably when in 1790 endeavours were made to reach the head spring, where a great number of Roman copper and brass coins of the emperors were found, viz., of the Antonines, Trajan, Hadrian and Nero. I am sorry I am unable to give the date or to locate the spot whence this vase was disinterred. It was given to me by a relative, then resident in Bath (who has now unfortunately joined the majority), together with the small casting that I have also the pleasure to lay before you. These I have preserved in the condition that they came into my hands and they shew the incrustation of lime, which would be natural in a spring issuing from the oolitic limestone. In one place it shews the patinated surface. The feature which chiefly distinguishes the vase is the very finely moulded handle, rivetted to the the upper rim and turned downwards, terminating in a delicately modelled horse's hoof. I have searched in vain for any representation or example of a similar character. The vase, in outline only, is similar to one in the museum of the Scottish Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh ; this is assigned in the catalogue to Etruscan workmanship, and Evans mentions a similar source for bronze work ; certainly I do not think we can suppose it to be the product of indigenous art. From its size it cannot have been intended for domestic use, hence I can only suggest it may have formed a utensil for the service of one of the temples, and possibly for containing wine used for libations. The smaller object representing a human mask is a casting which may have been attached to the sloping side of a larger vessel or urn, and probably formed a projecting handle which the bevelled face of the end suggests. The finding of so many coins in the basin of the spring at Bath, suggests that, as at Coventina's well, they may have been part of votive offerings which thankful Romans had deposited, in remembrance of the benefit derived from the use of the waters. And this as well as the reference to Claudius reminds me that when laying some deep drains in connexion with an extension to the burial ground at Newsham, near Blyth, we found in a pocket of sand in the blue clay, indicating a former outflow of water from the spot, not many yards from the Meggy's burn, a Roman coin which the British Museum authorities have deciphered for me and state that it was struck at Alexandria by Claudius I. who died in A.D. 54. It reads, in Greek, on *obverse*, ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒΑ. GERMANI. ΑΥΤΟΚ., head of Claudius, and on *reverse*, ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣ. Demeter holding figure and ears of corn. May not this have been deposited in the spring by some thankful legionary who had succeeded in passing over the burn when in dangerous flood, while others of his companions were less fortunate and were drowned ?]

By Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—(i.) Articles of Agreement for the division of Togston dated 9 January 1633, and (ii.) Articles of Agreement for the division of Lucker Moor dated 15 February, 1768.

[Mr. Hodgson said :—“ I exhibit two specimens of a class of documents which possess considerable value and interest for more reasons than one. Though the awards for the division of common lands are now and have for long been deposited with the clerk of the peace of the county, and though the Literary and Philosophical Society possess an excellent collection of such awards for the counties of Northumberland and Durham as have been printed, there remain in private muniment boxes and closets a not inconsiderable number of deeds made at an earlier time purporting to be articles of agreement for the division of the township or of the common lands of the township.

The earlier of the two documents, dated 9 January, 1632-3, was entered into by Sir William Fenwick of Meldon, knight, Francis Carnaby of Togston, esquire, Gerard Browell, Matthew Wharrier and John Patterson all of Togston, yeomen, for the division of the township of Togston, which, up to that period was lying open and undivided.*

The second agreement dated 15 Feb., 1768, was made by Sir Walter Blackett, of Wallington, knight, Thomas Foster of Lucker, gent., Thomas Forster of Alwick, esq., and Lancelot Reed of Hatton Wall, London, merchant, for the division of Lucker *alias* Newstead Moor, or more strictly speaking of that portion of the moor which had been left for the use of the freeholders after the lord of the manor had enclosed the remainder under the Statute of Merton.

'1632 **This Indenture** made the 9th day of January in the 8th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith **Between** Sir William Fenwick of Meldon of the county of Northumberland Knight on th'one party and Francis Carnaby of Togston in the County of Northumberland aforesaid esquire on th'other party and Gerard Browell Matthew Wharrier and John Patterson of the said Togston and in the said county of Northumberland yeomen on their party **Witnesseth** that whereas a partition of the lands and grounds pertenant and belonging to the township of Togston aforesaid within the parish of Warkworth in the said county of Northumberland is now of late made and set forth by consent of all the said parties and thereupon they have agreed that there shall belong to Sir William Fenwick a full fourth part of the town and some few acres more which was given to him in consideration that his east part was more barren than th'other as it is set out by metes bounds and march dykes viz: to begin at the South end of the new casten dyke joining upon Lady Gray's ground not far from the wind-mill and so to follow that new casten bound or dyke northward (which is to be built by the said Sir W^m Fenwick Kn^t and Francis Carnaby esquire being divided into two halves and then to be kept up indifferently between them) till it come to the meadow or dyke which is the march between Togston and Auxley and so to follow that dyke down eastward as the water runneth till it come at the sea and then the sea to be the bound till it come to Hadson ground and so westward up Hadson march dyke till it meet with the new dyke where it began near unto the wind-mill and the same to hold and enjoy unto the said William Sir Fenwick Knt. and his heirs for ever according to their several porcons And the other three parts (all but those few acres which was given of to Sir W^m Fenwick Kn^t for the barrenness of the eastmost part) shall belong to Francis Carnaby esquire and to the said Gerard Browell Matthew Wharrier and John Patterson To hold and to enjoy to them and their heirs for ever according to their parts and portions thereof hereunder allotted divided and set forth viz: It is likewise agreed that Francis Carnaby esquire shall peaceably enjoy the south and west part of Togston being the half of the town as the hedge now do divide betwixt him and the three freeholders and that he shall have liberty to drive his cattle through their grounds to Morricks water when he shall have occasion It is likewise concluded that the said Francis Carnaby esquire shall have liberty with his wains carts and horses to fetch ware bent and limestones from the sea through that part of ground belonging to Sir William Fenwick Knt and that the

* The Deed is endorsed.

No: 9

Dated 9th Jan: 1632

Indenture between Sir Wm. Fenwick of Meldon Knt. of the one part and Francis Carnaby of Togston esq. of the other part The division Deed of the Township of Togston

It is in the possession of Mr. M. H. Dand of Hauxley, and is abraded in places. The seals are gone.

three freeholders shall have liberty to fetch or carry nothing but ware only from the sea through the same ground for which passage the said Sir William Fenwick Knt. is to set forth a wide passage according to the statute for the said Francis Carnaby esquire and the said Gerard Browell Matthew Wharrier and John Patterson *alias* the three freeholders to use as above-said And it is further agreed upon between the said Sir William Fenwick Knt : and Francis Carnaby esquire as followeth that is to say the said Francis Carnaby shall with the land have the site of the house that was belonging to the said Sir William Fenwick Knt : together with the yard or yards the said Francis Carnaby esquire leaving liberty and affording wayleave unto the said Sir William Fenwick Knt. to remove the timber and stones now remaining upon the said site unto his own land there to erect houses for himself and that by consent of all parties Also it is concluded that the said Sir William Fenwick Knt : shall have liberty to drive his beasts on all the ways throughout all the aforesaid lands unto Morrick water in case he be distressed with extreme drought or want water Likewise it is concluded that all mines or royalties of what kind or nature soever shall be and remain to every one within his own land entire to himself without claim of any other And lastly it is fully agreed conditioned concluded and by these presents agreed upon by and between the said parties for them their heirs and executors and assigns that the portion of the lands grounds and tenements of Togston *alias* Dogsdon aforesaid as the same are now divided allotted and set forth for every of the said parties in severalty shall so for ever remain be occupied used possessed and enjoyed by the said parties their heirs and assigns respectively to their title right interest and quantity granted to the same And they the said parties and every of them do by these presents allow of the same division and porcon of the said premises as the same is now divided and set forth And they and every of them do hereby bind themselves and their heirs executors and administrators do ratify and confirm the division and partition so made and set forth from time to time and at all times hereafter for ever without any manner of grudge allegation interruption molestation disturbance or other incumbrance whatsoever had or made or to be had or made done or committed by any of the said parties above mentioned or any person or persons whatsoever by the means of . . . fault invitation cause and consent or procurement of them or any of them. **In witness** whereof the parties abovesaid to these present indentures interchangeably have set their hands and seals the day and year first above written Anno Dni 1632

William
Fenwick

Francis
Carnaby

Gerard
Browell
his mark

Matthew
Wharrier

John
Patterson
his mark

L.S.

L.S.

L.S.

L.S.

L.S.

[On the back of Deed :]

Memorandum that before the ensembling and delivery of these writings it was agreed between the within named Francis Carnaby esquire and the three freeholders that they shall have liberty to drive their beasts in case of necessity to the water equally alike and so likewise to have the benefit to come to the well for the use and provision of their houses and likewise they shall have leave to go through the said Francis Carnaby his ground to fetch ware from the sea

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us
Robert Widdrington
Thomas Fenwick
Thomas Harbotell
Cuthbert Kaye

Articles of agreement* of five parts indented made concluded and fully agreed upon this 15 day of February 1768 **Between** Sir Walter Blackett of Wallington in the County of Northumberland baronet of the first part Thomas Forster of Lucker in the said county gentleman of the second part Thomas Forster of Alnwick in the said county esquire of the third part Lancelot Reed of Hatton Wall in the county of Middlesex merchant of the fourth part and Collingwood Forster of Alnwick aforesaid gentleman of the fifth part as follows (that is to say)

Whereas the most noble the duke and dutchess of Northumberland are lord and lady of the barony of Alnwick and also of the manor of Lucker which is parcel of the said barony within which said manor there was a large and spacious moor waste or common consisting of many hundred acres of land and which was known and distinguished sometimes by the names of Lucker Moor and at other time by the name of Newstead Moor the soil whereof did belong to the said duke and dutchess as lord and ldy of the said manor **And whereas** the said Sir Walter Blackett, Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed are severally owners of divers estates lying within the said manor (that is to say) the said Sir Walter Blackett is seised in fee simple or of some other good estate of inheritance of and in houses and lands in Lucker aforesaid consisting of three acres and thirty one perches or thereabouts and also of and in divers stints or beast-gates through the old Infield lands of Lucker aforesaid which said stints or beastgates were sometime heretofore given to the person or persons under whom the said Sir Walter Blackett claims the same in lieu of and by way of exchange for divers small detached pieces of land being seventy two in number or thereabouts lying scattered amongst the old Infield lands of Lucker aforesaid which said seventy two small detached pieces of land do contain twenty two acres two roods and twenty nine perches and half a perch or thereabouts and the said Thomas Forster and Thomas Forster is or are each of them severally and respectively seised in fee simple or of some other good estate of inheritance of and in a messuage tenement or farmhold at Ratchwood in the said manor and the said Lancelot Reed is in like manner seised of and in one messuage tenement or farmhold at Lucker within the said manor which said two several messuages tenements or farmholds at Ratchwood aforesaid are hereby admitted and agreed to be of equal yearly value the one with the other of them **And whereas** the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed in right of and as appendant or appurtenant to their said several estates were entitled to common of pasture upon the said moor waste or common **And whereas** the agents of the said duke and dutchess or of their ancestors did by virtue of the Statute of Merton or otherwise from time to time inclose parts of the said moor waste or common and did particularly about thirteen years ago inclose all the residue of the said moor waste or common for the sole and separate (*sic*) use of the said duke and dutchess their heirs and assigns except one parcel thereof which parcel the said agents left out for the use of the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed their heirs and assigns and to be held and enjoyed by them in lieu of and in full satisfaction for all such common of pasture and other common right as they the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed might or could severally challenge or claim in or over the said moor waste or common **And whereas** the said parcel so left out as aforesaid doth contain as is supposed two hundred and ninety one acres or thereabouts and the same parcel is bounded in manner following (that is to say) the same is

* From the original deed in the possession of the trustees of the will of the late Mr. H. T. Morton of Twizell-house.

bounded by a farm (part of Warenford lands) now in the possession of Nicholas Whitehead as tenant to the said duke and dutchess or of Patrick Bryson as sub-tenant to the said Nicholas Whitehead on or towards the north and north west by a farm in the possession of Robert Wright as tenant to the said duke and dutchess and by another farm in the possession of John Younghusband as tenant to the duke and dutchess or of the said Robert Wright as sub-tenant to the said John Younghusband on or towards the south west by a farm in the possession of Thomas Embleton as tenant to the said duke and dutchess and by another farm in the possession of Thomas Roberts or John Marshall as tenant to the said duke and dutchess or of George York as sub-tenant to the said Thomas Roberts or John Marshall on or towards the south and by the said Thomas Forster of Alnwick's said freehold estate at Ratchwood on or towards the east or by the right metes and bounds **And whereas** the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed are willing and desirous that the said parcel of the said moor waste or common (which was so left out as aforesaid) should be divided and allotted amongst them in the proportions and in manner hereafter mentioned in order that their several allotments to be made in the said parcel of moor waste or common may be inclosed and improved **Therefore these present articles witness** that the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed by their mutual consent **have** and each and every of them **hath** appointed elected chosen and impowered and by these presents **do** and each and every of them **dotly** appoint elect choose and empower the said Collingwood Forster as their sole arbitrator or commissioner to make such division and allotment accordingly **And these presents further witness** that the said Sir Walter Blackett for himself his heirs executors and administrators and the said Thomas Forster of Lucker for himself his heirs executors and administrators and the said Thomas Forster of Alnwick for himself his heirs executors and administrators and the said Lancelot Reed for himself his heirs executors and administrators each and every of the said respective covenantors covenanting severally and apart for himself only and for his own heirs executors and administrators acts and deeds only and not for the heirs executors and administrators acts or deeds of the others or other of them do seperately and not jointly covenant promise and agree to and with the said Collingwood Forster his executors and administrators by these presents in manner and form following (that is to say) that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Collingwood Forster and accordingly he is hereby impowered in manner aforesaid to enter upon and take a view either alone or in company with whom he shall think fit and consider the annual value of the said several estates in right of which such common of pasture is claimed as aforesaid and also in like manner to enter upon and take a view of the said parcel of moor waste or common so left out and mentioned or intended to be hereby divided as aforesaid and also to cause an actual survey to be made of the said parcel of moor waste or common in order to ascertain the quantity thereof and also to take to his assistance in making such division such judicious person or persons as he shall think fit **And further** that after such views and survey shall be respectively made it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Collingwood Forster and accordingly he is hereby impowered in the first place to appoint and set out all such public and private roads as he shall think necessary or proper to be used in over through or along the said parcel of moor waste or common **And** from and after appointing and setting out the same that then it shall be lawfull to and for the said Collingwood Forster and accordingly he is hereby impowered in manner aforesaid to apportion allot and divide

the residue which shall remain of the said parcel of moor waste or common after taking such public and private roads thereout (having respect as well to the quality as the quantity of the said residue) in severalty to and amongst the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed in the proportions and in manner following (that is to say) the said Collingwood Forster shall in the next place according to the best of his skill and judgment (having respect as aforesaid) allot award and adjudge unto and amongst the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed respectively and their respective heirs and assigns for ever to be held in severalty the then residue and remainder of the said parcel of moor waste or common in proportion to the true annual value of their said several and respective estates (in right of which they respectively claim such common of pasture as aforesaid, **And moreover** that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collingwood Forster and accordingly he is hereby impowered in manner aforesaid to appoint and set out all such watering places and other conveniences as he shall think fit or necessary to be appointed and used in or upon the said parcel of moor waste or common so mentioned and intended to be divided as aforesaid and also to appoint and set out all such boundary hedges walls and fences as he shall think necessary to be erected or made between the said several allotments so to be made as aforesaid or any of them and to direct and appoint by whom and in what proportions the same shall be severally made and kept in repair **And further** that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collingwood Forster and accordingly he is hereby impowered in manner aforesaid to act do perform order and direct whatsoever shall be further necessary or convenient for the carrying on finishing and completing all and every the matters and things aforesaid and for making such division or partition as aforesaid **And furthermore** that they the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed their heirs executors administrators and assigns shall and will in all things stand to abide by observe perform fulfil and keep all and every the matters and things which shall by an award in writing be adjudged settled directed appointed ordered awarded or determined to be done and performed by the said Collingwood Forster touching the making of the said division or partition or in any manner of wise relating thereto so as the said Collingwood Forster do make his said award in writing under his hand and seal and ready to be delivered to the said parties interested as aforesaid on or before the first day of August next ensuing the date hereof **And further** that each of them the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed and his several and respective heirs and assigns shall and will accept of such share or allotment as shall be allotted or awarded to him and them severally by virtue of these presents in lieu of and full satisfaction for all claim right title or interest of him and them of in or to any other part or parts share or shares allotment or allotments so to be made of the said parcel of moor waste or common so mentioned and intended to be divided as aforesaid **And moreover** that they the said Sir Walter Blackett Thomas Forster Thomas Forster and Lancelot Reed their heirs executors or administrators shall and will pay unto the said Collingwood Forster his executors or administrators all such sum and sums of money costs charges and expenses as he or they shall reasonably expend or be put unto for or on account of viewing surveying and dividing the said parcel of moor waste or common so mentioned or intended to be divided as aforesaid or for getting the same surveyed or for getting any person or persons to assist him in making such division and also all such other costs charges and expenses as shall arise happen or accrue in or about the making such survey and division and the making these present

articles and the said award so to be made in writing as aforesaid or any otherwise relating to the said division or partition in any manner of way in proportion to the several and respective annual values of their said several and respective estates in right whereof they claim such common of pasture as aforesaid and that each party's allotment shall be laid together in one plot if conveniency and other circumstances will permit **And furthermore** that from and after the making and executing of such division or partition and award in writing touching the said division or from and after such day as shall be limited in the said award for that purpose each of the said parties so interested as aforesaid his heirs and assigns respectively shall have hold and from thenceforth for ever enjoy his or their share or allotment so to be made of and in the said parcel of moor waste or common so mentioned or intended to be divided as aforesaid in severalty without any molestation let or hindrance whatsoever of from or by the other parties respectively or of from or by their respective heirs or assigns or of from or by any person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under or interest for them respectively **And moreover** that each of the said parties so interested as aforesaid his heirs and all and every person and persons lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under or in trust for him or them shall and will within such time and in such manner as the said Collingwood Forster shall in his said award limit and appoint make do acknowledge levy execute and suffer unto each of the other parties so interested his heirs and assigns all and every such reasonable conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever as shall be necessary or proper for assuring unto each of the other parties so interested his heirs and assigns his several and respective share or allotment so to be made of and in the said parcel of moor waste or common so intended to be divided as aforesaid every such conveyance and assurance to be severally made at the sole costs and charges of the party for whom the same shall be respectively made and not to be thrown into the common charge of making the said survey and division or partition as aforesaid **In witness** whereof the said parties have to these presents interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written]

W^r BLACKETT THOS FOSTER THOS FORSTER LANC^t REED *]

EXCAVATIONS AT HOUSESTEADS.

Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, who has had charge of these excavations during the summer, read the following *interim* report which was illustrated by plans of the camp, and drawings of the principal objects discovered :—

“ When the excavations began in June, it was proposed to work only for one month, and it was not proposed to do more than determine by means of trenches the broad outlines of the topography of the camp. When, a fortnight later, it was decided to clear the *praetorium* completely, it became evident that a much longer time was needed. Nevertheless at the end of two months, when the society met at Housesteads, the *praetorium* and 6 barrack rooms had been completely cleared; some points of special interest outside—the amphitheatre, the wells and the *Mithraeum* had been investigated; and the course of the streets, the number and outline of the blocks and the internal arrangements of some of them, had been ascertained.

* The witnesses to the signature of Sir Walter Blackett were John Turner and Hen. Richmond of Thomas Forster of Lucker—Jno. Forster and Rot. Forster of Thomas Forster of Alnwick—Thos. Forster jun. and Jas. Grey of Lancelot Reed—Fr. Blake jun and Tho. Collingwood

The commissioner made his award on the 29 July 1768 and gave to Sir Walter Blackett 77 acres, to Thomas Forster of Lucker 55 acres, to Thomas Forster of Alnwick 72 acres and to Lancelot Reed 96 acres.

A wish was then expressed that so far as possible the blanks in the plan should be filled up, doubtful points determined, and conjectures verified. Accordingly we devoted a third month to trenching those parts of the camp which had not been examined, while a fourth month has been occupied by filling in and disposing of the 'spoils'. Mr. Dickie was obliged to return to his professional work in London in the first week in September; but so far as my engagements allowed I remained on the spot until the end of September, and during this month I have several times revisited the camp in order to watch the course of the filling-in. The plan, of which a tracing is exhibited to-night, is as complete as anything short of the complete clearing of the camp could hope to make it; and with one exception, to which I shall return presently, there is no point within the walls where further excavation is urgently needed. The rock underlying the camp is the whin sill. There is but little depth of soil along the ridge, and at places, even within the camp, the whin is within six inches of the surface. The greatest depth is found towards the south-west and still more the south-east angles. At both these points the ancient, like the modern ground level seems to have been considerably higher within than without, and the camp wall has been thickened from five to eight feet in order to resist the increased strain. In constructing the streets of the camp, the Romans have availed themselves when possible of the rock. The road from the east gate to the *praetorium* is a case in point. Elsewhere the roads have had a pitching of rough whins, covered with masons' chippings, and paved pavements both of flags and of building stones. Whether the road was the natural rock or artificial, it was provided with a gutter at each side. The external angles of the buildings were protected from the wheels of passing vehicles by large blocks of whin placed against them.

The major axis of the camp runs east and west; the northern half of the camp lies along the top, the southern half along the southern slope, of the rocky ridge. The buildings of the camp and the numerous streets between them lie parallel to its major axis; along the south side where the slope was considerable, they rose one above another in terraces. Thus the long east and west streets are comparatively level, while the north and south streets which are both fewer and shorter, mount from the south at a very steep gradient. In particular the road from the south gate to the *praetorium*, can never have been of much use for wheeled traffic; at some late date a long chamber was built right across the south gate and the road, leaving a narrow space for foot passengers between itself and the guard chambers. An exact date for this change cannot be given, but a *terminus ante quem* is furnished by the pottery found in connexion with the intrusive structure. It is likely enough that in the fourth or late third century accommodation had to be found within the walls for a considerable civil population. It will be interesting to see, when we come to examine the suburban buildings, how far the latest pottery found in them agrees with the pottery found in these intrusive structures within the camp, in other words how far the desertion of the civil settlement without the walls synchronizes with the extension of the buildings within. Another instance of the north and south road being blocked by a late building occurs at the east end of the north-west barrack. There the outlet of the road towards the north is closed by a long chamber with remains of an apse towards the west. It has a rude pavement of massive building-stones and flags roughly fitted together. The walls as far as can be judged from their remains had no proper foundation but rested directly on the pavement; a part of them may have been of wood for at the east end a layer of wood overlay the pavements. Below the pavement was an accumulation, eight or ten inches thick of black mud and below that the original rough paving of the street and the continuation of the channelling which skirts the walls of the barracks.

It is the more remarkable that this building should have been placed where it is because only a few yards to the west there is a large open area, not a street, which seems never to have been built upon. This space lies immediately north of the west central block, and north-west of the *praetorium*. To the west it has a pavement of natural rock, further east where the rock unites the ground has been brought up to the same level and a surface formed with freestone chippings and gravel. The area is skirted on the west by the street which corresponds with the *Via Quintana* of Hyginus, and consequently it is hereabouts that we might expect to find the *Forum Quintanum*, of which unfortunately we know little beyond its name and the fact that in some sense it was a market. This is the first time that a considerable unoccupied space of this kind has been found in one of our regular camps. The corresponding part of the camps at *Aesica* and *Cilurnum* has not yet been examined. But in the plan of South Shields though there is not the same square space, there is an unusually wide street, flanked at either side by three of those long narrow buttressed buildings which are generally held to have served as storehouses, granaries, and the like. At South Shields, which was of more importance as a port than as a fortress, a considerable part of the camp is given up to warehouses. At Housesteads, which probably drew part of its supplies from the supporting camp at Chesterholm, there were only two. They stand side by side, forming a single block, divided only by a narrow eavesdrip, immediately north of the *praetorium*. Their doors are at the west-end and open directly upon the vacant square already described, which would thus permit the simultaneous loading and unloading of a number of carts. In both these granaries or warehouses, the massive threshold with the check, pivot-sockets, and bolt holes for double doors, were found a few inches below the turf. The pavement had disappeared, but in the northern building the rows of square pillars, like those of a hypocaust, which supported it, were found. The southern building has been more disturbed, but the pavement had clearly been carried upon parallel dwarf walls, as is generally the case with buildings of this character. A very close parallel to this double storehouse is furnished, to judge from the plan, by two similar blocks, each consisting of two warehouses, which stand at either side of the *praetorium* at Brementium. Single storehouses of the same type occur at South Shields, *Cilurnum* and even at the road-side post of Cappuck near Jedburgh. The only buildings of the kind which have been carefully described are two at Birrens. Their dimensions agree very closely with ours, and if Mr. Barbour is right in inferring from the thickness of the walls, the strength of the buttresses, and the narrow proportions of the buildings, that they were spanned by stone vaults, it is very probable that those at *Borcovicus* were roofed in the same way. No soot or other indication of heating was observed on the floor of either building, nor have such indications occurred in similar buildings elsewhere. The raising of the floors on pillars or dwarf walls must have been a precaution against damp. In the northern building, near the surface, was found a lead tablet, which I exhibit. It appears to be of medieval date, and the inscriptions on it to be magical. The investigation of the southernmost block of the S.W. quarter yielded some interesting results; it was here that the altars dedicated *DEO VETERIBVS* and *DEO N VITRI* were found. The latter lay partly embedded in the pavement of the second room from the west end of the block, and was clear evidence that that room at least had not been disturbed in recent times. It was decided to examine this room further. A second trench revealed a square sinking, a sort of shallow pit in the middle of the roughly paved floor, which we at first took for a water tank. It proved to have a broad outlet, lined with stone slates set on edge, like a broad drain leading to the

south wall of the room. But as there was no outlet through the south wall, &c., the sides of the pit, which had whin rock for its bottom, did not seem to have been puddled, the reservoir theory had to be withdrawn; and upon excavating its contents we found a quantity of coal and wood ashes, and marks of fire upon the wall of the pit. It may have been a sunken hearth, and the channel leading up to it may have served to introduce a current of air. The most interesting discovery made in this room was that of a quantity of pottery which had at some time been thrown into this receptacle; and whereas in other parts of the camp it had been rare to find more than two or three pieces which fitted together, here we obtained a series which enabled us to build up several nearly complete vessels.

No coin was found in connexion with this stratum; a third brass of Constantine lay at a higher level, immediately under the late floor, and had probably fallen through a crevice between two flags.

Two months ago the question of the water supply of the camp was still unsolved. Recently the discovery of several cisterns, placed for the most part in the space between the camp wall and the inner buildings, has gone far to solve it. One such cistern has long been visible at the north gate, though its use has not been generally recognized. Dr. Bruce records the opinion of one of Mr. Clayton's workmen that 'the Romans used it for washing their Scotch prisoners in'. Two cisterns of about the same dimensions, ten feet by five feet, have now been found near the north-east angle and the south wall. Part of a fourth remains near the south gate; and a fifth about three times as large, fifteen feet by ten, was discovered in September in the south east corner. This is a very perfect specimen of Roman construction and is in remarkably good preservation. It is built of large flags, floored with fine red cement, with the usual quarter circle at the junction of walls and floor. The flags are secured to one another by dove-tail cramps, run in with lead. I exhibit a specimen of lead running, found loose in the course of this excavation. The cistern is built against the tower, and therefore stands at an angle of 45° to the main lines of the camp. How were these cisterns filled? We know that when it was possible water was brought usually by means of stone channels, into Roman camps. We learn from an inscription that this was done at *Cilurnum*,* while at *Amboglanna*, *Vindolana*, and *Aesica*, we have remains of the actual watercourses. If this was done for *Cilurnum*, which lies within a furlong of the inexhaustible Tyne, *Borcovicus* would not have been left dependent on its distant though excellent wells, had it been possible to conduct water from a higher level. At the same time no trace of a conduit has been found, and no spring is known at a higher level than the large cistern, though that occupies the lowest ground in the camp. When the supposed earth-works outside the west gate are examined a trench should be cut some distance to the south to ascertain whether any water channel enters the camp from the west. It is possible that the four cisterns which I have mentioned were only intended as reservoirs for rain-water; the unusual amount of stone channelling which has come to light, far more than at *Aesica* or *Cilurnum*, suggests that this source of supply was not neglected. The streets both large and small had a gutter at either side to receive the rain water direct from the roofs, instead of a single gutter down the middle, as at *Cilurnum*. In a barrack room of block N.W. I. there is a roughly constructed cistern below the floor level, with a square opening under the adjoining wall through which it received the surface-water from the street behind; and traces of a somewhat different cistern were observed in another room. There is further evidence of the need of husbanding the water supply in the carefully contrived arrangement for making use of the overflow water from the large cistern in the south-east corner. There are two escape openings, one at the highest water-level,

* Also at South Shields.

which is three feet above the floor, the other at half that height. From these two openings the water was conducted in stone channels to a building on the south wall, measuring some thirty feet by fourteen, which seems to have contained the latrines of the station. For aid in dealing with these remains I am much indebted to Mr. Knowles, who has prepared plans and drawings, and will, I hope, this evening, give some account of them. Unfortunately these interesting and important discoveries were made at the eleventh hour, and the building has been very incompletely examined. It is proposed, however, to rail this corner off before the tenant's cattle are readmitted to the camp, and it is hoped that next year funds may be found for a more complete investigation.

The remainder of the excavated portions of the camp, excepting the *praetorium*, have now been filled in, having been carefully planned and in many cases photographed. The walls of the *praetorium* have been turfed and where it was absolutely necessary, repaired. It is hoped that the necessary arrangements for enclosing it may soon be concluded. The pillars and other worked stones found in the excavations have been collected and arranged in the *praetorium*. Most of the inscribed stones and the sculptures have been removed, and those which were found more recently and two boxes of arrows are about to be removed, to the museum at Chesters. The remainder of the finds, two large boxes full of objects in stone, iron, bronze, glass and jet, are now at my own home, where I have been busy for the last fortnight in sorting, cleaning, studying, and in the case of pottery, repairing them. And here I should like to say that in connexion with so important a collection as that which is growing up in the Black Gate and with so active a society as this, a work room or laboratory, such as is attached to almost every local museum abroad, seems indispensable. It would have been a very great convenience to the excavators, and it would I believe have increased the certainty of getting the full value out of our work if all the objects found could have been sent week after week to such a room and then spread out, so that those members of the society who are specialists might have carried on their study of the accumulating material concurrently with the progress of the excavations. It must be remembered that every trench yields objects which are important as evidence, and deserve to be studied in their right context in such a laboratory, though they do not merit a permanent place on the shelves of a museum. I believe that I have adopted the best course under the circumstances in taking them home and endeavouring to cope with them single-handed. But I should be exceedingly glad if the whole mass of the objects found could be brought together for the inspection of members here in Newcastle, if only for a few days. There remains the pleasant duty of expressing my gratitude to those whose kind co-operation, counsel, and encouragement have done much to lighten the work; to Dr. Hodgkin, whose generous enthusiasm has never flagged; to Mr. Bates, Mr. Heslop, Mr. Knowles, all of whom have several times climbed the heights, and other members of the council; to Mr. Blair, who has aided us with books and information; to Mr. Spence, who has undertaken to draw some of the objects for the report and especially to Mr. Gibson, who has found time week after week to spend an afternoon at the camp and has allowed me to draw freely on his experience at *Aesica* and his knowledge of the Wall and its literature. The Universities have sent us not only money, but men. Professor Ridgeway, whom we have mainly to thank for the Cambridge grant, spent some days with us in July; and Mr. Haverfield again raised a fund at Oxford which enabled him to trace the vallum in the neighbourhood of Housesteads; other friends from time to time have shared my quarters and helped in the work of supervision, among them Mr. Wilfrid Gibson of Hexham, Mr. Booker

of Eton, Mr. Ashby, an Oxford archaeologist, fresh from Rome, who supervised the excavation of the Mithraeum, and two young architects, my former comrades on Greek soil, Mr. Clark and Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Knowles exhibited a plan and section of the building only partially excavated at the south-east corner of the camp, and made some observations thereon. He said that the building was a parallelogram measuring internally about thirty-one feet by sixteen feet. The sides abutted on the south wall of the camp, quite near to the usual angle tower. Although no similar structure had previously been opened out in the stations on the Wall, it was not a difficult matter to determine the purpose for which the building was erected, its details being very similar to the latrine blocks discovered in the Roman cities of Silchester and Wroxeter. At *Borcovicus* the fall of the land is from north to south, and the latrines are consequently in the position best calculated to receive the surface water which was needed for flushing purposes. The openings giving access to the parallelogram are at the ends, in the middle of the east and west walls. A trough three feet wide and two feet six inches deep, passes along the sides, and across the west end, it is formed with stone side walls and flagged bottom. Above these troughs, seats were doubtless arranged the same as at *Uriconium*, but there is no visible provision for the woodwork beyond a large rebate formed on the top of the inner trough wall, which may have supported a sill piece. The flow of the passage between the troughs is made of flagging, bordered by a channel stone. Some exterior gutters or channels at the height of the exterior ground level emptied into the trough and served to flush the same. Near to the latrines, but erected at a later date, is a stone tank or cistern, it is placed against the angle tower and has blocked the original entrance to it. The tank is fifteen feet by ten feet, by three feet in height. The sides and ends are formed with ten large stone slabs six inches in thickness, and the bottom with cement finished in the angle with the usual quarter round moulding. The slabs are shouldered and mitred at the external angles, and abut against each other elsewhere. The sides of the stones are grooved and run with lead, and on the top secured with dovetailed iron cramps. Two coping stones fourteen inches by six inches remain on the south-east side. On the stone slabs, and in the cement floor, are some lead plugs, they are placed on either side of the vertical joints of the side slabs, and opposite thereto in the cement, no doubt the ends of iron stay bars were therein secured. There is no indication of an inlet, the water must therefore have passed over the top of the tank. An overflow is provided in the west (actually south-west) side by sinking the upper edge of one of the slabs, and about midway in the height is a hole for an outlet pipe or plug, both deliver into a hollow stone channel which continues to the door opening (then built up) at the east end of the latrine, and passes one foot above the floor level into the stone gutter of the passage. This gutter is laid with a fall to the west, then to the north, and flowing eastwards the water is thus made to pass round the passage and falls into the trough at the north-east end, possibly the cistern was provided to afford a flush when the surface water failed.

Mr. Knowles in proposing a vote of thanks said that the excavations had been scientifically conducted in a most satisfactory and intelligent manner by Mr. Bosanquet, who had taken up his residence on the spot and kept a log book in which voluminous notes and sketches were entered. Excavations to be of any value should always be so conducted. He looked forward to a very exhaustive report and was sure that the best way that the society could show its appreciation of Mr. Bosanquet's labours would be to print his copious notes in the fullest manner, and to illustrate in the best style the many plans and sketches which Mr. Bosanquet would place at the society's disposal.

Mr. Haverfield has contributed the following epigraphic notes:—

'At the society's meeting of August 31 I contributed, by request, some brief notes on the four Roman inscriptions found by Mr. R. C. Bosanquet in the course of his excavations at Housesteads up to that date (see page 208). Mr. Bosanquet has since sent me notes of more inscriptions discovered during the continuation of the excavations in September, and at his suggestion I send the following provisional descriptions. I am indebted to him for details, readings, and squeezes.

1. Two fragments of what was evidently once a large slab with cable border, bearing an imperial inscription; two other unlettered fragments were also found, all four among loose stones in the *praetorium*. The slab was apparently broken up into building stones of the usual type. One fragment from the top left-hand corner gives the first word IM [*p(eratori)*], the M being broken, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch lettering. The other, from the last line, bears a smaller G or C . The stone seems to be of the type which records building operations.

2. An altar 13 by 8 inches high and broad, found face downwards in and partly under the flagged floor of a room (catalogued as S.W. III) in the south-west corner of the fort. The letters in the first line are one inch high, in the others about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. It reads, *Deo n(umini?) Vit(e)ri Aspuanis pro[se] et suis*

D E O	<i>vo(um) sol(vit)</i> . The stone presents several small puzzles.
H V I T R I	The god 'Vitri' is well known, though his 'number, gender and case' are somewhat obscure. Between thirty and forty altars have been found in the north of the Roman province of Britain, through nowhere else, all dedicated
A S P V A N I S	to <i>deo Vitiri</i> (or <i>veteri</i>) or <i>dibus Vitiribus</i> (or <i>Veteribus</i>).
P R O E T S V I S	
V O T	
S O L	

No difference apparently exists between singular and plural, or between *e* and *i*, in the first two consonants. These altars are small and rude, and their legends brief and frequently anonymous. Their dedicators were plainly obscure folk, but we cannot yet ascribe any special origin, nationality or profession to them. Certain details in the lettering suggest a late date for some at least of the stones; thus one has VIM for *votum*, and on one stone the serifs of the letter T much resemble the serifs of the same letter on coins of the late third and the fourth century. Thus we may perhaps explain the mysterious H placed before VITRI . It occurs also on an inscription found at *Aesica* (see the cut in *Lapid. Sept.* 280), and on one found at Netherby in 1882 (*EpheMERIS* vii. 1087). On a stone found at Caerboran it seems also to occur, but this time more like an N . In the fourth century H was sometimes put for N , or to speak more precisely, the diagonal bar of the N was made almost horizontal, with the result that something very like an H appeared. Generally the bar does not (as in our stone) become quite horizontal, except on inscriptions of the fifth or later centuries—it has of course lasted to this day in Russian. But as one of the four examples of HVITRI is almost an N , I am inclined to think that the other three also denote N and that all belong to the fourth century. If this be accepted, we may expand *deo n(umini)*. There is a serious objection to this that *numen* occurs nowhere in full prefixed to the deity's name. Still the date of the 'Vetus' dedications may be put, provisionally, at the end of the Roman rule in Britain, and, as they occur nowhere else, we may suppose them to represent a local cult. The identity of the deity (or deities) remains obscure. As usual Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, said most of what can be said. He pointed out that VITRI closely resembles a Teutonic god's name, an epithet of Odin in the Edda, but that it might also mean 'the old god' from the Latin adjective *vetus*. The former of these explanations is exposed to serious phonetic objections; the latter is possible. We may easily suppose, as has often been suggested, that the old gods were the established pagan deities contrasted with the rising tide of the Christian religion. In the fourth line of the inscription the stone cutter has apparently omitted *se*.

3. Small altar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and width, found in the same block of building as no. 2, but in another part, in a small closet ;
 D E O with small letters ($\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ in.). *Deo | veterib | vs votv(m)*
 VETERIB The cutter has apparently got confused between *deo veteri*
 VS VOTV and *dibus veteribus*.

4. Fragment, 18 by 12 inches long and high, found in loose soil near the surface above the building N.E. III. in the north-east quarter of the fort. The surface of the stone has never been dressed properly, and the letters ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high in line 1 and 3 inches high in line 2) have been picked out with rows of punctures :—IMPE | RATOR

5. Similar fragment found at the same time and place, but one foot deeper, in loose soil ; the letters are rude and vary much in size ($2\frac{1}{4}$ –3 ins.) :—AVR [eliu] | S CAE[sar....]

Nos. 4 and 5 seem to be practically *graffiti* ; they do not belong together.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Bosanquet also to Mr. Haverfield and Mr. Knowles.

OLD PAINTED GLASS, EARSDON CHURCH.

Mr. S. S. Carr, read notes on some old heraldic glass in Earsdon church. Photographs of the two windows were exhibited.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Carr.

BURRADON TOWER, &C.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, then read 'Notes on Jesmond and North Gosforth Chapels, Salters' Bridge, Gosforth, and Burradon Tower,' which are printed at p. 225 of these *Proceedings*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Tomlinson.

MISCELLANEA.

With reference to a note on p. 144 relating to the discovery of an old document the following is the copy of a letter from Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Utica, New York State, U.S.A., to Mr. Richard Oliver Heslop, dated October 22nd, 1898:—

"I read some time ago in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries that an enterprising fisherman in Massachusetts had pulled up through the ice, on his hook, a raw-hide pocket book containing a will, of Cromwell's time, in which the property bequeathed was said to be near Sunderland. The name of the testator and those of the beneficiaries were given and the whole thing described with so much particularity that it seemed to me worth while to make some enquiry. I confess, however, that the tale suggested the Lambton Worm, that greatest of all fish stories. These are the facts as stated by Dr. Silas P. Holbrook of East Douglas, who lives not far from Bad Luck Pond.—'I have visited the correspondent of the local newspaper and learned from him the following ; that there was only a small foundation of fact, namely, that there had been some things fished from the water of Dad Luck Pond and found on its borders. He was writing up the History of the pond and he drew on his imagination for the idea of a will stamped by Oliver Cromwell, etc., and that he did not know who were the finders of the things anyway. I am sorry the pretty story turned out so, but many newspaper stories are of the same character.' It occurred to me that the matter may be of sufficient interest to warrant this statement of facts."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. VIII.

1898.

No. 30.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president of the society, 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 :

- i. Lionel Cresswell, Woodhall, Calverley, Yorkshire.
- ii. Thomas Patterson, 155 Stratford Road, Newcastle.
- iii. The Rev. Bertram Peachey Strangeways, B.A., 14 Regent Terrace, Newcastle.
- iv. Christopher William Wood, 13 Wellington Terrace, South Shields.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal :—*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, 3 ser. vol. i. July, 1898, no. 3.

From the Literary and Philosophical Society :—*Northumbria*, a series of lectures delivered at the Literary and Philosophical Society, Lent term, 1898, by Thos. Hodgkin, R. S. Watson, R. O. Heslop, and Richard Welford. 8vo., cloth.

From the author, Edwin Freshfield, jr., M.A., F.S.A. :—(i.) *The Communion Plate of the Parish Churches in the County of Middlesex*, 1897 ; (ii.) *The Communion Plate of the Parish Churches in the County of London*, 1895 ; and (iii.) *The Communion Plate of the Churches in the City of London* ; 1894. All privately printed and with fine plates, 4to., cl.

The special thanks of members were voted to Mr. Freshfield for his valuable present.

Exchanges—

From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, pt. 59 (vol. xxx. ii.) Nov. 1898, 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Journal*, pt. 58, vol. xv. pt. ii. 8vo.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, vol. xiv. pt. i. 8vo.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—*Transactions*, vol. xvi. pt. i.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 60.

From the 'Nassanische Altertumskunde' :—*Annalen des Vereins*, vol. xxix. pt. 2.

Purchases :—*Der Obergermanisch Raetische Limes der Roemerreiches*, part x. containing 'Kastell Kesselstadt', 'Kastell Böckingen' and 'Kastell Buch', (in the last named a large horde of iron arrow heads has been discovered similar to the find at *Borcovicus*), large 8vo, illustrations, &c. Heidelberg, 1898; *The Antiquary* for Nov. 1898; *The Registers of Whickham, Co. Durham* (Durham & Northumberland Parish Register Society, 1898); *Durham Account Rolls*, vol. i. (99 Sur. Soc. Publ.); *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XIII; *Calendar of Inquisitions*, Henry VII. vol. i.; and *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vols. i. & ii.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. William Smith of Gunnerton :—i. An amphora of cream-coloured

ware with slight horizontal flutings, discovered in excavating for Cooper's establishment in Westgate Road, Newcastle. It is 1 ft. 1½ ins. high, with obtusely pointed bottom, is 2½ ins. diameter at mouth, and about 1 ft. 9 ins. in circumference at widest part;

ii. A silver tankard of Newcastle make bearing five hall marks, four of them near the top and the fifth—the maker's mark—on the handle. It is 4½ ins. high, 3 ins. diameter at mouth, and 4 ins. at base, moulded top and bottom, and has on bottom *Ex dono*

J.B. The hall marks are (i.) Newcastle date **C** for 1725; (ii.) lion to right; (iii.) three castles; (iv.) leopard's head crowned; and (v.) **R M** for Robert Makepeace.

By Mr. T. Taylor of Chipchase :—A slightly pear-shaped slip top spoon of pewter. Mr. Taylor wrote 'judging from the shape of the bowl I should put the date at about 1600 or a little earlier; the **TA** in monogram surrounded by a ring of pellets in the bowl is of course the maker's mark; the **S** at the end of the stem must, I think, have been a town mark for pewter: slip top spoons, similar to the above in silver, generally have one of their hall marks at the end of the stem, probably to show that the spoon was made in that fashion, and was not a seal top spoon which had lost its knop'.

By Mr. F. R. N. Haswell :—A similar spoon dredged out of the river Tyne. Mr. Haswell said :—'The spoon exhibited was dredged up from the Tyne about 1872, and is of similar outline to that exhibited by Mr. Taylor—instead, however, of the one punched mark of **TA** in monogram, it has a key between the letters **I** and **I**, and a chain extending from the ring of the key to form a circle. These, I take it, are both makers' marks. The other three letters **S**, **I** and **M**, enclosed in a rectangular sinking with scalloped sides, are probably owners' initials. The British Museum authorities (through Mr. Charles Read) consider it to be of English manufacture of the time of James I.; he also states that many are found in and around London. Evidently, however, pewter articles are not much considered. It is 6½ ins. long. The two spoons exhibited by Mr. Haythornthwaite last month, differ very



slightly in outline, and are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. less in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. less in width of bowl; the handle is flatter and tapers more in thickness, and the material is copper. There are unfortunately no marks of any description upon them.'

By Dr. L. W. Adamson :—A large bronze three-legged pot 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high by 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. diameter at mouth, and legs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, dug up in the parish of Ingram in 1848. It now belongs to Mr. Pringle.

By Mr. R. Oliver Heslop :—A small pot of similar form, with lid, of which many are now being made for export. (To illustrate the continuance of types and in connexion with last exhibit.)

By Mr. Richard Welford :—A lease dated March 20th, 1520, from John Brandling, merchant, of Newcastle, to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, of a meadow in the Magdalen Dene, Newcastle.



[The following is the document :—

This Indenture¹ maide the twenty day of Marche the yere of our Lorde Gode A thousand fyve hundreth and twenty yeres and the xijth yere of the Reigne of our sou'aigne lorde kyng Henre the Eight Bitwen John Brandlyng² of the town of Newcastle vpon tyne m'chaunt on that one p'tie and Dame Johane Baxter Prioress of the house of seynt Bartholomew of the Nonnes in the said town of newcastell & convent of the same on that oth'r p'tie **Witnesseth** that where the said John Brandlyng hath by the graunt dimission & lesse of maister Edward Burrell clerk maist'r of the hospitall of Mary Magdalen w'tout the walles of the said town brethern & sisters of the same w't the consent of the Meyre Burgesses & co'altie of the said town Patrons of the said hospitall Emonges oth'r lands for yeres certeyn ground bilongyng to the said Magdalens called the magdalen deyn wt th'aisiame's therto bilongyng lying on the south syde of the burn called the Magdalen burn³ & it extendith northwestwardes in lynth to the

¹ Brand had evidently seen this document, for he epitomises it in a foot note on page 228, vol. i. of his *History of Newcastle*, 'from an original indenture (seal broken off) dated in the Chapter House of the Nuns of Newcastle, March 20, 1520.'

² John Brandling was sheriff of Newcastle in the municipal year 1505-6, and mayor in 1509-10, 1512-13, 1516-17 and 1520-21. Marrying Anne, daughter of George Heley of Newcastle, he became the father of Sir Robert Brandling, who by a fortunate marriage brought the manors of Gosforth and Felling into the family. See Surtees *Hist. of Durham*, vol. II. p. 86; *Chron. Hist. of Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. II. index.

³ In Hutton's *Plan of Newcastle* (1770), a rivulet is shown at the top of Northumberland street, running north easterly into the dene. What is now Vine Lane is there named 'The Magdalens.' The meadows to the north, as far as the burn, if not beyond (on which now stand St. Thomas Church, St. Mary's Place, &c.), were known as the Magdalen or Maudlen Fields.

dychē of the magdalen church yarde longest as the grounde bylongyng to the said Piores & Nonnes in the said dene extendith on the northsyde of the said burn as by wrytyng Indentid therupon maide vnd'r the com'on Seall of the said town it aperith **The said** John Brandlyng by thiez p'sentes the day of makyng herof hath dimised graunted and to farme latten to the said Piores & convent the said grounde as Pasture lying as is aforsaid in the said Magdalen Dene **To have and to holde** to the said Piores and convent and ther successours from the fest of Witsunday next folowyng the date herof that is to say in the yere of our lorde gode A thousand fyve hundreth twenty and one yeres vnto thende of the t'rme of fourscore & nyeten yeres then next ensewyng fully be ended **Wedyng** therefor yerely to the said John Brandlyng his heyres & assignes Seven shillings of lawfull money of England in the fest of the purificac'on of our lady once in the yere duryng the said t'rme **And the said** Piores & convent & ther successours all the hegyngge & closyngge of the said grounde on ther p'r coste & expenses shall make & vholde duryng the said t'rme **And if it happ** the said farme of vijs to be byhynd in parte or in all vnpaid at any tym aft'r the said fest it shulde be paid at by fourtene daies That then it shalbe lefull to the said John Brandlyng his heyres ond assignes in the said grounde of pasture to distreyn and the distresses there taken to leide and dryve away and toward theym holde to tym' of the said farme wt the arrerages therof if eny be fully be satisfied and paide **And the said** John Brandlyng and his heyres all the said grounde of pasture shall warraund & defend to the said Piores & convent & ther successours ayenst all men in forme aforsaid by thiez p'sentes duryng the said t'rme **In Witness** whereof to the one parte of this Indentur remaynyng with the said Piores & convent & ther successours the said John hath sett his seall and to the oth'r parte therof wt the said John his heyres & assignes remaynyng the said Piores & convent hath sett the com'on Seall of the said place Yeven in ther chapitor house the day & yere aforsaid.]

The secretary reported that it had been resolved by the Council to hold the next meeting of the society on the 21st December instead of on the 28th of the same month, and to purchase Forster's *Amateur Antiquary* just published by Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Morgan.

THE LATE REV. E. H. ADAMSON, M.A., A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Richard Welford read an obituary notice of Mr. Adamson, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* with portrait.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford on the motion of Mr. R. O. Heslop, seconded by Mr. Sheriton Holmes.

THE 'DEA SYRIA' TABLET FROM CAERVORAN.

Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., one of the secretaries, read some notes on this tablet, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Dr. Hodgkin.

DODDINGTON BASTLE HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. W. H. Knowles read a paper on this ancient building. It will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* with suitable illustrations.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Knowles.

THE RECTORS OF WHICKHAM, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. H. M. Wood read notes on the rectors of Whickham, for which thanks were voted to Mr. Wood.

This concluded the business. Members then proceeded to the Black Gate museum to inspect the various objects discovered during this season's excavations at Housesteads. These were exhibited by the kind permission of Mr. J. B. Clayton, the owner.

The following is the paper by Mr. H. M. Wood on

THE RECTORS OF WHICKHAM,

read at the meeting of the society on the 30th Nov., 1898 (see preceding page):—

“ Quickham or Whickham is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wicce* a witch, and *ham* a home. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Tyne, on the east by the Team (Gateshead), on the west by the Derwent (Ryton and Winlaton), and on the south by the chapelries of Tanfield and Lamesley. Its area is 5 993 acres, of which 88 are covered by tidal water, and its population is 10,000. The parish is divided into four quarters, viz:—Whickham, Swalwell, Dunston and Marley Hill. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and the oldest part of it, the chancel arch, is of late Norman date (1151-1190).†

About the year 1220 ‘one Baldwin gave to Gerard, son of Geve, steward of the hospital of the Holy Trinity in Gateshead, 17 acres in the south part of the field called Alrisburne. This charter was confirmed by Alice de Quickham and Alianor widow of Simon de Lamford, daughters of Baldwin, reserving one toft near the churchyard of Quickham, out of which Alice and Alianor undertook to satisfy the see of Durham for one pound of pepper out of the whole tenure. One of the witnesses to the confirmation of the charter was Reginald vicar of Quickham.’ We have in this extract an interesting item mentioned: that there was a churchyard at Whickham at the commencement of the thirteenth century.

The following is a list of rectors of Whickham which I have compiled from various sources. References are given where possible.

REGINALD. 1226? witness to a charter, as beforementioned. *Braud's History of Newcastle*, vol. i, p. 465, notes u and v.

HUGO. 1287.^{1 2 3}

ADAM DUFFIELD. ‘15 Aug. 1297, dispensation to Master Adam Duffield, parson of Pontelande in the diocese of Durham, who has held also the church of Quickham and on resigning this that of Whitberne without papal dispensation, to retain the same, the cure of souls not being neglected. *Calendar of Entries in Papal Registers relating to Great Britain*, vol. i, p. 573, 1198—1304. He occurs as vicar of Ponteland in 1300 (Randal.)

ROB. DE BALDOCK, 1313. Richard de Leicester unsuccessfully claimed the living of Whickham in 1311. Bishop Kellawe's Register, vol. i. pp. 31 and 32. Robert de Baldock first appears as granting rights over manors in Surrey in 1287; he was archdeacon of Middlesex (1314) and prebendary of Holywell. In 1320, Privy Seal, afterwards Chancellor of England (1323) under Edward II., preferred to a large number of benefices and ultimately made bishop of Norwich, but renounced the election upon a rumour that the pope had reserved the presentation to himself. When king Edward surrendered to queen Isabella, Baldock was committed to the custody of the bishop of Hereford, from whose house in London he was taken by a mob and placed in Newgate where he lingered for three months and died May 28, 1327 and was buried in St. Paul's. (*Newcourts, Repertorium Ecclesiasticum*, vol. i. p. 78; *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. III; *Book of Dignities*. Foss (*Judges of England*) says, ‘a fine of twenty marks was imposed upon Rob. de Baldock, in Durham, in 1306. It may be presumed therefore that Master Robert de Baldock then held some benefice in the north.’^{1 2 3}

JOHN DE WINDESORE (1330)? No date is mentioned in the Institution Books at the Record Office, London, in the Randal MSS., nor in the archives of the British Museum. The Auckland MS. gives the date as 1350, but this is probably an error for 1330.^{1 2 3}

WILLIAM DE SHIRBURNE, in 1340, obtained leave of non-residence for two years. Bishop Kellawe's Register, vol. III. p. 377.

THOMAS DE THEWENGE, 1344, Nov. 7.^{2 3}

JOHN DE PULHORE, 1346, Aug. 8. John Pulhore, rector of Whickham obtains a commission from bishop Hatfield to the vicar general to change livings with Matthew Bolton, vicar of Newcastle (*Arch. Ael.* vol. xv. p. 183), which change apparently did not take place. Receiver general to bishop Hatfield, rector of Whitburn, which he resigned, and vicar of Warkworth in 1352 where he died in 1365. Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. II. p. 241, and Randal's *State of the Churches*.^{* 1 2 3}

RICHARD ROTERE. 1360. *p. res.* Pulhore.^{2 3}

Magister WILLIAM TART. 1399.^{1 2 3}

EDMUND PRESTWICK. *p. m.* Tart, 1433.^{1 2 3}

JOHN KENT. 1444. A note in the Randal MSS. says 'he occurs as vicar, June 3 and Dec. 17.'^{2 3}

WILLIAM NICHOLSON. 1462, *cap. pres.* Jan. 12.^{1 2 3}

RICHARD ——— 1470, March 15.^{2 3}

THOMAS BARTRAM. 1474.^{1 2 3}

ALEXANDER SKINNER. 1483. A note in the Randal MSS. is as follows:— 'Dominus Alex Skinner, Chaplain of Farnakers Chantry, died in 1495, probably Rector of Whickham.'^{1 2 3}

ROBERT WALKER, cl. 1505. 'Ecclesia parochialis de Quickham, Magister Walker, rector ibidem, dominus Roger Herington capellanus parochiae, non comparuerunt ideo suspensi.'—*Sur. Soc. Pub.* vol. 22, p. xvii; *Visitatio Civitatis et Dioceseos Dunelm. Thomae Savage, Archiepiscopi Ebor. A.D. 1501, sede Dunelm. vacante, XXXIII.* The Randal MSS. give the date as 1501 and the Auckland MS. as 1505, the Institution Books and the British Museum records give no date.^{1 2 3}

JOHN MORE. 1513, *p. m.* Walker. John More was, in or before 1522, abbot of the convent of the B.V. Mary for Austin Canons at Thoriton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire; he took the degree of B.C.L. at Cambridge, 1534, and on the 25th Aug. in that year with the prior and 23 canons acknowledged the Royal supremacy. Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, vol. I. p. 51.^{1 2 3}

ANTHONY BELLASYSE. cl. 1533, May 4, LL.D., *p. m.* More. Surtees says *p. res.* More, but the Randal MSS., the Institution Books and Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, give it as *p. m.* More. He was a younger son of Thomas Bellasis of Henknowle, co. Durham. He took the degree of B.C.L., at Cambridge, in 1520, and LL.D., in a foreign university. On 27 Oct., 1528, he was admitted an advocate, prebendary of Chester-le-Street, 1530, Aug. 1, before he was ordained priest by bishop Tunstall, in 1533. June 7; rector of Whickham and vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, the same year; he resigned the living of St. Oswald's in 1534, for the rectory of Brancepeth; prebendary of Westminster, 17 Dec., 1540, Auckland, 9 Nov., 1541, Ripon, 27 April, 1543; he was collated to the prebend of Heydour-cum-Walton in the church of Lincoln, 5 Jan. 1543-4, archdeacon of Colchester 1543, master of St. Edmund's hospital, in Gateshead, 1543, a master in chancery the same year, and in 1544 one of the commissioners in the absence of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, lord chancellor; in 1546, he held the prebend of Timberscomb in the church of Wells, on 16 Dec., 1549, he was appointed prebendary of Knaresborough-cum-Bickhill in the church of York; he died about July. 1552.—Cooper's *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, vol. I. p. 543; Surtees *History of Durham*, vol. I. p. 140, vol. II, p. 241; Welford's *Old Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. II. p. 238.^{1 2 3}

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON. 1540, June 8, *p. res.* Bellasyse. The Auckland MS. gives the surname Wilkinson.^{1 2 3}

CLAUDE RENT; cl. 1558, Sept. 30 *p. m., ult. incumbent.* Claude Rent, of the age of 50 years, and Robert Chayton of the age of 40 years, incumbents of the chantry

* Surtees in his *History of Durham*, vol. II. p. 127, in the list of Incumbents of St. Edmund's Hospital, Gateshead, gives John de Apilby rector of Whickham, 1353, but does not mention him in the list of rectors of Whickham.

of St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist, 'called Farneakers', in the parish of Whickham, 1547; prebendary of Lomelay paid a pension of £4 by Chester college, in 1553; rector of Long Newton 1556-8.—Sur. Soc. Pub. vol. 22. p. lxxvi; Survey of Chantries, etc., ordered by letters patent bearing date Feb. 14, 2nd year Edward VI.^{1 2 3}

JAMES FERNYSIDE, Preacher of God's word, 1575, March 20. 'Jacobus Fernyside, rector, George Wrightson, diaconus (no licence), Cuthbert Pereson, clericus parochialis, Robert Andrew, Thomas Blenkynsop, Christopher Stobbs, Anthonius Barras, gardiani 1577-8, Jan. and Feb.'—Sur. Soc. Pub. vol. 22, p. 51; Chancellor's visitation. James Fernyside, rector of Whickham, preacher at St. Nicholas's Durham, 1582-3, Feb. 7. Sur. Soc. Pub. vol. 22, p. 99. James Farryside, preacher, buried, 10 Dec. 1610.—Whickham Registers, The Institution Books and Surtees *History of Durham*, give his christian name as John, while on the other hand the Randal MSS., the Auckland MS., Barnes's Visitation and the Whickham registers give it as James.^{1 2 3}

JOHN ALLENSON, cl. 1611. A Puritan divine, a native of Durham, matriculated as sizar Trin. Coll. Cambs. 1576, also scholar of St. John's and pupil of the famous puritan Dr. William Whittaker whose religious principles he adopted. B.A., 1579-80; M.A., 1583; B.D. 1590; in 1583, he was suspended from the curacy of Barnwell, near Cambridge, for refusing to subscribe to the articles, 20 March, 1583-4, he was elected a Fellow of St. John's College on Lady Margaret's Foundation, senior dean and sacrist, 1602-3, senior bursar, 1603-4. He edited the following works of his old tutor, Dr. Whittaker:—

- i. *Praelectiones* 1599.
- ii. *Praelectiones in quibus tractatur controversia de conciliis contra pontificios, inprimis Rob. Bellarminum*, 1600.
- iii. *De Peccato Originali contra Stapeltorum* 1600; *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. i. p. 323; and Cooper's *Athenae Cantab.*, vol. II, p. 287.

John Allenson, rector of Whickham, was in all probability the same man as the one mentioned in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and also by Cooper. Mr. John Allenson, parson, buried 1619, Dec. 11.—Whickham Registers. There is an inventory of his goods dated 1620 at the Durham Probate Office.^{2 3}

HENRY EWBANKE, A.M., 1620, Sept. 5. Henry Ewanke of London, plebs of Queen's Coll., Oxf., matric. 1573, aged 17, tabarder, 1575, B.A., 1576, July 7, Fellow, 1579, M.A. 1579, prebendary of Gaia Minor in Lichfield church, 1581, and was removed to Weeford, prebend in the same church, 1586, but resigned the latter in 1612, rector of South Sheepy, co. Leicester, 1581, of Washington, co. Durham, 1584. Instituted to St. Mary's hospital in Newcastle, 15 March, 1585, which he resigned 18 Oct. 1615, prebendary of the 12th stall in Durham, 8 Sept., 1596, which he resigned Oct. 5, 1620, rector of Elwick hall, 1596, of Winston, 1600, of Houghton-le-Skerne, 1610, and of Whickham, 1620.—Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. II, p. 241; Hutchinson's *History of Durham*. Mrs. Anna Ewanke, wife to Mr. Henry Ewanke, parson, buried, 1626-7, March 3.—Whickham Registers. His will is at the Durham Probate Office and is dated 1628. He died in 1628 and was succeeded by ^{1 2 3}

ROBERT BROOKE, A.M., 1628, Dec. 23, *p.m.* Ewanke. Robert Brooke was inducted by George French, and read himself in on Jan. 11. 1628; he had two children buried at Whickham: Mary, 3 Sept. 1631 and Barbary, 22 Oct., 1634, also his wife, Mary, Dec. 23, 1634.—Whickham Registers. Robert Brooke of Cheshire, gent, of Brasenose Coll., Oxon, matric. 4 July, 1579, aged 18, Fellow, 1582, B.A., 20 Jan. 1582-3, M.A., July, 1585.—Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.^{2 3}

THOMAS WOOD, A.M., 1635, July 2. Mr. Thomas Wood, M.A., was inducted by Mr. Barth. Pescod and Mr. Thomas Bullock, notary public according, to a

mandate from the lord bishop of Durham.—Whickham Registers. Thomas Wood, son of Thomas Wood, clerk of the Spicery to king James, born at Hackney, student of Christ Church, Oxf. 1627, from Westminster, B.A., 1631, M.A., 1634, (incorporated at Cambridge 1638), B.D., 1641, D.D., 1641-2, chaplain in ordinary to Charles I, 1635, when he was only 28 years of age, and rector of Whickham the same year, from which living he was ejected during the rebellion; during his ejection he travelled to Rome until he was restored in 1660, he was presented by king Charles II. *sede vacante* the 7th July and installed 10th Dec., the same year, to a stall at Durham, chaplain to Charles II, 1660, dean, 1664, and bishop of Lichfield, 1671, until his death which took place at Astrop Wells, in Northamptonshire on the 18th April, 1692; he was interred at Uford, in Suffolk. Archbishop Sancroft suspended him for not repairing to his diocese. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; Hutchinson's *History of Durham*; Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, vol. II, 1176. On the south wall of the church at Hackney is a monument to the memory of Thomas Wood, esq., who died *anno* 1649, his eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet; John the second, was a citizen of London, Thomas the third, near whose knee the sculptor has placed a mitre, was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, he continued to reside at Hackney after he had obtained that promotion and frequently attended the parish meetings. He founded an almshouse at Clapton for 10 poor widows in 1692 and endowed it with a rent charge of £50 per annum.—Rev. Daniel Lysons *Historical Account of the Environs of London*. Extract from bishop Wood's will:—'Item I give £100 to the poor of Whickham in addition to the £100 I have already given.'—Whickham Registers. Administration granted 1692. He was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry with Lord Crewe, 1671, July 2, at Lambeth, by archbishop Sheldon.—Stubbs *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*.^{1 2 3}

CUTHBERT STOTE an intruder in the Long Rebellion, 1650. The Randal MSS., Institution Books, Surtees *History of Durham*, and Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, all give Stote's Christian name as Nicholas, but Nicholas was no doubt a younger brother of Cuthbert, see pedigree of Stote of Stote's hall and Kirkheaton in the new county *History of Northumberland*, vol. IV. p. 383.

The following proves that his Christian name was Cuthbert:—Ed. Stote son of Mr. Cuth. Stote Minister of Whickham baptized 1656-7 Jan. 29; Ed. Stote son of Mr. Cuth. Stote buried 1656-7 Jan. 30. A still born child to Mr. Cuth. Stote buried 1657-8 Jan. 19; and Ann Stote dau' to Mr. Stote buried 1659-60 Mch. 21.—Whickham Registers. 1660, Monday, June 18. The House of Lords passed the following resolution:—'Whereas Cuthbert Stote minister now in the Possession of the Rectory of Wickham in the Bishopric of Durham, is willing to surrender the said Rectory into the Hands and Possession of Doctor Thomas Wood, Chaplain in Ordinary to His late Majesty, who was injuriously put out of his said Living: It is Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That the said Doctor Wood, be and is hereby restored to the said Rectory, with the Premises, in as full and ample Manner as formerly he enjoyed the same, and said Cuthbert Stote is discharged from the said Rectory accordingly.' *House of Lords Journals*. vol. II. p. 67, and Kennet's *Register and Chronicle*, p. 183. Calamy mentions amongst the silenced or ejected ministers in the county of Durham, who afterwards conformed 'Mr. Stott of Whickham.'—Calamy's *Account*, vol. II, p. 291. Cuthbert Stote, was the second son of Edward Stote of Newcastle, merchant, and Jane daughter of Cuthbert Berwick of Newcastle, and was brother to Sir Richard Stote, he conformed after leaving Whickham in 1660, was ordained priest by bishop Cosin, and was for some time curate at St. Nicholas's Newcastle, afterwards rector of Tollerton, Notts, where he was buried 1669-70, Jan. 10. Nicholas graduated at Christ Church. B.A., 1666, so he is hardly likely to have been the rector of Whickham in 1650.²

THOMAS WOOD, 1660. See before.^{2 3}

THOMAS MASON, A.M., 1671, July 12, *p. res.* Wood. He was inducted Aug. 21, 1671. Will at the Durham Probate Office and is dated 1671. Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1660, M.A., 1664.^{1 2 3}

WILLIAM HARTWELL, S.T.P., 1681. Aug. 27, *p.m.* Mason. He was inducted by Christopher Laidman, clerk.—Whickham Registers. William Hartwell, son of Richard Hartwell of London, pleb. of Lincoln Coll. Oxf., matric. May 6, 1670, aged 16, (perhaps M.A., of Cambridge *per literas Regias*, 1675,) rector of Whickham 1681, which he resigned for the rectory of Stanhope, 1685, where he made great alterations in the parsonage house and gardens. Prebendary of the ninth stall at Durham, 7 Feb., 1709, and of the tenth stall 14 June, 1711. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. II. p. 241. He had been secretary to Lord Crewe when bishop of Oxford; he was fifteen years a prebend and forty years rector of Stanhope; he had written his own epitaph but it was not thought proper to put it on his monument. Grey's MSS. Notes; Hutchinson's *History of Durham*. On a marble slab at the north end of the north transept aisle is a long inscription in gold letters to his memory; he died 1st June, 1725, aged 70. Carlton's *Monumental Inscriptions of the Cathedral and of the City of Durham*, p. 20. His will is at the Durham Probate office and is dated 1725.^{1 2 3}

WILLIAM GRAHAM, S.T.P., 1685. Aug. 10, *p. res.* Hartwell. He was inducted by Christopher Laidman, clerk, Aug. 10, 1685.—Whickham Registers. He was son of Sir George Graham of Netherby, Cumberland, bart., and younger brother of Richard, lord viscount Preston. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxon. matric. 1674, July 3, aged 18, B.A., 1678, M.A., 11 March, 1680-1, and was diplomated D.D. 1686, June 14. Bond of marriage, Sept. 26, 1688, with Mary Offaly of Strand, Middlesex. Prebendary of the first stall at Durham, 16 Aug. 1684, rector of Kirk Andrew, 1682, and collated to the rectory of Whickham, 1685. Chaplain in ordinary to princess Anne of Denmark, installed dean of Carlisle, 23 June, 1686, and of Wells, 28 July 1704, until his death 5 Feb., 1711-2, and was buried at Westminster.* Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*; Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, vol. II. p. 229; Hutchinson's *History of Durham* vol. II. p. 223; Surtees *History of Durham*. vol. II. p. 241.^{1 2 3}

ROBERT THOMLINSON, S.T.P., Aug. 25, 1712, *p.m.* Graham. Inducted May 21, 1712.—Whickham Registers. Robert Thomlinson, son of Richard Thomlinson of Aikhead, Cumberland, of Queen's Coll. Oxf., matric. 1686, aged 17, B.A., from St. Edmund's Hall, of which he was afterwards vice-principal, M.A., 1692, incorporated at Cambridge, 1719, D.D., from King's Coll. Camb. 1719, incorporated at Oxford, 1721, and rector of Brockley, Somerset, 1695-1709, vicar of Eglington, 1709, rector of Whickham, 1712, where he built a new gallery at the south-west part of the church, since removed. Canon of St. Paul's, 1719, until his death, 24 Mar. 1747-8. Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*. He married Martha Ray. His widow died 16 Dec. 1769, and was buried at Whickham in the 102nd year of her age.—Whickham Registers. 'Under this monument lies the body of R. Tomlinson, D.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, London, rector of this Parish 36 years and sometime Lecturer of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, He died the 24 of March, 1747-8, aged 79 years.'—Memorial inscription in Whickham church which was originally on the north side of the chancel, but was removed to the north wall behind the organ. His letter books, accounts, and other papers from 1720-1748, 2 vols. folio, are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. His will is dated 1745, Nov. 18.^{† 1 2 3}

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, D.D., 1748, April 1, *p.m.* Thomlinson. Inducted 6 April, 1748, by his proxy, W. Lainge, M.A., rector of Gateshead, he read the 39

* Surtees says he was buried at Kensington.

† See 'Researches into the Family Relationships of the Rev. Robert Thomlinson, D.D.' in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xv. p. 340.

articles 15 May, 1748. *Randall MSS.* William Williamson, third son of Sir William Williamson, of St. Margarets, Westminster, bart., of Merton College, Oxf., matriculated 1729, aged 18, B.A. 1732, Fellow and M.A. 1736, B.D. and D.D. 1747, proctor 1748, and rector of Whickham the same year, until his death 23 Aug. 1763, aged 52 years. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. II. p. 241,—Whickham Registers. Administration granted 1763.^{2 3}

WILLIAM RADLEY, A.M., 1763, Oct. 15, *p.m.* Williamson. A.B. Trinity College, Cambridge 1740, A.M. 1744, ordained deacon by Richard Reynolds, bishop of Lichfield, 24 May, 1741, priest, at Durham castle chapel, by Martin Benson, bishop of Gloucester, 16 Oct. 1743, took the oaths and instituted to Ingram 26 Dec. 1746; on 8 Oct. 1755, he was licensed to serve the cure of St. Hild's in South Shields and to receive a salary of £40 per year by quarterly payments, lecturer of St. Hild's 27 July, 1758, to 29 July, 1762, collated to Whickham 1763, Oct. 14. A dispensation was granted on Aug. 22, 1768, to hold two livings, and on the 8th of the following month he was collated to Bishopwearmouth. He held the living of Ingram until his death, as his successor Nathaniel Clayton was appointed in 1776. He held a lease from the dean and chapter of a farm in South Shields (formerly Ann Coatsworth's). He was rector of Bishopwearmouth from 1768 to his death in 1775, and was buried there in the chancel, but the gravestone was afterwards removed and is now covered by the pulpit base. The inscription on it was:—

Here lieth interr'd
the Body
of the Rev^d William Radley,
A.M., Rector of Bishopwearmouth
who departed this life
Nov. 19th 1775
aged 56.

Visitation Returns, 1774; Graduati Cantabrigienses; Book of Subscriptions, Auckland Castle; Bishop Trevor's Act Books, Auckland Castle; Randal MSS.^{2 3}

JOHN WIBBERSLEY, A.M., 1768, Sept. 8, *p. res.* Radley. John Wibbersley, M.A., was presented to the vicarage of Woodhorn 11 May, 1766, which he resigned in 1768. Randal, *State of the Churches*. John Wibbersley, M.A., collated to the rectory of Whickham from the vicarage of Woodhorn in Sept., 1768. He was under-usher at the Grammar School, Newcastle, 12 July, 1742, usher there 6 June, 1749, a perpetual curate of Lamesley and Tanfield 8 Oct., 1751, published an assize sermon preached at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, 28 July, 1752. His library, which was curious and valuable, was purchased after his death by Mr. Payne of London. Brand's *History of Newcastle*, vol. I. p. 97; and Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. II. vol. II. p. 186. 'In memory of John Wibbersley, A.M., he was 13 years Rector of this Parish, he died 18 Apl., 1782, aged 63, and was buried here.'—Memorial inscription in the chancel of Whickham church. He appears to have been formerly a curate at Whickham, as I find he signs the marriage register in 1756, Sept. 18, as John Wibbersley, minister, and on Aug. 7, 1758, and Aug. 2, 1762, as John Wibbersley, curate. His will is at the Durham Probate Office, and is dated 1782. He matriculated at St. John's, Cambridge; B.A. 1738, M.A. 1749; *Graduati Cantabrigienses*.^{2 3}

JAMES GREVILLE, LL.B., 1782, *p.m.* Wibbersley. Vicar of Stockton 1780-2. He sold about two acres of land to Ralph Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hill in 1791. Whickham Registers. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge; LL.B. 1780,—*Graduati Cantabrigienses*. It was whilst Greville was rector that a presentment was made by Jasper Harrison, churchwarden of Whickham, at the visitation at Durham, 6 June, 1804, among other things that the Rev. John

Barnet, curate, had 8 gallons of wine from 30 Dec., 1802, to 20 May, 1803, and as sacrament was only administered once a month, this means that the average amount used, or that should have been used, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons for every administration. John Barnet kept the registers of baptisms and burials in duplicate from 1813-1820, and the present rector suggests that it might have been because he saw double.³

HON. E. GREY, A.M., 1816, *p. res.* Greville. The Hon. Edward Grey, youngest son of Charles, first earl Grey, of Christ Church, Oxf., matriculated 1799, aged 17, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, B.D. and D.D. 1831, rector of Whickham 1816-1828, St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 1828, prebendary of Westminster 1833-1837 (?), dean of Hereford 1828-1832, consecrated bishop 20 May, 1832, at Lambeth by archbishop Howley, died 24 June, 1837. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*. The *Book of Dignities* says he was appointed dean of Hereford 22 Dec., 1830. *London Gazette*.

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, M.A., 1829, Jan. 31. He was inducted 31 Jan. 1829, by John Collinson, clerk, rector of Gateshead.—Whickham Registers. Henry George Liddell, son of Sir Henry Liddell of Lamesley, bart., of Brasenose College, Oxf., matriculated 1805, aged 18, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, rector of Redmarshall 1811-24, rector of Boldon 1820, of Romaldkirk 1824-32, and of Easington 1832, where he died 1872, March 9. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* and *The Book of Dignities*. He was the father of Dr. Liddell, dean of Christ Church, Oxf., and joint author of Liddell and Scott's *Greek and English Lexicon*. His will is registered at the Gloucester Probate Office, and in it the testator is described as of Charlton Kings, Gloucester, clerk.

HENRY DOUGLAS, M.A., 1832, Aug. 18. He was inducted 18 Aug. 1832, by H. G. Liddell, rector of Easington, and read himself in on the following day. *Whickham Registers*. Prebendary of Durham, which appointment he obtained from his uncle, bishop Van Mildert. His tombstone is in the graveyard of Durham cathedral church, on the north side of the nave.

Henry Douglas,
Twenty-five years Canon of this Cathedral Church,
Born April 17th, A.D. 1793,
Died July 15th, A.D. 1859.

Carlton's *Monumental Inscriptions of Durham Cathedral*, p. 60. His will is at the Durham Probate Office and is dated 1859.

GEORGE NEWBY, M.A., 1844, Oct. 28. George Newby, M.A., late vicar of Stockton-on-Tees, inducted 12 Nov. 1845, by the Rev. Henry Wardell, rector of Winlaton, collated 28 Oct. *Whickham Registers*. Incumbent of Witton-le-Wear and master of a famous school there. St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837. *Graduati Cantabrigienses*.

HENRY BYNE CARR, M.A., 1846, June. The Rev. Henry Byne Carr, M.A., of University College, Oxf., was inducted on Wednesday, 9 Sept. 1846, by George Ornsby, curate of Whickham.—Whickham Registers. He matriculated at University College, Oxon., 1829, aged 16, B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836, in which year he was ordained by the late bishop Maltby, and held curacies at North Shields, 1836-8, under the Rev. Christopher Reed; at Northallerton, 1838, under Dr. Townsend, prebendary of Durham; at Alnwick, 1839, under the Rev. Leonard Shaftoe Orde, where he remained until he was appointed to the living of Whickham in 1846. He was the third son of the late Mr. John Carr, of Dunston Hill, and was born 24 Aug. 1812, and married Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Ridley of Parkend, Northumberland, in 1838. He was appointed hon. canon of Durham, 1883, was formerly rural dean of Ryton, and resigned the living of Whickham 3 Oct. 1896. He went to live at Exmouth where he died 20 June, 1898.

Then we come to the present rector—ARTHUR ALLWORK, M.A., 1896, Dec. 7, *p. res.* Carr. He was inducted by archdeacon Watkins 4 Feb. 1897. He mat-

riculated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1874, B.A. 1877, M.A. 1881, deacon 1877, priest 1878, Chester, and held curacies at St. Silas's, Liverpool, 1877 & 8; and Dunstable, 1878; vicar of Kirk Christ, Rushen, Isle of Man, 1879-81; curate of Southborough, 1881-87; vicar of Donington, Lincs., 1887-90; vicar of St. Paul's, Southwark, 1890-96; and on the 7 of December of that year he was appointed to the rectory of Whickham by the Lord Chancellor."

¹ Randall MSS. in the cathedral library, Durham.

² Institution Books in the Record Office, London, and the archives at the British Museum.

³ Auckland MS. (Hunter) at Auckland Castle.

MISCELLANEA.

In a *Notes and Queries* for Nov. 12, 1898, (9 S. II.) p. 389, there is a short article on the name 'Algernon' as used by the Percys.

In the same number (p. 391) is an article entitled 'Hexham Priory and the Angustales' in continuation of a note in the number of that journal for Sept. 24, 1898, dealing with the origin of the old name 'Hagustald'. As a foot note there is the following:—

"*Hagustaldes-æ* in Eddi, 'Vita Wilfridi' (seventh century); *Hagustaldes-ham* or *ea* in the 'Chronicle'; *Hehstealdes-ig*, &c., in Simeon of Durham. The gen. *es* is a strong presumption in favour of the derivation from a masc. personal name. The old Northumbrian *Hagustald* produced by regular sound changes the later (tenth-century) *hehstald* (cf. late West Saxon *hægsteald*). This is the *Hextold*, *Hextild*, or *Hestild*, or the later mediæval forms of the name of Hexham (*Hextildesham*, *Hestildesham*, &c.), which present no difficulties as to sound development. From the compound has been disengaged the (imaginary?) brook name *Hextold* or *Hextild*, now the Cockshaw Burn, to the west of the town. This should clearly be added to the long list of bogus river names envolved from local names. The surname *Hextall* may, from its form, represent the personal name *Hagustald*, &c., for scores of Old English personal names still exist as surnames. It is strange that Mr. Addy could doubt that the German *Hagustalt*, &c., in Förstemann's 'Namenbuch' was a man's name. Some of the examples are from lists of obits (necrologies). There can be little doubt that the continental local names cited from Förstemann are derived from this personal name."

The paper on 'Theon and Son, Egyptian Bankers, of the the first century A.D.' by Dr. Hodgkin, read at the meeting of the society on the 31st August, 1898 (p. 206), has been printed in full in the *Contemporary Review* for January, 1899.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. VIII.

1898.

No. 31.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 21st day of December, 1898, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. W. H. Knowles 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 :

John Thompson, Cradock House, Cradock Street, Bishop Auckland.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From Prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, no. 30.

From Mr. W. H. Knowles :—*Account of a Roman Bathing Establishment at Aesica* (reprint from *Proceedings* of Society of Antiquaries of London, Dec. 16/97.)

Exchanges—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 2 ser. vol. x. pts. iii. & iv. (special exhibition part). 8vo.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Proceedings*, vol. i. pt. 6, Nov./93.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. v. no. i. 8vo.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—(i.) *An Index to Reports, &c.*, of Society, 1840-1897 ; 8vo. publications, no. xxx ; (ii.) *The Priory of Saint Radegund, Cambridge*, by Arthur Gray, M.A., 8vo. 1898.

From the 'Nordiske Oldkyndighed og Historie' :—*Aarboeger*, 2 ser. vol. 13. pt. iii. 8vo.

From the 'Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde' :—(i.) *Mitteilungen*, 1898/8, nos. 1 & 2 ; and (ii.) *Jahresbericht der Historischen Kommission für Nassau*, 8vo.

From La Société Archéologique de Namur :—*Annales*, vol. xxi. pt. iv. [contains an interesting description of a Roman villa with maps, plans, &c., having baths, unearthed at Jemelle, Belgium.] 8vo. Namur, 1898.

Purchases—*The Amateur Antiquary* by R. H. Forster, and *The Antiquary* for Dec./98.

A letter from the secretaries of the Lit. & Phil. Society of Newcastle was read thanking this society for its gift of *Border Holds*, vol. i., &c.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. John Ventress :—

- i. An electrotype of an early type gold florin of Edward III. now in the British Museum, the original of which formerly belonged to him.

[Mr. Ventress said, "I discovered the coin in 1857 amongst a heap of old gold (collected for the melting pot) lying on the shop counter of Mr. Thos. Sewell, gold and silversmith, in the Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The person that sold it to him, said a little girl was playing near the edge of the quay with a farthing in her hand and lost it over amongst the mud, and whilst searching for it she found this coin. The weight of the florin, is 108 grs. and it was current for six shillings. Fineness :—23 carats, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains pure gold, to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain alloy. Henfrey describes the coin as follows but does not give the reverse: 'Florin; *obv.* the king, crowned and robed, sitting under a canopy, holding a sceptre in his right hand and an orb in his left; on either side of the throne a leopard. In the field are numerous fleurs-de-lis. Round the edge is the inscription in Lombardics :—*obv.* + EDWR · D · GRA · REX · ANGL · FRANC · ET · HIB · ; on the *rev.* is the inscription : + IHC · TRANSIENS · PER · MEDIUM · ILLORVM · IBAT · . ; a tressure of four curves, with a beaded interior, containing a short beaded cross with quatrefoiled and foliated ends, and a quatrefoil in the centre. In each curve of the tressure a crown, and in each of the centre angles a lion or leopard. There is an annulet between the words of the inscription on the obverse, and there are two crosses saltire between those on the reverse. This piece, much the finer of the only two known, was found with the other in the Tyne, and is now in the British Museum, the other differs in having a greater number of fleurs-de-lis in the field, and also in having a fleur-de-lis on the king's robe. This coin, which was formerly in the possession of Messrs. Lister & Son, Mosley Street, Newcastle, was sold at Mr. Forster's sale in May, 1868, for £113.'"]

- ii. A small document on parchment of 1277 relating to land at Ottercops in Northumberland.

[Mr. Bates has transcribed the memorandum as follows* :—

"Cum facta fuisset concordia apud Snarisdelf inter Willelmum de Swineburne ex una parte et Hugonem de Munckerige et Edmundum de eadem ex altera super parcagio avariorum sicuti continetur in scriptis cyrographatis inter eos inde confectis apud Snarisdelf die Mercurii proximo post festum beate Margarete virginis Anno gracie m^o cc^o lxx^o septimo · Eodem die ibidem convenitur inter eosdem Willelmum Hugonem et Edmundum quod si avaria predictorum Hugonis et Edmundi seu heredum aut hominum suorum de Magna Munckerige a die confectionis huius scripti usque ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme Anno gracie m^o cc^o septuagesimo octavo ultra le Marchedick quod se extendit a rivulo de Magna Methelwaygis usque ad rivulum de Blakeburne infra forestam dicti Willelmi de Altircopps per escapium venierint per diem dabunt pro parcagio quinque avariorum unum denarium · Et si per escapium infra dictam forestam per noctem ultra le Marchedick venierint dabunt pro decem avariis unum denarium · Et si per wardam

* The following is the purport :—

'An agreement having been made at Snarisdelf on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin 1277 (*i.e.* 21 July, 1277) between William de Swineburne and Hugh and Edmund de Munckerige for the parage of the cattle of the two latter; it is now arranged on the same day that if their cattle or those of their men of Great Monkridge should up to Martinmas 1278 accidentally by day get through the march dyke that runs between the burn of great Methelwaygis and that of Blackeburne in William's forest of Altircopps they shall give one penny for the parage of every five animals or if by night one penny for every ten animals or if they should be driven intentionally whether by day or by night one penny for each animal. After Martinmas 1278 parage to be paid as already settled in perpetuity.'

factam infra predictam forestam per diem sive per noctem intueritur dabunt pro parcagio cuiuslibet avarii unum denarium . Et post festum sancti Martini Anno gracie m^o cc^o septuagesimo octavo capiatur parcagium de avariis predictorum Hugonis et Edmundi et heredum seu hominum predictorum sicuti continetur in scriptis inter eosdem confectis et cirographatis inperpetuum duraturis.”

By Mr. R. Swarley Thorpe :—A Roman circular brooch of bronze in very fine condition with pin complete, and boss of glass or spar-like material in centre. It is said to have been found at Ebchester.

BARTON KIRK, WESTMORLAND.

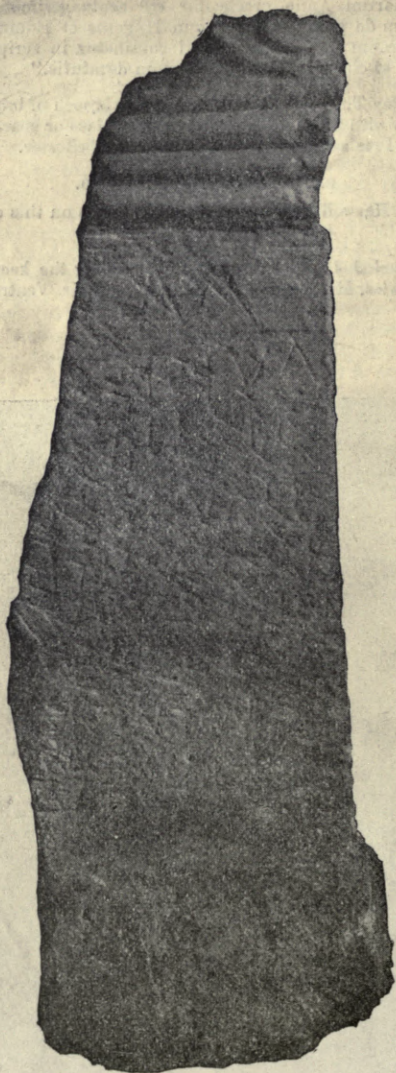
As Mr. F. R. N. Haswell was not present his notes on this church were not read.

The meeting concluded with a discussion concerning the keep of the castle, in which Mr. Knowles, Mr. Heslop, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Ventress took part.

END OF VOLUME VIII.



BONE OBJECT (ROMAN) CARLISLE.



ROMAN INSCRIPTION, CARLISLE.

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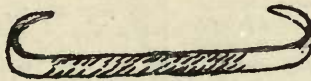
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BRONZE OBJECT (full size) FROM WOLSINGHAM CHURCHYARD.

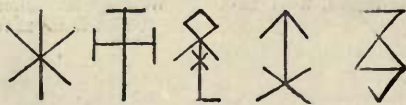
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CORRECTIONS.

- p. 75, line 5 from bottom, for '1739' read '1736'.
- p. 89, line 20, for 'the chairman' read 'Mr. Haverfield and Dr. Hodgkin'.
- p. 94, illustration of intaglio facing, is shown twice real size.
- p. 108, line 21, for 'orders' read 'ordered'; line 24, for 'late' read 'later'; and line 39, for 'favour' read 'favour'.
- p. 121, line 4 from bottom, for 'them' read 'the company'.
- p. 122, line 13, for 'edge' read 'end'.
- p. 124, line 9, insert 'an' before 'appendix'.
- p. 126, line 27, *dele* 'are'; line 28, for 'With' read 'To'; line 30, for 'contemporaneous' read 'contemporaneous'; line 31, after 'town', *dele* full-stop and insert comma; line 5 from bottom, after 'times' *dele* 'the object in', and read 'changes consist'.
- p. 127, line 37, for 'transition' read 'period', and for 'periods' read 'styles'; and in line 4 from bottom, *dele* 'not only'.
- p. 128, line 8, for 'Ballifgate' read 'Ballifgate'.
- p. 151, line 7, for 'May' read 'June'
- p. 155, the donor of the banner of Radcliffe is Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, F.S.A., Old Swan, Liverpool, hon. sec. of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
- p. 159, note 13, read *Proc.* vol. vi. p. 21.
- p. 163, line 13, for 'proceedings' read 'proceeding'; line 23 for 'speciemen' read 'specimen'.
- p. 164, line 28, *dele* word 'who' at end of line, and insert it at beginning of line 30.
- p. 165, line 2, after '.....' insert '100s.'; line 6 from bottom for '1574-5' read '1474-5'; note 44, *dele* comma after 'now' and insert it after 'bears'.
- p. 166, line 6, for 'another' read 'a'; line 9 for 'excommunication' read 'excommunication'; line 15 *dele* figure after 'of'; line 16 after 'bishop' insert '48'; line 19 after 'died', insert '49'; line 30 for 'deacous' read 'deacon', and for 'priests' read 'priest'; line 35 for 'later' read 'last'; line 2 of notes for '46' read '49'.
- p. 167, line 3, for 'among' read 'among'.
- p. 168, line 8, for 'takess' read 'takes'; and line 9 from bottom, for 'Wallis' read 'Walter'.
- p. 171 for 'GIFT' read 'GILT'.
- p. 173, line 34, after 'the' insert 'stock to the depositor, the other part called the'; and *dele* 'and this'.
- p. 174, line 1, for 'som' read 'some'; line 3 insert after 'were' 'payable to bearer and took the place of bank notes'; line 25 after 'were' read 'told'; line 32 for 'Kinggoyne' read 'Burgoyne'.
- p. 175, line 10 from bottom, for 'unused' read 'unusual'.
- p. 195, line 24, for '1739' read '1736'.
- p. 206, line 6, for 'Dei' read 'Die'.
- p. 211, line 9, for '1781' read '1780'.
- p. 212, line 12, for 'nderwood' read 'Inderwood'; line 29 for 'jesith' read 'gesith', and for 'twisted' read 'located'; and line 37 for 'professional' read 'professorial'.



MASONS' MARKS IN CHANCEL OF KIRKHARLE CHURCH.

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OF
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Exchange and Mart for loan of blocks, p. 2
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 Holmes, the late Sheriton, drawings of Low Hirst, p. 106 ; of effigy, p. 110 ; of branks, p. 130 ; of sculptured stone, p. 140 ; of trough, p. 142 ; and of Belsay castle, p. 191
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 Morrison, the Rev. W. W. for drawing of painted glass, p. 276
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 Phillips, Maberly, for loan of block, p. 33
 Phillips, Miss, drawing of picture board dummy, p. 198
 Pritchett, J. P., drawing of stonp, p. 166
Reliquary, the editor of the, for loan of block, p. 45
 Spence, C. J. for photograph of gem, p. 293
 Stephens, Rev. T., drawing of iron axe, p. 205
 Ventress, John, for drawings of merchants marks, p. 154 : drawings of old house, Side, Newcastle, pp. 314, 315, and facing p. 314
 White, S. Victor, and Co., for photograph facing p. 230
 Worsnop, J., for photographs facing pp. 242, 246, and of font p. 246

PROCEEDINGS
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OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 1.

The eighty-sixth anniversary meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 25th day of January, 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president, being in the chair.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear :—A rubbing, made by himself and mounted on linen, of the brass of a priest in the church of St. Andrew Aukland, of which a reproduction is given in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. xx. facing p. 175).

From Edward S. Norse, the author :—*Was Middle America peopled from Asia?* 8vo. (reprinted from Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly* for Nov./98).

Exchanges—

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiii., purple cloth, illustrations.

From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, pt. iv. (3 ser. no. 72), 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis* for Jan./99 (5 ser. no. 61), 8vo.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—(i.) *Proceedings*, vol. vi. pt. i. 8vo.; and (ii.) *By Laws and List of Fellows for 1898*, 8vo.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, n.s. vol. iv. pt. iv. (Dec./98), 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—(i.) *Erpr og Eitill et lidet Bidrag til den nordiske Heltedigtningens Historie*, by Sophus Bugge, 8vo.; (ii.) *Lykische Beiträge*, of Alf. Torp, I. 8vo.; (iii.) *Questions Scientifiques Modernes : Religion et Mythologie, Le Nouveau Testament*, by M. P. O. Schjott, 8vo.; and (iv.) *De Gratia Christi et de libero arbitrio Sancti Thomae Aquinatis*, by Dr. K. Krogh-Tonning, 8vo.

Purchases—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xiii. fasc. 3; *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, and *Antiquary*, for Jan./99; *A New English Dictionary*, edited by J. A. H. Murray, HEEL-HOD (vol. v.); and *Calendar of State Papers*, 9 vols. (Charles I. vols. 17 & 23; Commonwealth vols. 8-11; William III. vol. 2; and George III. vols. 2 & 3).

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Robert Newton:—A stone axe-hammer, found on the Whaggs estate, Whickham, discovered Aug. 1898. The axe is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long by $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. at its widest part, and is $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins. thick.

From R. Blair (secretary) :—A Chinese dress-sword of the latter part of the 18th century.

[In presenting the sword, Mr. Blair said the blade is composed of very inferior iron and bears no armourer's mark. The scabbard is constructed of wood covered with tortoise-shell and ornamented with some very curious brass mounts. In the centre is the Chinese character signifying longevity. Above and below it is the



representation of a bat with extended wings, the bat being regarded as an emblem of long life. Sometimes there are two swords in one scabbard, which is often covered with shagreen instead of tortoise-shell. The illustrations appended,



one shewing the sword and sheath, the other the longevity character on the boss, have been kindly lent by the publisher of the *Bazaar* in which newspaper (for the 11th Jan. 1899) there is a description of these weapons from which the above notes have been extracted. Mr. P. Brewis, one of our members and an authority upon swords, informs me that he has one or two specimens of them.]

From Mr. W. H. Knowles, two photographs of a medieval window opened out during the alterations at the Friars, Newcastle.

[Mr. W. H. Knowles said that portions of ancient work are incorporated in the modern buildings which now cover the site of the house of the Dominican or Black Friars, they occur on three sides—east, south and west—of what appears to have been the cloisters. The window opening exposed to view by the building operations now proceeding is near the north end and on the west side of the east block. This monastery was founded on the thirteenth century, and its grounds of considerable extent reached beyond the town wall, as is shewn by the grant to the friars of permission to insert a gate or postern in the wall to give access to their gardens on the west of the wall. In medieval times, in addition to the Black Friars there existed in Newcastle, houses for the



ROMAN ALTAR FOUND IN BEWCASTLE CHURCHYARD.

(See page 4.)

Grey or Franciscan, the White or Carmelite, and the Austin Friars, situated respectively in Pilgrim street, Hanover square and the Manors (see illustration of the window on p. 8).]

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. George H. Thompson of Alnwick :—Two fragments of earthenware, found at Denwick quarry (1½ mile N.E. of Alnwick) in baring the top of the sandstone, at a depth of about 20 feet, and at the bottom of an old pit-shaft. The pottery is exceedingly soft and has been imperfectly fired. It is of the red clay of the district and is probably medieval.

By Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Chancellor of Carlisle:—A photograph of a Roman inscribed altar discovered in the churchyard at Bewcastle in November, 1898.

According to a note in the *Carlisle Patriot* of December 16, 1898, Mr. Haverfield gives the reading as DEO SANCTO COCIDIO | Q(uintus) PELTRASIVS | MAXIMVS TRIB(unus) | EX CORNICULARIO PRAEF(ectorum) PRAETORIO | EE | MM VV (eminentissimorum virorum) V(otum S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito) :—‘To the holy god Cocidius, Quintus Peltrasius Maximus, tribune, formerly clerk to their eminencies the prefects of the praetorian guard’. He considers the inscription may belong to the third century. The altar is 27 inches high by 16 inches broad, and the letters are 2½ inches high. See representation of it on preceding page.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1898.

“The year’s report of the Council of the Society is in one respect a melancholy one. No fewer than three of our vice-presidents Messrs. Longstaffe, Philipson, and Adamson, have been removed by death during its course, and now just at its close the name of the distinguished nobleman who has for so many years been the patron of our society has also to be removed from our roll, the sixth duke of Northumberland having been gathered to his fathers. Before this sad event occurred the council had decided to request Earl Percy to accept the office of president vacated by the resignation of the earl of Ravensworth and he had kindly allowed himself to be put in nomination accordingly. Now we have to recommend that the present duke of Northumberland be elected patron and president thus combining the two offices in one. The society desires to express its sincere thanks to the retiring president, Lord Ravensworth, for the interest which he has often manifested in its proceedings, and regrets that the pressure of public duties of another kind has of late made it difficult and almost impossible for him to attend our meetings.

This anniversary meeting—the 86th—is noteworthy owing to the circumstance that it is the 50th since the society first met within the walls of this ancient building. The occasion was celebrated by a public dinner presided over by the then duke of Northumberland, and now that we have reached the jubilee of our occupancy, the advisability of having either a dinner or some public ceremony in commemoration, is well worth consideration.

The series of silk banners for the great hall of the castle has just been completed by the promise of the only remaining one—that of Robert de Clifford. During the past year the banners of Radcliffe and of Bertram of Bothal have been presented. Sir E. W. Blackett of Matfen, the successor in title of the Raymes family, the early owners of Aydon castle, has promised the banner of Robert de Raymes, but owing to the difficulty in deciding what were the arms of this family, delay has been occasioned.

A short illustrated guide to the Keep and to the Black Gate and museum, has been prepared by two of our members, Messrs. Holmes and Heslop. It

is already in type and will, it is hoped, be ready for sale to the public, at a very small price, in the course of a few days. It will doubtless prove a boon to visitors to these buildings.

By the permission of the owner of the site, Mr. J. B. Clayton, and by the assistance of the subscribers to the Northumberland Excavation Fund, we have made during the past year a series of excavations in the Roman camp at Housesteads. The excavations, which have been conducted under the able superintendence of Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, have produced very valuable results, and it is believed that the report, which will probably be issued in an early part of our *Archaeologia*, will be one of the most important contributions yet made to the history of Roman castrametation in Britain. Mr. J. P. Gibson, our colleague, is preparing a report on the excavations in the Roman station of *Aesica*, and he has kindly consented to allow his fine photographs both of *Aesica* and of *Borcovicus* to be reproduced to illustrate the reports.

At Housesteads a most successful meeting of members of this society, of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society and of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, was held in August when addresses were given by Mr. Bosanquet, Dr. Hodgkin and others.

Within the past few days the lighthouse at Tynemouth has been taken down. During the demolition a large number of moulded stones from the neighbouring priory have been discovered in the walls. With the exception of a double cushion capital they are all of early thirteenth century date, and nearly all bear the dog-tooth ornament. They are much weather-worn. Thanks to Mr. S. S. Carr's vigilance, the attention of our vice-president, Mr. H. A. Adamson, was drawn to them. He without delay placed himself in communication with the Trinity House of London, the owners of the lighthouse, who at once presented the stones to the Corporation of Tynemouth. They will again be placed within the ruins of the priory church from which doubtless they were obtained in the beginning of this century, when the lighthouse was built.

The Dinsdale registers, with an index, title page, etc., have been completed and issued to members, and the last part of those of Warkworth is nearly ready. Owing to the great expenditure during the past year, we recommend the society to suspend the printing of parish registers, at any rate for the present, after the indexes to those already in hand—Warkworth and Elsdon (to the end of the fourth volume)—have been printed.

Two books by young authors which have been published in the course of the past year give satisfactory proof that antiquarian lore is not likely to lack enthusiastic students in the coming generation. Miss Daphne Rendel's little work on *Newcastle [up] on Tyne, its Municipal Origin and Growth*, gives a clear and well arranged account of the corporate life of our ancient city under the Plantagenets, Tudors, and Stuarts; while *An Amateur Antiquary* by Mr. R. H. Forster, a member of our society, reveals a genuine enthusiasm for the great remains of Roman antiquity in our county, and lights up the hard facts of antiquarian science by the vivid glow of poetical imagination.

During the past year members have visited several places of interest, amongst them the castle of Raby and the church of Staindrop where they had the benefit of the guidance of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson the vicar of Witton, the principal authority on these buildings. He also pointed out the interesting features of Finchale priory which was visited on another day. Very successful meetings were likewise held at Sherburn hospital, Pitlington, and Houghton-le-Spring, and at Bamburgh castle. The master of Sherburn hospital (the Rev. H. A. Mitton) read a paper on the hospital which is printed in our *Proceedings*. At Pitlington and at Houghton the Rev.

H. E. Savage, a member of the council, acted as guide. Mr. Mitton and the Rev. S. B. Guest-Williams (vicar of Pitlington) most kindly entertained the members, as did our colleague, Dr. Hodgkin, on the occasion of our visit to Bamburgh. Our thanks are due to them and to others who kindly pointed out objects of interest at the different places visited."

He also read the reports of the treasurer and curators:—

The treasurer's report showed a balance at the beginning of 1898 of £100 9s. 8d., the total income for the year had been £529 7s. 7d., and the expenditure £618 12s. 6d., a balance of expenditure over income of £89 4s. 11d., owing chiefly the extra cost of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, general index, castle model, subscription to excavation fund, etc. The balance carried forward to 1899 was £11 6s. 3d. The capital invested in 2½ per cent. consols, with dividends, was now £52 9s. 3d. The receipts from members' subscriptions amounted to £371 14s. 0d. The receipts from the Castle and Black Gate had been £134 11s. 7d. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* had cost £176 12s. 6d. and of the *Proceedings* and parish registers £59 9s. 0d., the sum paid for illustrations had been £54 1s. 3d., new books had cost £27 11s. 5d., the Castle and Black Gate had cost £126 5s. 11d. The balance sheet and report will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

The following is the

CURATORS' REPORT.

"Six donations have been made to the museum during the past year; two of these are of Roman, one of medieval, and three of comparatively modern date.

The interest in the objects of Roman date lies in the peculiar localities in which they were severally discovered; the small Constantine-type coin was found during excavations at St. Peter's church, Monkwearmouth; and the Roman lamp in the old workings of a Spanish ironstone mine. It will be remembered that the Roman water-wheel, already in our collection, was discovered in the interior workings of a similar Spanish mine.

The chief feature of our acquisition has been in the addition to the number of the remarkable missiles of stone, now placed in the basement of the keep. These have been either dredged from the river near the Tync bridge, or dug out in course of excavations on the Sandhill immediately below the castle enclosure. They are chiefly of two dimensions, indicated by numerals on the surface, and are in almost every example carefully and accurately finished. The assumption is that they had been discharged at various times from the walls of the old castle, by means of a ballista or by gravitation, and had buried themselves in the sand below in which they were discovered. Our collection now numbers more than thirty examples of these spherical stones, and the special interest attached to this large collection is best appreciated by examining them where they have been brought together. The basement-chamber of the keep is now largely devoted to their storage, and their appearance there re-furnishes the castle with a stock of the actual munitions of war used by that important functionary the ballistier of ancient times".

[Then followed a list of the objects presented which will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.]

Upon the motion of Mr. L. W. Adamson, seconded by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, the report of the council, including those of the treasurer and of the curators, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Hodgkin, referring to the reports which had been read, said that while mention had been made of the support the society had received during the year he could not help alluding to the support they did not receive. Other antiquarian societies were much more generously supported by municipal bodies than theirs was. He mentioned Reading as an example.

EXHIBITION OF SILVER PLATE.

Dr. L. W. Adamson moved that the exhibition of silver-plate intended to be held this year in Newcastle, under the auspices of the society, be postponed until next year (1900).

The Rev. E. J. Taylor having seconded the motion, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

EXCAVATIONS IN NEWCASTLE.

Dr. L. W. Adamson stated that during excavations in Newcastle this month (January), by the Water Company, for a new main, a fine specimen of an old wooden water pipe was found running north and south in the centre of the street south of St. Andrew's church. It was simply a solid elm tree bored through the centre, the bore being about four inches in diameter, and the wood left about three and a half inches thick. It was cut to pieces, but he got the authority of the Water Company to say that the society might have a section of it if they wished.

Mr. R. S. Thorpe called attention to the number of interments which were being unearthed near the Jesus hospital. They were now being found daily.

Dr. Adamson said that whenever human remains were found in the coffins they were being re-interred in All Saints' churchyard.

Thanks were voted to Dr. Adamson and to the Water Company for their gift.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

The chairman (Mr. C. J. Bates) then 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 so nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz. :—

Patron and President : His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

12 Vice-Presidents : Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, M.A., Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., &c., Robert Richardson Dees, Dennis Embleton, M.D., The Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., John Vessey Gregory, Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Sheriton Holmes, Charles James Spence, Alexander Shannon Stevenson, F.S.A. Scot., and Richard Welford, M.A.

2 Secretaries : Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop.

Treasurer : Sheriton Holmes.

Editor : Robert Blair.

Librarian : Matthew Mackey, junr.

2 Curators : Charles James Spence and Richard Oliver Heslop.

2 Auditors : John Martin Winter and Herbert Maxwell Wood.

Council : Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Rev. Johnsun Baily, Robert Coltman Clephan, Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, J. Crawford Hodgson, George Irving, Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, William Henry Knowles, Maberly Philips, F.S.A., Sidney Storey Carr, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

The chairman said they all felt that, however long a life might be, the ending of it must come with sadness to them, especially when it was in the case of one who was so deeply venerated by the country at large as the sixth duke of Northumberland. The late duke presided at the meeting held in the Town Hall on the occasion of the last visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute to Newcastle, but his advancing years did not allow his patronage which had been so kindly extended to the society to take a particularly active form. But the late duke, through the wish he had to carry out which had been the desire of his brother, did a very great work for the north of England generally in allowing the two princely volumes on the history of the house of Percy to be brought out. These volumes had the effect of throwing open the archives of that distinguished

family, both at Alwick and Syon, to those who were studying the history of the north of England, and the late duke in that way was of the greatest assistance in forwarding the work of the Northumberland County History—indeed, that work could never have been undertaken without the support which his grace gave to the committee in putting these records at its disposal; and also the great encouragement he gave as a subscriber. Lord Percy, now the seventh duke of Northumberland, succeeded his respected father in the office of patron, and also succeeded as president the earl of Ravensworth, who had retired. He spoke of lord Percy's interest in archaeological matters, and said they must also feel regret at the retirement of their late genial president, lord Ravensworth. The chairman then moved that they pass a vote of sympathy and condolence with the house of Percy in their bereavement.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the motion, and said he would propose as a supplementary motion that their condolences be also sent to the treasurer of the society, Mr. Sheriton Holmes, in the bereavement he had sustained by the loss of his wife.

This was agreed to.

The meeting shortly afterwards terminated with a vote of thanks, by acclamation, to the chairman.



NEWLY DISCOVERED WINDOW, FRIARS, NEWCASTLE.

(See p. 2.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 2.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 22nd day of February, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. V. Gregory, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the following letter from the duke of Northumberland :—

‘ Alnwick Castle, 28 Jany. 1899.

Dear Mr. Blair—I am extremely obliged to the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the kind expression of their sympathy in the sad loss we have sustained, and to you also for your kind words. I have, in addition, to thank the society very warmly for the honour they have done me in appointing me its patron and president, and while I value the compliment very highly I wish sincerely that I felt more competent than I do to do justice to their choice.

I am, dear Mr. Blair,

Yours truly, Northumberland.’

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

Miss Elizabeth Lamb, Newton Cottage, Chathill.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From Lieut-Genl. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., the author :—*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. iv. 4to. privately printed, purple cl. numerous plates and other illustrations.

From Mr. John Ventress :—A photograph of the deed relating to ‘Ottercops, Redesdale, exhibited at the December meeting (vol. viii. p. 268).

Special thanks were voted to General Pitt-Rivers for his valuable present.

Exchanges—

From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, vol. xxx. iii. (Dec./98) 8vo.

From the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society :—*Transactions*, no. xi. 1896, 4to., illustrations ; Aberdeen, 1898 [contains ‘A Raid into Northumberland’ by the Rev. James Cooper, D.D., of Aberdeen].

From ‘La Société d’Archéologie de Bruxelles’ :—*Annales*, vol. xiii. pt. i. (Jan. 99), 8vo. illustrations.

Purchases:—*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. viii. pt. iii.; *The English Dialect Dictionary*, vol. i. (A—C), and pt. vi. (Da—Dinner); and *The Antiquary* for Feb./99.

The recommendation of the council to purchase the 'Account of Excavations in 1898, in Roman Ribchester', was acceded to.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. M. H. Dand, of Hauxley:—A short document on parchment relating to the Reeds of Old Town in Redesdale. The following is the document:—

'HARBOTLE.—At the Court holden there the xiiijth day of Octobr 1610 It was found by Inquisicon & Verdict of the Jury for La[nd] viz^t John Hall gent & his fellowes That Isabell Reede widow late wife of John Reede of Old Towne hath no right for her selfe or her children to ijs. vjd. Land in Old Towne, w^{ch} shée demanded against Thomas Reede of Old Towne who purchased the same of her said Husband and all his Right therein, but y^t the possession thereof shall Continue wth the said Thomas Reede.

Roger Wilkingson (?)
Anthony felton

Christoph Parkinson
Steward.'

Mr. S. S. Carr read the following notes on

TYNEMOUTH LIGHTHOUSE

recently taken down:—

'The contemplated removal of the governor's house and the lighthouse in Tynemouth castle was one of the subjects on which we deliberated at our February and March meetings last year.¹ The former building yet stands entire awaiting its fate. I have watched the demolition of the latter with the object of ascertaining whether it was partly built with stones from the adjacent priory. Writing of these ruins, Grose, in his *Antiquities*, 1774, states: 'Much of these buildings have been pulled down by Mr. Villars for erecting the Barracks, Lighthouse, his own House near it and other edifices'.² On November 11th last year the Trinity house, who were the owners, began to take down the lighthouse, and after they had pulled down all but about eight feet of the structure, it was taken possession of by the government according to agreement. Nearly two hundred carved medieval stones have been found throughout the building. Built in 1665³ the lighthouse was partly re-erected in 1802³ when the stones mentioned by Grose as used originally, where removed, would probably be built in again. The smaller stones were embedded in the rubble work. Twelve of the larger, dressed on one or two sides, were used as facing stones. The painted cement with which the building was coated outside still adheres to them. The necessity of preserving these interesting remnants from the old monastery was apparent to me upon discovering them. I therefore communicated with our vice-president, Mr. H. A. Adamson, who, in his capacity of town clerk of the borough, asked the brethren of the Trinity house to give the stones to the Tynemouth corporation to place within the ruins of the priory of which it is the custodian. Replying by return the brethren acceded to the request. The stones were placed within the ruins of the eastern portion of the priory church, before the sale (on January 25th) of the other materials not reserved by the Trinity house for future use, and which were disposed of by auction for about £40. With the exception of a Norman cushion capital, similar to those in the tower piers at Tynemouth, the rescued fragments are nearly all of Transitional or Early English date. The chief mouldings are the tooth, the roll,

¹ *Proceedings*, vol., viii. pp. 119, 124 and 125.

² *Arch. Acl.* vol. xviii. p. 77. 'Tynemouth Castle after the Dissolution of the Monastery', y H. A. Adamson.

³ See Act of Parliament, 42 George III. cap. 43 [4th May, 1802].

and the deep hollow. The stones chiefly comprise shafting but there are many pieces of vaulting. Five of the stones of this period have the pyramid moulding. Two mullion seats were found. One large stone about 2 feet 10 inches across is ornamented with stiff leaved foliage and has formed part of the capital of some large pier. Two other capitals were found. Shafting, consisting of a roll with three fillets between tooth mouldings, resembles the higher part of the shafting at the east end of the choir. The pyramid moulding between two rolls and two deep cut mouldings resembles work in the south side of the choir. Many of the more modern stones built into the lighthouse bear banker marks or initials, the former much the same as masons use to-day, one of the men removing materials after the sale having discovered his own mark. Let us hope if the walls of the governor's house contain objects of interest to antiquaries such as I have mentioned, that the government will sympathize with our tastes as the Trinity brethren have done."

Lieut. Col. Haswell, said it was satisfactory to find that members of the council kept a watchful eye on the antiquities of the localities in which they resided, and they were he was sure, grateful to Mr. Carr, for his share of such duty discharged. Unfortunately, after inspection, he (Mr. Haswell) could not find any stones which were more than ordinarily important either artistically or constructionally. He said he would like to draw the attention of the society to the prohibiting of sketching in the ruins of the priory by the military authorities. His son was stopped while so doing, and upon subsequent enquiry from captain Chamberlayne, he found that permission could only be obtained from head quarters at York. Thus a visitor, for the day, to Tynemouth priory would be unable to make either a professional or archaeological use of one of the finest of their national ecclesiastical relics.

The chairman (Mr. Gregory) remarked that members strongly agreed and sympathized with Mr. Haswell on the subject.

Dr. Hodgkin thought that a notice should be posted up in the castle yard giving information where permission to sketch may be obtained.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Carr for his notes.

Mr. Haswell then read the following notes on

BARTON KIRK IN WESTMORLAND.

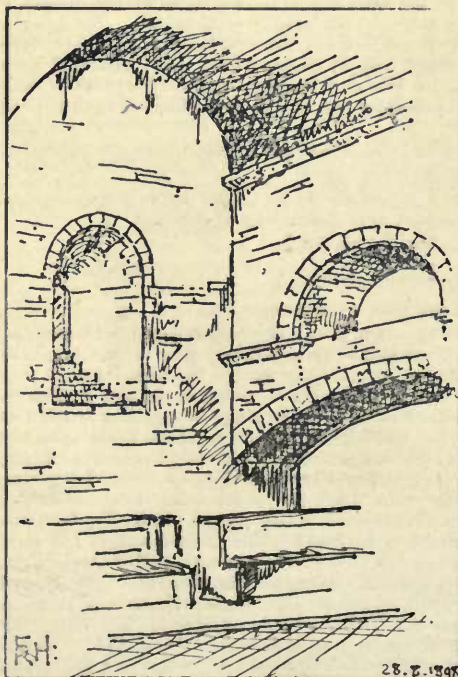
It was recently my good fortune to visit a very interesting (and fortunately unrestored, as the Rev. W. Greenwell would say) church near Penrith, somewhat off the usual track of visitors. At present it consists of a nave of three bays with an elegantly moulded arcade of Decorated period separating it from the north aisle (which is called the Lancaster chapel) and by a plainer arcade from the south aisle (which is called the Windsor chapel), a central tower and a long chancel with a south chapel. The original church was early Norman and I judge consisted simply of a nave, chancel, and low central tower. The latter alone retains the original features. The north and south walls are about five feet thick, and the original narrow window still exists on the south side, the jambs are splayed out to a considerable width inside; the sill (about eight feet above the floor) is formed internally of four stone courses forming steps in the thickness of the wall, and suggests an arrangement for defence. The tower is vaulted in rubble with axis north and south (about the only example I remember) and the lime still shews that ' wattles ' or hazel branches had formed the core or centreing on which the lime and rubble had been laid. Another remarkable feature is a modern alteration which gives the church a most extraordinary appearance; the Norman openings in the east and west walls of the tower were narrow, so to widen them the jambs for about four feet on each side were cut away and a low segmental stone arch (just like a bridge) was inserted, which supports the arch above the cap line. Another feature is the sculptured

stone let into a wood-panelled screen at the east end of the Windsor aisle. It probably formed the centre panel of an altar tomb, the ends of which exist in the south chapel of the chancel. A third point of interest is the engraved copper tablet attached to the east wall of the chancel as follows :—

Hic jacet Francesca Dawes filia
Thomæ Fletcher de Strickland Armigeri
Natu maxima perquam charissima quidem
Et per dilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de
Barton Kirke, generosi, quæ huic mundo
Spe multa melioris Vicessimio tertio
die Februarij Valedixit Anno
Ætatis suæ xxxiii Annoq. Domini 1673

Under this Stone, Reader, interred doth lye
Beauty and Virtue, true epitomy
Att her appearance the noone sun
blush'd and shrunk in cause quite out done
In her concenterd did all graces dwell
God pluckt my Rose yt. he might take a smell
I'll say noe more but weeping wish I may
Soone wh. thy deare chaste ashes come to lay
Phineas Briggs Eboraci Sculp.

This extraordinary epitaph is, I have since seen, given at p. 40 of a rare folio



volume called *Clark's Survey of the Lakes*, published towards the end of last century. The author also states 'above the altar are 4 or 5 rows of escutcheons, but so defaced by the weather that I could not make them out.' These have now all vanished, but fortunately Machel records 'that he remembers among them the arms of Arndel, Percy of Northumberland quartering Lucy; Dacre, Lowther, Lancaster, Strickland, Threlkeld, Machel, Moresby, Orpheur, and Cracken-thorp. The Lancasters of Sockbridge, a hamlet in the parish, were a branch of the family of Lancaster, barons of Kendal. The estate passed to the Lowthers by marriage—Sir Lancelot Threlkeld lived at Yanwath hall in the parish. He had three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom married a Pickering who held Moresby by marriage. A Sir Christopher Moresby was

governor of Penrith castle, which belonged to the crown.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haswell.

NOTES ON SWORDS, ETC.

Mr. R. C. Clephan then read portions of his long and valuable "Notes on the Weapons of War, of the Middle Ages, and of the Renaissance, with special reference to local examples; illustrated by drawings of specimens from his own and other local collections, including that of the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, together with others from some of the great Collections of Europe."

He asked that the special descriptions of the castle swords, and of the other local collections mentioned, together with the chapters on the dagger, longbow, crossbow, machines for hurling and shooting missiles, machines for attacking beleaguered places, artillery, and the hand gun, should be taken as read, owing to lack of time for reading and explaining them. He did not read the detailed description of staff weapons, but ran them over with the illustrations making a few remarks on each. He said, he regretted that he had been unable to have the actual weapons at the castle for exhibition, but that if the council saw fit to include an afternoon at Southdene tower among the list of their summer excursions, he would have great pleasure in seeing the members and exhibiting his collection of weapons and armour. He further remarked that he was very anxious to see more of the younger members coming forward with papers and that his present notes might well be the foundation for many small analytical papers on the various subjects treated of. Mr. Parker Brewis had carefully studied the castle swords, and he understood and hoped that ere long the results of his studies would be embodied in a paper read before the society.

The chairman, in his remarks, thanked Mr. Clephan for the suggestion and said that he would answer for the council that his invitation would be gladly accepted.

Mr. Knowles, then remarked that he had been very much interested in the detailed description of the rapier, and added that it would be very desirable to have some weapons on the table on some other occasion, when the various features appertaining to them could be given with the weapons before them.

Mr. Clephan said, that he sympathized most thoroughly with Mr. Knowles's remarks on this head and that he would be glad to co-operate in anyway in furthering the idea.

Mr. F. R. N. Haswell then asked if the two-handed sword was not a Crusader's weapon.

Mr. Clephan replied that he believed it first appeared in the fifteenth century.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation on the motion of the chairman.

The long and able paper by Mr. C. S. Terry on

THE SCOTTISH CAMPAIGN IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM,
the third paper of the series, which will be printed in vol. XXI. of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, was taken as read.

Mr. Terry was thanked for it.

MISCELLANEA.

The following letter has been copied by the Rev. Canon Savage from the Hunter MSS. at Durham (vol. ix. 274) :—

Stanhop Sep. 22th | 1670

Sir, | Your last found me here attending this Cure: the same day (though the Lord's day) I wrote to Mr. Deane of Durham, and inclosed a Note abstracted out of yo^r Letter, concerning the Conventicles; which should have been sent by you in forme by way of presentment, under the Churchwarden's hands, according to the Instructions; I would Commend yo^r Zeale, but that, *Boni pastoris est tenere Canem in fune; i.e. zelum in discretione* [in margin

'Bern.')] for the Censure you presume to passe on yo^r Superio^{rs}, some of them to my knowledge, have retorted it upon you, That you fill their eares with complaints which are noo sufficient ground to proceed upon, unless there be a *Legall Information by witnesses upon oath, or Presentment subscribed by the Churchwardens or Constables*; when did you this, and it was neglected? and, if it were, you have your Remedy (by the King's Instructions) to complaine agaiust the Justices themselves, To their Superio^{rs} your Complaint agaiust Blythman and Burden is without any mention of time, or place, or persons as witnesses: had you sent these, they might have been legally proceeded against: Some of us, have this testimony of a good Conscience, that they have gone in Person, to the Conventicles, dispersed them, convicted some, and upon Legall Information, imprisoned others: If some escape by a Jurys *not guilty* against the Evidence of Fact, let it lay at their doore. The more presumptuous the Schismaticks are, the neerer their fall, I hope, and pray that God may subdue them, and turne their Hearts, or else subvert them and turne their wayes upside downe: To that God Commending you, I remaine,

Sir, your true friend to serve you,

Isaac Basire

P.S.

I adde this one Clause, that at my last visitation in Newcastle I laid it at the doore of y^e ministers, as a maine Cause of soe many Conventicles, their supine neglect to Catechise weekly according to the Canons, and charged them, as they will answer at Doomes-day, with our Lord's expresse command St. John xxi. 15 Boske ta arnia mou [Gracè] which, in some ancient Greeke copies is repeated twice for failing.'

[Endorsed: 'Sept. 22, 69 | Letter to M^r | Bordley']

[The Rev. Stephen Bordley was incumbent of St. Hild's, South Shields, from 1664—1689. He disappeared on the accession of William III.]

—
Anno Dom. 1644.

March 2. The Scots came over the river of *Tyne*, Generall *King* pursuing their reare, forced them into *Sunderland*, whereupon the Marquesse of *Newcastle* sent for Sir *Charles Lucas* out of *Yorkshire*, who had been Ordered to stay there to fortifie *Doncaster*.

March 24. The Scots being much provoked to come out of *Sunderland*, came to *Bowdon* hill, whence with great losse they were forced back into their Trenches, but next morning they came with many of their horse and foot on the Marquesse of *Newcastles* Reare, and had so disordered it, that the whole Army was endangered, but Sir *Charles Lucas*, who was then on the right Wing, hasted to the Reare, and with his owne Regiment fell upon the Rebels Lanciers and routed them, which made the rest flye from pursuing their advantage.

[From '*Mercurius Belgicus* : | or, | A briefe Chronologie of the | Battails. Sieges, Conflicts, and | other most remarkable passages | from the beginning of this Rebel- | lion, to the 25. of *March*, | 1646. | Together with | A Catalogue of the Persons | of *Quality* slain on both sides. | CICERO. | *Incerti sunt exitus pugnarum, Marsque est communis. qui sæpe spoliantem, jam & exultantem evertit, & perculit | ab abjecto.* | ❀❀❀❀ | Printed in the Yeare, | 1646.]

'The fertility of the soil [of Jersey] is made partly by the sea-weeds gathered chiefly at *Blaydon-on-Tyne*!' From *Fields, Factories, and Workshops*, by Prince *Kropotkin*, quoted in *Athenaeum* for Feb. 11/99 (p. 178).

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 3.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 29th day of March, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

The following NEW MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—
Donald Macaulay, Clive Cottage, Alnwick.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From Prof. Zangemeister, hon. member :—*Limesblatt*, no. 31, 8vo. 1899.

From A. Reid & Co. :—Their 'Railway Guide' for April, being the jubilee number of that publication.

From Mr. J. A. Dotchin .—The report of the speeches, etc., delivered at the dinner to commemorate the opening of the new markets in Newcastle in 1835 (printed in gold on satin, and framed and glazed).

From Mr. J. B. Harris (per Mr. Sheriton Holmes, treasurer) :—A number of plans and papers from the office of the late Mr. Richard Grainger.

[Mr. Holmes read the following notes on them :—

Several of these papers are very interesting as indicating the gradual growth of the scheme for the development of the streets and buildings forming the heart of the present city, and with the rapidity with which the scheme was carried into effect. Previously to this Mr. Grainger had built Blackett street, Eldon square, Leazes terrace and the Arcade, and had formed magnificent ideas for further and more central works, but many difficulties stood in his way of public and private interests which had to be overcome; the chief of them was the difficulty of obtaining possession of the Anderson place mansion and its extensive grounds, which occupied a large space of ground extending from Pilgrim street nearly across to Newgate street and which the then owner refused to sell. Upon the death of this gentleman, however, his successor sold the property to Mr. Grainger who also made terms with the corporation for the loss of their new flesh market, and with the proprietors of the theatre, both of which were on the site of the projected new street afterwards named Grey street. Arrangements had also to be made with the owners of several of the chief inns and shops which were required for the formation of the new streets, and a large number of property owners; but on the 29th of May, 1834 (the chief difficulties having been overcome) Mr. Grainger laid a plan of his scheme before the public to obtain petitions for or against it, to be submitted to the common council,

with the result that the former numbered upwards of 5,000 whereas there were only about 300 opposed to it, and in consequence the council gave its sanction to the scheme in its entirety. The plan (no. 1 in the list) is a lithographed copy of a portion of Oliver's map of 1830 which has marked upon it in yellow the properties it was necessary for Mr. Grainger to purchase, and the proposed mode of dealing with them. The new streets are laid out very nearly as afterwards carried into effect, excepting that instead of the single street (Hood street) there were two streets intersecting this block of property, and at a point near the bank of England there is a 30 feet street shewn between the new street at that point and the High bridge. None of the new streets at this time appears to have been named except Grey street which it was intended should bear the name of 'New Dean street.' The new butcher market is shewn coloured red, but its avenues and entrances are very different from the arrangements as carried out. The sweeping away of the 'Turk's Head' and other inns, for the outlet of Grainger street into the Bigg market, necessitated their rebuilding, and it was proposed to place the Turk's Head at the elbow formed by Market and Grainger streets, the site of the new theatre being placed in Grey street where the Turk's Head inn was afterwards built, but in the following year the theatre site had been changed to its present position, and the Turk's Head inn brought to the site previously allotted to the theatre, on the west side of Grey street; its former site being now allotted to the New Abinger inn. As yet the only idea of dealing with the triangular block enclosed by Grainger, Market, and Grey streets, seems to have been by shops with an interior back lane. On the 22nd of October, 1835, the new markets were opened, and inaugurated by a public dinner in the vegetable market which was attended by 2,000 persons. Document no. 2 is a reprint from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of October 24th, 1835, containing an account of the opening of the new markets, and upon this sheet there is a plan of the new works showing the developed ideas of the whole scheme. The streets are now named as they are at the present time, excepting that Grey street has become Upper Dean street instead of New Dean street, and the two cross streets between Grey street and Pilgrim street have been superseded by a single street, named Hood street after the then mayor of the town, the smaller street from Grey street to the High Bridge having been abandoned, the theatre site removed to its present position and the Turk's Head brought to where the theatre was intended to have been, the site it now occupies. There was to have been a new church with colonnaded front on the site of the Northumberland hall. The new 'Lord Collingwood' inn with its double stack of semicircular windows is shewn upon this plan, but as yet the Grey monument does not seem to have been thought of. Document no. 3 is a prospectus issued by Mr. Grainger on the 18th December, 1838, to obtain subscribers to the news room proposed to be established in the magnificent interior of the triangular block of buildings enclosed by Grey, Grainger, and Market streets, then known as the 'Central Exchange.' The front sheet has upon it a lithographed plan of the block which shews the elegantly recessed double circular stair way leading up to a large coffee room and auction mart, now portions of the 'Central Exchange' hotel. Besides this entrance there were two from Grainger street, and one each from Market street and Grey street. There is also a lithographed view of the exchange block looking along Grainger street at the end of which the Grey monument is shewn in a completed condition, and below is a lithographed circular letter from Mr. Grainger which has his signature at the foot written in a good firm hand with a very finely pointed pen. In addition to the above there are two drawings containing plans and elevations of street frontages, one of which is the block between Market street and Shakespeare street shewing the site of the new theatre in red tint and the elevation of the Market street front. The other is the adjoining block between Hood street and High Friar lane which shews the site of the chapel in red and the intended Hood street elevation, but this has been greatly modified

in execution. These drawings are upon letter paper, and from the absence of description, scales etc. appear to have had their origin in Mr. Grainger's office. There are also two other elevations of portions of the Grey street frontages to a larger scale and carefully drawn and coloured, one of them is the front of the Turk's Head inn. These are drawn upon thin cartridge paper which had been glued down to drawing boards and are clearly original drawings, which, from their incomplete state in the absence of scales or description, would seem not to have emanated from an architect's office. The noble front of the theatre is represented by a tracing from a drawing which shews one half of the Grey street front, a copy of Mr. John Green's elegant design for that building. There are also tracings of plans and elevations of two important villa residences which are evidently designs by the late Mr. John Dobson. This gentleman was appointed by the corporation to superintend the erection of the markets on their behalf, and he designed the two market fountains resembling in form and dimensions those of the Borghese palace in Rome. Document no. 4 is a design for an agricultural pavilion but there is nothing to show where it was intended to be built, and there are also several developments of capitals, volutes, etc., the sweepings of a builder's office."

Mr. Jos. Oswald said :—Supplementary to the drawings just described by Mr. Holmes relating to some of the buildings carried out by Mr. Grainger, I thought it might interest the meeting to exhibit certain drawings illustrating the abortive scheme referred to in the following extract from Dr. Bruce's *Handbook to Newcastle* :

'Mr. Grainger entertained the idea, if he could have obtained the acquiescence of the Newcastle Corporation and County Magistrates, of erecting between Hood Street and Market Street a series of buildings in which the Assizes for the town and county should be held and which should supply a residence for the Judges, and apartments in which the Mayor might, during his year of office, transact public business and give his official entertainments. The County Magistrates gave their consent to the proposal; but the Town Council hesitated so much and delayed their response so long that Mr. Grainger withdrew his proposal and devoted his ground to other purposes. Parts of the design prepared for the proposed new courts were made use of in the building recently occupied by the District Bank and now by the bank of Messrs. Lambton and Co.'

The drawings I exhibit (twelve in number to a scale of sixteen feet per inch) comprise plans, elevations, and a section of the proposed buildings. They are the property of the Northern Architectural Association and were presented to it a few years ago by Mr. John George Walker, who states that they are the work of his uncle, Mr. George Walker, formerly an architect practising in Newcastle. It is to be regretted that only the Grey street end of the contemplated buildings was carried into execution, as the complete design would have been a striking and handsome feature in the architecture of the town. I find on referring to the town council reports that the date of the project was 1838-9.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Holmes and to Mr. Oswald.]

Exchanges—

- From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, vol. xxi. 1899. 8vo.
- From the Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annuaire*, 1899, vol. x. 8vo.
- From the 'Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens' :—*Manadsblad*, 1895, 8vo.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings* for 1898; 8vo. 3 ser. vol. iv. Taunton, 1898.
- From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions* for 1897; vol. XLIX, N.S. vol. XIII. 8vo. Liverpool, 1898.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Archaeologia*, vol. 56, pt. i.
 From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal* for
 Dec./98, vol. LV. (2 ser. vol. v.) no. iv..

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute,
 XIII. 4, 8vo., and *Jahrbuch* of the same, XIII. 4, 1898 ; and *Antiquary*
 for March, 1899.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor :—

- From Mr. D. D. Dixon, Rothbury :—The following objects from Coquetdale :—
- i. Candle-mould of lead, an old example of a single mould.
 - ii. Candle-mould of tin ' for making six candles. Still in use in some country districts throughout Northumberland.'
 - iii. & iv. Two examples of a scythe cradle. ' This object was attached to the scythe when used in mowing, so that the straw was laid in regular swathes more easily gathered up by the binder.'
 - v. A primitive spit, ' a domestic utensil evidently used for the purpose of cooking ' bacon collops ' and other sliced meats, in front of the fire.'
 - vi. Bake-sticks. ' When cakes were made of pease and barley, and meal ' draaked ' with milk formed the staple bread of the Northumbrian peasant, bake-sticks were in common use. The cake, having been on the girdle for some time, was removed and placed on the bake-sticks in front of the fire to complete the process of baking. Barley cakes were made from one to two inches in thickness and very solid.'

RE-OPENING OF ST. CUTHBERT'S TOMB.

Mr. Blair (secretary) read the following paper by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., of Durham :—

"On the kind invitation of the courteous dean of Durham (Dr. Kitchin), I had the privilege of being present, with others, at the re-opening of St. Cuthbert's tomb, on Wednesday morning, March 1st, 1899. The saint's remains were finally interred here in 1104, and examined in 1521 by the monks at midnight, again the same year in daylight, on September 4th, in the presence of Alexander, king of Scotland. In the reign of Henry VIII. again an examination took place. The last was on Thursday, May 17th, 1827. A full account of all the previous examinations is given in Raine's *Saint Cuthbert*. On the morning of March 1st this year, the ponderous blue marble slab, about two tons in weight, was with some difficulty raised ; under this were some two feet of earth, all of which was passed through a riddle so that nothing of interest could possibly be missed. I found on the surface a quantity of gold threads (which had been wrapped in paper) in good preservation, these I measured and found to be uniformly $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length, single threads were found at intervals as the soil was being removed ; these were probably the fringe of some vestment. A human tooth, a fragment of stained glass, iron nails, and numerous pieces of the coffin made in 698, some with good mouldings, and several pieces with a faint design incised with some pointed tool, and tattered fragments of a silken texture, probably portions of the wrapping of the body. The next slab of freestone was then reached, it had a deep chamfer round the edges ; when it was raised the under side had the name *Richard Heswell* cut on it in fine bold old English lettering. He was a monk who died about 1446 and was buried in the deanery garden. This grave cover had been used in 1542 for a cover to the vault. The coffin was then exposed, and was of very poor construction and had fallen to pieces. More fragments of wood then were found, probably of the coffins made in 1104 and 1541, also some iron coffin rods, so brittle and corroded that one snapped in my hand when held out to me.

Almost the complete skeleton of St. Cuthbert was then found, with other bones,—some of a child (the monks had bones which they said were relics of the Holy Innocents, slain by Herod)—, and also of other saints. One of extreme interest was the frontal bone of a large skull, part of which had been cut off by the stroke of an axe or sword, this being without a doubt part of the skull of king Oswald, the only relic allowed to remain by the side of the saint on his translation in 1104. The tradition that the saint suffered from scrofula and lameness was strikingly confirmed by a careful scrutiny of the *sternum* and the formation or indications



DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

(From a woodcut by T. Bewick, lent by Dr. Burman.)

at the head of a *tibia*, by expert osteologists, who found unmistakable signs of the former disease and of the lameness. All this evidence goes to prove the identity of the remains with the hermit of Farne Island, and that the Roman assertion that the bones were removed at the Reformation and interred in another part of the abbey, known only to a few in the secret, can now be relegated to the region of myth. St. Cuthbert is invariably represented on ancient seals, in painted glass, and effigies, as holding in his hand the head of king Oswald. In the beautiful window in the dining hall of the castle (University college, Durham), St. Oswald's head is supported on a reliquary, and not on St. Cuthbert's open hand. The reliquary is drawn after an ancient representation of the actual casquet which contained the relic. The skull of St. Cuthbert, of a high type and well formed, is that of a man in the prime of life. The woodcut given in Raine's work is inadequate and misleading and shows it of a lower formation. The bones denote a man of great strength and height of about 5 ft. 10 ins. Many of the saint's teeth had been removed in 1827. The remaining teeth are in good preservation, traces of wear being apparent but no signs of decay. The 'wisdom teeth' were not developed. A large portion of the original coffin, made in 698, with very interesting carvings thereon of the Anglo-Saxon period has, since 1827, been preserved in the cathedral library. It is now hoped to reconstruct this invaluable relic with the aid of the pieces now recovered, the reason for re-opening the tomb being to secure any portions remaining. The grave was well made, being oblong in shape and five feet deep, and largely constructed with slabs of Pnrbeck marble, which may have formed part of the shrine itself. The examination was carried out very carefully, and the sacred

remains most reverently handled and replaced in a new oaken shell divided into two parts by a false bottom. In the upper part were placed the remains of the saint, with the head of king Oswald, in the lower part the other relics. This shell was then enclosed in a new solid oak coffin, on the lid of which was carved a St. Cuthbert's cross, surmounted by a crown for king Oswald. A short service was held on March 17th (Friday), by the dean at the vault, when the remains were re-interred, probably never again to be disturbed till the resurrection morn. That the remains of St. Cuthbert were removed, at the time of the reformation, to a vault in another part of the abbey, was proved false in 1867 by archdeacon Prest, who had obtained a copy of the particulars of a tradition in latin to that effect. The translation of the document is as follows: 'Beneath the second and third stone steps of the staircase ascending and leading to the tower in which are the bells in the cathedral of the city of Durham, near to the great clock which is situated in the southern transept of the church, lies buried the precious treasure [the body of St. Cuthbert].' With reference to this, the late provost Consitt wrote:—'Dean Waddington courteously invited my predecessor at Durham, the late Provost Platt, and myself, to the examination in 1867. After the second and third and other stone steps of the staircase had been lifted, and a thin layer of earth removed, the workmen soon came to the foundation of solid concrete upon which the walls were built. This was so hard that the pickaxes made but little impression upon it, and after, with great labour, penetrating a few feet, it was found to be impossible to excavate more than a narrow hole, which was carried down, gradually contracting to a depth of about seven feet. It was satisfactorily ascertained that no coffin or human body could possibly have been buried there, and those most interested in the truth of the tradition were forced to acknowledge that it had been finally disposed of.' "

Sir William Crossman, said he had heard the paper with pain. The tomb had been violated again and again. He saw no reason whatever why it should have been opened in this case. There was a talk about renewing the shrine, as far as he could make out. That seemed to him a very lame excuse. As to remaining to the resurrection day, so long as they had deans and chapters and clerical archaeologists in Durham who would insist upon opening on the lamest excuse, it might be done again; and it was a great pity. No doubt it was all very interesting, but the only thing they had been able to discover was that St. Cuthbert had suffered from scrofula. That was hardly to be wondered at, since he only washed once a year, and half starved himself. He thought that they as a body should protest against the violation of tombs.

The chairman said it seemed to him absurd to talk of desecration. He thought nothing about it at all. He had dug up, he dared say, some thousands of ancient bodies, and doubtless some Christians among them. He would not have the slightest compunction about digging up himself—if he happened to outlive himself. Sir William Crossman seemed to have a holy horror of examining any person who ever had been buried. He had seen, time after time, in churchyards, remains turned over by the sexton, in the presence of the parson, without compunction. Why did not these people who objected to the examination of the bones of St. Cuthbert—supposing they were the bones of St. Cuthbert—why did they not protest against the digging up of remains in churchyards of Christian people? But they did not do anything of the kind. He thought he would be able to show them: there was reasonable ground for examining the tomb. The original coffin, made in 696, was taken out in 1827. That examination in 1827 was, in his opinion, absolutely wrong, because it was made in the interests of a political controversy. At that time, the Roman Catholics were endeavouring to get the restrictions laid upon them removed, and the opponents of this claim thought it would be good to open the tomb and show that the Catholic claim that the remains of St. Cuthbert were incorruptible was unfounded. It was a most reprehensible thing thus to bolster up injustice.

They had in the library at Durham very considerable remains of the coffin made in 698 by the monks of Holy Island, taken out at the examination in 1827, but several portions were left in the grave. These remains had been in the library since 1827, and, last year, they made attempts to put the pieces into juxtaposition, and show what the coffin had been at one time, and it was thought desirable to make a final examination. They had the lid, two sides, and two ends; but no portion of the bottom or inner lid, or any portion of the false bottom put in in 1104. That showed him that there was a very great deal of the coffin still left in the ground. It was thought desirable that any fragments should be got out of the grave. The grave was opened with the full intention and on the distinct understanding that the coffin which was made in 1827 should not be interfered with, but should be lifted out of the grave, and replaced without seeing the bones of St. Cuthbert, their only object being to get the fragments of wood left. But when they had removed the stones, they found that the coffin of 1827 was made of such miserable rubbishy deals, that it was falling to pieces and it was necessary to take out the bones. Personally, he would have liked to have had the remains critically and scientifically examined, to see whether they were really the remains of St. Cuthbert or not.

Mr. Bates remarked that he too was of the opinion that the remains should have been scientifically examined, to set the matter at rest. He had made a close study of the history of St. Cuthbert, and believed that he was about 60 years of age at the time of his death. Now they were told that the skull was that of a man probably about 50. There was no reason why the lameness from which St. Cuthbert suffered as a child should have shown itself in the bone nor was there any mention of scrofula in the three lives of the saint. The description of the skull found in 1827 did not resemble the description of the skull found this month, and the skull said to be that of king Oswald was different from that of previous descriptions. The dean and chapter did not seem to believe in the identity of the bones, or they would not have re-consigned them to a dishonoured grave. The apostle of the Lowlands and the victor of Hefenfelth were surely deserving of a raised tomb and a proper monument.

The chairman said he expressed no opinion as to whether the remains were those of St. Cuthbert. He explained that the outer lid of the coffin made in 698 contained a figure of our Lord on a large scale, and at the angles the evangelistic symbols, the angel for St. Matthew, the lion for St. Mark, the bull for St. Luke, and the eagle for St. John. At one side were figures of archangels on a very considerable scale. The other side contained two rows of apostles, fourteen in all as they included St. Paul and another. One end of the coffin was wider than the other. The wider end contained figures of the archangels Michael and Gabriel, while the smaller end had a figure of the Blessed Virgin, with our Lord on her knees. He hoped they would be able to place the remains of the coffin together, and stated that in a guide to the Roman and Saxon remains in the chapter library about to be published, a full description by himself of the coffin with a complete series of reproductions of pen and ink drawings from the able pen of Mr. Footitt of Durham, would be given.

Mr. R. Swarley Thorpe observed that many years ago, in his boyhood days, he was in the abbey at Durham, when a Roman Catholic dignitary, with other people, was shewn to the site of St. Cuthbert's shrine in the Nine Altars. The visitors were locked in by the verger. He and other lads with boyish curiosity rushed up to the clearstorey overlooking the spot to see what they were after and they saw them on their knees in prayer. Now if these individuals had thought the remains of St. Cuthbert were not there why did they act in this way?

After a few remarks from other members the meeting concluded.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the Duke of Rutland's MSS. at Belvoir castle (vol. i.), (continued from p. 232);—

“ Sir William Cordell Master of the Rolls to the Earl of Rutland Lord President in the North.

1561, August 23rd. Carlisle.—God has blessed us with very good success in all our travail and business here. We have as we trust made a perfect reconciliation between Lord Dacre and Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost. The Grahams have submitted themselves to his Lordship and has promised to remit all things and henceforth to be as assured to them as to any of the Queen's subjects.

The Master Maxwell came hither on Wednesday and on thursday I and my colleagues treated with him. In the end we resolved upon articles where-with he is very well satisfied. We have ordered that redress shall be made at all 'attempts' of either side reciprocally. During the time that the Master Maxwell was here, he received knowledge that the Queen of Scots arrived at Leith on Tuesday last at 8 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday the Earl of Arran wrote to him that he should with all speed repair unto him. He and the rest of his faction are much perplexed at their Queen's coming to Scotland, & doubt their continuing there thinking that this realm will be their refuge and harbour. This gentleman seems to have a great devotion to the Queen our mistress.

Lord Wharton came after us hither and tarried but one night. We mind to depart towards Wharton tomorrow and on Monday to take the verdict of the Bishopric [of Durham] and to be at York on Saturday or Sunday.”

“ George Bowes to the Earl of Rutland Lord President in the North. 1561, December 24th. Streatham [? Streatlam Co. of Durham].—Because of the deepness of the snow I could no sooner send you a hind out of Teesdale according to your commandment. At last I have such a one as has seldom been seen at this time of the year in that forest. Endorsed:—My L[ord] Wharton to my Lord.” (p. 79.)

“ William, Lord Grey to the Earl of Rutland, Lord president in the North.

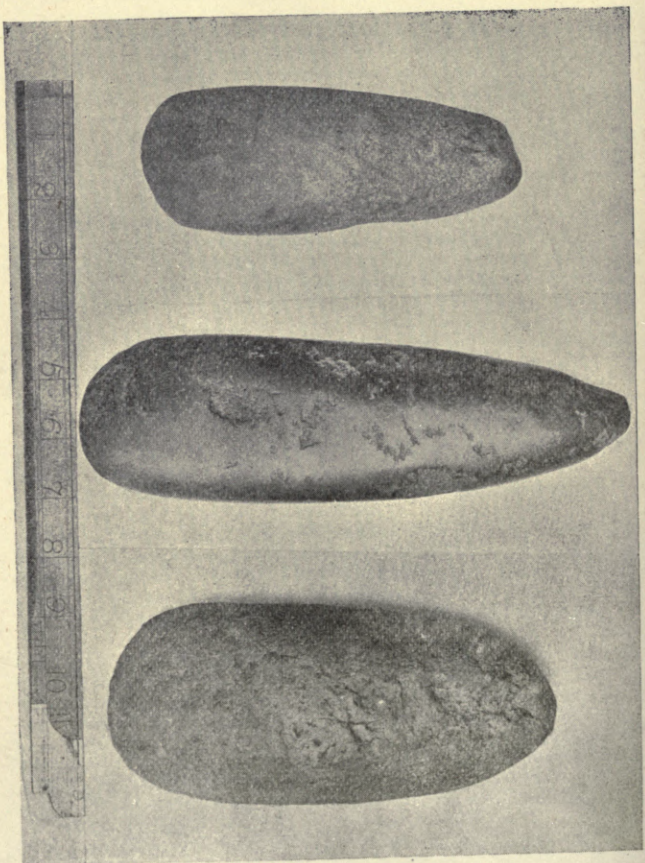
1561 [-2], February 9. Berwick—Concerning his contention with John Richardson of Horkley.” *Signed.* (p. 79.)

“ Sir Henry Percy to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1561 [-2], February 15. Tynemouth Castle.—On behalf of certain poor inhabitants of Nesbitt co. Northumberland whom Robert Wothrington the purchaser goes about to expel from their tenements without respect of charity & conscience.” *Signed.* (p. 79.)

“ William Lord Grey to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

1562, July 8. Berwick.—I have received your letter of the 4th inst with a copy of a letter from the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches in favour of his brother Rowland. The causes of Rowland's imprisonment at York are these:—He displaced one of the four ordinary gunners under my charge at Wark, and placed there a man of his own who had small skill in great ordnance. The poor man complained to me and I wrote to Rowland either to replace him or to come to me to show cause why he should not be replaced. When the poor man delivered the letter Rowland took him by the head, beat him, and laid him at his feet and but for the standers by would have beaten him with a cudgel. ‘And another thing is that here is Lord of the Maye game and there comes the Lord of the Maye Game of Cornwall before the watter was dyscharged in the mornyng of the walles, gave the assawte and enterid Warcke Castell whiche was but an evil example for thennemy to understande the weaknes of the same place, but also a verry dangerous matter unto the Quenes Majesties ordnanunce and artyllerye there’. I therefore committed Rowland to ward, and wrote to the Lords of the Council about the whole matter. I cannot set him at liberty until I hear their pleasures.” *Signed.* (p. 81.)



STONE CELTS FROM NORTHAMPTON, SHETLAND, presented by Mr. Laurence Johnson.
(For note of centre one see opposite page.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 4.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 26th day of April, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Sheriton Holmes, treasurer and one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From the Northern Architectural Association :—*Annual Report*, etc., for 1899. 8vo.

From Mr. John Ventress :—A photograph (for the society's album) of the gold noble of Edward III. of which he exhibited an electrotype on the 21st December (vol. VIII. p. 268).

Exchanges—

From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1899, pt. i., 3 ser. no. 73, 8vo. (vol. XIX).

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, 3 Nov./97, to May 25/98, no. XL. vol. IX. iv. (3 vol. n.s.) 8vo.

From the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—(i.) *Transactions* for 1898, vol. XXI. 8vo.; and (ii.) *Gloucestershire Records*, pt. 3, 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—(i.) L. Hannsven's *Sagaoversættelse*; (ii.) *Lykiske Beitræge*, by Alf. Torp, pt. ii.; and (iii.) *The Parallel Relation between the Soul and the Body*, by Dr. Kr. B.-R. Aars; all imp. 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 2 ser. vol. XI. pt. i. 8vo. 1899.

Purchases—*Roman Ribchester, being Report of Excavations in 1898*; *The Reliquary*, and *The Antiquary*, for April/99; the *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. XIV. pt. i. 1899; and the *New English Dictionary*, vol. IV. (Germano-Glass-cloth) by Henry Bradley, April/99.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Laurence Johnson :—A fine celt of syenite 9 ins. long and 3 ins. wide at its widest part. Found at Greenfield, Northroe, Northmavine, Shetland.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Johnson for his gift.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P.:—The original subscription list of the proposed suspension bridge between North and South Shields, also plans, elevations, etc.

[Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. Adamson on them :—

“ I have pleasure in submitting to the members the ‘ Subscription Contract ’ for the bridge which it was at one time contemplated to make between the harbour towns. By the kindness of Mr. Charles J. Spence I am able to exhibit drawings of the proposed bridge with the printed prospectus and other papers. In the early part of the year 1825 the construction of a bridge across the river Tyne was under consideration. On the 23rd of February in that year a meeting was held in the ‘ Northumberland Arms, ’ New Quay, North Shields, for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a suspension bridge of iron across the river Tyne from North to South Shields. It was stated that it was ‘ a general meeting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and landed proprietors of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and of the inhabitants of the two towns. ’ W. Wright, esq., was in the chair. The meeting had before it the plans, estimates, and reports of Capt. Samuel Brown, R.N. The estimated cost of the undertaking was £93,000. Capt. Brown is spoken of as the original projector of suspension bridges. At the time when the meeting was held the communication between the two towns of North and South Shields was of a primitive kind. Flat-bottomed ferry boats and sculler boats were used for the carriage of passengers and goods and also for horses. The discomfort experienced was very great, and at times the risk of a safe passage was very considerable. The prospectus which was issued sets forth at some length the advantages which would be derived from the erection of a suspension bridge, both from a local and a national point of view. It was intended that the bridge on the north side should start from the south end of Camden street in North Shields and be carried across the river, and that the road from the south end of the bridge should connect it with Mile End road. There were to be two piers or towers, one at the north side of the river and the other at the south side, and the span between the two piers was intended to be 880 feet. This was to enable sailing vessels of that date to pass under the bridge in coming down or going up the river. At the meeting it was resolved to construct the bridge, and a thoroughly representative committee was appointed. At a later part of the year 1825 directors of the proposed undertaking appear to have been appointed. A meeting of the directors was held in the mayor’s chamber, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 10th of September, at which it was resolved that Capt. Brown should be requested to advertise for tenders for erecting the towers and masonry required for the intended bridge according to the designs then laid before the meeting. In an advertisement which was issued, it is stated that a model of the towers, sections of the banks, with other plans, specifications and conditions, were deposited at the office of Mr. Forster, Newcastle, and at other places in London and Edinburgh. The quantity of ashlar and rubble masonry which would be required was stated to be about 600,000 cubic feet. The scheme was attacked in the *Tyne Mercury* by a writer in November, 1825, signing himself ‘ Investigator, ’ and the directors called in the services of Mr. Thomas Telford, the eminent engineer, who designed the suspension bridge over the Menai Straits. In his report he said, the distance between the points of suspension in the proposed Shields bridge must of course be determined by the breadth of waterway which must be preserved ; with regard to the bridge, it is desirable to narrow the opening as much as possible, and if proper formations can be had, 600 feet seems an ample space for navigation—this would make the operations more manageable and lessen the expense ; but if 900 feet be absolutely necessary for the navigation, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that it is practicable

to construct a suspension bridge of that extent. The manuscript subscription contract bears date the 6th of November, 1825. The shares were to be £100 each. The contract is signed by eighty-three persons who subscribed for 255 shares. It contains the names of some of the principal inhabitants of the two towns, and also names of gentlemen in Newcastle and elsewhere. In a print of the contract, to which there are several additions, more than half the capital was subscribed for. Although the scheme met with considerable success at the outset, it was not carried out. If the bridge had been constructed, it might have had a great influence in the development of the two harbour towns, and have had the effect of concentrating a larger portion of the trade of the river Tyne at its mouth in the same way as on the river Wear. It was at one time contemplated to make a railway along the coast, to cross the Tyne and proceed to Morpeth, and thence north to Scotland. If these schemes had been carried out, the increase of the city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne might not have been so rapid as it has been. The suspension bridge was abandoned, and it was not until the year 1830 that a service of steam ferries was commenced by the North and South Shields Ferry Company. The ferries run between the market places of the two towns. I have heard it stated that one reason why the bridge was not constructed, was that it commenced on the north side from the 'heart' of the town of North Shields and that it did not reach the centre of the town on the south side, it being a long stretch from the Mile End road to King street and the Market place in South Shields."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Adamson on the motion of the chairman.]

By Mr. W. W. Tomlinson:—*La Vie d' Olivier Cromwel*, a French translation of Gregorio Leti's* 'Historia e Memorie recondite sopra alla viza di Oliviero Cromvele' [1692]. It was printed at Amsterdam in 1694, and does not seem to have been known to Lowndes who gives 1703 as the date of the French translation.

[Mr. Tomlinson said he had picked up the book some years ago on a second-hand bookstall in Lille, and although the only local reference in it was to the stay of two days which Cromwell and his army of 26,000 men made in 1650 on the banks of 'the river Tyne which separates England from Scotland' (*sic*), the members present might be interested in seeing some portraits of Cromwell which the book contains. The author, he stated, was indebted for many particulars, especially those relating to the illness and death of Cromwell, to the English refugees in Geneva, some of whom had belonged to the Council of State, and had often seen Cromwell during the last three days of his life. The earl of Anglesey and lord chancellor Finch (the 1st earl of Nottingham) also gave him information. The earl of Ailesbury told him one day when walking with him in his garden, that had it not been for the troubles in Paris after the flight of the court, Cromwell would certainly not have hurried forward the trial and execution of Chrles I. In regard to this event the writer mentions that, from a window opposite to the scaffold, his elbows resting on a velvet cushion, Cromwell witnessed the decapitation of the king. Charles no sooner stepped on to the scaffold than he caught sight of him and observed to the bishop of London, 'There is the author of my death and yet on the whole nation will be visited his guilt.' He also mentions the report that the headsman was one of the king's own servants who was unwilling that his master should be put to death by a common executioner. Colonels Thomlinson and Hacker, it is stated, disposed of the block, the axe, and even the wood of the scaffold, for a

* Gregorio Leti, a voluminous historical writer, born at Milan 1630, settled in 1660 at Geneva where he lived for twenty years; came to England 1680 and was graciously received by Charles II.; published, 1683, in London, *Teatro Britannico*, a history of England which proved displeasing to the court, and he was banished from the kingdom, 700 copies of his work being seized. He went to Amsterdam where he was appointed historiographer, and died there in 1701.

large sum of money. They also sold the king's sword, cloak, doublet and shirt; for the latter article the duke of Lennox did not hesitate to give 100 guineas. The book, while written from the royalist standpoint, eulogises Cromwell in no unmeasured terms as scholar, soldier, statesman and theologian.

Mr. F. W. Dendy remarked that those persons who had been more immediately concerned in the execution of Charles I. were exempted from the Act of Indemnity passed at the Restoration. Many of them fled to Holland and ultimately took refuge at Geneva. As the book was printed at Amsterdam and frequent mention is made of Geneva it was probably written by some one who had obtained his information from these refugees.

Mr. Tomlinson was thanked.]

By Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. :—A photograph of a small white clay figure of Venus, about six inches high, found a short time ago in Carlisle. This example is quite perfect with the exception of the hollow semi-egg-shaped base. The nude figure is standing holding her flowing hair with her right hand, while the left is resting on a rock (?) at her side. Many fragments of similar figurines have been discovered in other Roman stations *per lineam valli*, and being exactly the same they were probably all copied from a figure of the goddess, well known in Roman times.

DISCOVERIES AT WEST BOLDON.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following letter addressed to him on the 4th March last by the Rev. J. T. Brown of South Shields, relating to the discovery of human remains at West Boldon :—

"I was asked to go to West Boldon this week to inspect a number of skeletons that have been dug up in the extreme north-west corner of the garden of the old hall. There have been eleven uncovered up to the present. They are buried in coffins of soft wood somewhat roughly put together and bearing no marks of identification. An iron handle, belonging evidently to one of the coffins, has also been cast up. It is oval in shape and about six inches long by three deep. I learn there has always been a tradition that this is the site of the old Quaker burying ground, and no doubt the bodies are those mentioned by Mr. Maberly Phillips in the paper he read to your society some time ago. I wrote to him about the discovery and he is much interested, but unfortunately is not able to come so far just now."

ANCIENT COAL WORKINGS.

Mr. Blair then read an extract from a letter from Mr. G. May of Simonside hall, dated the 6th February last, relating to ancient coal workings :—

"As to the use of coal by the Romans in South Shields I think they must have got the mineral from the north side of the river where there are many ancient workings close to the surface. I saw some very ancient workings the other day a few feet from the surface at Billy Mill. The coal on the south side of the river is much too deep for the ancients, and I think they must have brought it across the river. I have a record of coals being carted from North Shields to Color-coats for shipment."

Thanks were voted for these communications.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The recommendation of the council to hold the following during the coming season was agreed to.

Whole days:—(i.) Hurworth, Sockburn, Dinsdale and Middleton St. George; (ii.) Creswell, Widdrington and Chibburn; and (iii.) Rothbury, Alnham and Whittingham.

Afternoon meetings:—(i.) Low Hirst, Woodhorn and Newbiggin; (ii.) Belsay and Bitchfield; and (iii.) Jarrow.

THE CASTLE SWORDS.

Mr. Parker Brewis read a paper on "four Ferrara swords having basket hilts, commonly known as 'Claymores', with a few notes on Andrea Ferrara." He attributed the origin of the Scottish basket hilt to a combination of the mortuary hilt and Schiavona. He pointed out the reason why later Scottish hilts have a ring termination at the pommel, also the use of the oval opening sometimes occurring on the left (inside) side, viz., for the left hand to make it a one or two handed sword at will; he showed the marks on the blades and compared them with others such as the wolf mark on the Shotley Bridge sword, etc. He said it was in Venice that the basket-hilted sword first came into regular use. It is still used in our Highland regiments. Ferrara made a reputation for sword-making in Italy, yet there were very few of his swords in that country. They might conclude that other makers adopted his name when he died. His name was traded on just the same as is Wallsend coal in London.

Mr. R. Coltman Clephan in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Brewis for his paper, said that it was especially valuable by reason of its analytical character, and the mastery of the subject shown. He trusted that this was but the first paper of a series. He was pleased to see one of the younger members coming forward to close up the ranks. Mr. Clephan thought that it might be of interest to the present generation of members to hear how and when these swords came into the possession of the society. Nine of the swords in the library of the castle were presented in the days of 'the old series' of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, between the years 1815 and 1833: but there is no detailed description of any of them, merely the following bald references, so that he could not connect any of them positively with the donors:—

1815. A Ferrara broad sword presented by Mr. G. A. Dickson.
 1819. An old sword which had been used in the battle of Naseby by an ancestor of Mr. Geo. Summer of Desborough, county of Northampton. Presented by Thomas Davidson, Esqr.
 1814. Sword presented by Matthew Culley, Esq., Akeld. Mr. Culley wrote concerning it:—'This is a real Ferrara. It has been an heirloom in a family of the name of Gage for centuries. They trace their lineage as far back as William the Conqueror. In later periods it has performed doughty service in the hands of the hereditary bowmen of Wark castle, descending from father to son in defence of that border fortress. There was a longbow with the sword but it was consigned to the children as a plaything.'
 1826. A sword which had belonged to the late Rev. John Brand, presented by Miss Sharpe, Newcastle.'
 1826. A curious sword presented by Mrs. Crawford.
 1827. An 'Andreas Ferreira' sword presented by the Rev. N. J. Hollingsworth.
 1833. Two swords brought from the siege of Lewisburgh in 1756, presented by the council of the society.
 1837. An old sword presented by Mr. W. Garret.

Mr. J. P. Gibson seconded the motion.

The chairman said they were highly indebted to Mr. Brewis for going so clearly into the subject, and his descriptions added considerably to the interest of the swords in the society's collection.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following notes relating to Northumberland and Durham, are extracted from *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office* (Rolls series) vol. I. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1890):—

“ [Dham] A 260. Grant by Ralph de Nevill, knight, lord of Raby, to Roger de Lonesdale, William de Elwyk, and two others, chaplains in the parish church of Stayndrop, Durham diocese, of 20 marks of annual rent issuing from his manors of Stayndrop and Raby, for daily masses at the altar of the Virgin Mary in the south part of the said church, for the souls of Sir Ranulph de Nevill his father, lady Eufemia his mother (whose body lies buried there), himself, and Alesia his wife, after their decease; with right of distress upon those manors if that sum be not paid. This grant is made by consent of the bishop of Durham, and the prior and convent of Durham, and contains clauses regulating the presentation of new canons, when vacancies occur, which is vested first in Sir Ralph and his heirs, then in the prior and convent, finally in the bishop. Witnesses:—Sir John de Eure, Thomas Surtays, Thomas de Rokeby, and Roger de Essh, knights, and others (named). Stayndrop, Friday before the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, 1343.

Quadripartite indenture, this being noted as ‘ Pars Prioris ’ and sealed with the seals of the canons, the bishop, and Sir Ralph. The last alone remains. Seal of arms defaced.” [p. 28.]

“ [York.] A 416. Grant by John de Neville, knt., lord of Raby, to Thomas Surtays, knt., John de Broghton, parson of Horsley church, Thomas de Hexsham, and William de Blakdene, of all lands and tenements he holds in Raskelf, together with the reversion of Raskelf manor, which Alesia de Nevile his mother holds in dower of his inheritance, and which will remain to him at her decease. Witnesses:—Robert de Rowclyf, William Bruys, Thomas Colwill, knts., Richard Bernard, and others (named). Tuesday, the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 46 Edward III. *Seal of Arms.*” [p. 49.]

“ (York). A 417. Grant by Thomas Surteys, knt., John de Broghton, clerk, and William de Blakedene to John de Gysburn, citizen and merchant of York, for his life, of Raskelf manor, a meadow called ‘ Halleker ’ and four closes there, Halleclose, Northintak, Westclose, and closes called ‘ Kerclose,’ ‘ Cotebuskes ’ ‘ Closeker ’ ‘ Entirclose ’ with ‘ Birkereng ’; also sufficient timber there for the building and repair of the manor buildings; sufficient firewood for his wants at Raskelf and York; free licence to hunt and take all manner of beasts of venary within their demesne there whenever he pleases, and common for his cattle, and a yearly rent of 10l. issuing from their property there. Witnesses:—Thomas Colville, Robert de Rouclyf, knts., and others (named). 2 November, 1 Richard II. *Portion of seal of arms.*” [p. 49.]

“ [Durham] [York] A 658. Grant by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to Richard de Beauchamp, his son and heir apparent, of the castle and lordship of Bernardescastell, in Sadbergh wapentake, within the ‘ Corpus Comitatus ’ of Northumberland, with the appurtenances and privileges enumerated; and a watermill acquired of Thomas Bland, in Stratford vill, co. Richmond; with reversion to the said Earl if Richard die childless. Witnesses:—William de Beauchamp, lord of Bergeveney, Hugh lord of Burnell, Nicolas Lylyng, Henry Fitz Hugh, and Ralph de Ever, knts. London, the feast of the Apostles Simon and Jude, 1 Hen. IV. *Seal.*” [p. 77.]

- "York. Dham. Linc. A 707. Inspeximus by the mayor and bailiffs of Kingston-on-Hull of a grant entered in the town register, by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, to Edmund de Stafford, bishop of Exeter, Ralph de Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, Thomas Erpyngbam and Edmund de la Pole, knts., and nine others (named), of a messuage called 'Courthall Manor' in Kingston-on-Hull, Rymeswell manor, and all other lands, &c. held in dower or for term of life or years in Kingston-on-Hull, Beghorn, Dripole, Newland, Aulaby, Oustemersk, and Cotyngbam, lands called 'Atonfee' in Mitton, the manors of del Isle and Braddebury, all his lands &c. in Braddebury, Preston-on-Skyern, Chilton Magna, Foxden, Stilyngton, Fishburn, and Belom in the bishopric of Durham, and the manor of Westmod in the Isle of Axiholm. Witnesses:—Ralph de Yver, Peter de Bukton, John de Routh, knt., John Leverssegge, then mayor of Kingston-on-Hull, and others (named), Dated 1 June, 9 Hen. IV." [p. 83.]
- "York. B 221. Letter of attorney by Thomas de Roos, lord of Hamelak, to William de Weston and John Witeside of Helmesley, for the delivery to John de Nevill, knight, lord of Raby, of seisin of the manors of Baildon and Thornton in Craven, the advowson of the church of Thornton, &c, and of all his lands in the vill of Everby, Baildon and Thornton. 8 July, 46 Edward III." [p. 237.]
- "[York] B 435. Release by John Young, kinsman and heir of Thomas Wodcock of Boughes, viz. son of Margaret sister of said Thomas, to Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmorland, John Coniers, Gilbert Elvet, John Allewent, rector of the church of Stayndrop, and Richard Pickering, rector of the church of Dacre, of his right in lands, tenements, rents, &c, in the vill or parishes of Boughes, Lytryngton, and Bernyngbam, late the property of the aforesaid Thomas Wodcock, and which the said Ralph and others held of the grant of Hugh de Boughes, chaplain. 6 June, 8 Henry IV. *Seal.*" [p. 256.]
- "Durham. York. B 464. Indenture between Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, &c. of the one part, and Marmaduke de Lomley, his nephew, clerk, of the other, relative to the peaceable possession by the latter and William Maihu, the feoffees in trust of the manors, lands, tenements, services, &c. of the late Richard Lescepe in Yorkshire, and in the bishopric of Durham, those of Estbolton, Askrig', and Westbolton excepted, during the minority of the heir of the said Richard Scrop. 8 Henry V. *French. Seal.*" [p. 258.]
- "[] B 493. Grant by John de Blakewell and Cecilia, his wife, to Ralph Earl of Westmorland and Marshal of England, and John Allewent and Richard de Pykeryng, clerks, of lands, tenements, &c. in the vill and territory of Blakwell. 6 February, 5 Henry IV. *Seals.*" [p. 261.]
- "Durham B 502. Letter of attorney by Robert Berden, of Berden, for John de Munketon and John de Qixley to deliver seisin to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, of lands in the vill of Bynchester, Hunwyk, Westbrandon and Cryngildyke, and elsewhere within the bishopric of Durham. 6 November, 14 Henry IV. *Seal.*" [p. 262.]
- "[York] B 1146. Letter of attorney by Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, for Robert Botiller to receive seisin of lands &c, in the vill of South Cowton in Richmondshire from William de Thorp, son and heir of Alice de Thorp. 28 December, 14 Henry IV." [p. 324.]
- "[York] B 1707. Letters of attorney by Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, for Richard Toppan and William Horne to receive from the abbot and convent of seisin of a moiety of the manor and vill of Ketilwelle (Kettlewell) in Craven, and of other lands, &c., in Ketilwell', of tenements called 'Skalegille' in Ketilwell, 'Stangill,' 'Hometreslightes' and Ronlegille,'

Coverhede, in Coverdale, with common of pasture, &c, 20 September, 6 Henry IV. *Seal.*" [p. 378.]

"[] B 74. Grant by Simon, son of Simon de Esse, to Emma, daughter of Robert de Stokes, of a messuage and land in Esse. Wednesday after St. John ante Portam Latinam, 1 Edward III. *Seal.*" [p. 223.]

"[N'th'l'd] B 726. Demise by William de Hedewyn and Alice, his wife, and Robert, son and heir of Walter de Burneton, to Thomas de Duxfield, a burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of a yearly rent issuing out of the manor of Burneton West. Saturday after the feast of, 1334." [p. 282.]

"[Durham] B 1330. Indenture between Agnes, prioress of St. Bartholomew's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and William Corneford, of Durham, relative to the settlement of disputes about rents issuing out of tenements of the said William in Flesshewegate and in the market place in the city of Durham, viz. the prioress and her successors were to receive the said rents, and to have power to distrain if necessary. Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 13 Edward IV. *Seal broken.*" [p. 342.]

"[Durham] B 1342. Grant in frank almain by Richard de Yeland to the nuns of St. Bartholomews, Newcastle on Tyne, of the land in Bouchergate (*Bucheria*), in Durham, which he had of the grant of John Haunsard. Witnesses:—John de Rumes', William de Blokeby, John de Tynemue, and others (named)." [p. 343.]

"[N'thld] C 159. Grant by Anabilla, late the wife of William Cole, of Knarsedal, to Sir Robert de Swynburne, of all her land which Robert son of Humfrey held in the territory of Slaggiford under Lufelawe, towards Knarre. Witnesses—Sir Robert de Insula, of Chipchos, Sir William de Swynburne, Thomas de Ferstaneshalwe, bailiff of Tyndale, and others (named)." [p. 401.]

"[N'thld] C 187. Demise by Harry, Earl of Essex, to Roger Heroun, esquire, of his castle and lordship of Tyndale, to hold as the same was lately granted by indenture to Robert, late Lord Ogle, for 5 years at a rent of 80*l.* The deed states that the said Roger, and Richard Barewe, of Holy Island, merchant, John Belte, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper, William Thompson and Nicholas Hanyng, of the same place, merchants, had entered into a bond for 100*l.*, to be void if the said rent is duly paid. 4 February, 13 Edward IV. *English. Seal.*" [p. 404.]

The following of local interest is extracted from a recent number (90) of the *Amateur Trader* :—

"An old garnet suite of necklet, pendant, and a pair of very large earrings, of very beautiful colour and quality, in the two original cases, stated to have cost £120. Extract from document relating thereto :—

"I,, of Rectory, County of do hereby certify that the necklace and pair of earrings, garnet stones set in silver gilt, were bought in Genoa in the year 1707 by my ancestor, Thos. Lambton, a merchant adventurer, trading in his own ships, between that port and Newcastle-on-Tyne, as a wedding present for his bride, an heiress, named Dorothy Surtees of Redworth Hall, County of Durham, and also of Mainsforth Hall, same county, and the above named Thomas Lambton died at Hardwick Hall, same county, 1742, leaving six daughters only, of whom my great grandmother was the eldest."

Price £27".

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 5.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 31st day of May, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

The chairman remarked that at their meeting an hour ago the members of the council of the society had been congratulating themselves upon the return of a very valuable member, Mr. R. O. Heslop, after long absence through illness. He was sure that the society would wish to join in these congratulations. They were all proud of Mr. Heslop, and delighted to see him once more among them. During his illness they had honoured him by imposing fresh duties upon him as successor to Dr. Hodgkin in the co-secretaryship of the society.

Mr. Heslop briefly returned thanks.

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

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—
William Henry Angus, 3 Stockbridge, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Proceedings*, vol. III. i. (Nov. 14/88 to July 20/89), 8vo. 1889.

From Dr. G. B. Longstaff, the author :—*Pedigrees of Dixon of Raby, Cockfield, Rokeby, Staindrop and Great Ayton, and some allied families*, 4to., privately printed. 1899.

From Mr. John Ventress :—A ticket, no. 779, for the 'Sunderland Bridge Lottery', signed by Sir Matthew White Ridley.

[Mr. Ventress exhibited other tickets and also a schedule shewing winning numbers and amount won in every case.

Mr. Wm. Norman exhibited from his valuable collection, a pewter medal given to the subscribers to the Sunderland bridge lottery. It bears on the *obv.* :—View of a bridge with two-masted vessel below. GRAND SUNDERLAND BRIDGE; *in exergue*, BUILT A.D. 1796; and on the *rev.* :—PRESENTED TO ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN THIS LOTTERY. Inscription in ten lines—TO COMMEMORATE | THE GRAND | SUNDERLAND BRIDGE | LOTTERY | THE VERY ADVANTAGEOUS | PRICES AT

WHICH IT WAS | SOLD TO THE PUBLIC BY | I. SIVEWRIGHT, | CONTRAC-
TOR | 1816. The illustration, from a rubbing, shews it full size.



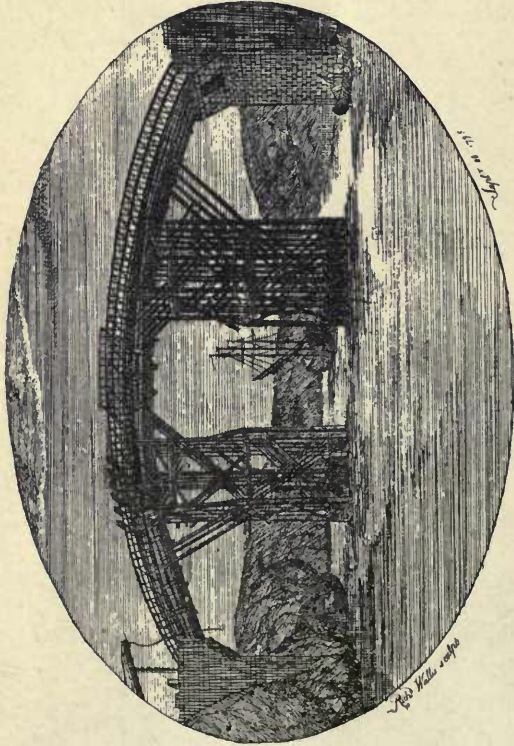
Mr. Heslop (for Mr. Ventress, the writer,) read the following notes on
THE SUNDERLAND BRIDGE LOTTERY.

“The foundation stone of the iron bridge at Monkwearmouth was laid on the 24th of September, 1793, and was thrown open to the public on the 9th of August, 1796. Having three of the unsuccessful tickets of the Sunderland Bridge Lottery, I shall be happy to give one, no. 779, to the society, if of sufficient interest, and to exhibit the other two together with a numerical list of the prizes. In Mr. Phillips's *Banks and Banking* there is a copy of a hand-bill* advertising the disposal of Sunderland bridge by lottery, also a reduced copy



of a ticket, no. 4277, signed by Sir Matthew White Ridley.*† The following is from an account of the lottery by William Brockie:—“Wearmouth iron bridge was long considered one of the wonders of the world. It cost, with sundry indispensable accessories, upwards of £40,000, of which sum £30,000 was

* These blocks have been kindly lent by Mr. Phillips. † See this on next page.



WEARMOUTH BRIDGE

(Reproduced from an etching by the Rev. R. Wallis)

advanced by its projector and originator, Rowland Burdon, M.P., at five per cent. interest on security of the tolls, while the remaining fourth was raised by subscription on loan, the subscribers, as was stated at the time, 'lending their money under circumstances of peculiar risk'. Unfortunately, in the year 1806, the banking house at Berwick-upon-Tweed, of which Mr. Burdon was chief partner, failed, and a commission of bankruptcy was obtained against him and his co-partners, Messrs. Aubone Surtees, John Surtees, John Brandling, and John Embleton. An Act of Parliament was applied for and obtained to dispose of Sunderland bridge by lottery in the year 1814, and to authorise and empower the commissioners or assignees to dispose of the securities in this way. The commissioners named in the act were Arthur Mowbray of Durham; Joseph Bulmer of South Shields (secretary to the North and South Shields Fire Office); Christopher Blacket of Newcastle (receiver general of taxes for the counties of Northumberland and Durham); John Chapman of the same place, merchant; Matthew Atkinson of the same place, insurance broker; John Molineux of Newcastle, spirit merchant; George Riddell and Robert Dick, both of Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchants. The act stands in the statute book among the local and personal acts as 54 Geo. III., cap. 117. Under it the sum of £30,000 was allotted into a hundred and fifty prizes, of which the highest was £5,000, the second, third, and fourth, £3,000, £2,000, and £1,000 respectively, while there were six prizes of £500 each, twenty of £200 each, and a hundred and twenty of £100 each. As the number of tickets was six thousand at £5 each, there were five thousand eight hundred and fifty blanks, making thirty-nine blanks to one prize. Sir Matthew White Ridley of Blagdon, bart., and Cuthbert Ellison, esq., of Hebburn hall, were appointed trustees for the assignees in the first place, and for the fortunate ticket holders in the second place, their trusteeship to be determined only on the terms of the Act having been fully complied with. The drawing, which took place at 'Coopers' hall, on the the 31st day of October, 1816, was regulated in like manner as in the state lotteries then common. A medal* was given to every one of the six thousand subscribers, containing a view of the bridge on one side and a description of it on the other, to commemorate the lottery and commendatory of its advantages to members; and the parties who obtained prizes received debentures bearing interest at five per cent. A list of the names of the debenture holders is not to be found, the minute books of the bridge commissioners of the date in question having it seems been duly handed over to the corporation of Sunderland by Mr. Robert Smart, the commissioners' clerk, on the office being taken from him, and having since been either destroyed, lost, or mislaid in the town clerk's office. The transference took place, we believe, in the year 1839. The debentures were paid off as the commissioners obtained funds from the bridge and ferry tolls, and in the manner prescribed by the Act. The last of them was duly cancelled in the year 1846 or shortly afterwards."]

Exchanges—

- From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.:—*Annual Report of Board of Regents for 1896*; 8vo., cloth, numerous illustrations.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—*Proceedings for 1897-8*; sm. 4to., cloth, illustrations.
- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi. pt. vii. ('On an Ancient Settlement in the South West of the barony of Corkaguiney, Co. of Kerry', by R. A. Stewart Macalister, M.A.), 4to.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*Archaeological Journal*, vol. lvi. no. 221 (2 ser. vi. i.), Mar./99, 8vo. [contains a paper (p. 89) by Mr. Knowles on 'An Effigy of a Knight in Warkworth Church, Northumberland', and another by Mr. J. C. Hodgson on 'Registry and

* See representation of it on p. 32.

particulars of the Real Estates in Northumberland of Sir Nicholas Shireburn of Stonyhurst'.]

- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, n.s. v. i. Mar./99.
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 62, Apr./99. 8vo.
 From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—(i.) *Transactions*, vol. xvi. pt. ii; and (ii.) *The Session Booke of Bonckle & Register of Marriages, &c.*; both 8vo.
 From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Proceedings*, II. i.; no. 7. 8vo. /99
 From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal :—*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, 3 ser. vol 1. no. 4, Oct./98.
 From the Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Arbøeger*, 1898, ser. 2, XIII. iv. 8vo.
 From the Historical and Philosophical Society of Heidelberg :—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, VIII. ii. 8vo.

Purchases :—*The Registers of Stratford-on-Avon, Co. Warwick*; *The Laing Charters A.D. 854—1837*; *The Antiquary for May/99*; and *The English Dialect Dictionary*, pt. vii. (Dinwick—Ezob).

EXHIBITED :—

By the Vicar of Newcastle :—A MS. sermon by his predecessor, the Rev. John March, B.D., which he handed round for inspection, "preached by him before the mayor, sheriff, and corporation of Newcastle, on the anniversary of king Charles the first's execution, 30th January, 1676-7. Mr. March was then vicar of Embleton, and lecturer of St. Nicholas. He became vicar of Newcastle two years later, 1679. Some printed copies of this sermon were in existence, and Mr. Welford had lent him one of these bound up with two others and marked on the binding 'Rare Sermons by Vicar March'. But that now produced was a MS. of this same sermon, either the vicar's original or a contemporary copy. It had two pages of the sermon, including the text, missing, and was prefaced with an 'Epistle Dedicatory' as if prepared for the printer."

[Canon Gough further explained that the MS. had been sent to him by Mr. H. Wilson of Westoe, near South Shields, but unaccompanied by any explanation as to how it had come into the possession of his family or of its previous history. He had since heard from Mr. Wilson that the sermon was among the papers of the late Mrs. Benning, the last of an old family named Green; that these papers were sent to Mr. Wilson for examination, and that the sermon narrowly escaped cremation. Vicar March was the twenty-eighth vicar of Newcastle, and he (Vicar Gough) the fourth-fourth; it was not often that the vicar, even of so ancient a church as St. Nicholas, was able to hold in his hand the MS. of a sermon preached by a predecessor 222 years ago.

The chairman having compared the MS. with an autograph of Mr. March attached to a deed in his possession, expressed an opinion that Canon Gough's copy was not in Vicar March's own handwriting, but a copy made, possibly by an engrossing clerk, and preserved as a treasure by some admirer of the loyal sentiments contained in it. Still, the MS. was in itself of considerable interest. Mr. March was a native of Newcastle, and one of the few eminent divines who had held the living. For some reason or other the vicars of Newcastle had not as a rule attained to great distinction. Out of the forty-four enu-

merated by Canon Gough, there were perhaps about fifteen whom they could claim to be illustrious.

In the course of conversation, Mr. Percy Corder endorsed the opinion expressed by the chairman that the MS. had been written by an engrossing clerk, or other good penman, and Canon Gough stated that a portrait of Vicar March hung in the vestry of the cathedral, and a replica at the vicarage.

Thanks were voted to Canon Gough for his courtesy in submitting the MS. to the inspection of the meeting.]

By Mr. John Ventress :—A couple of deeds, as follows :—

1. A 'final agreement' dated 28 April, 1658, made before Oliver St. John, Edward Atkyns, Mathew Hale and Hugh Wyndham, justices, at Easter term, 1658, in the Court of Common Bench at Westminster, by which Thomas Snaith, Mary his wife, William Dakins and John Phillipson, quit claimed to Thomas Fairebarne for 'two acres of land, two acres of meadow and two acres of pasture' in Witton Gilbert in the County of Durham. Tag, but seal gone. The head line 'Oliver' etc., is adorned with the ornate flowing penmanship of the period.
2. An award, dated 1615, settling a dispute between William Fenwick of Stanton and Nicholas Thornton of Netherwitton, concerning the rights, metes, bounds, etc., of a piece of ground lying without the Northfield dyke of the town of Stanton, called the Sheel Loneinge. The deed states that, 'for the better avoydinge of sutts, and such Inconveniencies as by the meanes of controu'sies frequently doe followe in this adge The foresayd Gentlemen beinge more Indued wth the feare of god And inclyned vnto apeacable and quiet end, then the most pte of men in these dayes are, [of] good Education in many so generally wantinge ~~have~~ one bothe their free mynds consents and willinge accorde, obliged and bounde themselves by their severall obligations wth Condicons indorced of the some of one hundreth pounds bearinge the date of these p'sents and signed sealed and deliuered before these p'nts were published to stand too, abide and p'forme for themselves and their heirs and the heirs of them, and either of them, The award order Dome and Judgment of Humphrey Greene of Stanington, Clerk, and Edward Wigham Vicar of Hertborne, clerk, Arbitrators by both the sayd p'ties Indifferentlye elect and chosen.' The arbitrators having met the parties on the ground 'and expostulatinge the arguments one both p'ties alledged,' ordered and awarded, first 'that all controuersies for & concerninge the p'misses, had, moued, and dependinge, betweene the sayd p'tyes shall cease and take an end, enmyty shalbe abandoned, and amytye embraced,' secondly, 'the meete and bound to lymit both their rights in the p'misses in controuarsie shalbe a mension of an old hedge & dicke down from the sayd ley ground called fall knowes and crossinge the sayd Loneinge from the North feild dicke of Stanton vnto the dick of the south side of ye sicke of the grounde of the sayd Nicholas Thorneton called Rames his land or Lansions Close againste the westmost butt of the sayd land And that p'te on the west side of the sayd dicke to be and remayne clearly and absolutly vnto the sayd Nicholas Thorneton and his heirs for euer, and that p'te of the sayd ground on the east side of the sayd dike to be and remayne clearly and absolutly vnto the said Will^m fenwicke & his heirs for ever.' Thirdly 'the dicks and fences betweene the grounds of the said' W. F. & N. T. 'Betweene the Burne at the Sheeles on the west and the North west parte of that Ley Close called the fall knowes

shalbe mayd, and mayntayned at the Cost & Charges of them both proportionablye, that is to say, the sayd Nicholas Thorneton and his heirs shalbegin at the Sheele Burne and shall make and mayntayne of his and their Costes and Charges The just half of that hedge or dick called Stanton Northfeild dicke vntill yt it come vnto the foresayd Crose dicke and the other half theirot vntill yt come vnto the foresayd Crose dick shall the sayd Willm fenwicke and his heirs make and mayntayne for euer of his p'p' costs and Charges. And then where the sayd Crose dicke doth fitt one, on the sayd Northfeild dike shall the sayd Nicholas Thorneton begin againe and shall fo' him and his heirs make and mayntaine the first moyty and half by just measure of all the dicks and fences & up the burne on the north side, as by the arbit'ators yt is now mete & bounded, betweene the grounds of Stanton called the fall knowes and & gronde of the Sheeles called Lansions Close, together wth the gronde latly controuerted so far as they Joyn together North and East, and the gate theirin of his and their p'p' costs and charges for euer and the other moytye and half by Just measure of all the dicks & fences betweene the sayd grounds of Stanton called the fall knowes' &c., &c. W^m Fenwick is to maintain for ever. 'In Witness whereof we the sayd arbitrators haue sette our hands and Seales the Nyntenthe day of June In the xiiij^o yeare of our Souereigne lord James by the grace of god kinge of England, france and Ireland, defender of the faythe and of Scotland the xlvij. Anno Dom. 1615.' Seals missing. Signed. 'Humphrey Greene. Edward Wiggham.'

[The chairman remarked that this deed was valuable as an example of early arbitration, and locally interesting from the names contained in it. Nicholas Thornton was a descendant of Roger Thornton, the far-famed Newcastle merchant, while William Fenwick was the grandfather of that William Fenwick of Stanton, who married a daughter of Robert Ellison of Hebburn (M.P. for Newcastle during the Commonwealth), and niece of William Gray, author of the *Chorographia*.]

By the chairman:—'The rules and list of members of the Nelson Debating Club, established in Newcastle apparently about sixty years ago, with the object of training young men for public life.'

[Mr. Welford said that the meetings were to be held every Wednesday evening in the Freemasons' Lodge, Nelson Street, Newcastle, the chair to be taken by the members in weekly rotation, and at each gathering the subject of debate for next meeting was to be announced. A month's notice was to be required before resignation of membership, and members absent without written notice at any meeting were to pay two-pence. Rule 13 read as follow:—'On account of the conscientious difference of opinion on the subject of religion that subject shall never be debated,' which was subsequently altered by insertion after the word 'religion' the phrase 'and of the height to which party spirit runs on the subject of Politics, those subjects shall never be discussed.' The final rule prohibited any member from occupying the attention of the meeting 'more than fifteen minutes at one time, or more than one each evening.' Among the members were John Gray Bell and Septimus Bell (sons of Thomas Bell, the local collector), John Clerevaux Fenwick (son of John Fenwick, solicitor and antiquary), J. B. Falconer, jr. (sheriff of Newcastle in 1871), Wm Dagget Ingledew (well known in later years as Wm. Dagget, solicitor), Henry Story, solicitor; James Newton, Nursery, Cottage, (uncle of the present alderman Newton), Thomas Pigg, jr., J. P. de Pledge, Gateshead; W. H. Welford, John Dees, Henry Thomas Barton, and Charles Frederick Hamond.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Mr. G. H. Thompson :—An iron trap from Alnwick, similar in form to a man-trap. [Mr. Thompson also exhibited an engraving (here



reproduced) from an old trade catalogue, showing a man-trap and its action ; above it are the words ' HUMANE MAN TRAP ' !]

From Mr. W. H. Renwick :—' *Account of Introduction of Steam-towage on Tyne* ', by himself. Framed.

From Mr. Charles Carver :—A fire office badge of the Newcastle office—three castles in wreath, with no. 699 below,—from the old windmill, Windmill hills, Gateshead.

From Sheriton Holmes, treas. :—Four specimens of pattens and hinged clogs in common use fifty years ago, especially in agricultural districts.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that the Council had made the following recommendations:—

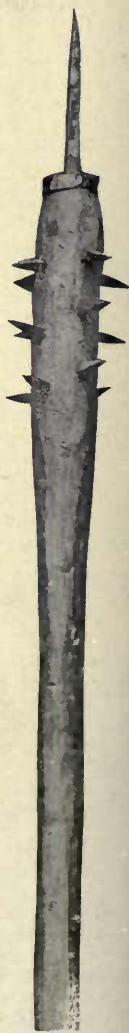
- i. That the fifty years' occupancy of the Castle by the society be commemorated by holding a conversazione in the great hall of the keep on some day in the autumn when it would be convenient for the president to be present; that there be music, short addresses, and tea and coffee; that a small charge be made to members for admission to meet the expenses; and that a committee consisting of Messrs. Clephan, Tomlinson, Carr and Knowles, with the secretaries and treasurer, be deputed to make the necessary arrangements.
- ii. That an additional afternoon meeting be held at Mr. Clephan's, Southdene Tower, Saltwell, Gateshead, to inspect his collection of arms and armour.
- iii. That the society exchange transactions with the Suffolk Archaeological Society. And
- iv. That the index to vol. xxi. of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* be printed as soon as ready, and issued to members before the end of the year.

The recommendations of the council were agreed to *nem. con.*

In the absence of Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, the author, Mr. R. O. Heslop, one of the secretaries, read his

“NOTES ON THE ‘GOEDENDAG.’”

What was its form? M. Viollet Le Duc in his *Dictionnaire du Mobilier* defines the weapon as a variety of the voule or fauchard; while M. Van Maldergham, in a brochure entitled *La Vérité sur le Goedendag* which appeared in the *Federation Artistique*, in 1895, considers it to be a ploughshare mounted on a staff, converted into a weapon by the Flemish boors. That distinguished antiquary, the late John Hewitt, in one of his always suggestive *Contributions towards the History of Mediæval Weapons and Military Appliances in Europe*, refers to the goedendag as being a foot-soldier's weapon of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and he gives a drawing of a footsoldier armed with a long staff thickening towards the head, which is surmounted by a short iron spear, firmly and heavily socketed on to the extremity. This figure, with others, is stated by M. Felix De Vigne in his *Recherches Historiques sur les Costumes Civils et Militaires des Gildes, &c.*, published in 1846, to have been reproduced by himself from a fresco that had been plastered over, in an old building in Ghent, which has since been pulled down. The soldier wears a bassinet, with camail of banded-mail overlying the surcoat. The general aspect of the figure is that of an armed member of one of the Flemish guilds of the beginning of the fourteenth century or thereabouts. M. De Vigne claims to have established the form of the true goedendag in the weapon carried by this soldier. The late M. Herman Van Duyse in a pamphlet *La Goedendag, Arme Flamande, sa Légende et son Histoire*, refers to the old building in which the fresco was found, as by tradition a chapel of the guild of the weavers of Ghent, popularly known as the *Leugemeete*. Both the town records and the chartularies of the abbey of St. Bavon, afford confirmatory evidence that a chapel was built very early in the fourteenth



century on or near the site where the *Leugemeete* stood. This figure formed one of a troop preceded by crossbowmen. The leader wears a visored bassinet, bearing a standard emblazoned with two triangular shields and five crosses argent. His sword is long and broad, quillons curving towards the blade. The troop is numerous, each soldier, excepting the leader, being like the figure given by Mr. Hewitt, and they all carry triangular shields, most of which bear the device of the two shields argent shown on the standard. I am indebted to the late M. Van Duyse's *brochure* for the drawing from the fresco* with these notes, and also for much other information. The details of the drawing clearly point to the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. A considerable controversy sprang up recently regarding the authenticity of this most interesting fresco, and it has been even suggested that De Vigne forged it. Fortunately, however, a M. Bressers had examined the portion uncovered by De Vigne before the demolition of the building, and broke away more of the overlying plaster disclosing another figure, viz. a mounted crossbowman, wearing a cervelière over which was a cap of maintenance. While De Vigne's troop represented the guild of St. Sebastian, the figure discovered by M. Bressers is considered to be the leader of another guild-band, under the guardianship of St. George. This latter find thoroughly establishes the authenticity of M. de Vigne's discovery, besides confirming the approximate date.† Mr. Hewitt refers to a minute description of the weapon by Guillaume Gniart in the *Branche des Royaux Leguages*, which certainly affords many points of resemblance to the staff weapon shown on the De Vigne fresco. The poem is written in the French of the period, and is descriptive of the battle of Haringues *temp.* 1279. Gniart was a soldier fighting in the French ranks in Flanders under Philip le Bel, 1297-1304, and having been wounded, wrote the poem during his convalescence.

The *goedendag*, whatever its form, was used with great effect at the battle of Courtrai in 1302, and is called *goudendar* and *godendar* in the account of the battle in the *Grandes Chroniques*. Gniart mentions the *goedendag* as having been used in this battle in concert with the lance and *guisarme*. The Flemings formed a circle to resist cavalry, against which the French knights vainly hurled themselves, and it was only after the first line had been broken that the *goedendag* came into play. The following is a rough translation from the old French, of part of the poem ‡:—

* See p. 42 for a representation of this.

† See *Annales de la Société d'Archeologie de Bruxelles*, vol. XIII, p. 241, and preceding volumes, for notes on the *goedendag*.

‡ Du Cange *sub voce* GODENDAC, defines these weapons:—*Armorum species, quam Flandrensibus familiarem fuisse innuit Guil. Gniart sub ann. 1298.* The following is from the original French:

A grans bastons pesans ferrez
 A un long fer agu devant,
 Vont ceus de France recevant.
 Tiex baston qu'il portent en guerre,
 Ont nom Godendac en la terre.
 Godendac, c'est, bon jour, à dire,
 Qui en François le veut descrire.
 Cil baston sont long et traitis,
 Pour ferir à deux mains faitis,
 Et quant l'en en fant au descendre,
 Se cil qui fiert, y veut entendre,
 Et il en sache bien ouvrer,
 Tantost pent son cop recouvrer,
 Et ferir sans s'aller mocquant
 Du bout devant en estoquant
 Son ennemi parmi le ventre :

Et li fers est agus qui entre
 Legierement de plaine assiete
 Par tous les liens où l'en en giète,
 S'armeures ne le detiennent.
 Cil qui les grans Godendac tiennent
 Qui l'ont à deus poins empoinnez,
 Sont un poi des rancs esloignez,
 De bien ferir ne sont point lasches.

Alibi :

Car les lances d'eus esloignies
 Les Godendac et les coignies
 Mettent à mors ès herberjages
 Chevaliers, escuiers et pages.

Et an. 1032.

Godendaz que l'en repaumoie
 Ferrez et fais agrant estuide.

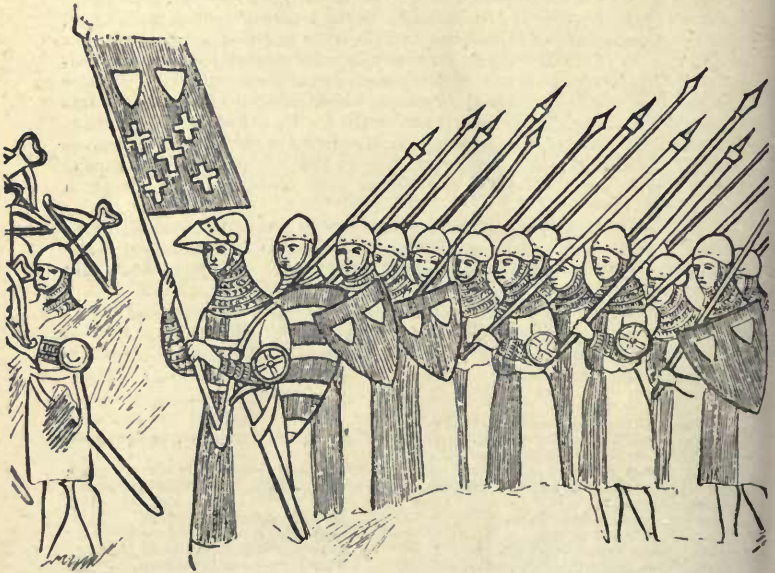
Vide Joannem Villaneum lib. 8. cap. 55.

Carpentier, in his supplement to Du Cange, adds: 'Godandardus, Goudendardam, alias Godandart, Godendart and Goudendart.' A quotation of A. D. 1417 describes:— "Un baston, que l'en appelle Goudendart, qui est à la façon d'une pique de Flandres, combien que le fer est un peu plus longuet."

Weapons heavily iron bound
 And at the end an iron point,
 The Flemings carried against the French
 Trusting to pierce their armour joint.
 These weapons are called the Godendag
 Whose meaning the country people say,
 When warriors bear them against the foe
 To those attacked signifies Good-day.
 With both his hands he must firmly grasp,
 This weapon so strong and long and thin,
 And if by chance he miss his blow
 It by no means follows he does not win.
 For the Godendagger if well advised
 Can in an instant in fresh attack,

Using the thrust instead of blow,
 Pierce the enemy through to the back.
 The iron is pointed to penetrate
 Unless the armour should turn the blow ;
 And with a full stroke if it find a joint
 Without fail the enemy down must go.
 Those who use these great Godendags
 Which in both hands they firmly hold
 A little removed from out of the ranks,
 Spare not their blows and are very bold,
 Giving the horses from above
 Such blows on the head as lay them low ;
 Astonishing all who see the sight
 And causing the enemies overthrow.

The description here given would answer well for the weapon shown on the fresco, and both poem and fresco are approximately contemporaneous.



Tradition says that the godendag is the weapon of the fresco and poem, but garnished with spikes over the thicker portion of the staff towards the head ; and there are several such weapons surviving, indeed I have one in my own collection, of which a representation is given on p. 40. The staff is about 75 inches long, with a spike of a little over seven inches, at the end ; and twelve short spikes, dispersed in four rows round the head, projecting about one and a half inches from the staff which bears a brand 'Z i'. In the Rotunda at Woolwich are four godendags, very similar to mine. The staff of each is about 6 feet 9 inches long with a spike of eight inches at the end, and sixteen short spikes dispersed in four rows round the head. They weigh from four to five lbs. each, and are classed in the catalogue as light 'morgensterns' or holy water sprinklers. These godendags were presented by the head of the municipality of Berne. I wonder if the weapon suggested the 'alpenstock' which is somewhat similar in

form? This is probably a later variety of the weapon, the only difference being the addition of the spikes. The weapon is mentioned by French chroniclers late in the thirteenth century. Froissart writes of the *goedendag*, which would then be well known in England, by reason of the connexion between the countries at the time of Jacques van Artevelde, the ally of Edward III. in the war between England and France, *temp.* 1335-45. The weapon is again mentioned in an account of the battle of Roosebeke. It is strange that the word *goedendag* has not been found in any records of Ghent or Bruges of the period, but I think a satisfactory explanation of this may be found in the use of the word 'stavan' (staff) a term sometimes covering all long-handled weapons, in the same sense as in the English term 'bills and bows' when the former word bore this general application. To my mind the form of the *goedendag* is undoubtedly that of the poem and fresco, with or without side spikes. As to the word itself we have its signification given in Guiart's poem, where it says that it means 'good-day'. The name probably first arose from a brutal jest, as in the case of the 'holy water sprinkler'."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The *Builder* for April 1, 1899, contains an interesting illustrated description of Hexham priory church, by Mr. C. C. Hodges.

The following advertisement appears in the *Athenaeum* (p. 707) for June 10th, 1899 :—

"THE CALLALY CASTLE MUSEUM.

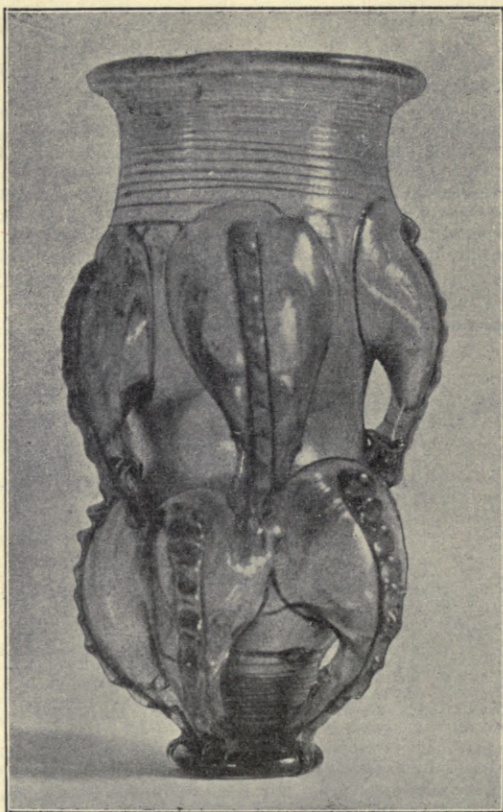
Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will sell by auction at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on Monday, June 19th, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the First Portion of this valuable and important Collection of Antique and Medieval Objects in Bronze, Ivory, Gold, Silver, Iron, Glass, Pottery, &c., formed by the late W. H. Forman, Esq. Illustrated Catalogues can now be had, price 7s. 6d. each."

On page 729 of the same paper is this note :—

"The handsome catalogue has been published by Messrs Sotheby of the first portion of the Foreman collection, which they are to sell on June 19th and the three following days. Mr. Cecil Smith has written the preface, and has catalogued the bronzes and painted vases. The celebrated vase with the contest of the Greeks and Amazons was drawn years ago by Mr. Scharf. The illustrations, apart from the autotype plates, are from drawings by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. Cecil Smith."

PATCH BOXES (vol. VIII. p. 248), AND USE OF 'PATCHES.'

The custom appears to have been introduced into England about the time of Queen Elizabeth. Suckling, who died in 1641, refers to ladies' patches. The custom was in full force in the reign of Queen Anne and continued down to our days, as a writer in *Notes & Queries* (9 ser. II. p. 454,) speaks of his grandmother, who died in 1870, wearing a patch till late in life. Little oval earthenware patch pots, about 6 ins. long with a mirror inside the lid, were in common use about the beginning of this century, very often they bore mottoes on the lid, sometimes political. The word 'mouche' is the French equivalent.

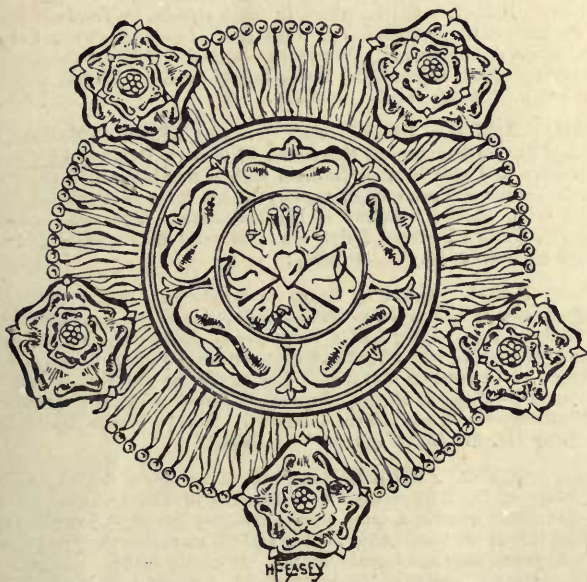


ANGLO-SAXON GLASS VESSEL.

“ This glass vase was found about the year 1775 at Castle Eden, co. Durham, in throwing down a hedge back, about 100yds. north of the bridge leading to the castle and near where two ash trees now stand upon an eminence near the road-side. The mouth of the vase was applied to the skull of a human figure so near the surface as to leave the bottom of the base exposed in the gutter of the hedge, which was mistaken by the labourer who found it, for the bottom of a broken bottle. The body had lain horizontally east and west, the head towards the east, and had been covered with a heap of ordinary field stones. The labourer said the skull and bones appeared entire but he was ordered by the clergyman of the place to make no further search. I had the curiosity however on my return to C. Eden soon after to open the ground where I found the heap of stones remaining with such a cavity as might be supposed to contain an

ordinary body, and a quantity of deep coloured soil, which I presume to have been the ashes of the bones mouldered by the admission of the air. The vase was full of earth, and when emptied appeared to have a subtle aromatic smell." A note by Mr. R. Burdon dated Nov. 6, 1790. The vase is now preserved by Mr. Burdon at the castle, Castle Eden.

(See C. Roach Smith's *Collect. Antiqua*, vol. II. plate LIV. and text, for notes and illustrations of similar glass vessels found in England and Germany).



QUARREL OF STAINED GLASS AT RABY CASTLE.

In an article in the *Reliquary* for April, 1899 (vol. v.) p. 100, on 'The Instrument of the Rosary,' there is an illustration of a quarrel of stained glass at Raby castle, which is said to have originally belonged to Whitby abbey. It is thus described:—'In the centre is seen the wounded heart of the Redeemer dropping blood, surrounded by a crown of thorns, and three nails also dripping blood. The whole of this is encircled by a chaplet of five decades of beads, each decade separated by (Tudor) roses, the hearts of four containing one of the five wounded members—the two hands and the two feet, and the fifth being simply a rose. The Latin legend which accompanied: 'Ave Pissima Virgo Maria quae es rubens rosa et super omnem creaturam indumento divini amoris induta,' is translated, 'Hail, most pious Virgin Mary, who art a red rose and clothed with a vestment of divine love above every creature.' Below the legend runs this inscription:

'The greatest comfort in all temptacyon
Is the remembrance of Cryst's Passion.'

The publisher of the *Reliquary* has kindly allowed his block illustrating the article in that paper, to be here reproduced.

The following notes relating to Newcastle, etc., are extracted from *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office* (Rolls series), vol II. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1899);—(continued from p. 30).

- “N’tld. B 2533. Demise by Margaret de Ebor’, prioress of St. Bartholomew’s, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to William, son of Nicholas de Merdesfen, and Marjory his wife, of land in Merdesfen, for twenty years. Thursday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, A.D. 1364. *Fragments of two seals.*” [p. 311.]
- “N’tld. B 2644. Confirmation, in frank almain, by Tomas le Dinelest, to the nuns of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle, of his father’s grant of a rent issuing out of Milneburne. Witnesses:—Masters Gilebert the official and Henry the dean, Gilebert de Laval, Daniel de Novo Castro, and others (named). [Henry II.]” [p. 321].
- “N’tld. B. 2730. Grant in frank almain by William de Nevham, to the nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle, of land in Dentuna with common of pasture, and also land in Nevham with a meadow called the moor of Grenechestre,’ and common of turbary in his moor of Dentuna, the said lands being granted with two of his daughteps. Witnesses:—Adam de Karram, William Bertram, Ralph son of Merevin de Nevham, and others (named). [Henry II.]” [p. 330].
- “N’tld. B 3081. Grant by Roger de Whytcestre, to the nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle, in frank almain, of land and a capital messuage in Shotton, they paying half a mark yearly, and undertaking to say one mass yearly for his soul after his decease on the day of his death, and to do so much for his soul on that day as they would for the soul of any man. Witnesses:—Roger de Merleg’, Eustace de Laval, William Heyrun, sheriff of Northumberland, and others (named). Morrow of the Annunciation, 38 Henry III. *Fragments of seal.*” [p. 365.]
- “N’tld. B 3082. Grant in frank almain by Roger de Whytcestre, to the nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle, of 15s. rent from lands in Shotton, they keeping a lamp always burning by night in the cloister beyond (*ultra*) the tomb of his mother Isabell, and celebrating one mass for his soul yearly after his decease, on the day of his death. Witnesses:—William Heyrun, sheriff of Northumberland, Eustace and Henry de Laval Henry de Karleolo, mayor of Newcastle, and others (named). Thursday after Mid-Lent, A.D. 1253. *Fragments of Seal.*” [p. 365].
- “N’tld. B 3084. Demise by Roger de Whytcestre, to Roger de Toggesden, of land and a capital messuage in Shotton for twenty years, paying one mark yearly. Witnesses:—Sirs Eustace and Henry de Laval, and others (named). St. Martin’s day. A.D. 1253. *Fragments of seal.*” [p. 365.]
- “N’tld. B 3085. Confirmation by Robert de Faudon, of the grant contained in B. 3085. Witnesses:—Sirs John de Swynebourn and Hugh Gabioun, knights, and others (named). [Henry III.] *Fragments of seal.*” [p. 366.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 6.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 28th day of June, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, 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 :—

- i. George Bryars Hodgson, 41 Trajan Avenue, South Shields.
- ii. Michael John Keeney, 9 Rectory Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- iii. George May, Simonside Hall, nr. South Shields.
- iv. James Sedcole, 6 Barker Terrace, South Shields.
- v. Mrs. George Thompson, Hollyhirst, Winlaton.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—The following overprints from the Annual Reports, all 8vo. :—(i.) *A New Group of Stone Implements from the Southern Shores of Lake Michigan*, by W. R. Phillips; (ii.) *A Preliminary Account of Archaeological Field Work in Arizona in 1897*, by J. Walter Fewkes; (iii.) *Recent Research in Egypt*, by W. M. Flinders Petrie; (iv.) *A Study of the Omaha Tribe: the import of the totem*, by Alice C. Fletcher; and (iv.) *The Unity of the Human Species*, by the Marquis de Nadaillac.

From Mr. R. Carr-Ellison :—*The History of Carr of Woodhall, Lesbury, Eshott and Hetton*, vol. iii. fo. cl.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Carr-Ellison for his donation to the library.

Exchanges—

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, vol. xiii. pt. ii. Ap./99.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, ser. ii. vol. 14, pt. i. 8vo. Copenhagen.

From the Trier State Library :—*Trierisches Archiv*, by Dr. Max Keuffer, pt. ii. 8vo. Trier, 1899.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. vol. v. ii. 8vo. Dublin, 1899.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, vol. xv. pt. ii. 8vo. Kendal, 1899.

Purchases:—*Feudal Aids, 1284—1431*, vol. i.; *Yearbook of Societies for 1898*; *Durham Account Rolls*, vol. ii. (100 Surt. Soc. publ.); and *The Antiquary*, for June/99.

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. Johnson Baily, rector of Ryton, an Ancient British spear-head of bronze, 10 ins. long, and 2 ins. wide at widest part; the blade being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. A portion of the wooden shaft remains. Found in gravel bed opposite Ryton Willows, in May, 1899.

The committee having considered the question of the conversazione to commemorate the fifty years' possession of the castle by the society, reported to the council that the president had named August 1st as a day convenient to him, and they suggested;— (i.) that the meeting be confined to members; (ii.) that the tea, coffee, and other refreshments be obtained from Mr. Pumphrey; (iii.) that Mr. C. J. Bates, one of the vice-presidents, be asked to give a short historical sketch of the castle; (iv.) that one or two pipers be engaged and also some madrigal singers, the matter being left in the hands of Mr. Heslop; (v.) that not more than fifty invitations be sent out; and (vi.) that a charge of 2/6* be made to members for admission, with the privilege of introducing one lady.

The council having recommended the adoption of the report by the society, it was agreed to *nem. con.*

JARROW CHURCH.

The Rev. H. E. Savage, hon. canon of Durham, and vicar of St. Hild's, South Shields, read his interesting account of this church.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

Mr. Heslop suggested that the paper should be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, with illustrations.

This was unanimously agreed to.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHELE, PAVIA.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) in the absence of the writer, Sir Henry Ogle, bt., read the following notes by him :—

“Being a few hours at Pavia and visiting the church of S. Michele, I was much struck by the similarity of some of the work to that on some Saxon stone crosses reproduced in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. At all events I thought a few notes might be interesting to the Society of Antiquaries, and bring the church before their notice. The photograph shows one of the north doors of which there are two, there are also one south door and three west doors, and the photograph of the door sent is by no means the best one, but as it happened to show the scroll work I wished the antiquaries to see, I got it in preference to the others which however have better designs, but these being on parts of the mouldings which would not show in a photograph were useless for this purpose and some of the doors were restored and show a good deal of copied work. There



* Since increased to 3 6.

is also some fine scroll work on the railing of the raised chancel, the ornaments of which seem to be birds, beasts and leaves. Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare in his *Cities of Northern Italy*, vol. 1. p. 182, says that the church was founded in 661 when Unulfus took sanctuary there from king Grimbaldus. The existing building is of the twelfth century, it is of stone finished with brick. The interior is very handsome, simple and beautiful in colour. The cupola is eight-sided. In the tribune is a fresco of the coronation of the virgin. 'The earlier period of Lombard architecture is the most original. It may be seen in full development on the façade of S. Michele at Pavia—rude indeed to a degree but full of fire and a living record of the daring race that created it. The archangel trampling down the dragon appears over the central door, St. George similarly victorious, and Jonah vomited by the whale, over those to the right and left; while in the jambs of the arches and in belts running along the walls kindred subjects are sculptured in every direction and without the least apparent connexion, dragons, griffins, eagles, snakes, sphinxes, centaurs, etc. The whole mythological menagerie which our ancestors brought with them from their native Iran, and these either fighting with each other or with Lombard warriors or amicably interlaced with human figures male and female, or grinning and ready to fly at you from the grey walls, interspersed with warriors breaking in horses or following the hounds, minstrels, and even tumblers, or at least, figures standing on their heads; in short, the strong impress everywhere meets you of a wild and bold equestrian nation, glorying in war, delighting in horses and the chase, falconry, music, and gymnastics—ever in motion, never sitting still, credulous too, of old wives stories and tenacious of whatever of marvellous and strange had arrested their fancy during their long pilgrimage from the east—zodiacs from Chaldaea, and emblems of the stirring mythology of Scandinavia, constantly alternate, in these and similar productions, with the delineation of those pastimes and pursuits which their peculiar habits induced them to reiterate with such zest and frequency. They are rude, most rude, I plead only that they are life-like, and speak with a tongue which those which love the Runic rhyme and the traditions of the north, and feel kindred blood warm in their veins, will understand and give ear to'.—Lord Lindsay's *Christian Art*. The editor of Bædeker's *Northern Italy* calls S. Michele a Romanesque church erroneously ascribed to the Lombard kings but belonging to the latter part of the eleventh century, and states that the church was restored, in 1863-76. Pavia is also interesting as containing the tomb of St. Augustine and of Monica his mother. It is said that Edward II. of England (generally supposed to have been murdered in Berkeley castle) escaped by killing a porter and taking his keys, and that, after various adventures he died in the castle of Cecima, belonging to the bishops of Pavia, the body of the porter having received royal burial at Gloucester to deceive queen Isabella, and avert her vengeance. This tradition is confirmed by a letter discovered in the archives of Herault, and addressed to Edward III. by Manuele Fieschi, formerly canon of York, and at that time notary to the pope at Avignon.—Hare's *Cities of Northern Italy*, p. 185."

Thanks were voted to Sir Henry Ogle.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson read an interesting letter from Richard Sainthill of Cork, the well-known numismatist, addressed to John Adamson his grandfather, a former secretary. It is dated 21st October, 1852. The following is an extract from it relating to the seal of the society:—

"Your Society's Seal was an old friend of mine, as I saw it in all its progress of engraving. Thomas Wyon originally engraved the capital of the column architecturally true, but thinking it drew off the eye from the principal figure, he erased his work, by covering it with drapery, against my advice. I have an impression, in pink wax, of the Seal, in its early state."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
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Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 7.

An afternoon meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the third day of June, 1899, at

JARROW.

About forty members and friends met at Jarrow railway station at 2-32 p.m., and under the guidance of the Rev. H. E. Savage, hon. canon of Durham, and vicar of St. Hild's, South Shields, they proceeded on foot to the ancient church of St. Paul, where Mr. Savage pointed out the chief points of interest in the church and remains of the conventual buildings, including the well known chair ascribed to Bede, of which he said a portion appeared to be charred, and suggested the possibility that this might have occurred on one of the occasions when the church was attacked and burnt by the Danes, or in the eleventh century, by William of Normandy. Though it has been stated that Jarrow had been a Roman station yet he doubted this as so few remains of that period had been discovered on the site, so few indeed that he did not think them any proof of Roman occupation, seeing the ease with which objects, small objects especially, could be moved from place to place. On the other hand, however, as a position for a Saxon house it was an ideal site, being surrounded on three sides by water.

After some of the party had descended from the top of the tower and from an inspection of the mediæval bells, the walk was continued to Tyne Dock station, where the train was taken to South Shields. Here under the guidance of the Rev. C. E. Adamson, vicar of St Michael's, South Shields, the antiquities from the Roman camp at the Lawe, in the public museum, were inspected.

Thence members proceeded to St. Hild's vicarage, where they were very kindly entertained to tea by Mr. and Miss Savage.

Thanks were voted to them by acclamation for their hospitality.

Mr Adamson subsequently conducted a portion of the party over the Roman camp, for which he was thanked, and thus concluded a pleasant afternoon's meeting.

Amongst those present were Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. S. S. Carr, and Mr. and Miss Macarthy of Tynemouth; the Rev. Dr. Steel of Heworth; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (sec.) and Miss Heslop, Mr. S. Holmes, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Dendy, Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Dr. Baumgartner, Mr. P. Corder, Mr. J. V. Gregory, and Mr. S. Thorpe of Newcastle; Mr. George Irving and Mr. J. Irving of West Fell, Corbridge; Mr. and Miss Reed, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, the Rev. H. E. Savage and Mr. George Nicholson of South Shields; the Rev. G. W. and Miss Reynolds of Elwick hall Mr. T. J. and Miss Bell of Cleadon; the Rev. H. C. Windle of Gateshead; Mr. R. W. Vick of Hartlepool; Mr. J. Thompson of Bishop Auckland; and Mr. R. Blair (sec.) and Miss Connie Blair of Harton.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 8.

A country meeting of the society was held on Monday, June 12th, 1899, at

HURWORTH, SOCKBURN, DINSDALE, ETC.

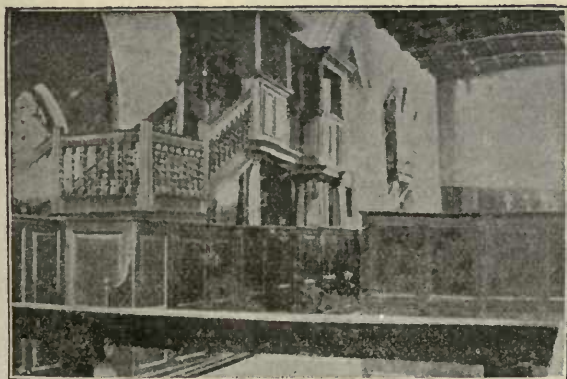
The party, which was few in number, assembled at Bank Top railway station, Darlington, on the arrival there at 10-58 a.m. of the Newcastle express. Seats were taken in the carriage which was in waiting and the journey to Croft begun. The large pools to the east of the road, known as 'Hell Kettles', were passed on the way; Drayton in his *Polyolbion* speaks of them thus:—

'She [the Skerne] chane'd to looke aside and spiethe near her banke
(That from their loathsome brimme do breathe a sulphurous sweat)
Hell-kettles rightly cal'd that with the very sight,
This water nymph, my Skerne, is put in such affright,
That with unusual speed she on her course doth haste
And rashly runnes herself into my [Tees] widened waste !'

Immediately on arrival at

CROFT

the party proceeded to and entered the church which is built of local red sand-



'MILBANKE FEW', CROFT CHURCH (see next page).

stone and is dedicated to St. Peter. It is chiefly of the Decorated period, but the remains of an earlier building are incorporated. The structure consists of

chancel, nave with north and south aisles, a low tower of two stages, apparently of two periods, and south porch. The nave of three bays is divided from the aisles by pointed arches on octagonal columns, while the chancel arch is semi-circular. The east window is of five lights. The sedilia and piscina in the south wall of the chancel are very ornate, the spandrils above the ogee arches being filled with figures, flowers, etc., in high relief. In the north wall is an aumbry with a carved horizontal head. In the south aisle of the nave, enclosed by a Perpendicular screen of carved oak, is a plain altar tomb of



Teesdale marble bearing an inscription beginning in Latin verse of indifferent quality, 'Clervaux Ricardus jacet hic sub marmore clausus', running round the verge, in memory of Richard Clervaux who died in 1490; while in the north aisle, enclosed by iron railings, are altar tombs with effigies of the Milbankes of Halmaby hall, the family of Lady Byron. Above the tomb is a large pew, reached by stairs from the aisle, belonging to the same family, in which the poet and his wife worshipped while they were spending their honeymoon at the residence of her parents. The pew is shewn in the illustration on the preceding page. Attached to the wall, near to the pulpit, is an iron hour-glass stand,¹ the hour glass itself now being in the collection of Mr. Charles Hopper of Croft, one of the members of the society. In the church are preserved two fragments of pre-Conquest

cross shafts, one of them of very fine work, the pattern being of undulating and interlacing branches, with nondescript animals and birds in the branches, the illustration² shews one side of it. The other is the lower portion of the shaft, about two feet ten inches long, with interlaced work on all four sides near to the fractured top. Built into the south side of the tower are shields bearing the arms of Clervaux and others, and also an early sundial.

¹ 'That the congregation and minister might know how time progressed, it was customary in those times to have a large hour-glass placed prominently upon the pulpit. If the preacher were well worth hearing, and the congregation were in a mind to be edified, the hour-glass prevented the preacher from shirking any of his task. If, on the contrary, the preacher were dull or otherwise unsatisfactory, the glass served to fix the limit of his discourse.'

² From a photograph, by Mr. P. Brewis, of the plaster-cast in the museum of the society at the Blackgate, Newcastle.

The communion plate consists of three cups, one with a cover, two patens and two flagons. The oldest cup has a plain bowl of considerable depth in proportion to its height and has a knob in the centre of its short stem. It bears the Newcastle hall-marks:—(i.) lion's head erased; (ii.) date letter \mathfrak{D} for 1719-20; (iii.) Britannia seated: (iv.) 'Bi', for Eli Bilton; and (v.) three castles, for Newcastle. The paten is of London make and has four hall-marks:—(i.) date letter court Q for 1711-20; (ii.) lion's head erased; (iii.) Britannia seated; and (iv.) maker's mark \mathfrak{S} for Seth Lofthouse. A bell-shaped cup, a paten and two flagons were given to the church by 'Mrs. Neale Relict of the late Rector thereof the Reverend Mr. George Neale' in 1768; the hall-marks on them are (i.) G | TW | W, for Whipham and co.; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) London year letter \mathfrak{M} for 1767-8, and are the same on all the pieces except that on the flagons the year letter is \mathfrak{N} for 1768-9. The remaining bell-shaped cup was 'The gift of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.', (whose coat of arms is above the inscription): the marks are same as the last but \mathfrak{F} for 1761-2.*

There are three bells in the tower with inscriptions, no. 2 probably made by Samuel Smith of York:—

1. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780.
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1679, in a band of scroll work; and TH:
RW | WS : RN | CHVRCH | WARDENS.
3. IESUS BE OUR SPEED TB IR IT TC 1699.

Bacon's *Liber Regis* (p. 1248) gives the value thus amongst 'The Livings remaining in charge': 'Croft R. (St. Peter.) Syn. 7s. Monast. St. Mar. Ebor. 10l. Coll. Sanct. Martini 1l 10s. Val. in mans. cum 9 acr. terr. gleb 6s. 8d. decim. &c. The KING. King's books, 21l. 8s. 4d. and 200l. Yearly tenths 2l. 2s. 10d.'

The drive was resumed and the next halting place was

HURWORTH,

where members were met by the Rev. J. Irwin the rector, and Dr. Eastwood.

The rector said that the various 'restorations', so called, which the church, dedicated to All Saints, has undergone at different periods, more especially that of 1831, when the whole body of the fabric was taken down and rebuilt from the plans of a local Darlington builder, has left behind them hardly any remains of the ancient structure, save the pillars in the aisles, and some portions of the outer walls of the nave and porch. The church was practically rebuilt in 1871, at the sole cost of the late rector, R. Hopper Williamson, who held the living for ten years. The two knightly effigies, recently placed in arcades built into the western wall, seem to be the oldest relics of antiquarian interest to be found in the church. After having been subject to various migrations in the times following upon the dissolution, in 1540, of Neasham priory, these two recumbent stone figures were placed respectively in the right and left sides of the former church porch, and thence transferred to the recesses now provided for them. The first is that of one of the ancient barons of Greystoke, still represented by the Howards; the other (in the north recess) was discovered in excavating the foundations for the late Mr. Wilkinson's house near the site of Neasham abbey. This effigy, of Frosterley marble, is evidently of very ancient date. Unfortunately, the legs, which were crossed, are broken, and the lower parts lost; the visor of the helmet, which is flat topped, is down, the sword, unsheathed in the right hand, passes under the pointed shield charged with six water bougets, the arms of the de Roos family. In the reign of Henry III. Robert de Roos married Sabilla de Valvines, and had issue Joan, who married Robert Dacre, of Dacre castle, whose family were patrons of

* The editor is indebted to Mr. T. M. Fallow of Coatham for notes of the plate.

Neasham abbey. In 1213 this Robert de Roos took upon himself the monkish habit, but afterwards left the cloister. He died in 1227, and was buried in London in the Temple church, where there is a sepulchral figure of him with his hands elevated in prayer, and on his left arm a pointed shield charged with water bougets. The rector further said that the parish registers began in A.D. 1559, but that the early entries had been carefully copied by some clerk in one uniform hand, from the original paper book on to parchment, according to the 70th canon of 1603, down to the beginning of the seventeenth century. The copies there cease, but headings are in the same handwriting from 1601 to 1610, room being left in each year for insertions which have rarely been made. At the commencement of the seventeenth century the living was held by Nicholas Hilton (also vicar of Sockburn), so that it was during his incumbency that the copies were made. What became of the originals is not known. In the month of July, 1645, a very fatal outbreak of plague visited Hurworth, during which no less than 340 persons perished; with a much larger population (at present about 2,000), the death average is now hardly more than two per month. A pathetic incident comes down from that visitation. The then rector, Thomas Thompson, seems to have officiated at the interment of a girl on July 17th; the fatal illness must have been upon the poor old parson as he made, in a very trembling and almost illegible hand, his last entry in this parish register. On the following day his own burial is recorded in the next entry:—'Thomas Thompson, minister of Hurworth, sepultus est, July 18th. Dilectus mihi pater erat.' Signed illegibly by '..Thompson', the deceased rector's son. The successor to Mr. Thompson was one 'Johannes Hamilton Scotus', who was only allowed to hold the living till 1651 (though he survived till 1659) as he was ousted by the intruder, Leonard Wastell, who subsequently conformed in 1662, and, being re-instated, held the rectorship continuously for 61 years. Wastell's daughter married Dr. John Johnson, who himself succeeded to the rectory, dying in 1761, so that this man and his father-in-law were incumbents of Hurworth for the record period of no less than 107 years. Dr. Johnson was also a physician of considerable eminence, and with the help of his many valuable ecclesiastical preferments (vicar of Manfield, prebend of Durham, domestic chaplain to princess Caroline of Wales, etc.), he amassed a large fortune. But he is best known as the uncle by marriage of the famous mathematician, William Emerson, born in Hurworth, May 14th, 1701, and buried in the churchyard, May 28th, 1772. Dr. Johnson, we are told, had promised to give his niece a marriage portion of £500; but looking upon the bridegroom with contempt, as a man beneath his notice, of plain manners, small means, and eccentric character, declined to abide by his promise. Emerson took a noble revenge. Resolved to prove to his uncourteous uncle that he was not to be rated as an insignificant or ignorant person, but a man of spirit, resource and independence, he packed up his wife's clothes and sent them off to the reverend doctor, saying he 'would scorn to be beholden to him for a single rag.' Then, setting manfully to work at developing his own peculiar gifts, he ceased not till he became one of the first mathematicians of the age, an author of many learned works, and the most distinguished native yet claimed by Hurworth. Emerson erected several sun-dials with his own hands in the village. The house in which he was born is the corner one on the west side of the road leading past the rectory to Darlington.

An ancient chapel, of which all traces have long since vanished, formerly stood at the west-end of the pretty village green, still called 'Chapel Green.' A massive and very old key, 10½ ins. long, supposed to have been the church key was picked up some 30 years ago, on the site, and is now in possession of the rector. A burial ground was attached to this chapel, and numbers of skeletons have been found in the green from time to time.

The monument of Emerson the mathematician, immediately west of the tower, with its quaint Latin inscription, was then visited.

Before leaving the churchyard, thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Irwin, on the motion of Mr. Blair.

In the Durham Chapter library there is preserved a portion of the shaft of a pre-Conquest cross found at Hurworth. It is shown in the illustration. One



PRE-CONQUEST FRAGMENT FROM HURWORTH.

of the effigies referred to by Mr. Irwin, is said to be of Ralph Fitzwilliam, lord of Greystoke, who was governor of Berwick, and died in 1316.

About twenty years ago a fine tithe barn in the parish was pulled down, the illustration, on p. 56, shews it while being demolished.

The modern Communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings*, III., 287.

The following are a few notes from different sources relating to Hurworth :—

A matron of Hurdevorde, named Brictiva, suffering from a flying gont (*gutta volatili*) which coursed through all her members, was liberated from it by making a pilgrimage to the sepulchre of St. Godric at Finchale.³

In the *Antiqua Taxa* the value of Hurworth is given thus, 'iiij^xij marcae Ecclesia de Hurworth, xxvijs.', in the *Taxatio Nova* of 1306, 'de Ecclesia de Hurtheworth, xxxli. vjs. viijd.' of which the tenths were 60s. 8d.⁴; and in Bacon's *Liber Regis* (p. 1262), 'Living in charge. King's books 27l 5s. 5d. Hurworth R. (All Saints.) Syn. and Prox. 2s. Val. in sit. mans. cum. ter. gleb. unacum claus. 2l. divers. cotag. ibidem per ann. 10s., decim. &c. Prox. Episc. 12s. Christopher Pinckney Esq. this Turn, 1714. Ralph Carr, Esq. 1761. Tristram Hogg, 1784. Yearly tenths 2l 14s. 6½d.'

On July 5, 1315, a commission was issued touching the church of Hurworth.^{3a} On the 6 Aug., 1340, the bishop granted free warren in all his

³ *Vita S. Godrici* (20 Sur. Soc.), 393. ^{3a} *Ibid.* II. 712. ⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 91, 100.

lands at Hurworth and other places to William de Skirvyngham.⁵ In 1341, Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordained as deacon, Thomas, son of Robert Karlton by the title of five marks annually from the tenements of John de Hurworth; and on the 22nd September in the same year, the bishop of Durham ordained him priest.⁶ At an array on St. Giles moor, near Durham, on the 24th March, 1400-1, there appeared the rectors of Middleton George with one archer, and of Hurworth with one lancer and two archers, and the vicar of Sockburn with one archer.⁷ At a synod held in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church on the 4th October, 1507, the rectors of Middleton George, Dinsdale and Hurworth, and the 'proprietarius' and



TITHE BARN, HURWORTH. (See previous page.)

vicar of Sockburn were present.⁸ At a visitation on the 20th November, 1501, dominus John Cutler and dominus John Thompson, parish chaplain, were present, as were also Thomas Colson, Richard Brooke, Thomas Stevenson and James Milder, 'parochiani', who said that the churchyard was not sufficiently fenced; they were enjoined to see to it under a pain of 10s.⁹ At the visitation of 4th February, 1577-8 the task being St. Matthew's gospel, George Tayliour the rector, was excused on account of being old; Christopher Knaresdail, parish clerk, John Forman and Christopher Smeton, churchwardens, appeared personally: at that of July, 1578, the rector performed the task—the same gospel: and at that of 28th January, 1578-9 he was present.¹⁰

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 340. ⁶ *Ibid.* 110, 114. ⁷ *Hist. Dun. Serip. Tres* (9 Sur. Soc.), clxxvi.

⁸ *Ibid.* cccc.

⁹ *Eccle. Proc. Bishop Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.), xxix.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 56, 74, 95.

The next place reached was the village of

NEASHAM,

where there was in olden times a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to the Virgin. The site of it, which was near to the ford across the Tees, was pointed out by Dr. Eastwood. Bishop Tanner says that Lord Dacre was the founder. Beyond some grass-grown mounds no remains of it are to be seen. George Allan, the antiquary (Hutchinson, *Durham*), states that he saw a stone coffin from the nunnery, at a neighbouring farmhouse, in use as a pig trough, and the effigy of a man in relief in a yard at Hurworth.

A bull of pope Adrian IV. of 3 Feb. 1156-7, belonging to Mr. Salvin, was exhibited at a meeting of the society on the 28 May, 1893, by Sir William Crossman.¹¹ It confirmed 'to God and St. Mary of Neasham the site of the church and the carucate of land given by Emma de Teisa, the daughter of Waldeof, with the consent of her son Ralph.¹¹ It also confirmed the grant made by Engelais, the sister of Emma, the gift of Alan, son of Torfin, of land in Toretona, etc. Bishop Bury granted licence to William de Greystoke to settle two parts of the manor of Neasham on the nunnery; and in 1436 John de Greystoke, his grandson, died possessed of the patronage. The effigy of one of the Greystokes is in Hurworth church as before stated. The nuns had possessions in many places in the county, including Hartlepool, Bishopton, Darlington, North Auckland, Washington, etc., etc. Amongst the benefactors, in addition to the Greystokes, were bishop Pudsey, William de Clifford, and Roger Conyers. The value of the temporalities of the prioress of Neasham in 1306, the date of the *Taxatio Nova*, was 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of which the tenths were 17*s.* 4*d.*¹² On the 19 April, 1340, a mandate was issued by bishop Kellawe for the raising of certain moneys on the ecclesiastical goods of Robert de Askeby, parson of Washington, to answer the demands of the prioress of Nesham.¹³ On the 3 August, 1346, Thomas, son of Michael de Nesham, chaplain to the prioress of Neasham, released all his right to a messuage in Gateshead to her.¹⁴ On the 10 June, 1382, the prioress and convent granted to John and Gilbert de Elvet a waste tenement in Gateshead, they paying therefor 6*d.* yearly for the next 15 years, 12*d.* for the 15 years thereafter, and 18*d.* at the end of thirty years.¹⁵ On the June, 1483, Christopher Conyers, rector of Rndby, left 5*s.* to the convent of Neasham.^{15a} On the 2 July, 1494 (9 Henry VII.) William Hedley, smith, of Gateshead, son and heir of John Hedley of the same, deceased, granted in free almon to Elizabeth Nawton, the prioress, all his lands and tenements at Gateshead.¹⁵ By a letter of attorney of 25 February (14 Henry VII.), formerly in the Court of Augmentations, now in the Record Office, the prioress of Neasham authorized John de Wakarfeld and John Berrell to receive possession of certain land granted by a charter of Sir Richard Conyers.¹⁶

In 1350 the prioress was named Margaret. In 1428 Joan of Eggleston resigned the office and dame Margaret Danby succeeded. The gravestone of dame Elizabeth Naunton, who was prioress from 1488 to 1499, is on the floor under the tower of Haughton-le-Skerne church. The last prioress was dame Jane Lawson whose brother, James Lawson, bought the priory at the suppression, *temp.* Henry VIII, the value of it being given at £20 17*s.* 7*d.*, subject to a crown rent of 25*s.* 3*d.* a year, the prioress being allowed a pension of 6*l.* a year, and the five nuns, Elizabeth Hooper, Margaret Trollop, Joan Lowick, Barbara Middleton, and Elizabeth Hugill 26*s.* 8*d.* a piece. The documents are now in the possession of Sir John Lawson of Brough. Richard Braithwaite, who married Frances Lawson, according to the Hurworth register,¹⁷ became possessed of a

¹¹ *Arch. Ael.*, vol. xvi. p. 268.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 336.

¹⁴ *Ancient Deeds*, 448.

^{15a} *Test. Ebor.*, III. 287.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 102.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 447.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* II. p. 330.

¹⁷ 'Mr. Richard Braithwaite and Mrs. Frances Lawson married May 4, 1617.'

moiety in right of his wife. He thus describes the place in his *Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England* :—

'Thence to Neasham, now translated,
Once a nunnery dedicated,
Valleys smiling, bottoms pleasing
Streaming rivers never ceasing ; ,
Deck'd with lofty woods and shady,
Grac'd by a lovely lady.
Where shores yield lentisks, branches pearled gems,
Their lampreys shells, their rocks soft mossy stems.'

On the xiii. kal. of May, 1337, John, bishop of Carlisle, ordained brother John de Nesham sub-deacon, and on the 28 March, 1338, Boniface, bishop of Corbania, ordained him a nonbeneficed acolyte.¹⁸ On the viii. id. of March 1342, Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, ordained another John de Nesham, sub-deacon, to the title of five marks from Thomas son of Ada de Nesham, with which he said he was satisfied; on the xij. kal. January, 1343, he was ordained deacon on the same title; and on the Sunday after the feast of the blessed virgin Lucy, 1344, the same bishop ordained him priest on the same title.¹⁹

A short halt was made at

NEASHAM HALL,

the residence of Mr. Wrightson (just elected M.P. for East St. Pancras,), on the well wooded banks of the Tees, to enable members to enjoy the magnificent views from the terrace in front of the house. The journey was then continued to Sockburn hall, now the summer residence of Mr. Robert Thompson of Sunderland, where the carriages were left and the party went through the long rank grass and nettles to the ruins of the old church.

Amid the ruins Dr. Eastwood read the following notes on

SOCKBURN.

"We stand here on very old ground, for long before the stones of this ancient church were quarried, the Romans had been here, and gone away. Secluded as this spot now seems, it was close by or upon one of the great highways of Britain. This great road, so much less known than the Watling Street, came along the Yorkshire side of the river Tees, just opposite to us, crossed the Tees by a bridge lower down, and went straight as a line to the north. But this great highway was too much exposed, and the brave Brigantes could not be despised, so the Romans made an alternative road by which they could avoid the dangers in their way. And they made the road we have come by through Sockburn, which joins the main street about three miles to the north, on the way to Sadberge, keeping to the high ground for safety. The ford close by was used to connect it with the main road. But I did not come here to tell you about these Roman roads, which I have described at some length in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for 1887. I wanted to show you that we are on historic ground, though much of the history may be hidden from us. Sockburn was early known as Soccabyrig, which may mean the place of jurisdiction, with the right of *sac* and *soc*. We are on certain historic ground when we say that Higbald was consecrated here as bishop of Lindisfarne in 780, so that a church must have been then in existence. The ancient stones around us, and those preserved in the hall, may have been connected with the early church, and as they are similar to the stones at Dinsdale church, the history of the two churches may be similar. They are at least pre-Norman, but not Saxon, for the churches of Northumbria had their own character, which may be more truly called Northumbrian-Irish. As the form of Christianity came from Lindisfarne, Iona, and Ireland, so we may infer that

¹⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iii. pp. 185, 195.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 127, 135, 148.

the architecture had a similar origin. Several of the stones are remains of shafts and heads of crosses, which no doubt stood at the ends of graves, the sides of which were composed of the peculiar hog-backed stones now lying here. One stone is very remarkable, appearing to be a representation of Daniel in the lion's den. Whatever may be the date of the early church, there can be no doubt about the present one, which has been in ruins since the year 1838, when a new church was built on the other side of the river. The present building consists of a nave, chancel, and the private chapel of the Conyers family. The building is of the thirteenth and fourteenth century, and is intimately associated with the early history of the ancient family of Coniers or Conyers. Roger, the first of this family, was made constable of Durham castle by the Conqueror. Sir John



RUINS OF SOCKBURN CHURCH. (See next page.)

Conyers is well known as the slayer of the Sockburn ' worm or dragon ', which worthy deed was commemorated by each succeeding Conyers presenting the bishop, as he entered the diocese by the ford here, or at Neasham ford, with the celebrated falchion, now belonging to Sir Edward Blackett, the present owner of the property. The tenure by which this land was held is noticed in the inquest on Sir John Conyers in 1396. The effigy of the knight is in excellent preservation, and is cared for in the present mansion, which is of very modern date. The brasses in the chapel show that many of the family were buried here, until the estate fell into a female line in the seventeenth century. The manor comprised the township of Sockburn in Durham, with Girsby and Over Dinsdale in Yorkshire, forming one ecclesiastical parish to the present day. The manor is however now limited to the township of Sockburn. Male representatives lived on, but without the estate, and the last of the line died at Chester-le-Street some years ago in poor circumstances. Thus ended a family

once barons of the bishopric and owners of large estates besides the ancient manor of Sockburn."

The church is now utterly ruined, though the late Rev. J. W. Smith, rector of Dinsdale, had conducted service in it. The south-east angle of the nave appears to be of pre-Conquest date, it being of long-and-short work. At the east end of the church are three lancet windows and there are others at the sides. In the south aisle is a slender pillar supporting two high pointed arches, the illustration on p. 59 shews them. Lying about the ruins are the fragments of the pre-Conquest crosses, and hog-backed and other sculptured stones referred to by Dr. Eastwood in his paper. The finest of the hog-backed stones was removed, some years ago to, Matfen hall, near Newcastle, the residence of Sir Edward W. Blackett, the owner of the Sockburn property, where it now is. One of the brasses²⁰ of the Conyers family, on the ground in the north aisle, is inserted in a slab of earlier date bearing a floriated cross, etc.

The communion plate at the modern church of Girsby, across the Tees, is described in these *Proceedings*, iv. 132.

In the *Antiqua Taxa* Sockburn is thus given 'vij. marcae (vacat.) Ecclesia de Sokburn, ijs. iijjd.,'²¹ while in the *Taxatio Nova* 'de vicaria de Sokburne, liijs. iijjd.' the tenths being 5s. 4d.²² Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1265.) gives it as a living discharged of the 'Clear yearly value 23l. Sockburn, v. (All Saints.) Syn. and Prox. 2s. Val. in sit. mans. cum. un. acr. ter. gleb. ibid. per ann. 5s. dec. oblat. etc. Prox. Episc. 2s. 6d. Master and Brethren of Shirborn Hosp. Prop^r and Patr. King's books 3l 18s. 1½d.'

Galfridus de Coinneres, 'persona de Sokeburne', is witness to a charter of Mattheu de Lumley.²³ On the 19 Aug. 1340, Sir Robert Bowes was instituted to the vicarage of Sockburn, in the gift of the master and brethren of Sherburn hospital, by way of exchange for the church of St. Mary at Richmond, Sir John del Bek, the last vicar, having resigned for the purpose.²⁴ At the visitation of 19 Nov., 1501, D. Robert Jonson, vicar, was present, as were also Robert Nodell and Robert Withereld, 'parochiani', who said all was well.²⁵ At the visitation of 6 Feb. 1577-8, Francis Trowlop, vicar, John Hodgeson, parish clerk, and Richard Husband and Richard Pyburne, churchwardens, appeared personally.²⁶

In the hall of the modern house, removed from the ruins of the church for better preservation, is a recumbent effigy, clad in chain armour covered by a surcoat, holding a shield now without any device. The legs are crossed, and the feet rest on a lion which appears to be fighting with a nondescript animal, having reference perhaps to the slaying of the dragon. This figure is doubtless that referred to by Leland, in the following extract from his *Itinerary*, as that of Sir John Conyers who died in 1395, but it seems to be of much earlier date:—

'Thens a 3. Miles to the *trajectus* over *Tese* to *Sokburne*. *Sokburne* where as the *Eldest* House is of the *Coniers*, with the *Demains* about it, of a *Mile* Cumpace of exceding pleasaut Ground, is almost made an *Isle* as *Tese* Ryver windedith about it. . . . In the *Paroche* Chirch of *Sokbourn* is the *Tumbe* of *Sir John Coniers*, that married *Elisabeth*, *Eldest* to *Bromflete* *Lord S. John*, and *Bromflet*, as I saw it writen, was made *Lord Vescy* by *King Henry* the 6. for he had much of the *Lord Vescy* Land by mariyng the *Doughter* and *Heir* of *Aton* a knight, that came lineally of a *Doughter*. *Anastasia* the 2^d *Doughter* was married to *Lord Clifforde*, and *Katarine* to *Eure*. The *House* and *Land* of *Sokburn* hath bene of *auncient* tyme the very *Inheritance* of the *Coniers*, whos name (as I lernyd of hymself) is in *auncient* Writings *Congrues* not *Coniers*''.²⁷

²⁰ For inscriptions on these brasses see the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xv. p. 89.

²¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* vol. III. p. 91.

²² *Priory of Finchale*, (6. Surt. Soc.), p. 77.

²³ *Eccles. Proc. Bishop Barnes*. p. xxviii.

²⁴ *Itinerary*, vol. I, (3 ed. Oxford, 1768) p. 71.

²⁵ *Ibid.* p. 101.

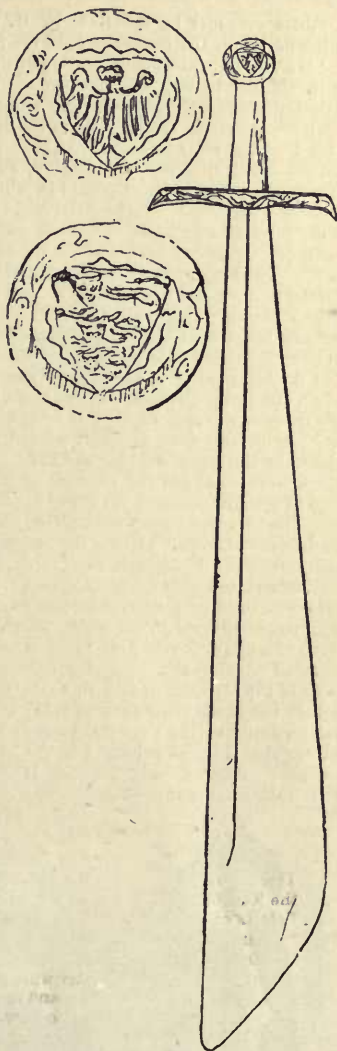
²⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 305.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

Here, in addition to the fine effigy, was seen the famous falchion, one of three now existing in Europe. The tenure by which the Conyers, the early owners, held their lands at Sockburn which had been granted to them by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, was by presenting this falchion to every bishop of Durham on his first entry into the diocese, accompanied by a reference to the 'worm, dragon, or fiery flying serpent which destroyed man, woman and child' in memory of which the then king gave him the manor of Sockburn to be held by this tenure. The falchion, which is of early thirteenth century date, is in very fine preservation with enamelled devices on the pommel, on one side a shield bearing an eagle displayed, on the other lions passant.²⁸ It is said that the last time that the falchion was thus presented was when bishop van Mildert, the last prince-bishop, in 1826 first entered the diocese at Croft bridge.

After thanking Mrs. Thompson, by whose kindness the effigy and falchion had been shown to the party, seats were retaken in the carriages and the journey to Dinsdale, by way of Neasham resumed, on the way the site of the Roman road being pointed out by Dr. Eastwood.

Before reaching the church, the manor house of Dinsdale, the residence of Mr. Surtees, was passed. The house is not of very high antiquity, but it stands within a square enclosure surrounded on all sides by double moats of early date. In it is a hiding place to which access is obtained from above. A few years ago excavations were made near the manor house by the late Rev. Scott F. Surtees, when the foundations and lower storey of a large gate-house, a little to the north-east of the house, were uncovered. In it was a square newel stairway and chambers which had been vaulted. The whole was shortly after covered up again as the excavations were inconveniently near to the house. No plans were made.



²⁸ For full description of this interesting and early weapon with photographic illustrations, see *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xv., 214; see also *Proceedings*, v. 14, 27, 42.

At

DINSDALE CHURCH

members were met by the Rev. E. H. Greatorex, the vicar. On assembling in the building, Dr. Eastwood read the following notes :—

“ We are here on a fertile portion of the district, which attracted early settlers to it, similiar to that at Sockburn. We do not know precisely when these early settlers came, but the history and remains of this church will help us very much. Again we are close upon the Roman roads of the neighbourhood, and a few traces of early remains have been found. In the year 1875 this church had got into a dilapidated condition, so that it became absolutely necessary to restore and rebuild some parts of it, whilst preserving all that was possible of its former features. I have given some particulars of the history of the church in my introduction to the Dinsdale register.⁹⁶ The porch which was removed was quite of modern date, and the descent into the church was the same as it is now. The arch at the entrance indicates the date of the building, which was about 1196, for Hugh de Pudsey, who gave his authority to build the church, died in March 1195, and the see was then vacant for several years. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and chapel, and in the latter is a portion of an ancient window of two lancets, of which as much as possible has been retained. The double piscina of the chapel was exposed and restored, as well as the single one in the chancel. There was a rude stone sedile in the chapel, which it was necessary to remove. The east window and arches are of fourteenth century origin, and were probably placed there when changes were made by Sir Alexander Surteys about the year 1379. The windows of the nave are all modern. The chancel contains the remains of a fourteenth century window, and at the time of restoration there was found to be the half of a round-headed window near it. The font was in use until 1875, when it was placed in its present position. Its date is unknown. During the progress of restoration many stones which had been buried or hidden were discovered, amongst them the representation of the bear, now placed near the reading desk. At the foundation of the north wall of the nave, and in other places, were also found stones, all of white sandstone, which must have belonged to an earlier church, and these have been cared for in the porch. A grave cover, with ‘Gocelynus Surteys’ rudely cut upon it, was also removed to the porch. In the churchyard, there is a stone coffin, considered to be of the eleventh or twelfth century. The lid has a cross upon it, and this feature has made some persons think it to be older than the period named. It was no doubt earlier than the present church, and must have belonged to the private chapel which belonged to the lord of the manor before this building was erected. After a walk through Dinsdale wood, we shall come to Pounteys ford, owing its name probably to Pons Teesii, the site of a Roman bridge.

There was a bridge at this place until after the reign of Elizabeth, and a chapel upon it, which was unfortunately connected with the chantry of the church, and a priest was paid for the benefit of wayfarers travelling along the Roman road. The foundations of the bridge have been seen when the water has been very low. We shall see the place later on in our walk.”

In the churchyard is the lower part of the shaft, with interlacings, etc., of a pre-Conquest cross, while in the church, near the reading-desk, is the hog-backed stone with interlaced work on the sides, referred to above. In the churchyard there is a large stone coffin with its lid, on the latter, which is slightly coped, is a large plain cross in high relief running along the ridge. It is very similar to one discovered at Westminster abbey about 1871. In the church is a brass of 1668 bearing a long



inscription relating to a gift to the parish by Mary Wyvill, wife of Thomas Wyvill of Spennithorne and a daughter of Christopher Place of Dinsdale. Above the inscription is a coat-of-arms of eight quarterings, surmounted by a helmet with flowing mantling.

The earliest volume of the registers was shown in the vestry by Dr. Eastwood. It commences in 1556, is on paper, and is the oldest original register in the two northern counties. It has been printed, with an introduction by Dr. Eastwood, by the society.

In 1312 a final concord was made between John de Coyners and Robert de Coyners concerning the manor of Girsby and half a caruete of land in Dinsdale, viz : 2 bovates which Richard son of Ulf held, a bovate which Richard son of Reginald held, and a bovate which Hugh de Middleton held, subject to the usual services, in which John recognized the said manor and land with their appurtenances to be the right of Robert ; and he also conceded to him the manor of Fyningham, in Suffolk, with the advowson of the church there. In return Robert quit claimed to John all right and claim which he had in the manors of Bishopton, Stainton, Sockburn and Auckland, and in Rungeton, and a caruete of land in Dinsdale.^{26a} Robert Conyers was fined £50 and £150 at Richmond Sessions on Oct. 6, 1626, for harbouring recusants.

The following are a few notes relating to the church from various sources :—

John de Middleton sworn concerning the custody of the church of Dinsdale said that when Normannus was the parson of that church, on his petition the monks conceded, as he heard say, to William le Breton his son, the said church returning annually to the monks 40s., and also that his son was at once admitted, so that for that vacancy no one had the custody ; afterwards he died, on which the monks granted to Nicholas his clerk the same church and at the same reserved rent, which Nicholas, as he had heard say, was immediately admitted, so for that vacancy also no one had the custody. William Baard, parson of Middleton, being asked, confirmed all that James de Middleton had said.²⁷ The convent of Durham bound itself to maintain two chaplains to say mass for the souls of William Brito (who gave his whole estate of Burdon to the monks), Alice his wife, and his forelders and heirs ; each had to have four marks of silver a year, one of them to celebrate divine service in the church of Dinsdale.²⁸ The chantry thus founded was probably that in the south aisle of the nave of the last church.

In the *Antiqua Taxa* the value of Dinsdale thus appears :—' vij marcae, Ecclesia de Dytnesal, ijs. iiij*d.* ; the portion of the sacrist of Durham in Dinsdale was valued at 3 marks, the tax being 12*d.* ; while in the *Taxatio Nova* of 1306, ' de Ecclesia de Dittinsale lxs.' the tenths being 6s.,²⁹ and the portion of the prior of Durham in the church of Dinsdale was valued at 40s. the tenths being 4s. In *Clavis Eccles.* ' R. Dittensdale iiij*l.* xjs. iiij*d.* [30*l.*] Deane and Chapter of Durhame', and chantry of ' St. Maries in Dittensdale church iiij*s.*'³⁰ ' The Certificate of all the Chantries' (13 Feb. 2 Ed. VI.) gives the following particulars of Dinsdale :—' The Parrishe of Dinesdale, having of howseling poeple xxx. The Chauntrie of Owr Lady within the saide church. Christopher Cowerd of the age of 1. yeres. Yerelie valewe, lvij*s.* iiij*d.* Stocke, etc., none'.³¹ In 1531 and 1532, Thomas Calvert appears as ' Capellanus de Dydynsall' and was paid 53/4 each year. In 1533 Christopher Cowert takes his place at the same stipend.³² Bacon *Liber Regis* (p. 1264), gives Dinsdale as a living discharged, of the

^{26a} *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 886.

²⁷ *Feodarium Prior. Dunelm.* (58 Surt. Soc.) 249, 250.

²⁸ *Ibid.* p. 149 n.

²⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 91, 93, 100, 103.

³⁰ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 4, 5.

³¹ *Ibid.* p. lxxviii.

³² *Durham Household Book* (18 Sur. Soc.), 93, 190, 288.

'Clear yearly value 31l 5s. 8d. Dittinsdale, alias Dinsdale, R. (St. John.) Val. in sit. mans. cum mes. ibid. & cert. ter. & ten. cum gleb. per ann. 2l. cu. ten. in Middleton 12s. dec. &c. Redd. monast. Dunelm. 6s. 8d. Syn. and Prox. 2s. Prox. Episc. 3s. 8d. Dean and Chapter of Durham. King's books 4l 11s. 5½d.'

On the 8 Jan. 1312-3. D. Thomas de Normanton, rector of Dinsdale, John de Cambe, rector of Middleton St. Gregory (*sic*), William de London, portionary in the last named church, and Henry, parish chaplain of Hurworth, were appointed on an inquisition relative to the vicarage of Grindon.⁸³ On 27 Nov., 1338, took place the presentation of Robert de Calne, vicar of Norton, who had exchanged livings with John de Wighton, rector of Dinsdale,⁸⁴ after an enquiry had been made as to when the living was vacated who was the true patron, who last presented, etc. On the 3 Dec. 1338, an order was issued for the induction of Robert de Calne, and he was duly instituted, and the prior and convent of Durham were declared the true patrons.⁸⁵ On the 12 Nov. 1341, the bishop appointed Robert de Calne, rector of Dinsdale, constable of Durham castle, and also his receiver and chancellor.⁸⁶ Subsequently Robert de Calne exchanged his living with Adam de Harewold for a prebend in the collegiate church of Norton, and on the 8 Sept., 1342, he was duly inducted. On the same day Ada de Harewold was instituted by the bishop into the church of Dinsdale.⁸⁸

On the 23 Dec. 1335, Thomas de Ditneshal was ordained acolyte by the bishop; on the 20 Dec. 1337, he ('Thomas filius Willelmi Clerici de Ditneshal') was ordained sub-deacon 'non beneficiatus', by the bishop, in the chapel of Auckland manor; and on the 28 Mar. 1338, as deacon, 'non beneficiatus', to the title of his own patrimony, by the bishop of Corbania.⁸⁹

At the visitation in Darlington church on the 19th Nov. 1501, it was reported that 'Magister' John Surtes, the rector, was non-resident. Dom. Thos. Coke, the chaplain, was present, Mr. Thomas Surtes, 'parochianus', did not appear, he was the only one, there being no other within the parish.⁴⁰ At that of 4 Feb. 1557-8, neither Thomas Blaxton, the rector, the parish clerk, nor George Bell, the churchwarden, was present. The last named was excommunicated for non-attendance. It may be noted that the Surtees and Thomas Blaxton are of old descent. At that of 23 July, 1578, the last-named rector performed the task (Gospel of St. Matthew).⁴¹ He also attended the chancellor's visitation of 28 Jan. 1578-9, in Auckland church.⁴² George Reyd, parson, of Dinsdale, by his will of 20 April, 1559, directed his 'bodye to be buried within the quere of Dinsdall', and bequeathed to the 'reparacons of the churche' 10s. He 'gave xs. to be distributed amonge the poore people dwellinge in the townenes of Hurworthe, Nesham, Mydleton one rowe and Mydleton George.' Then follow numerous bequests to the Place family, and others, including a bee-hive and all his 'trowes' and mortars to the wife of Robert Place. He seems to have had many hives. The will is very interesting, as all his belongings are specifically given.⁴³ 'Thomas Blackstone, laite parson of Dittingsale', does not appear to have had so many goods judging from the inventory of them dated 8 June, 1591, as they were only worth altogether £8 8s. 10d., including 5s. for 'certeine litle books'.⁴⁴

The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings*, III. 285.

⁸³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 125.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 440.

⁴⁰ *Ecol. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 40.

⁴³ *Ibid.* ciii.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* III. 224.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 439.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* p. 60, 62.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* cxxxi.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 227.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 166, 191, 196.

⁴² *Ibid.* 74, 95.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 358.

The carriage was then sent round to Middleton-one-Row, while the party straggled through the woods to the Spa hotel for luncheon. After luncheon the walk was resumed to Middleton-one-Row, where the Rev. C. Jackson, the rector, joined the party. The conveyance was rejoined and another stage of the day's proceedings began, the church of

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE,

a structure with a few ancient remains, being the next halting place. Mr. Jackson pointed out the objects of interest in the building, then the journey was resumed to

MIDDLETON LOW HALL,

the last place to be visited. The hall, which has been recently purchased by alderman Rudd of Stockton, is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the Tees, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The building is of red brick, of three storeys, with a long unbroken front. It appears to have been built, probably on the site of an older house, in 1721, as the heads

of the lead spouts bear the inscription ^K R I the initials of the Killinghalls, the
1721

builders. Not far from the house is a large dove cot of red brick with 1500 cells. On the lawn in front is a fine medieval cross, on one side being the crucifixion, and on the other a representation of our Lord in majesty. Mr. Rudd is thinking of raising the cross on a base and covering it with a canopy as a protection from the drip of the fine overhanging copper beech. It is not known whence the cross came, but for description by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, with illustrations, see the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xvi, 45 ; also *Proc.* iv. 131, and v. 163.

By the kind consideration of Mr. Rudd and his sister, refreshing tea was supplied on the lawn in front of the house.

Mr. Jackson, the rector, here read the following paper on the history of the church of Middleton St. George. :—

“ The old church of St. George is a plain uninteresting building of unknown age. There are however built into the outer walls fragments of an earlier church, such as portions of round columns, a piece of Norman grave cover discernible on the north side of the nave, and an early sundial (pre-conquest) near the priests' door upside down. There are also the square headed decorated window (minus the tracery) on the south side of the nave, and the square head of the priest's doorway on the south side of the chancel. In the interior is a corbelled chancel arch of Decorated date with a male head on the north side, and a female head with her tongue out on the south. The font is very uninteresting. The various changes in connexion with the building would appear something like the following :—We begin with (i.) a small Saxon church, with present sundial. (ii.) An enlarged thirteenth century church with present south wall, Decorated window in nave, and chancel with square headed priest's doorway. A list of sittings denotes a narrow nave, with two rows of pews fourteen in all. (iii.) After the discovery of Dinsdale sulphur spring and consequent increasing population in Middleton-one-Row, then coming into notice as a watering place, the nave was widened, and chancel rebuilt. The nave was to contain three rows of pews. By inspecting the west-end, it is plain that Aycliffe limestone was used to widen the building. The old mullioned windows were destroyed ; the tops of windows renewed in brick ; all carved work broken up, and as to windows, the stonework was replaced with wooden frames of the basest kind, such as may still be seen in small dissenting chapels. No records of the alterations remain. (iv.) In 1884 the patron, Mr. H. A. W. Cocks, built the present squat tower, which has never been finished, and which, owing to its bad foundation, is sinking forward. This tower could

be made secure for under £20, but Mr. Cock's trustees are unable to advance money for that purpose; and (v.) in 1888 the fabric was carefully repointed, the former flat ceiling removed, open benches took the place of uncomfortable pews, new windows were inserted, and generally speaking, the church was rescued from a ruinous condition and rendered suitable for occasional services.

"The most interesting feature in connexion with the church, in my opinion, is the history of the dual rectory and the recent recovery of the alienated tithe.⁴⁴ As to the origin of the sinecure rectory 'as early as 1312 the church or parsonage of Middleton St. George is stated to be divided into two portions one free from all ecclesiastical burthens.'... which portion was then held by William of London on the presentation of Ralph Bart and the other portion charged with all the burthen of the vicarage to which John de Cambe had presented his son John Cambe priest. Bishop Kellawe, on the appeal and hearing of all parties interested, confirmed this partition.⁴⁵ There seems to have been another dispute for 'there was another rectory of Middleton a sinecure as settled by the concordat of 1350.'⁴⁶

"In the *Antiqua Taxa* Middleton is thus given 'xiiij marcae portio Johannis de Welton in Ecclesia de Midelton Sancti Georgii iijjs. viijjd.' and 'vj marcae portio Johannis de Cambe in eadem ijs.'⁴⁷; and in the *Taxatio Nova* of 1306, 'portio domini Willelmi de London, in Ecclesia Sancti Georgii de Midelton liijl. xijjs. iijjd.' the tenths being 9s. 4d.; and the 'portio domini Johannis de Cambe eadem xlvs. viijjd.' the tenths being 4s. 8d.⁴⁸ Bacon (*Liber Regis*) thus deals with one 'portion' of Middleton St. George: 'Living remaining in charge, King's books 4l. Middleton St. George R. (St. George.) Syn. 2s. Prox. Episc. 4s. 6d. William Killinghall, Esq. 1693, Christopher Pinckney this Turn 1705, Robert Killinghall, Esq., 1722, 1746. Yearly tenths 8s.:' and with the other as a living discharged of the 'Clear yearly value of 25l 14s. 8d. Middleton St. George R. (St. George.) Syn. and Prox. 2s, Pens. sol. rect. de Egglecliffe 5s. Val. in sit. rect. & 2 acr. ter. gleb. per ann. 6s 8d. dec. &c. Prox. Episc. 4s. 6d. William Killinghall, Esq. 1723. Robert Killinghall, 1746. King's books, 3l. 13s. 1½d.'

"All the communion plate is modern. For notes of it see *Proc.* iv. 130. See note of bell at p. 132 of the same volume.

"The following are some valuable extracts from various sources, and it would be well perhaps to at once refer to those connected with John de Cambe who appears to have been an influential man. On 8 Jan'y 1312 in an inquisition touching the vicarage of Grindon the name of John de Cambe, rector, occurs as does also Sir W^m de London portioner in the same church of the blessed Gregory.⁴⁹ On 15th Sep., 1312, bishop Kellawe, in a document dated at Stockton, confirmed the division of the church of Middleton which was from olden times [*ab antiquis*] divided, and admitted and instituted William de London, chaplain to one portion, and Sir John de Cambe, priest, on presentation of John de Cambe, to the other portion.⁵⁰ On xi. kal. May, 1313, John de Cambe, rector, is member of a commission to enquire into the vicarage of Aycliffe.⁴⁸ In 1314 the rector is a member of another commission relative to the presentation to a chantry in the church of Redmarshall.⁵¹

"William Baard occurs as parson about 1228.⁵² On the 8 Feb. 1339, John de Hothwayt was collated by John de Whitechereh to a portion of the church of

⁴⁴ The chief authorities used in these notes are:—(1) *Surttees's History of Durham* vol. III. pp. 224 *et seq.* (2) 'Notes on the double Rectory,' by the late Mr. Longstaffe, *Archaeologia Aethiana* vol. II. N.S. p. 69 *et seq.* (3) The Commissioners for Compounding, 1644 to 1657, State Papers, vol. G. 54 p. 490. (4) Proceedings of *Rump Parliament* as to tithes *Hallam Const. History*, vol. II. pp. 96—100 1st edition.

⁴⁵ Bishop Kellawe, 1311-1316.

⁴⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. p. 92

⁴⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* vol. I. p. 125.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* vol. I. p. 394.

⁴⁶ Bishop Hatfield, 1845-1881.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* p. 101.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 1167.

⁵² *Ibid.* p. 624.

Middleton St. George, vacant by the free resignation of dom. Thomas de Herdwyk, the last portionary of the same portion, by reason of Roland, son and heir of Ralph Barde, being under age, and he was inducted on the 10 kal. of March in the same year.⁵⁴

"At the visitation of the 20 Nov. 1501, D. John Todd, the rector, was present, and also Robert Killingale, William Farnaby, Christopher Crosle, and John Ludrewe, 'parochiani', who said all was well;⁵⁵ and at that of 4 Feb. 1577-8, James Orpyn, rector, Henry Ladley, parish clerk, and George Myers and Francis Harrison, churchwardens, appeared personally.⁵⁶

"As regards the Killinghall family. John Killinghall, a justice *in itinere* in the reign of Richard II., settled at Nether Middleton about 1413, and it continued in his descendants till 1569, *temp.* queen Elizabeth, when the estate was sold. A few years afterwards, in 1606, it was purchased by a younger branch of the family, and in 1625 William Killinghall was the owner. This man appears to have been a masterful personage, for it is recorded of him that he was charged at Durham with having beaten the churchwarden, who had demanded payment of money due to him. Mr. Killinghall pleaded that though he had beaten the churchwarden he had *only used his walking cane*. He was also charged with keeping a kitchen wench who had had a child. He replied that he allowed her to live under his roof for her benefit; no immorality was alleged against him. In 1625 the sinecure rectory became vacant on the death of Robert Redmayne, LL.D., whereupon letters of sequestration were granted for this sinecure rectory to Gabriel Jackson, John Addye, and the churchwardens, during its vacancy.⁵⁷ William Killinghall, in the meantime, had bought the patronage of the sinecure rectory, and one Joseph Cradock was instituted to this same sinecure on presentation of William Killinghall, who at once proceeded to make money out of this transaction.⁵⁸ It is evident that the names of Jackson and Addye were joined to the churchwardens in the sequestration, in order to protect the benefice and wardens from William Killinghall, of whose masterful ways one of the churchwardens had personal knowledge. A search at the Durham Probate Office resulted in the following extract from William Killinghall's will, from which we have an instance of the unscrupulous way in which church endowments were too often misapplied at that time. Mr. Killinghall appears to have been a keen man of business. The terms of this will in reference to the sinecure rectory afford a key to the difficulties which met Mr. Towne's enquiries. It was considered desirable to ascertain, if possible, the time when the Killinghalls first began to bequeath the tithes of the sinecure as their own property. (i.) The wills of William Killinghall who died in 1644, and of his son John, died 1651, are at Durham, but many wills are wanting for over one hundred years. (ii.) The Registries of Durham, Somerset House, Northallerton and York were searched without result, that is, the period between 1651 and 1762 produced no wills. (iii.) The wills of the Pembertons and the Cocks are at Durham, and in every case the tithes are bequeathed as their property.

"The investigation of the claims of the Killinghall family and their successors in the ownership of Nether Middleton hall, to the endowments of the sinecure rectory of Middleton St. George, was undertaken and completed in 1890, whereupon the results were communicated to the late Mr. H. A. W. Cocks in the presence of Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, postmaster of Middleton-one-Row. Previous to this the Rev. Lyndhurst B. Towne, a former rector, commenced an action against Mr. Cocks in 1873. Mr. Towne having become vicar of Coatham, the action was withdrawn, Mr. Cocks paying costs amounting to about £120. This latter fact seemed to warrant an independent investigation, which eventually produced the restitution of the endowment of the sinecure rectory.

⁵³ *Feodarium Prior. Dunel.*, p. 249.

⁵⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, vol. iii. pp. 228, 229.

⁵⁵ *Ecol. Proc. Bishop Barnes*, p. xxviii.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* p. 56.

⁵⁷ Augst 26th. 1625, *Bishop Neile's Registers*, fol. 81. ⁵⁸ Sept 27th, 1625, *Ibid.* fol. 82.

“ William Killinghall's will (so far as it relates to the sinecure rectory) dated July 8th, 1642, proved 1649, extracted from the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Durham, reads as follows:—

‘ In the name of God Amen ye eighth day of July 1642, I William Killinghall of Middleton George in ye County of Durham Esq^r. . . . also I give to s^d Thomas Widdrington & Cuthbert Pepper and their heires for the use benefit and behoofe of my soone Robert the next presentation w^{ch} shall happen after my death of that part of my parsonage w^{ch} Mr. Joseph Cradock hath. And whereas alsoe I have a lease from the sayd Mr. Cradock of that part of the parsonage w^{ch} he granted in my son John's name in trust and whereof nevertheless I doe receive the benefit I doe hereby give the sayd lease & all the benefit and p^rfit thereof to my sonne Robert for his better maintenance to be educated in learning I give and bequeath to my wife and sonne Robert Killinghall whom I make Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof to this my will being all written with my owne hand I have sett my hand and seale the day and year aforesayd.’

“ Note what follows from the facts connected with this document: (i.) This will was made in 1642; (ii.) William Killinghall the testator died 1644; (iii.) John Killinghall for whose life the lease was drawn died in 1651, when naturally the lease fell in; (iv.) Joseph Cradock was the last sinecure rector, therefore the lease could never be renewed; and (v.) the above named Killinghall was alive in 1694.

“ The Killinghalls about the time of William's death in 1644, were in difficult circumstances owing to the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament. It is well to remember the peculiar action of the Long Parliament in church matters at this period in order to understand the significance of these dates.

In 1643 (Feb^r), the Parliament sequestered the revenues of bishops, deans, chapters and other delinquents, to be employed in the defence of the Commonwealth, and also adopted the Solemn League & Covenant to extirpate popery and prelacy and establish presbyterianism.

In 1644 (Oct^r) an ordinance was passed authorizing presbyters to ordain ministers, and all so ordained were to be held as legal ministers of the Church of England.

In 1645 The use of the Prayer Book in public or private was penalized. In 1646 an ordinance was passed for settling the presbyterian form of government.

“ We have no record of Joseph Cradock's death, but it is certain from the terms of the will that he was alive in 1642; also it is equally certain from the above ordinances of the Long Parliament that no cleric could have been appointed between 1644 and 1660 to fill Cradock's place if he had died during this period of 16 years. But the Long Parliament laid its hand heavily on the Killinghalls for their Royalist proclivities. John Killinghall, son of William, had been an officer in king Charles's army, and after the father's death the son was proceeded against, thus⁶⁰:—

‘ John Killinghall of Middleton George in the Countye of Durham. Gent.

That hee was in armes against the parliament. That hee rendered himselfe to the Com^{ee} in the Countrey in November 1645 and then before them took the National league and Covenant as is certified.

He compounds upon a particular delivered in under his hand by w^{ch} hee doth submitt to such fine &c., and by which it doth appear.

That hee is seized of an estate taile executed in possession of such and in certain landes and Ten^{nts} lying and being in the Parish of Sockborne in the Countye of Yorke of the yearly value before these troubles over and

⁶⁰ State Papers, Dom. Interregnum, vol. G. 54, p. 480.

above the rent reserved 24th

Personall estate hath he none.

2nd July 1646 Resolution of ye Committee. Fine 48*l.* '

"From this it is clear that John took the Solemn League and Covenant, and that the rector Harrison did the same as there is no record of an 'Interpellator'—Intruder, hence no action occurred as to the tithes connected with the regular cure. Next, it is important to determine whether any parliamentary action was taken, which forbade payment of tithe, either appropriate or improper.

"The 'Rump Parliament' voted that tithes should cease as soon as a competent maintenance should be otherwise provided for the clergy. It was referred to a Committee 29th April 1652 to consider how a convenient and competent maintenance for a godly and able ministry might be settled in lieu of tithes, and a proposed addition that tithes be paid as before till such maintenance be settled, was carried by 27 to 17.⁶⁰ Their last vote was to negative a report of their own committee recommending that such as should be approved as preachers of the Gospel should enjoy the maintenance already settled by law, and that the payment of tithes as a just property should be enforced by the magistrates. The house having by the majority of *two* disagreed with the report⁶², the speaker two days after having secured the majority of those present, proposed the surrender of their power into the hands of Cromwell, who put an end to the opposition of the rest by turning them out of doors.⁶¹

"Thus, in the absence of parliamentary interference, payment of tithes went on as before, and it is evident that the Killinghalls continued to collect for Robert's benefit, the endowment of the sinecure rectory. He was living in 1694 and I believe did not die till 1706. The Killinghalls soon began to deal with this portion of the rectory as their own property. John Killinghall the last male heir left his estate to William Pemberton, *seur.*, in 1762. William Pemberton, *junr.*, inherited in his turn. He left the estate to his maternal aunts, the Misses Cock of Plymouth, who again left it to their brother Elisha, and he to his son H. A. W. Cocks who in 1836-37 under the rent charge legislation obtained a legal title—no one opposing—to the tithe attached to the sinecure rectory. But it is clear that for a period of over 180 years the owners of Low Middleton hall estate collected the tithe without any legal right, after 1651, when John Killinghall died. This statement was laid before the late Mr. H. A. W. Cocks during 1891, for his consideration. Restitution was strongly urged. He was greatly surprised by the statement and ultimately two years afterwards—1893—left his rent charge to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to increase the endowment of the parish. Curious to say it was found that the Statute of Mortmain (1279) barred this benefaction. After much delay and legal failure the Commissioners were advised that the only way was to petition the queen in council to grant her royal licence for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to hold the rent charge, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding. This and the other legal proceedings cost nearly £200 which was generously paid by Mr. Cocks's trustees. What a comment on the assertion *that the State endowed the Church.*"

Before setting off on the return journey, the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, in a few well chosen words, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. and Miss Rudd for their hospitality, and also to Mr. Jackson for his notes on Middleton St. George. This was carried by acclamation. Mr. Rudd and Mr. Jackson briefly responded.

This very pleasant meeting thus ended and members returned to Dinsdale railway station and thence took train for their several destinations.

⁶⁰ Hallam. *Constit. History*, vol. II. p. 96. 1st edition.

⁶² Journals 2nd and 10th December, 1653.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 99 to 100.

Amongst those present were the Rev. G. W. Reynolds of Elwick hall; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dotchin, and Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Newcastle; Mr. C. Hopper of Sunderland; Mr. G. E. and Miss Macarthy and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Heslop, of Tynemouth; Mr. R. Blair (secretary), and Miss C. Blair, of Harton.

The following are the values of Hurworth, Sockburn and Middleton St. George, according to the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* :—

* STOKEDEN WARDE.

R. Hurworth xxvijl. vjs. iiijd. [40l.].

Mr. Lawson of Necehame.

Vic. Sockburne ijxl. xvijjs. [26l. 13s. 4d.].

Master of Sherburne House.

R. Mydleton Georgii ijxl. xiijs. [26l.]. Killinghall.

Porcionarius eadem ijxl. xiijd. Mydleton.⁶³

CROFT CHURCH (p. 51.)

In E. Sharpe's *Decorated Windows* (Van Voorst, 1849), there is an engraving of a two-light window, with quatrefoil light in head, and the following description :—

" This window is situated on the south side of what has been originally a very fine Early Decorated chancel. The east window has lost its tracery, and the gable has been cut down to the heads of the lights. The piscina and sedilia remain, their details are very elegant, and they are rich in sculpture and ball flowers. The buttresses have niches and canopies, and are of bold design. The form of the trefoil at the head of the lights, which are similar to those that are left in the east window, indicates the early character of the work. The mouldings of the mullion, consisting of a fillet, a splay, and a second fillet, are unusual. There is a priest's door, nearly below this window. The dimensions of the window are :—height to the spring 7 feet, total height 13 ft., width of each light 2 ft. 1 in., total width 6 ft. 1 in."

POUNTEY'S BRIDGE (p. 62).

According to the *Feodarium* of 1430, the heirs of Thomas de Nesbett and Thomas Surteys, held, in soccage of the prior of Durham, certain lands next Pounteys, as appears by the old rental, at a rent of 2s. a year; and it was to be noted that Walter de Cadamo gave one toft and croft and one bovate of land in Hertburn, for the building of the bridge of Pounteys, as appears by a charter of same Walter. William, ' prepositus ' of Dinsdale, was in charge of the building of the said bridge.⁶⁴ According to an inventory of the prior of Durham, in 1464, the heirs of Thomas Surteys held certain lands at Pounteys at a rent of 2s. yet they paid nothing, nor could a distress be levied for the said rent, because it was not known where the said lands lay.⁶⁵

⁶³ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 4, 5.

⁶⁵ *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.* 150.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 47. The charter itself is printed as a note to the same page.

NOTE.

The photographs from which the illustrations on pages 51 and 59 are reproduced, were taken on the day of the meeting, by Mr. Jos. Oswald and Miss Macarthy. The photograph of the Croft pre-Conquest cross (p. 52) was taken by Mr. P. Brewis. Thanks are due to them.

CORRECTIONS :—

Page 52, line 10, *dele* 'beginning' before 'in Latin verse', etc., and insert at end of line 11; and line 21, for 'tomb' read 'tombs'.

Page 57, line 33, insert '22' between 'the' and 'June'.

Page 59, line 9, for 'century' read 'centuries'.

Page 63, lines 10 & 17, for 'carnate' and 'caruate' read 'carucate'; and line 30, for 'James' read 'John'.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 9.

A country meeting of the society was held on Monday, July 10, 1899, in

THE VALES OF COQUET AND WHITTINGHAM.

About thirty five members and friends assembled at Rothbury railway station at 10-30 a.m. on the arrival of the 8-20 train from Newcastle. They were met by Mr. D. D. Dixon, who had kindly consented to take charge of the party during the day. Carriages were in waiting and members having seated themselves, a start was made, the first place visited being

ROTHBURY CHURCH,

dedicated to All Saints.

Mr. Dixon said that the chancel was 46 feet long; there was no trace of a 'low-side' window in it. The Cartington chantry on the north side of the chancel was dismantled in the time of Henry VIII., and allowed to go to utter ruin, the two arches into the church being built up in 1658. In recent years the chapel was rebuilt and the arches into the chancel opened out. An alabaster seventeenth century tombstone standing in the restored Cartington porch is described in a neatly written document (to which the name of Mr. Medd is attached), along with a drawing of the Sherburne arms, which is framed and hung next to the slab, stating for the information of visitors that 'This monumental slab was placed in its present position in November, 1891, having formerly stood outside on the north side of the church.' It is 'In memory of His dear Daughter Isabella | Sherburne, born 16th November, 1681, died of | the Small Pox 18 Oct. 1688, and is buried here. | St Nicholas Sherburne of Stoneyhurst in | the County Palatine of Lancaster, Baronet, | caused this to be erected A.D. MDCXCVII'. Mr. Bates, in a letter to Mr. Dixon, of March 22, 1889, says that 'the arms in the lozenge are 1 and 4 *arg.* a lion rampant *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, for SHERBURNE. 2 and 3 *vert*, an eagle displayed *argent*, for BAYLEY. Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Sir Richard Sherburne, married, about 1337, Richard de Bayley, their son and heir took the name of Sherburne and became the ancestor of the family at Stoneyhurst (Whittaker's *History of Whalley*, bk. v. cap. iii. vol. ii. p. 474-5, ed. 1876). On a curious monument in the Sherburne chapel in Milton church, it is stated that Sir Nicholas Sherburne's eldest daughter died the 18th October, 1688, and is buried at 'Roxburgh' in Northumberland in the grave belonging to Cartington where Sir Nicholas Sherburne then lived. Rothbury church register gives 'Isabel fil. Sir Nich. Sherburne, Cartington', buried 21st October, 1688. The chief object of interest in the church is a portion of the shaft of a fine sculptured cross in use as a stem to the font. Another portion of the shaft and the head are in the museum of the society at the Blackgate, Newcastle; these were discovered in taking down

the walls of the church in 1849-50, and are described in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (4to ser. iv. 60.) where there is a plate of them. On the south side of the chancel are incised two early sundials, one of them on a buttress. Built into the north side of the tower is an old doorhead mentioned in Spearman's 'notes' (see p. 74), inscribed:—THOMAS · EANSLEY | [compasses and square] IT · 1611 ·.

The two beades' staves of wood with metal tops were shown. These have not been used since 1862. In the churchyard is a recently discovered medieval grave stone, 2 feet long by 1 foot 3 inches wide, on which is incised a cross *patée*, enclosed in a circle.

Full notes of the church have already appeared in these *Proceedings*,¹ and also of the communion plate, bells, etc.

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to Rothbury, its church, rectors, etc. :—

Amongst the miracles recorded in the life of St. Godric of Finchale, is that of the only son, aged seven years, of a native of Rothbury named William Turnur, who had been dumb from his birth, and who had recovered his speech by aid of St. Godric, at whose tomb the father prayed.²

In 1272 [1 Edward I.] an offering of half a mark was made by Richard parson of Rothbury for an assize, and half a mark for the same.³

On an inquisition 45 Edward III. [1371] as to proof of age of Walter, son and heir of Henry Tailboys, taken at Newcastle, it was deposed 'that he was twenty one' on the feast of the purification then last past, and that he was born at Hepple and baptized, in Rothbury church.⁴

Before 1128, Henry I. granted the churches of Rothbury, Whittingham, and others, to Richard de Aurea Valle, his chaplain, with lands, tithe, and men who belonged to the lands of these churches, and soc, sac, toll, etc.⁵ Brother Hugh, hermit of 'Meydenley', granted to the monks of Newminster, lands at Caistron. In 1247 there is an *inspeximus* of a charter of the same Hugh by Luke, the chaplain of Rothbury, relating to the same lands at Caistron. In 1296, on the day of St. Barnabas, the apostle [June 11], an agreement was entered into between John, the abbot, and convent of Newminster, and 'Magister' James de Hispania, rector of Rothbury, with respect to the tithes of Caistron and Wartlill.⁶ In 1312, John de Rothbury was ordained to the first tonsure at Kepier hospital by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia. On Oct. 29, 1313, the bishop of Durham granted to James de Espagne, rector of Rothbury, licence of non-residence on his rectory, for two years, in order to attend upon the king; and it was said that the church was situate in a part subject to sudden incursions of the Scots.⁷ On Oct. 5, 1314, the same bishop issued a letter missive to the prior and convent of Durham, in favour of granting the church of Rothbury to the bishop of Carlisle. By his will of Nov. 14, 1474, George Percy, a younger son of Henry, second earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor, daughter of Ralph, the great earl of Westmerland, after directing his body to be buried in the north aisle of St. John's church, Beverley, next to the tomb of lady Eleanor Percy, gave to the high altar of Rothbury church, one missal, and one vestment of damask, 'blodii coloris'.⁸

At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church on Oct. 4, 1507, the rector of Rothbury was present, as were also the 'proprietary' of Alnham, and the 'proprietary' and vicar of Whittingham.⁹ By his will of

¹ Vol. ii. 264. and iii. 158. See also *Arch. Ael.* vol. xiii. 18.

² *De Vita Godrici* (20 Sur. Soc.), 475. ³ *Arch. Ael.* (4to. ser.), iv. 244. ⁴ *Ibid.* iv. 427.

⁵ *The Priory of Hexham*, I. (44 Sur. Soc.), ix.

⁶ *The Newminster Cartulary* (66 Sur. Soc.), 139.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 455. 617; iii. 122. ⁸ *Test. Ebor.* III. (45 Sur. Soc.), 210n and 211.

⁹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Sur. Soc.), cccvii.

Oct. 22, 1565, Edward Michell, prebendary of Carlisle and rector of Rothbury and Aspatria, gave 'to the porest of my p'ishinge of Rothburye xls. to be distributed by the curate and churchwardens of the parish'.¹⁰ On Jan. 6, 1514-5, a licence was issued to Stephen Lancaster, chaplain, to marry Cuthbert Ratcliffe of Rothbury and Margaret Clifford of Barden, in the chapel of Barden.¹¹ At the chancellor's visitation at Alnwick of Dec. 2, 1501, the rector of Rothbury was present;¹² at that of Jan. 20, 1577-8, William Talentire, the rector, did not appear and was excommunicated for non-attendance, but William Sowerby, the unlicensed curate, and Robert Tayliour, the parish clerk, appeared personally;¹³ and at that of July 30, 1578, the task (the Gospel of St. Matthew) was duly performed by William 'Sorroy', the curate, Thomas (*sic*) Talentire, the rector, was excused.¹⁴ Charles Slingsby, clerk, 'parson of Rothburye' (1548-1628), was buried in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, Oct. 28, 1628.¹⁵ In Aug. 1665, the sum of 5s. 6d. was collected in Rothbury church, for the people infected with the plague.¹⁶

In a list of Roman Catholic Recusants in Northumberland in 1677, there occur the names of Bernard Romney, Richard Wilson, and Alexander Watson, of Rothbury, and Matthew Robson of Thropton.¹⁷

By the old taxation of 1306 of one mark in forty Rothbury is given as 'ccm., Rectoria de Routhebyry, lxxvs. viijd.'

'The Certificate of the names of all the late Chantryes, &c., within the seyð Counteye of Northumberland' dated the 14 Feb., 2 Edw. VI. gives:—'Rotheburye, lands and [tenements] belonging to the use of one perpetuyte within the Parische Church of Rotheburye. There ys no Incumbent at these presents. And the church wardens ther for the tyme beinge heretofore hathe taken the renew thereof towards the reparacion of the church. No parte thereof solde sythe, &c. And ther be of howseling people within the same parische ix^c. Yerely valewe, iij^s. xd. Plate, none. Goodes, none.'¹⁸

In *Clavis Eccles.* the value of the rectory is thus given, 'R. Rothburie lviijl. vjs. viijd. [200l.] Busshope of Carliell',¹⁹ In the Oliverian survey of 1650, it is stated that Rothbury 'is a Psonage, the late Bpp. of Carlisle Patron thereof, Mr. Ambrose Jones, a Preaching Minister, the Incumbent, and the value of the Glebe and Tythes of the said Parish worth p. Ann. two hundred pounds.'²⁰ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1269), says 'Rothbury R. (All Saints) is a living remaining in charge of the value by the 'King's books 58l. 6s. 8d. Prox. Episc. 1l. 13s. 4d. Bishop of Carlisle, 1677. Archbishop of York, 1720, William Herring, D.D., and others, p. h. v. 1758. Joseph Banks, Esq. 1784. Yearly tenths 5l. 19s. 8d.'

Among bishop Chandler's 'parochial remarks on his visitation, supposed in 1736', there is the following note: 'R. Rothbury, Dr. Jh. Sharp.²¹ Value better than 300*li*. Resident Curate .. 49*li*. Mr Salkeld the school Mr for occasional duties 9*li*. Prayers every day in y^e year. Cat. all lent & sum', Lewis cat. & Sharps. Monthly Sam^t & great numbers come. Families in Rothb. 92, p'sons 378, in y^e 15 western towns 261, p'sons 1132, in forest towns 157, p'sons 728; of wch 29 Presb. Fam. single p. 140, 18 Papists, single 178. No conventicle.

¹⁰ *Wills and Inv.* I. (2 Sur. Soc.), 230.

¹¹ *Test. Ebor.* III. (45 Sur. Soc.) 368.

¹² *Eccle. Proc. Bishop Barnes* (22 Sur. Soc.) xi.

¹³ *Ibid.* 40.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 76, 77.

¹⁵ *Durh. Court of High Comm.* (34 Sur. Soc.) 1n & 15n.

¹⁶ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* II. (55 Sur. Soc.) 825.

¹⁷ *Depos. from York Castle* (40 Sur. Soc.), 227.

¹⁸ *Eccle. Proc. Bp. Barnes* lxxxviii.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 9.

²⁰ *Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) III. 4.

²¹ Horsley (*Materials for History of Northumberland*: p. 51) says that 'the living is reckoned one of the best in the county, and if it were much better than it is, would still be inferior to the merit of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, who at present enjoys it'.

A mass hous in ye Township of Thropton at Mr Mitford's house who is a Preist. A free school. Charity Schools in Busie-gap, Thropton & Hepple wth school-houses, 3 others without. All under ye Rector's govnm^t.

Spearman, of Eachwick, gives the following information respecting Rothbury²².
 * John Smart of Rothbury 5th of Charles 1st 1623. 12th April 1584 Charles Slingsby clerk presented to the rectory of Rothbury by Francis Slingsby of Scriven, York Esq. his father he held it till his death, 1628. Mich^s Term 1628 Writ of costs against Rev^d Charles Slingsby Rector of Rothbury at suit of Lawrence Wilson, return Charles Slingsby is dead. Francis Slingsby above was warden of the Middle Marches under his wives brother the Earl of Northumberland see Sadlers State Papers and Border Laws. The Tower of Rothbury Church is inscribed with the name of Yearnley which is the old vulgar Northumberland pronunciation of Aynsley. Lady Charlton founded an hospital for 4 poor widows here.'

The following notes were read by Mr. Dixon at various points on the route:—

The first stage in the day's excursion—Rothbury to Thropton—leads up the valley of the Coquet, a distance of about two miles, on the north bank of the river. In passing through the village of Rothbury itself there is not much to attract the eye of the antiquary, for, with the exception of the 'Manor House'—a large white block, seen on the left shortly after leaving the church—the buildings are mostly modern. Very different indeed is the aspect of the village to-day, compared with what it would be when Thomas Doubleday wrote his description of Rothbury some seventy years ago, when after speaking of the old church, the village stocks, and the market cross, he goes on to say:—'Rothbury is, in short, the *beau ideal* of a dim old border town—too insignificant to be defended, and too humble to tempt the hand of the plunderer—a collection of grey old houses that might have been standing when Flodden Field was fought or when the moon was shining above the conflict at Otterburn.'

Immediately on leaving Rothbury the drive leads along a well-known spot bearing the peculiar name of 'Beggar Rig'; on the left are seen the 'Craw Trees', three patriarchal ashes, with the waters of the Coquet rippling over its pebbly channel at the bottom. The green level stretch of pasture land on the opposite side of the river is Rothbury haugh whereon Rothbury races are held, a portion of the race bridge is seen, nearly opposite to the race enclosures, on the north side of the stream. The members will observe on their left, a series of deeply cut trenches, hollow ways connected with 'Old Rothbury' a British camp, that crowns the rocky hill rising on the right. A long flat rock near the summit of this hill, having a horizontal rent from end to end, is called 'Kate's Kist.'

A short distance farther, the little hamlet of Pondicherry is seen perched high up on the right. During the last century it belonged to a capt. Elliott who gave it the Franco-Indian name of Pondicherry; but ask half a dozen people on the road what place it is, and five out of the six will tell you it is the 'Pointet Cherry.'

On a bluff behind Pondicherry, but more to the west, is another British dwelling 'West Hills Camp'; close to this is the site of the gallows of the fitz Rogers, the early lords of Rothbury, Gallowfield braes slope down to the Coquet, while the green haugh on the south side bears the old name of 'Wolf-haugh.'

During the drive from Rothbury to Thropton, the Simonside hills will be seen rising in dark masses on the left, about two miles distant, with Great Tossou, an ancient and interesting village, nestling at the foot of the 'brough', a conical green hill, its top flattened by a British camp, another relic of the pre-historic inhabitants of Coquet valley.

Before descending the hill into Thropton, a distant view of the Cheviots will be obtained. Immediately on the left Wreighburn house will be seen amid a

²² MS. note to a copy of Hutchinson's *Northumberland* at Broompark.

sheltering clump of trees, an ideal sylvan retreat, the charming residence of Mr. William Hawthorn; a century ago it was 'Park Elliott', but it is best known amongst the inhabitants by its older name of 'the Spital'. During the middle ages it was a hospital for lepers, said to have been connected with Brinkburn priory. A neatly cut stone cross was unearthed a few years ago, and is preserved by the present owner. On the right is River view, and Thropton hill usually called 'Physic hill'.

Descending by Cross Keys bank, the Rithe is crossed by a stone bridge, and the village of

THROPTON

is reached.

Thropton, like Rothbury, Hepple, Holystone and Harbottle, is undoubtedly of Saxon origin, as its very name infers, 'thorp' a village, 'ton' an enclosure. Early in the thirteenth century the manor of Robire, with its members Trepton, Sencher and Noville, viz., Rothbury, Thropton, Snitter and Newtown, was held by the fitz Rogers of Warkworth. The oldest structure in the village is the pele tower under whose walls we now stand. This fortlet was probably the 'Turris de Tropton of William Green' mentioned in the list of Border towers of 1415, and the 'lytle toure of thinheritaunce of S^r Cuthb't Ratelyffe knyghte',²³ of Cartington, in the Border survey of 1541. In the Rising of 1715, the Northumbrian Jacobites, under the earl of Derwentwater, marched from Plainfield moor through the village of Thropton, on their way to Rothbury. The leader of the band that accompanied the Jacobite army was James Robson, a native of Thropton. He was taken prisoner at Preston, but lived to return to the place of his birth. He died at Thropton, and lies buried in Rothbury churchyard. When the Northumbrian Jacobites, on the evening of Thursday the 6th of October, in that memorable year 1715, rode down through the village of Thropton, the exterior of this stout Border pele would present to them much the same appearance that it does to us at the present day. Whilst what is now a ruinous old house on the other side of the road, was, in all probability, newly built. The walls of the fourteenth century pele have been grouted with hot lime, whilst the eighteenth century erection was filled in with a large proportion of mud. In the early part of the present century a cross was standing at each end of the village. That at the west stood at the junction of two roads, and may have been placed there as a guide to the hospitium of St. Leonard of Alriburn on the opposite bank of the Coquet about half a mile distant, its existence can yet be traced in the modern place-names of Allerdene and Rye Hill Spital. This hospitium, for the entertainment of travellers in those far-off days when there were no hotels, was kept up by the Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem who held lands in many of the Coquetdale manors. The second cross stood in the angle formed by three roads at the east of the village in front of what is now the 'Cross Keys' inn. A portion of the bank leading up to the inn is known as the 'Brig stocks', for there stood the village stocks in the old beadledom days. The neat little Presbyterian church in the centre of the village was built in 1863, and its members this year celebrate their centenary as a congregation. The Roman Catholic chapel with its burial ground stands a little farther down. This was rebuilt in 1842. Bishop Chandler in his notes, about the year 1736, says 'There is a mass house in the township of Thropton at Mr. Mitford's house who is a priest.' It is rather uncommon to find a gravestone outside of a churchyard, but built into the garden wall of the old house already mentioned, is a headstone belonging to a very old Thropton family, the original owners of this pele tower. It is said to have been brought here when Rothbury church was restored in 1850. The date of the headstone is 1731. This little account of Thropton would

²³ *Border Holds*, p. 44.

scarcely be complete if I omitted to tell you that it is said to have been the first place at which potatoes were grown in this part of the country. The village is still as famous, and justly so, for the quality of its potatoes and its well-kept gardens, that it is sometimes called the 'tatie toon'. Large quantities of very fine tomatoes are also grown here, the 8000 feet of glass under which these are cultivated will be seen on the hill-side as we pass the Thropton board school, the only board school we have in the parish.

We now leave the Coquet and proceed up the valley of the Rithe. Rithe is Anglo-Saxon for 'running water' a term most applicable to this stream, especially in its upper reaches among the hills.

The first village reached after leaving Thropton is Snitter, which stands on the hill top and consists of four farms and several cottages. Traces of an early occupation are found in a field to the east, but out of the line of our route.

During the drive from Snitter to High Trehwitt an extensive view is obtained—on the left, the fertile fields of Upper Coquetdale, hemmed in on the west by the heather clad hills of Holystone and Harbottle; on the east are the hills of Lorbotle and Cartington, Cartington castle standing on the southern point, with Callaly and Thrunton crags bordering on the valley of the Aln, whilst away north rise the round topped hills of the Cheviots. At High Trehwitt the ruins of an old farm house may be seen on the right. The following letters are cut on the doorhead 'J. P. 1734', the initials of John Pringle, at one time the owner and no doubt the builder of this house. On descending the bank, after leaving High Trehwitt, the members will observe two red flags in the fields—one on each side of the road, these mark the site of the branch of Watling Street that leads down across the moors from Rochester in Redewater by way of Holystone, through the Coquet at Sharperton thence by the way of the Trehwitts, crossing the highway at the spot where the flags are placed, and then down by Callaly to Whittingham, where it joins the 'Devils Causeway'; the roadway is about 14 feet in width, roughly paved with stones driven in lengthwise. Another flag, a white one, seen about one mile west of the road, marks the tumulus on Trehwitt north moor 60 yards by 30 yards, which Mr. Cadwallader Bates refers to in his *History of Northumberland* (p. 50) as follows:—'Of the twelve great battles in which Arthur is said to have been engaged previous to 516, the first may have been fought at the mouth of the Glen, near Wooler, and the tenth at Trehwitt, to the north of Rothbury, where there is a remarkable barrow'.

After passing Trehwitt-stead road end the members will shortly arrive at

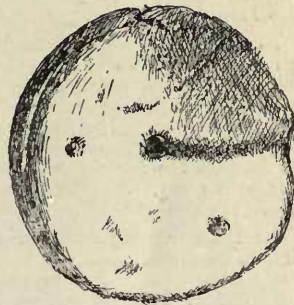
TREWHITT HALL,

where a halt will be made of about one hour, to allow them time to partake of the luncheon kindly provided by Mr. Watson-Armstrong, and to look through the gardens and grounds which are full of interesting and old-fashioned plants and flowers.

A number of local antiquarian objects were laid on the table at Trehwitt Hall for the inspection of the members, including the flints collected by Mr. John Nicholson at Farnham, and other collected by Mr. Dixon at Rothbury. Amongst them were several fine specimens of flint leaf-shaped and barbed arrow points,* thumb scrapers, axes and perforated hammers, all of which have been picked up at various times by workpeople whilst tilling the fields on the banks of the river Coquet, within the chapelry of Holystone and the parish of Rothbury; also a bronze dagger 8 inches long, 1½ inch at the widest part of the blade, found in a cistvaen near Cartington, and two amber buttons* or amu-

* See opposite page.

24 Border Survey of 1541 'At Nether Trehwytt ys a toure of thinherytance of Edward Gallon in measurable good reparacions'—*Border Holds*. p. 44.



FLINT ARROW HEADS AND AMBER 'WHORLS' FROM COQUETDALE (see p. 76).

lets 2 inches in diameter, and three quarters of an inch in thickness, discovered when draining a peat bog on the Simonside hills.

Six Presbyterian communion tokens were also exhibited, four belonging to Thropton and two to Harbottle. These leaden tokens, square and oblong in shape, are stamped as follows:—HARBOTTLE—No 1. 'H B 1757' size $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square. No. 2. 'H B 1819' size $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square. Harbottle Presbyterian church was established in 1713. THROPTON—No. 1. 'R' size $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. No. 2. 'P' size $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Thropton Presbyterian church was established in 1797. In a paper on the history of Thropton Presbyterian church read by the Rev. B. R. Mein, M.A., minister of Thropton, at the recent centenary meeting he said "One of the most interesting possessions of our congregation is an old leather bag containing a large number of old lead tokens. There are two sets, the one square in form, some large some small, marked with the letter P, the other oblong in shape with the letter R, the former apparently being the older of the two. I hope to learn more of them and of the communion plate made by Richard King, Gracious Street, London. But our own congregation is not the only evidence of the strength of Presbyterianism, in the district. In the first years of the present century, there was a Presbyterian church in Rothbury as well. Among the records of our church is a volume entitled 'Presbyterian Church Book, Rothbury'. It is prefaced by a brief history of the congregation. It was begun in the month of May, 1804, under the ministry of the Rev. Charles Whitefield, who continued with them for about twenty months." At the same meeting it was suggested by the Rev. A. H. Drysdale of Morpeth, that P might be for Protestant, because during the eighteenth century what are now Presbyterian churches were then known as 'Protestant Dissenting Congregations'. An epitaph on a tombstone in Alwinton churchyard reads as follows:—'Here lieth the Remains of the | Rev^d James Murray Minister of | The Protestant Dissenting Con | gregation of Harbottle for the | space of 30 years who died | Sept. 21st 1798, Aged 57 years.'

At the conclusion of the luncheon Mr. S. Holmes in a few well chosen words proposed that the best thanks of the members be conveyed by the secretary to Mr. Watson-Armstrong for his most generous hospitality, and the same was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson also moved that Mr. Dixon be heartily thanked for his valuable services as glauide during the day, and this was also carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dixon then read the following notes on Trehwhitt Hall in the dining room;—

"Gathered together as we are amid the pleasant surroundings of Trehwhitt perhaps the members will not object if I preface our next itinerary with a short account of this ancient estate. During the thirteenth century the Trehwhitts belonged to two powerful Northumbrian families, the Ogles and the Tailboys, while the monks of Brinkburn and the Knights of Jerusalem at Alriburn also



held grants of lands and other privileges in both of the Trehitts, viz., Great Trehitt and Upper Trehitt now High Trehitt and Nether Trehitt, where, besides a border tower in the possession of Hugh Gallon in 1415, there was a considerable village with its corn mill. In 1541 the tower at Nether Trehitt was the inheritance of Edward Gallon; this Edward Gallon took an active share in the rough border life of those times, he and his retainers received a fee of 40s. in 1519 for their services in casting down seven Scottish border fortresses, amongst others Cesford the stronghold of the Kerrs. In 1523 the same Edward Gallon is paid 4 marks for serving in the wars against the Scots, and in the muster roll of able men with horse and harness who in 1538 assembled on 'Roberts Law' a spot within 300 yards from where we stand is found the names of Edward Gallon and Robert Gallon. At the time when every pass and every ford had to be guarded throughout the borderland, when Trehitt burn had to be watched with two men nightly of the inhabitants of Nether Trehitt, William Gallon was an overseer of the watch. Notwithstanding these precautions of watch and ward the Scots managed to spoil the Trehitts sometime during the year 1580. Soon after this date Low Trehitt came into the possession of Sir Ephraim Widdrington who had married Juliana, daughter of Giles Gallon of Low Trehitt, Henry, their eldest son, lived at Low Trehitt, and died there in 1625. At the beginning of the present century it was the property of Henry and John Boag, and in 1871 it was purchased by Lord Armstrong, then Sir William Armstrong.

High Trehitt estate, that is the estate connected with Trehitt Hall, belonged during the reign of Charles I. to the Claverings of Callaly. As is well known the Claverings were staunch supporters of the Royalist cause during the Great Civil War, therefore High Trehitt, along with several other manors of the Claverings, was in 1652 sequestrated, and we learn from the State Papers it was only by payment of heavy fines that they were recovered: '16th Sept 1653 Discharge from Sequestration of houses, &c., Upper Trehitt, Rothbury, Northumber., forfeited by Sir John Clavering.' A family named Potts became the owners shortly after this, and until purchased by Lord Armstrong in 1871, it was the property of two landowners, the Smarts of Trehitt, and the Atkinsons of Lorbotle. Trehitt house where we are now assembled, was



TREHITT HOUSE.

built in 1805 by John Smart, one of our earliest members, who contributed several valuable papers to our society when the *Archaeologia Aeliana* was issued in full quarto size. When about to be sold in 1879, Messrs. Donkin's

advertisement described it as 'surrounded by a richly timbered park, lies within the bosom of one of the most fertile valleys in England, at the base of the southern Cheviot range of hills, and in the midst of the most fascinating highland scenery in Northumberland.' The truth of this the members can judge for themselves, and I should say their verdict will be unanimous.

It is not often that archaeologists are given to the study of botany or entomology, but I cannot refrain from relating that on the 11th of September, 1893, Mr. Brown and myself, counted on a plant of *Sedum telephium*, the following insects, settling and fluttering around the plant, 1 moth, 5 'bumblers', 13 bees, 20 tortoise shell butterflies, and 8 peacock butterflies, as if intoxicated by the nectar of the flowers.

To the north of the house we pass on the right the piece of rising ground 'Roberts Law' already mentioned. On it are traces of a British camp, faint though they be owing to constant tillage. John Smart, the antiquary, found, in 1812, a number of querns within the entrenchments. Tradition has it that in an incursion of the Danes, the Saxons marched from this place and met the invaders at Battle-bridge, midway between Alnwick and Whittingham, when they were defeated. Descending a very steep bank to the foot of Roberts law, we cross the Rithe and pass first, Netherton burn foot, and then the old village of Netherton, about which there is not much to tell except that it was a great centre for cockfighting and was also the rendezvous of the Coquetdale Rangers on the false alarm of January 31st, 1804; full accounts of both of these are in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.* The remains of 'The Fighting Cocks' now the Phoenix Inn will be seen, where the volunteers mustered, and it is said they raised their courage to fighting pitch, while descending Roberts law. There is a fine view westward, Biddleston hall, the 'Osbaldiston' of Sir Walter Scott in Rob Roy, can be easily seen amid the trees on the slopes of the Cheviots. It is yet the property of the Selbys, who have owned its broad acres for upwards of six centuries.

Leaving Netherton, Srenwood was reached, where in 1541 there was a tower and barmekin, the inheritance of John Horsley, esq., kept in good repair; in 1526 he had a garrison of 30 horsemen at Srenwood. The green mound in a field east of the present farm house shews where the border tower of the Horsleys stood in those old fighting days. Here we shall cross for the last time the turbulent little stream the Rithe just when it issues into the open valley from between the steep slopes of the Castle hill and the Rig hill. A fine British urn of the food vessel type was found in a quarry at Srenwood some years ago, whilst the workmen were removing the soil. This urn is in the safe keeping of Lord Armstrong at Craggside. It is figured and described in the *Proceedings* of the Berwickshire Club, vol. x. 544.

Reaching the apex of the ridge behind Srenwood the watershed of the Aln and the Coquet was crossed and within a few hundred yards of it is

ALNHAM.

The village of Alnham consists of the vicarage in which is incorporated the pele tower, the little transitional church, the school, a large farm house, and a long straggling row of detached houses, each standing within its own toft and croft, the whole of them belonging to the Percys.

Mr. Dixon read the following notes:—

"Alnham, oftener called 'Yeldom', † stands as you see at the very outliers of the Cheviots, within six miles of Scotland. The highest of the hills that stretch

* Vol. xi. 64. and xiii. 310.

† Horsley in *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 53. says 'The river Aln rises in the wild grounds above Alnham, more usually called Yeldom, another flagrant instance how strangely names may be corrupted and metamorphosed. It runs near Prendwick belonging to Mr. Alder, and the Ryles, Great and Little, belonging to a family of the Collingwoods.'

from the west, close down upon Alnham, are Hogcen law (1797), Hazelton Rig hill (1655), and Coldlaw (1290); further west rise Wether cairn (1834), and Cushat law (2020), the latter two bordering upon Kidland, a district for many centuries in the possession of the monks of Newminster abbey. The now obscure village of Alnham was, in feudal times, one of no small importance, as may be gathered from the cluster of ancient buildings, its castle mound, its pele tower, and its ancient church. During the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. the vill of Alnham was part of the lordship and estate



ALNHAM VICARAGE

of William de Vesey, lord of Alnwick, and of John de Vesey in 1289, and has ever since continued to be a member of that barony. The remains of an extensive fortress are yet seen on the green knoll opposite to the church, shewing traces of a square tower and other buildings and the walls of the barmekin. This is no doubt the fortlet described in the list of 1415 as 'Turris de Alneham, comitis Northumberland', while, incorporated in the present vicarage, is one of the peles of later times mentioned in the survey of 1541, thus 'At Alname be two lytle toures whereof thone ys the mausion of the vycarege and thother of the Inherytaunce of the Kings ma^{tye}, p'cele of the late Erle of Northumb'landes landes being scarcely in good reparac'ons'.²⁵ The close proximity of Alnham to the Scottish border rendered it extremely liable to be plundered by the Scots. In the State Papers are several letters of complaint from the Earl of Northumberland to the king. One from Alnwick Castle, October, 22nd says, 'The Scots of Tyndail to the number of 300 persons and above, Launce Carr being thyr governer, a deputy of the Marches, hath not only brunte a toun of myne called Alenam on Thursday being the 10th day of this instant month of Octobre, with all the corne, hay, and householde stuf in the said towne, but also a woman'.

In the 'Certificat of Sir John Forster knyghte lorde warden of the Midell Marches of England foranest Scotlaund, upon the muster taken before hym of all the able horsemen furneshed within his office of the Midell Marches as the names of these that are abell and unfurneshed, taken the xxvjth of Marche

²⁵ *Arch. Ael. (Border Holds)*, xiv. 43. Stockdale's Survey of 1586 says, 'Alnham. The Lord hath there a faire stronge Stone Tower of Ancient tyme builded & strongly vaulted over & the Gates & Dores be all of great, stronge Iron Bares and a goode demayne and joining thereto, the House is now ruinous and in some decay by reason the Farmer useth to carry his sheep up the Stares and to lay them in the Chambers which rotteth the Vaultes and will in shorte time be the utter decay of the same house if other reformation be not had. *Ibid.* 43 n.

1580 at the Mutelawe within the said Midell Marches.' 'Aylenam town' has furnished 11, unfurnished 10, some sit on half-lands, and some decayed by the dear years and their own negligence, 'Rothberrie forest', the earl of Northumberland, able horsemen furnished 8, the other tenants say they so were spoiled in the rebellion twice, they have been unable to get horses since.²⁷

In sundry incursions and day forays in the Middle March since the last of April 1587 by the Scots, six of Cesford tenants took on the 10th June, sixty-four oxen and four horse from Alnham in the day time.^{27a}

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, the most popular saint in north Northumberland. No less than eight churches, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne,



ALNHAM CHURCH.

being dedicated to that saint. It is thus described by the late Mr. F. R. Wilson :— 'In a pastoral district bounded by undulating lines of hill tops, near the source of the river Aln where there are the remains of a castle, and a pele tower occupied as the vicarage house, stands on a sloping site, a beautiful Transitional church. The church consists of a nave with a porch on the south side, and an arcade on the north side, proving the fact of a north aisle in previous centuries, north and south transepts, whereof the south only is part of the original fabric, and a chancel with an ancient Transitional arch. Four buttresses are at the west end and two at the north and south angles of it, and the preservation of some of the ancient windows, maintains its general air of simple antiquity. The font [bears the date 1664 and] is ornamented with heraldic devices which appear to associate it with the Percys, in whose gift the living is, as well as that of Ingram, where the font is sculptured in a similar manner'. On the chancel floor are several tomb slabs on which are cut floriated crosses. Like most of our old parish churches it would be built and endowed by the early owners of the manor. Towards the end of the twelfth century, William de Vesey granted Alnham church to the monks of Alnwick abbey, who probably built the older part of the edifice we see to-day. The style corresponds with that period, and it was quite the custom for the monks to rebuild or beautify the churches granted to them. In the churchyard are three socketted bases of crosses, and a curious seventeenth century tombstone is on the floor of the nave at the west end. The register begins in 1714, but there must have been an older one, probably destroyed, as many border records were by the Scots. Alnham possesses a terrier dated 1663. The modern communion plate is described in the *Proceedings* (iv. 235), the oldest piece being of 1788. The church was 'restored' in 1870, and is far from satisfactory, banded nook shafts being supplied to the west window and the chancel panelled with varnished deals. Alnham church used to be famous for its 'old wedding' customs :— 'the petting stone', 'Riding for the Rail', 'Running for the Ribbons', etc.

²⁷ *Cal. Bord. Papers*, I. 20.

^{27a} *Ibid.*, p. 262.

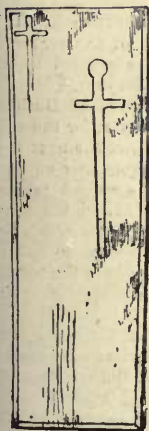
The inscription at the west end of the church, referred to by Mr. Dixon, though there are one or two doubtful words, appears to read :—

' Here lyes Georg | Adder [sic ? Alder] of Pre | ndick sone to | Robert Adder (sic) | gent dyed ri | ding throwg | h the water | at Kelso the | forde caled H | empseid for | d in Twead [ca | st ?] awa and | fownd beneat | h at Sharpitt | la and castin | awa the XV of f | ebwary ano d | omene 1611 | allaud and p | rayses b to t | he Lord and | so povrth (?) .'

The Alders appear to have been a family of repute. At the time of the Border Survey of 1541 'at Prendike ys lykewise a lytle toure newlye builded by one Thomas Aldye gent....'. In the muster roll of 1538 Thomas Alder, Robert Alder, and George Alder are down for 'Prendyk'. In a rental of 1603, two 'Georg Alders' are given under Prendwick.* In 1663 George Alder was one of the proprietors; and in 1747 Robert Alder appears as a freeholder.

In addition to the medieval grave covers on the chancel floor, there are others, on the outside of the church, used for filling in one of the built up nave arcades.

Representations of several of these grave covers are here given :—



* 'Whittingham Vale | Northumberland | its History, Traditions and Folklore,' | by David Dippie Dixon (Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Robert Redpath 1895).

On the south side of the chancel is a flat arched tomb recess. In the centre of the arch and at the ends are shields, but the charges on them have completely disappeared.

On the west side of the transept arch is a slab bearing the following inscription:—

'Below this Vault lyes the Body | of William Collingwood of Prindic* | who this life departed Sept^r 18th | 1763 in the 43^d year of his age | Also parcival Collingwood of | prendick died December 31 1769 | in the 31st year of his age.'

The following are a few notes relating to the church and parsons of Alnham:—

C. 1228 Robert the chaplain of Alnham was a witness concerning the church of Ancroft, on the part of Richard Poor, bishop of Durham, against the prior and convent of Durham.²⁸ On Oct. 22, 1312, the parson of Alnham was also abbat of Alnwick [*qui est abbas de Alnewyk*].²⁹ On XIX kal. April, 1316, Walter de Alnham, the vicar, was a member of a commission touching the church of Edlingham.³⁰

Of the tithes conceded by the clergy to the bishop of Durham in 1311, being the first year of his consecration, the contribution of the rector of Alnham was 62s. for the year.³¹ In the account of tenths granted by the clergy to the bishop in 1313, he appears for the same amount.³²

On Dec. 10, 1311, a king's writ was issued to the bishop of Durham requiring him to collect 15l. 10s. from the parson of Alnham, for the subsidy granted by the clergy, to Edward I.; and on June 1, of the next year (1312) a writ of *pluries* was issued. On June 27 of the same year another writ was issued to collect from the parson of Alnham, amongst others, the arrears of the subsidy; and on July 15 and Dec. 11, of the same year, and on Feb. 7 of the following year (1312-3), other writs of *pluries* were issued with the same object. The bishop, in his return to one of these writs, states that he had not got anything from the goods of the parson because he had been spoiled by the Scots. On Mar. 1 and May 28 of the last mentioned year (1313), other writs were issued.³³

At a visitation in the parish church of Alnwick on the Thursday next after the feast of the Conception of the B.V.M., 1501, the vicar was present, as were also John Gaier, John Howie, Robert Berie, and Robert Eresdon, parishioners, who said all was well.³⁴ At the visitation at Alnwick of the 29 Jan. 1577/8, William Hearson, the vicar, appeared personally, but Alexander Watson, the parish clerk, did not, and was excommunicated.³⁵ At that of 29 July, 1578, the task (the gospel of St. Matthew) was imperfectly performed by the same vicar, and he was therefore admonished to be prepared at the Michaelmas synod.³⁶ On Sept. 22, 1661, bishop Cosin admitted to holy orders Ralph Carr, M.A., vicar designate of Alnham, ordained deacon 'hesterno die'.^{36a}

By the old taxation of one mark in forty (35 Edward I.), Alnham thus appears:—'xlviij. vjs. viijd., Rectoria de Alnham, xvjs. vjd.'; and 'xm. portio vicarie ejusdem iijs. iiijd.'³⁷ In *Clavis Eccl.* the value is given as 'Vic. Alneham iijl. vijs. the Quene'.³⁸ In the Oliverian Survey, Alnham is said to have been 'formerly a Vicaridge, the Erle of Northumberland, Patron thereof, M^r. Thompson, Vicar, and the value of the said Vicaridge worth twenty pounds p. annu'.³⁹ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1269), informs us

²⁸ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc.) 221.

²⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 899.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 820.

³¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* (19 Surt. Soc.), cvi. cviii.

³² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 488.

³³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 837, 851, 861, 873, 876, 881, 923, 925, 942.

³⁴ *Eccl. Proc. Bishop Barnes*, xxxiii.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 37. 41.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 77.

^{36a} *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. (55 Surt. Soc.), 33.

³⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III. 92.

³⁸ *Eccl. Proc. Bishop Barnes*, 9.

³⁹ *Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) III. 4.

that 'Alnham alias Alnham, V. (St. Michael) is a living discharged of the 'clear yearly value 18*l.* Prox. Episc. 2*s.* 8*d.* Pri. Alnwick, Prop^t Duke of Northumberland. King's Books 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*'

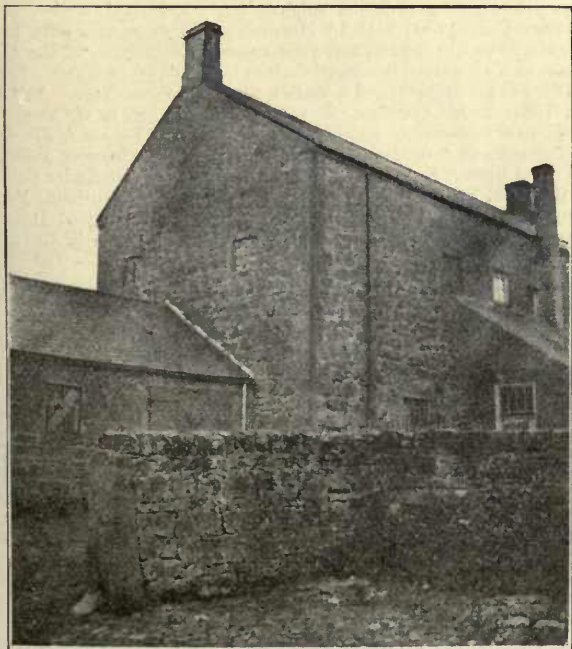
In bishop Chandler's 'parochial remarks' already referred to (p. 73) is the following note:—'V. Alnham, G. Lindsay, Ilderton 5 m. Jam. Gladstains, Cur. At 10:0:0 from Vic., 15:0:0 parish, but the Vicar officiates once a month. Patr. D. Somerset. Fam. 74, [of which] 40 Presb. one Pap. School. Cat. thrice in Lent. Sam^t twice, 30 come'.

The fourth and concluding stage of the journey is now reached (at least so far as the brakes are concerned). Our last route march is Alnham to Whittingham, about six miles, with one mile more to the railway station.

When about half a mile out of Alnham the road divides at a point where four lairds' lands meet. The road to the left leads to Prendwick and Great Ryle; that to the right is ours. First of all the river Aln is forded, which at this point is simply a runnel. Proceeding by a winding lane, Prendwick was seen on the left, and passing the farm house of Unthank, members soon reached

LITTLE RYLE,

where the vaulted basement of a strong bastle house is used as a parlour and a sitting room. Through the kindness of the occupier (Mrs. Shanks), those of the members who cared to do so, made a hasty inspection of this old



LITTLE RYLE PELE.

Northumbrian fortified farmhouse. This late pele is about fifty-seven

feet long by twenty-four feet wide, and is complete except for the insertion of modern windows, etc., on the west side. The barrel-vault is perfect. In the south gable are two mullioned windows, and the same number on the east side and an early doorway. There does not appear to have been a tower on the site in 1541, the date of the list of that year.

Spearman gives the following notes on Little Ryle, etc. :—

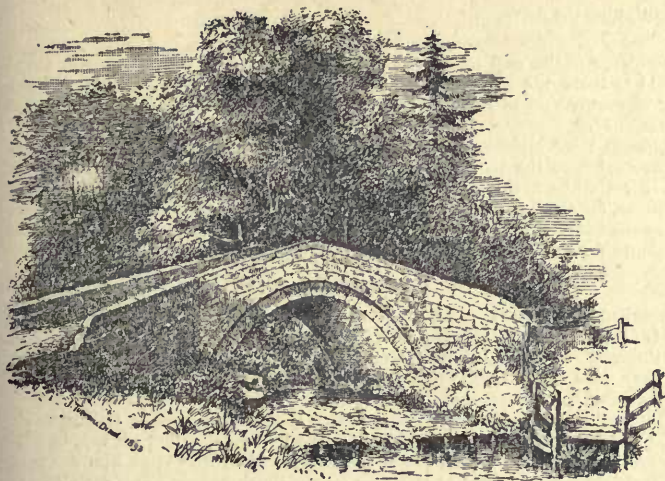
‘ 1563, 10th of Elizth, Cuthbert Collingwood was seised of the manor of Eslington and Bolton, of Little Ryle, Great Ryle and Titlington, with a moiety of the village of Whittingham, with lands in Netherton and Glanton. 1550, the King (Edward 6th) granted to Robert Collingwood and Alexander Collingwood manors of Titlington & Bolton, to hold

in capite as a 4th part of one knight's fee. 1590, 19th Sepber, 39 Elizth, Thomas Collingwood held 16 Messuages & Appurtenances in Bolton, 2 Messuages in Broompark, and 5 Messuages in Titlington of the Queen in capite as a 4th part of one knight's fee ; he died 12th of March [1591] 39th Elizth, his son Robert aged 5 years 8 months and two days. 14th Charles 1st, 1639, Robert Collingwood, esq., cousin and heir to Cuthbert Collingwood, held in capite & Knight Service Manor of Bolton & Broompark & 5 Messuages in Titlington. Matthew Forster, Esq., married a daughter of Nicholas Brown, Esq., of Bolton, another daughter Alexander Collingwood of Unthank, Esq., a third married — Frankland of Durham, Esq. The daughters and heirs of Mathew Forster of Buston & Bolton, Dorothy unmarried, Eleanor married to Will. Burrell of Broompark, Esq., Jane to General Ker claiming the title and Estate of Roxburgh’.

Collingwood house, also called Unthank hall, was at one time (1827) the estate and residence of John Collingwood Tarleton. This house, which was quite a modern erection, stood in a plantation on our left as we leave Little Ryle. There is not a vestige remaining, it having been entirely demolished and the stones used for building farm steadings. Great Ryle is situated high up on the side of Ryle hills to the north. Keeping the course of the Aln, still a small streamlet, we see Ryle mill, the corn mill of the manor, on our left. We are now nearing Eslington, the old home of the Collingwoods, the last owner of the name being George Collingwood, who for his part in the Jacobite Rising of 1715 lost his lands and his life. It is now the delightful country seat of the earl of Ravensworth. Reaching the west gate the road through the park is an open highway. Charming peeps of the house and gardens and the sylvan surroundings were obtained whilst driving through the park, and the magnificent timber attracted the attention of the members. Emerging by the eastern lodge, the old entrance to the carriage drive to Eslington house, was seen on the left. It crosses a picturesque stone bridge of one arch ; this forms the subject of a vignette tail-piece by Bewick (see next page).

The vale of Whittingham now opens out to the view and the village itself. The church and the massive pele tower, standing in the bottom of the valley, with the dark woods on Thrunton and Callaly crags, form an interesting picture.





ESLINGTON BRIDGE (see preceding page).



COMMUNION TOKENS, (see page 78).

Continuing the drive,

ESLINGTON,

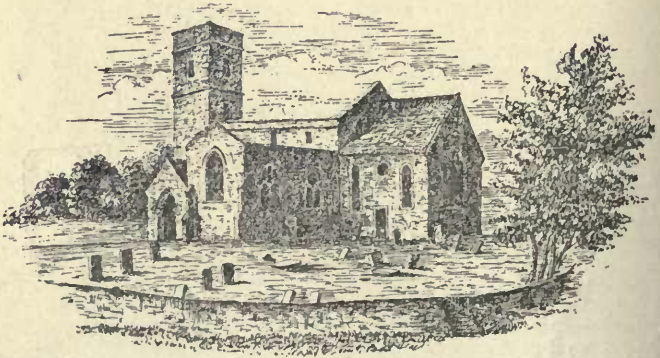
the residence of the earl of Ravensworth, was passed on the left, where, stood in 1541 'a toure wth a barmekyn of one . . . Heslerygge esquier. And in the tenor & occupac'ion of Robt. Collingwood esqui' who kepeth the same in good reparac'ions'.⁴⁰

Amongst the 'Middle March Bills, of 1590,* are claims of St Cuthbert Collingwood upon the Laird of Cesford for his 'bounde' for 50*l.* sterling; 'The saide Sir Cuthbert, upon George Haslopp of Swinden and 'litle' Jock Hall of Caldrouse, for stealing 10 kye from Eslington, November 1588'; and 'Thomas Collingwood of Eslingtoun upon Raiphe Burne of Cliftoun, and Dand Hall of Autenburn for stealing 12 kye and oxen from Eslingtoun, August 1589'.

WHITTINGHAM

was reached at 5 o'clock. At the time of Mark's *Survey of Northumberland* (1734. *Ined. Contributions to the History of Northumberland*), the parish of Whittingham contained a thousand families and thirteen villages. 'The church is in very good order, having lately had the addition of a new chancel, built at the charge of the lessees of the great tythes. Before the year 1715 the Manor of Whittingham was part of the estate of the Honourable George Collingwood, Esq., but unfortunately engaging himself in the Pretender's interest, lost, in consequence, both life and estate, to the great regret of all that knew him. There is a very good fair kept here once a year on St. Bartholomew's Day for all sorts of cattle and other goods, but has not any weekly market'.

The carriages were driven to the west gate of the churchyard where members alighted, and after first walking round the sacred building, which bears the name



WHITTINGHAM CHURCH before 1840.

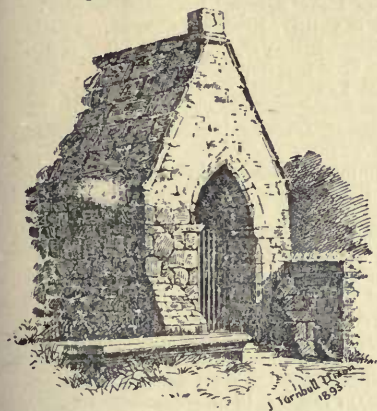
of St. Bartholomew, accompanied by Mr. Dixon, they entered by the south door, when he informed them that the church consisted of a modern chancel, nave with aisles and transepts, a tower, at the west end, of three stages, and a south porch. He then drew the attention of members to the lowest stage of the tower of the church which is of pre-Conquest date, as is also the west end on both sides

* *Calender of Border Papers*. I. 362.

⁴⁰ Mr. Bates in *Border Holds*, p. 27, quoting Leland's *Itinerary*.

of the original aisleless nave, the masonry of the return angles being of long-and-short work. The entire tower

was originally of long-and-short work, but on a 'restoration' of the church in 1840, not only were the upper two stages with great difficulty destroyed, but also the north arcade of four bays of Norman date; each side of the top stage was lighted by a window divided in the centre by a baluster shaft [Rickman]. The remains of the pre-Conquest tower arch were seen in the middle chamber of the tower. In place of the Norman arcade, a slavish copy of the Early English south arcade of three bays was erected, including an attempt to copy the two dog-tooth ornaments at the springing of the arch of the second column



from the east. At the west end of the south aisle is a little Early English window. There is a ribbed south porch of the same period. Decorated windows

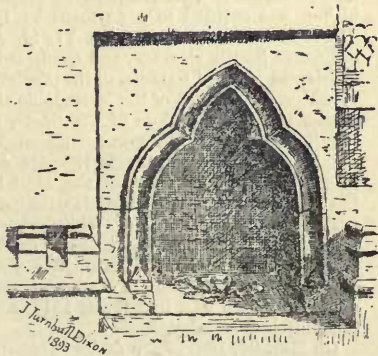
have been inserted in the transepts. The piscina shown in the illustration was discovered some years ago, in the south wall of the south transept, originally a chantry chapel dedicated to St. Peter.

Within the eastern entrance to the churchyard is a rude stone cross in a socketted base, shown in the illustration.

The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings* (iv. 245, and iii. 90).

The following are a few notes relating to the church:—

In the old taxation, of one mark in forty, Whittingham is entered thus:—



'lxxviii., Rectoria de Qwityngnam, xxvs.'⁴¹ The note of it in the *Clavis Eccles.* is 'Vic. Whittingeham, xijl. xjs. iiijd. [80l. alias 60l.]. Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.'⁴² The Oliverian Survey of 1665⁴³ gives it as 'a Vicaridge, the late Deane and Chapter of Carlisle Patron thereof, Mr. Henry



Tallentyre the Viccar, and the value of the said Viccaridge fifty pounds p' annu' beside a Lease from the said Deane & Chapter of Carlisle to the said Mr. Tallentyre, of thirtey pounds p. ann'.'

⁴¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 97.

⁴³ *Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) iii. 4. for Oliverian Survey.

⁴² *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 9.

Bishop Chandler in the notes of his visitation, supposed in 1736, gives, V. Whittingham, Tho. Nevinson, value 120*li*. Residit. Fam. 235 [of which] 57 Presb. 42 Papiasts. Mass house at Callaly, Mr. Turner, preist. 4 petty schools. Cat. in Lent & other times wth Lewis.' Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1269), says that Whittingham V. (St. Bartholomew) is a living remaining in charge of the value by the 'King's books 12*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*. Prox. Episc. 7*s*. 8*d*. Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, Prop^r and Pat^r. Pri. Carlisle olim prop^r. The Bishop of Durham, 1783. Yearly tenths 1*l*. 5*s*. 1½*d*.'

Previous to 854 bishop Egred built the church which belonged to St. Cuthbert by the gift of king Ceolwlf. Before the Scaldings came into English land king Ceolwlf and bishop Egred gave four towns, including Whittingham, and the same bishop consecrated the churches of those towns. It was at Whittingham that Guthred, son of Hardecnut, whom the Danes had sold into slavery to a certain widow there, was redeemed, became king and reigned over York.⁴⁴ It was noted that the appropriation of the church of Whittingham was made to the prior and convent of Carlisle on July 29. 1307. On Nov. 23, 1312, the prior and convent of Carlisle were cited by the bishop of Durham to appear before him relative to their claim to the church of Whittingham which was divided into two portions, and to produce reasons, rights, muniments, etc. On Jan. 12, 1313, commissioners were appointed by the bishop to hear and determine the matter in dispute concerning the appropriation of the church and its union with the vicarage, and to institute a fit religious or secular person to the vicarage. The bishop was entitled to a payment by the vicar of twelve marks yearly out of the vicarage. On the VI. id. July, 1313, the bishop issued an ordinance for the vicarage, and confirmed the grant to the prior and convent of Blessed Mary of Carlisle, of the mediety formerly held by John de Kirkby as rector, on account of the lamentable state of their monastery by the incursions and depredations of the Scots, it having been turned into ashes, 'proh dolor', and their goods consumed; the church to be served by a regular canon of the monastery. He also confirmed the church of Corbridge, and the mediety of the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, to Carlisle. Brother William de Hurtheworth, canon of Carlisle, was then in possession of the church of Whittingham, having been presented by the convent of Carlisle and instituted by the bishop of Durham. On the same day William de Hurtheworth, the vicar, submitted, for himself and successors, to the bishop of Durham according to his ordinance. The vicar of Whittingham was, in August, 1315, a member of a commission touching the church of Horsley.⁴⁵

On Mar. 28, 1337, John de Qwytingham was ordained to the first tonsure in the cathedral church of Durham by Boniface, bishop of Corbania.⁴⁶

At a visitation in Alnwick parish church on the Thursday next after the Conception [2 Dec.] 1501, the vicar was present, as were also John Bowne, Thomas Rowle, and Robert Butemon, parishioners, who said all was well; at the chancellor's visitation of Jan. 27, 1577-8, also at Alnwick, Richard de Satterthwaite, the vicar, and Robert Collingwood, the parish clerk, appeared personally; at that of July 30, 1578, no account of the task (gospel of St. Matthew) was given by the vicar, and it was put off till the Michaelmas synod.⁴⁷ At the restoration Abraham Hume was ejected from the living.⁴⁸ On the fast day, Oct. 10 1666, the sum of 4*l*. was collected in the church for the sufferers 'by the late dreadful fire in London'.⁴⁹

Extracts from wills relating to Whittingham:—

By his will, which was proved in 1556, Robert Collingwood of Eslington

⁴⁴ *Sym. Dunel.* (51 Surt. Soc.) 68, 73, 143.

⁴⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 862; i. 255, 1217, 267, 8, 389; ii. 713.

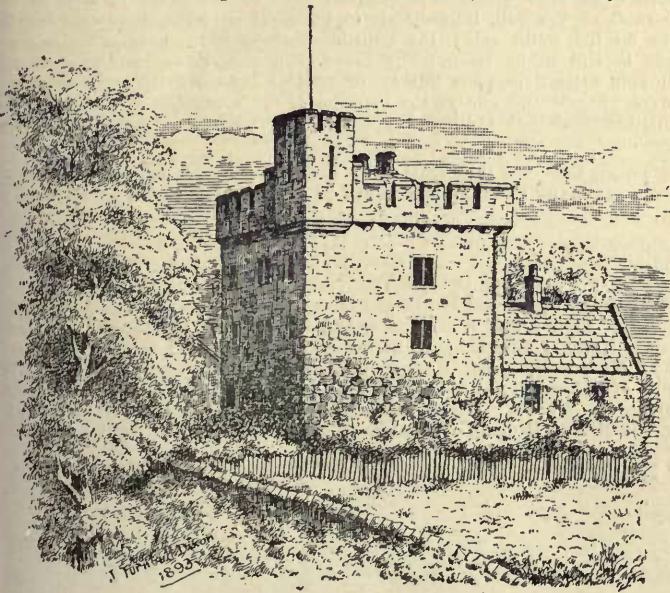
⁴⁷ *Ecccl. Proc. Ep. Barnes*, xi. xxxiii. 37, 77.

⁴⁹ *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, II. (55 Surt. Soc.), 331.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* iii. 194.

⁴⁸ Calamy, iii. 82.

directed his body to be buried in Whittingham church, and he 'devised the erection and continual of a priest to celebrat in the p'ishe church of Whittingham at the alter of [blank]. I will that all and sing'ler the p'rties hereafter thereto no'iated and appointed by me or myne heeres s'vinge in the said chauntrye shal duringe ther tyme have and enjoye as well as one cottage howse and gairth in Whittingham as also an annuall rent of foure poundes out of all my lands'.⁵⁰ Richard Kitchinge, vicar of Whittingham, by his will of the 25 Feb. 1573, directed his 'bodie to be buried in the queare of whittinghame'.⁵¹ Gawin Clavering of Callaly, by his will of Nov. 19, 1580, directed his body to be buried in Whittingham church, and he gave to the church 'so muche as will bye a cloth of green for the table in the queare';⁵² Robert Clavering of the same place, by



TOWER AT WHITTINGHAM. (see following page).

his will of Nov. 30, 1582, also directed his body to be buried in the church 'upon the southe side of the quear, next the wall before my wive's seat'.⁵³ He mentions in his will that he owed the 'vicar of Whitenham' 66s. 8d.;⁵⁴ and by his will of April 21, 1600, Robert Clavering, son of the last named, directed his body to be buried in the church.⁵⁵ William Clavering, the third son of Robert Clavering, by his will of about 1586, gave to the 'poore people of the parishes of Whittingham and Norhame 40s'.⁵⁶ Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eppleden, knight, directed his 'bodie privatly to be buried in some convenient place, in the parishe church, where it shall please Almightye God to call me to His mercie'; and his 'funerall dinner, and other obsequies to be done att Whittingham' at his son Thomas's cost.

⁵⁰ *Wills & Inv.* I. (2 Surt. Soc.) 147.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 56.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 60.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 392.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 58n.

⁵² *Ibid.* II. (38 Surt. Soc.) 34.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* II. 151.

He gave 5 marks to the poor of Whittingham parish.⁵⁷ This son however, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham, knight, predeceased him; and by his will, which is dated Feb. 25, 1596-7, he desired to be buried in Whittingham church.⁵⁸

Richard Satterthwaite, vicar of Whittingham, is one of the witnesses to the will of 24 Feb. 1587-8, of Lawrence Thornton of Witton in Northumberland.⁵⁹

After leaving the church the party walked to the inn where tea had been ordered. After tea, the tower, restored in 1845 and now in use as an almshouse, was visited, some of the party ascending to the top whence there is a fine view in all directions on a clear day. The basement walls are 8 ft. 6 ins. thick. Access to the upper storeys was originally by a straight flight of steps in the thickness of the wall, immediately to the right after entering by the outside door on the south side; the built-up doorway which gave access to these steps is still to be seen. The tower is one of those mentioned in the following extract from the Survey of 1541⁶⁰:—‘At Whyttyngame bene two towers whereof the one ys the mansion of the vycareadge & thother of the Inheritance of Rb't Collingwood Esquier & bothe be in measurable good repac'ons’.

Members then took their seats in the carriages and were driven to the railway station in time for the trains leaving at 7-24 p.m., and thus ended a very pleasant day.

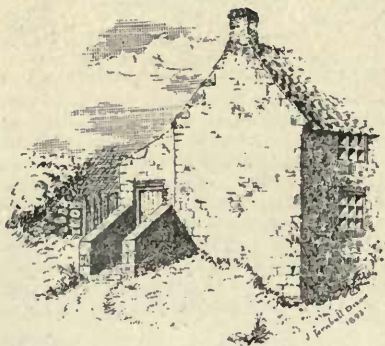
Amongst those present were :—Mr. M. Phillips, F.S.A., and Mrs. Phillips of Enfield, London; Mr. T. and Miss Williamson and Miss Ogilvie of North Shields; the Rev. C. E. Adamson of Westoe; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Oswald, Mr. S. and Miss Holmes, and Mr. R. and Miss Redpath of Newcastle; Mr. M. W. Sidney of Blyth; Mr. J. M. Moore, and Mr. R. Blair (sec.) and Miss Elsie Blair of Harton; Miss Ethel A. Parker of Gosforth; Mr. C. Hopper of Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Heslop and Miss Macarthy of Tynemouth; Mr. W. Smith of Gunnerton; Mr. W. Turnbull of Rothbury; the Rev. R. B. Mein of Thropton; Mr. W. Dixon and the Rev. W. Taylor of Whittingham; Mr. and Mrs. R. Redpath of Woolwich; Mr. James Nichol of London, etc.

⁵⁷ *Wills and Inv.* i. 269.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 268 & n.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 314.

⁶⁰ *Arch. Acl.* xiv. (Border Holds) 42.



THE 'HOLE IN THE WALL', WHITTINGHAM.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 10.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 26th day of July, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, 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:—

- i. The London Library, c/o Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

From Mr. W. H. Knowles, the author:—‘An Effigy of a Knight in Warkworth Church, Northumberland’ (overprint from the *Archaeological Journal* for March, 1899). 8vo.

From Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., the author:—Memoir published by the Geological Survey of England relating to ‘The Geology of the Country around Carlisle’.

[Mr. R. O. Heslop, one of the secretaries, read the following notes and extracts from the memoir:—“The Geological Survey of England and Wales has been supplemented by the issue, from time to time, of a series of *Memoirs* published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury. The latest of these publications, just issued, deals with ‘The Geology of the Country around Carlisle’, and it contains observations on the site of the western terminus of the Roman Wall which possess more than ordinary interest to the archaeologist. By the kindness of the author, Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., of Greenwich, I am enabled to present a copy of the *Memoir* to our society. The writer is already known to you as a genial comrade on the occasions of our several pilgrimages of the Roman Wall. Mr. Holmes (*Memoir*, page 49), notices the occurrence of a raised sea beach on the Cumberland coast, in the following description:—‘Shingle-ridges appear on the seaward margin of the broad flat between Old Mawbray and Grune Point, and, north of Morecambe Bay, between Anthorn and Herd Hill near Bowness, where the railway viaduct crosses the Solway. South of Old Mawbray, towards Allonby, Maryport and Workington, shingle-

ridges of similar height, from 25 to 35 feet above the sea, may be seen. They form a slightly raised beach, and testify to a small elevation of the land since their formation. Between Maryport and Old Mawbray the raised beach is sometimes bounded by a cliff, sometimes by ground above which it rises a few feet, as it does between Old Mawbray and Herd Hill. At Silloth, north of the life-boat station, the alluvial clay is seen underlying the shingle. This raised beach is evidently of the same age and elevation as the ridges at New Mawbray, Dryholme, Calvo and Newton Arlosh, in the middle of the great alluvial flat. As to the age of this raised beach, the fact that the foundations of a Roman camp were discovered on it at Beckfoot in 1879 shows that it can hardly have been less elevated than it now is during the Roman occupation'. 'But', continues the writer (*Memoir*, p. 50), 'though the raised beach is evidence that a rise of the land is one of the most recent geological movements in this district, the remains of a submerged forest off Cardunock testify that a slight sinking is a still more recent event. This sinking may have had the effect of reducing the height of the raised beach from perhaps 60 to 70 feet above the sea to its present altitude of 25 to 35 feet'. Mr. Holmes (*Memoir*, p. 51) thus concludes his observations:—'The following consideration in connection with the Roman works on the Solway give some presumption that there has been no perceptible change of level in the district since the Roman occupation. Dr. Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, remarks that the Romans probably ended the Wall at Bowness, because while the Solway east of Bowness has always been much used as a ford at low water, no passage across it west of Bowness has ever been made. But it is evident that an addition to the average depth of the water east of Bowness of even five or six feet would probably have destroyed the practice of fording there, and the Romans would probably have ended the Wall opposite Rockcliff, Bowness being a detached camp like those at Beckfoot and Maryport. On the other hand, greater elevation in Roman times to the amount of five or six feet would probably have resulted in an extension of the Wall westward of Bowness, or in the building of a camp somewhere between Bowness and Beckfoot, of which there is no trace. These considerations gain a weight they would not otherwise possess from the remarkable precision with which the Wall was planned to go just so far as the Romans thought necessary and not a single yard further. This precision is well illustrated by the position of the eastern end of the Wall at Wallsend on the Tyne instead of Tynemouth, which is simply the site of a detached fort'."

From Mr. George Luckley:—An 8vo. volume ($\frac{1}{2}$ bound) of coloured drawings, newspaper cuttings, circulars, etc., etc., relating to the proceedings in the castle in 1848, to commemorate the entering into possession of it by the society. One of three volumes (one 4to. and two 8vo.) prepared by Mr. John Ventress.

[Mr. Ventress exhibited the other two volumes.]

[The chairman, referring to the forthcoming celebration to commemorate the society's fifty years' occupancy of the castle, said that their friend, Mr. John Ventress, had brought for their inspection a couple of volumes containing all the details of previous celebrations in that ancient building. Mr. Ventress was a born collector and inter-leaver, and in these collections he had excelled himself. One was in quarto, the other in octavo, and both of them contained, not only the printed reports of the speeches delivered, with specimens of the circulars issued, and the tickets of admission, but the songs that were sung

by the vocalists, and the tunes that were played by the pipers, with the music of both songs and tunes in proper notation. In addition Mr. Ventress had inserted water-colour drawings of the banners that hung in the castle at that time, and thereby added greatly to the value and interest of these volumes. Still further to illustrate Mr. Ventress's industry, they had upon the table a similar collection which he had made for the late Mr. John Fenwick, a leading member of the society in his day, known far and wide as 'John the Baptist'. This volume had been acquired by Mr. George Luckley, J.P., who had most kindly presented it that evening to the society's library.]

Exchanges—

- From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Sussex Archaeol. Collections*, XLII. 8vo. cl. [contains an important paper on " 'Low-side' windows of Sussex churches and their uses ", by P. M. Johnson.]
- From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings*, pt. xi. vol. iv. pt. ii. 8vo.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S. vol. v. pt. ii. June/99. 8vo.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—8vo. publications, no. xxxii. *Sources of Archbishop Parker's Collection of MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, by Montague Rhodes James, Litt. D.; Camb./99.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 2 ser. xi. ii. 1899. 8vo.

Purchases :—*Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xiv. pt. ii. large 8vo. (Berlin, 1899) ; and *Mittheilungen*, vol. xiv. fasc. i. 8vo. (Rom, 1899) ; *The Reliquary and The Antiquary*, for July, 1899 ; *Armour in England*, by J. Starkie Gardner, 8vo., cl. ; *The New English Dictionary*, edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, ser. III. pt. ii. (Hod—Hywe), vol. v. large 8vo. July 1/99.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. T. W. Marley :—An Indenture of the 30 May, 5 Elizabeth, made between Henry Earl of Westmerland and Rob^t Shawe of Ingleton in the County of Durham, and some other deeds.

[The first deed below is from a transcript by the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, the others have been abstracted by Mr. Marley :—

- (i.) This Indenture made the xxxth day of May in the fyfte yere of the reigne of our Soueraign Ladye Elizabeth by the Grace of God Quene of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. Between the R^t Hon^{ble} Henry Erle of Westmerland of the one parte and Robert Shawe of Ingleton in the Countie of Duresme of the other parte, Witnessyng that the said Erle for dyverse consideracons hym moving to have demysed, graunted and to farme letten, and by these presentes to demyse, graunt and to farme letten unto the said Robert Shawe and his assignes one messuage or t^{ne}ment set, lying and being in Ingleton aforesaid, now in the tenure of the said Robert, To have and to hold the said messuage or tenement and all other the premisses with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Shawe and his assignes from the feast of the Invencon of the Hollie Crosse last past before the devyse hereof onto the full ende and terme of thirte one yeres then next and ymmediatlie following, fullie to be complet, ended and done, yeldinge and payinge therefor yerely unto the saide Erle his heires and assignes the somme of fortie one shillinges and eight pence of lawfull Englishe money at two termes in the yere, that is to say, at the feastes of Penthecost and Sainet Martyn in wynter by even por-

cions. And yf yt happen the saide yerelie rente of xljs. viiij. or any parte or piece thereof to be behinde and unpayde after outther of the saide feastes on which yt oughte to be payde at, by the space of xij dayes and the same lawfullie demaundit, that then yt shall be lawfull unto the saide Erle, his heires and assignes into all and everie the premisses to re-enter and the same to have agayne as in his or there ferme and estait, this indenture or anyething therein contayned to the contrarie notwithstanding. Furthermore the saide Robert Shawe for hym, his executours, administratours and assignes covenantyth and grauntyth to and with the saide Robert his heires and assignes that he the saide Robert and his assignes shall at all tyme and tymes manage the saide terme (or rather ferme) at his or there proper coste and charge, so often as need shall require, repaire, uphold and maynteyne all the saide message or tenement and all other the premisses wythe the appurtenances to the same belonginge, in all maner of reparacions, great tymbre onlye excepted, which the saide Erle covenantythe and grauntythe to fynde so often as neade shall require And also that he the saide Robert and his assignes in the end of the said terme shall leave the said habitable And also that the saide Robert and his assignes shall doo all maner of services as well to the Quenes Majestie her heires and successours, as also to the saide Erle and his heires during the saide term as other the tenants of the same premisses have been accustomed to do for this same. Provide that the saide Robert shall neyther lett, sell, few over nor taverne his interest in the premisses nor any parte or partes thereof to any person or persons wether before or after the sealinge hereof without the assent or lycense of the saide Erle, excepte yt be to his wyff aud childryn, bretheryn or systers by his laste wyll and testamente. In witness whereof the parties above saide to these presente indentures interchaungable have sett there seales and signede the day and yere above written.



Guessed

- (ii.) 25 Sep. 1635—Articles made and written concluded and agreed upon between Roger Pearson Marie his wife and Jennet Pearson on the one p'tie and Christopher Shaw of Ingleton on the other p'tie as hereafter followeth viz. :—

Imp^r the s^d Rog^r Pearson Marie his wife and Jennet Pearson hath bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed unto the s^d Chr Shaw all those his now dwelling houses wth appurten^{ce} w^{ch} lyeth and adjoyneth on the houses and grounds of Edward Marley on the North and South, wth the Barnes Stables offices orchards gardens houses and house rooms wth the backsides thereunto belonging w^{ch} said houses & p'mises are now in the occupacon of him the said Roger Pearson one cottage with a garth on the backside thereof lyinge and adjoyninge on the houses and grounde of George Marley on the easte and Peter Horne on the West now in the occupacon of one John Granger with the 4th part of a kilne ns also the garth called the Dovecote garth with

the Dovecote therein now standinge with the waies thereto belonginge and waters pooles and ponde therein and all th'appurten'ee therewith used occupied and enjoyed one close called the Dovecote garth endes which lieth and adioyneth on the grounde of Roger Shawter & Edward Marley on the west and south and on the grounde of George Marley on the east & north one close called the 'moore' lyinge and adioyninge on the ground of George Marley and Edward Marley on the south and west and Todwells street on the north and also all those p'cells of ground comonlie called by the name of the 'closes' w^{ch} lieth and adioyneth on the ground of George Marley Edward Marley and Hen : Marley on the south, west and north and on the grounde of Cuthbert Darnton on th'easte all w^{ch} said grounde or p'cells of ground are now in the occupation of the s^d Chr Shaw or his ass^s and are lyinge and beinge w^{thin} the towne fieldes p'cincts and territories of Ingleton. Item—The said p'ties doth p'mise and covenant wth the said Chr Shaw to pass or assyne upon the p'misses unto him the said Chr or anie other estate in the as shall be requisit whensoever the same shall be readie. Item—that the said Roger Pearson Marie his wife nor Jennet Pearson shall not nor att anie time carrie or cause to be carried awaie any of the or upon anie of the p'misses but shall lett them remaine and be unto the s^d Chr Shaw his ass^s. Item—that they s^d R Pearson Marie his wife or Jennet Pearson nor anie of them shall not at anie time sell or put awaie there pew or stall in the church but shall leave the same unto the s^d Chr Shaw his heires and ass^s for ever as a p^t and member of the aboves^d p'misses

Rog or A Pearson

Item—the said Chr Shaw doth promise and grant unto the s^d Roger Pearson to paie the s^d some of £400 for the full payment of the s^d lande and p'misses as followeth viz. :—At or before the 5th Daie of Januarie now next cominge the sume of £200, at in and upon Pentecost now next eusinge the date thereof or 14 daies after the sume of £100, and the last paiement at in and upon the 25 or 26 daie of August next cominge £100 the which paym^{ts} are to be paid unto the s^d R Pearson or to whom hee shall assigne the same att the now dwellinge house of the s^d Chr. Shaw in Ingleton. Item—the s^d Chr. doth p'mise and grant by these p'sents to paie or cause to bee paid unto Jennet Pearson aforesaid the sume of £8 p ann for and duringe her naturall life by even and equall porcons att Martyrnas or Whitsuntide or 14 daies after either of the said feastes, and after her the s^d Jennet decease the said sume of £8 utterlie to surcease be void to anie p'son or p'sons whatsoever but to redonnd and bee unto him the s^d Chr his heires and ass^s for ever and to none other use or behoofe whatsoever. (Signed) Christo Shaw.

(iii.) Receipt signed by Roger Pearson for £100 from Christopher Shaw of Ingleton 'due and payable this Martyrnas'. Dated 12 Nov.

1635. Witnessed by

Geo. Shaw

and another.

(iv.) 27 May, 1636.—Bond of Christopher Shaw of Ingleton in the Co: of Durham to Francis Garth of Headlam & John Garth his father for £34, £8 / 10 / 0 to be paid upon the ensuing feast of Pentecost, £8 / 10 / 0 Nov. 11th next following, & £8 / 10 / 0 Pentecost 1637, & £8/10/0 Nov. 11, 1637. Signed 'xpofer Shaw' and witnessed by Hen: Birkbeck and John Middleton. There is a receipt endorsed 7th June, 1636, for £8 / 10 / 0 at the hands of George Shaw.

[Mr. Marley drew attention to the fact that in Walbran's *History of Gainford*, there is a pedigree of the Garths shewing John Garth of Headham to have been baptized Jan. 1593 and to have died 30 Sep. 1664. His son William was 39 in 1666 and apparently the eldest child. Francis married in 1655 Barbara Hutton and left numerous descendants, but must have been a child in 1636, the date of the bond.

Mr. Dendy said doubtless the father was associated with the infant, so that legal action could be taken in case of default.]

(v.) 4 July, 1649—Christopher Shaw of Ingleton yeoman to John Shaw of Ingleton, one of his sons. Feoffment in consideration of natural love and affection of the following messuages or dwellinghouses late in the occupation of Roger Pearson, viz:—Duckett garth lying on the 'backsyde of the Kilne, one close called Duckett garth endes adjoyning on the gronde of George Marley on the east and west', also 'one little parcell of ground called by the name of the Crooke adjoyning on the gronde of the saide George Marley on the east & west and adjoyning on the gronde of George Marley the younger on the south' and 'Duckett garthes ende' on the north; the close known by the name of 'the Moore' and 'contayning by estimation fourteene acres more or less adioninge on the gronde of George Marley thelder on the south and John Middleton on the north' all which said granted premises are now in the tenure of the said John Shaw his assignee or assignees'. Signed 'Christopher Shaw' and witnessed by William Shaw, Geo: Shaw, William Watson, Henry Lambe, George Wade his mark, and Thomas Sudell. The memorandum of peaceable seisin and possession dated 6th July same year was witnessed by the same.

(vi.) 8 Dec. 1657. Before the Hono'ble the Judges of the Court for Probate of wills and granting administrations at the place of their Judiciall sittinge in the Hall of the Doctors Commons situate within the parish of St. Benedicts, Pauls Wharfe, London. The bringinge in and Leavinge in the Registry of this Court a true and p'fect accompt of the goods, chattles, and debts of William Shawe late of Moreton Tinmouth in the Countie of Durlham deceased made by Christopher Shaw the administrator of the goods, chattles, and debts of the said deceased duringe the minoritie, and to the use of Robert Shawe, Anne, William, John, Margaret, Thomas, and Dorothy Shaw the children of the deceased. Which day Cottle dated his proxie for the said Christopher Shawe the administrator aforesaid and made himself a partie for him, and alleadged that the said Christopher his clyent did take upon him the administration of the goods, chattles, and debts of the said deceased, duringe the minoritie and to the use of the said children of the said deceased, and that the said Robert one of the children of the said deceased beinge come of age the administration soe graunted to him as aforesaid was and is voide or expired etc. etc. Robert Shawe accepted the accompt & desired the Court that the same might be filed upon the registry.

Last page of Christopher Shaw's account craving £6 / 6 / 8 to be allowed him for his 'necessary charges expended in journey and other wais for these five yeares last past, leaving a sum of two hundred and nine pounds fower shillings and fower pence to be paid over to Robert Shaw the eldest sonne.'

- (vii.) 17 Feb. 1657-8—Robert Shaw eldest son of W^m Shaw. General Release to Christ : Shaw for personal estate of W^m dec^d. The Release is signed by Robert Shaw and witnessed by Robert and John Peverell and John Wade. It acknowledges receipt of £209 / 4 / 4 being £37 / 13 / 2 each for himself and his sisters and brothers, viz :—Ann, William, John, Margaret, Thomas, and Dorothy, and being a correct account for £263 / 12 / 2 according the inventory of W^m Shaw, late of Morton Tinmouth, his father.

Robert  Shaw

Robert Peverell

John Peverell

John Wade

- (viii.) 17 March, 1661, Proved 1668. Will of Christopher Shaw of Ingleton in the Co : of Durham, Yeoman. I direct to be buried in Staindrop Churchyard. To my daughter Margaret Lodge 3 score Pounds and to her daughter Ellinor Lodge £40. To Anne Shaw daughter of my late son George, one long setle etc. etc. and 20s. Od. To my grandchildren Dorothy Walker, Mary Shaw, and Ellinor Shawe each 20s. Od. To Elizabeth Shaw daughter of my son John Shaw £40. I appoint my wife Syth Shawe and John Shawe my son executors. Residue to said executors. Amount of inventory £246 / 2 / 3.

- (ix.) 13th Sept., 1684.—Will of John Shaw, of Ingleton, yeoman. To grandchild John second son of Robert Peverell of Ingleton messuage in south row milch house etc. late in possession of Christopher and Scyth Shaw deceased his parents now in possession of his sister Margaret Lodge ; also messuage late in occupation of his niece Ann Shaw then in occupation of George Marley with outhouses, east garth, Little orchard, garths and gardens, two barns at east end of Ingleton on South row, also the North fields, Todwells, Milne Dam, Langton Carrs close unto John Peverell paying to testators daughter Mary Shaw or her assigns £5 yearly and unto the needfullest of the poor of Ingleton 12s Od. yearly. To his grandchild William third son of Robert Peverell dwelling house with kilne, outhouses, building barns etc. at Ingleton and the Duckett Flatts, the Deep Dales, Pearson Moor and Closes, late in occupation of Roger Pearson deceased (the

dwellinghouse and garth now in possession of Mary Marley widow only excepted) and prized paying £15 to his dau: Mary Shaw. To grandchild Bartholomew fourth son of Robert Peverell messuage on South Row containing a Forehouse Milkhouse and parlour with chambers late in possession of testator's brother Thomas Shaw deceased, and now of Matthew Middleton, together with West garth great Orchard garths and gardens on the backside & Barn etc. in Ingleton on the North row with garths & Eastfield three acres penny acre Marwin Carr the west Moor & Little Moor Close beside Hulam late in occupation of George Marley deceased. Testator's wife Ann to receive the rents of properties devised to John, William & Bartholomew Peverell until they 21; to educate daughters Mary and Ann Shaw & then Ann to have $\frac{1}{3}$ part for her life. His wife to give £100 to Elizabeth eldest dau: of Robert Peverell aforesaid one month after she is 21 also £100, to Ann 2nd dau. of Robert Peverell. If either marry one moiety to husband and other to sister. To grandson Robert eldest son of Robert Peverell £5 to be paid by wife Ann. To George Wade son of William of Ingleton £30 when 21, if he die before 21 to his mother Elizabeth Wade. To testator's wife Ann and her heirs dwellinghouse & garth now in occupation of Mary Marley widow. To sister Margaret Lodge £3 yearly and she may live in house occupied by Mary Marley without rent only paying the chimney money. Personal goods to wife whom he leaves sole executrix.

[NOTES. William Wade of Ingleton married Eliz: Shaw April 18th 1669.

Respecting the Lambtons, the Marleys, and Henry Smelt, see Longstaffe's article 'Stainton in the Street' in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.*

In 1626, 14th April, Christopher Shaw bought a messuage with two front garths 'on the sonne row' and house with garth between the house of Chris. Shaw and Bartholomew Peverell from George Merley the elder and George Merley younger his son and Alice wife of the latter, subject to life interests, etc.

25 Nov. 1623. Cuthbert Marley, Master of Arts, of Northumberland. (he was chaplain to Sir Claudius Forster at Bamborough and afterwards Professor of Theology at Durham; buried in Durham Cathedral, 1642) gave release to Robert Shaw and George Marley of Ingleton and John Wrangham of Bolam who had given bond for the execution of his father's will, Cuthbert Marley of Ingleton.

Mr. Marley obtained Robert Shaw's lease (from the Earl of Westmorland) from a descendant of the Peverells, probably therefore Christopher Shaw being an ancestor of the Peverell was a descendant of Robert Shaw.]

(x.) 1 June, 1602. Between William Lampton gent. of Stainton and Henry Smelt late of Great Fencote in Co. of York yec. Feoffment of a moiety of a messuage & cottage & fourth part of a malt kiln in Ingleton. Witnesses—Rich. Nicholson, Raphe Cotesworth, Geo. Young, Geo. Merley the elder, Ed. Merley, Geo. Merley his son, Geo. Merley son of Cuthbert.

William

Lampton

(xi.) 14 June, 1598—Release half mess. at Ingleton in occup'on of Ed. Merley. Witnessed by Rafe Coatsworth, Geo. Young, Rich. Nicholson, Geo. Merley the elder, Edward Merley, Geo. Merley his son, Geo. Merley, son of Cuthbert. Full possession given in presence of Geo. Merley, jun. Peter Merley, Rob^t Shaw, Cuthbert Wade, Bartholomew Horn, Robert Claton, William Merley, Geo. Wade, William Woordyn, George Merley son of Edward, George Shaw, Thomas Shawe, Bartholomew Peverell, Cuthbert Peverell, John Whitfield, Robert Wade, Geo. Merley the elder, and many others.

Christopher Shaw = Seyth (or Syth) . . .

of Ingleton, yeoman,
will dated 17 March, 1661
proved 1668.

John Shaw = Ann . . . of Ingleton, yeoman, will 1684.	Thomas died before 1684.	George = . . died before 1661.	Margaret = Lodge	Dan. = Walker
		Ann living 1661, decd. before 1684.	Ellinor Lodge	Dorothy Walker

Ellinor Shaw = Robert Peverell married Dur- ham cathed- ral July 21, 1670.	bp. Staindrop, May, 26, 1649, son of Robt. & Eliz. Peverell, will dated 17 Feb. 1699, pr. 1696.	Elizabeth = ? William Wade living 1661. ? the Eliz. Shaw married Wm. Wade, April 18, 1669, if so, living 1684.	Mary Shaw of Ingleton
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George Wade

Elizabeth Peverell 1671, bp. Mar. 21	Robert 1672, bp. Sept. 5	John 1674, bp. Sept. 29	William 1676, bp. Ap. 13	Ann 1677, bp. Dec. 13	Bartholomew Peverell 1679, bp. Aug. 14
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Burrell

[In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Marley, the chairman said that ancient deeds relating to the sale or transfer of property were the materials out of which local history was, in great part, written. In one of the society's volumes—the first of the octavo series—were some valuable contributions from their late secretary, Mr. Longstaffe, entitled 'Local Muniments'. These were epitomes of old local deeds, and contained much useful material for the historian and biographer. He had often thought that if those of them who possessed, or had access to, old wills and conveyances, would kindly condense those documents into brief paragraphs, they would render the society a great service.]

Mr. Dendy, in seconding the motion, remarked that in the Act of Attainder of Charles, earl of Westmerland (13 Elizabeth c. 16) there was a saving clause preserving the rights of others, except the offender and his heirs; and under this clause the lease exhibited, like others granted

by Henry, earl of Westmorland, for parts of the Northumberland estate, held good. The coat of arms on the seal contained the Neville saltire in the first and fourth quarters, and the lions of England in the second quarter, but the bearings in the third quarter were indistinguishable. (See seal p. 96.)]

By Mr. James Forster of Lemington, (per Mr. R. O. Heslop) :—A bronze celt dredged out of the river Tyne at Newburn. 'The workmanship is unusually rude and the 'git' of the casting is left untrimmed, leaving a jagged excrescence on the top.' The annexed illustration shews its outline and dimensions.

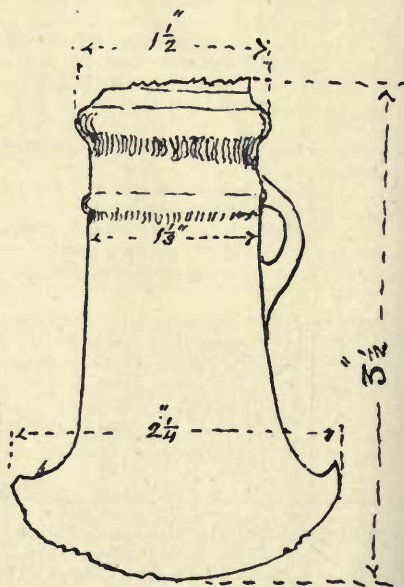
By Mr. John Ventress :—
i. A list of subscriptions to the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, and annual report, dated 1789.
ii. A play-bill of 1817.

[Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following note by Mr. Ventress :—"The late John Hodgson Hinde, in his paper on 'Public Amusements in Newcastle', (*Archaeologia Aeliana* iv. (n.s.) 238) says, 'The subject of the erection of a new theatre in Newcastle was brought before a meeting convened by advertisement, December

11th, 1784, and 1125*l.* was subscribed at the time towards an expenditure of 2000*l.* The whole amount was raised in 25*l.* shares, which were subsequently increased to 30*l.* Another meeting was held at 'Bella's Coffee House,' on the Sandhill, on July 11th, when the site and plans were determined on, and the necessary steps were taken to procure a patent, under which the new building in Mosley Street assumed the distinction of a Theatre Royal. The theatre was not completed for opening till January 1788, by which time the actual expenditure exceeded 6000*l.* The first managers were Messrs. Austin and Whitelock, who had previously been the lessees of the theatre at the Turk's Head."

The chairman observed how interesting was this list of the names of men, at that time prominent in Newcastle. The only representative shareholder left on the list is Sir Matthew White Ridley, the present home secretary, who still holds the share.

Mr. Oswald remarked that the list gives 130 shareholders; there are now 129 shareholders of the Theatre Royal in succession to the original proprietors, one share having been unaccountably lost.]



By Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P. :—A powder flask of horn, a full-blown rose and other ornamentation carved on one side, and the date 1628 in a band across centre; and on the other the bust and profile of a cavalier wearing a large felt hat and with long hair curled at the ends; the bust is resting on an S-shaped ornament. On this side also is a band on which is a heart between the initials I D.

[In the absence of Mr. Adamson, Mr. Blair, (one of the secretaries) read the following note by him :—“The flask is the property of Mr. William Street of North Shields. He is an industrious but unobtrusive collector of facts relating to the town of North Shields and to Tyneside generally. For many years he has collected information and the result of his labours is contained in several volumes. I asked him for some notes about the powder flask and he states that all he knows concerning it is, that about fifteen years ago, two old gentlemen who lived together in North Shields, asked him to purchase some things as they were about to remove, and amongst them was the flask which he bought. He says he had tried to trace the sellers, but not knowing their names he had been unable to do so. He states that in a catalogue of antiquities in the National Museum in Edinburgh, there are several ancient flat powder flasks with the dates upon them, but none dating so far back as 1628, by half a century. If any of the members can throw any light upon the flask Mr. Street will feel very much obliged to them.”]

By Mr. R. C. Clephan :—

- i. A circular powder flask with a quatrefoil of inlaid ivory in the centre. It is surrounded by a raised cushion-like band, also inlaid with ivory. The workmanship is of the best style of the renaissance; the owner thinks it is of the second half of the sixteenth century.
- ii. ‘A corrugated metal powder flask square at the bottom and narrowing towards the orifice. This example he considered to be of late seventeenth or possibly of early eighteenth century workmanship.’
- iii. A curious and most interesting brick, which had been built into the engine-house at Heworth colliery. The brick was brought to Mr. Clephan by an intelligent practical brickmaker (Mr. Blyth of Birtley) who pointed out various signs in the make indicative of considerable age. When found the brick was perfect, and exhibited across the face three medallions; the first encircled a crowned male profile; the second a crowned female profile; and the third a castle. In the present state of the brick, the castle, part of the female, and a figure of the inscribed date are missing. The figures now represented are 157—. The style of ornamentation forming the borders to the medallions, points to the second half of the sixteenth century; and Mr. Clephan was of opinion that the brick was made then, and that it is of Flemish or German manufacture.’*

JARROW SLAKE.

The chairman called attention to the excavations that were involved in a projected dock at Jarrow Slake, and suggested that if the scheme were carried out, a watchful eye should be kept on possible ‘finds’ of antiquarian treasures.

* A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* (9 S. iv. 46), draws attention to a contribution to the June number of *Longman's Magazine*, by Mr. Rider Haggard, concerning the discovery in pulling down some old cottages at or near Ditchingham, of a similar brick bearing apparently the date 1593.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, II. (continued from p. 46) ;—

- “ N^{thld.} B. 2729. Grant by William Elyson del Hough, to John son of Alexander de Mitford, of all his lands and tenements in Newham. 5 October, 2 Henry IV. *Fragment of Seal.* [p. 330.]
- “ [N^{thld.} ?] B. 3058. Grant by Richard, the abbot, and the convent of Stanley, to William son of Richard Penton of Hurst, of a messuage in Riseburne sike which they had of the gift of William’s father ; also a lease by the same to the same of a yearly rent payable in respect of the tenement of ‘ Longa mora ’. Witnesses :—William Michel, Ernald and John de la Sale, and others (named). *Seal.*” [p. 363.]
- “ Durham. B. 1860. Demise by John Alwent, clerk, James Strangways, Robert Ellergill, and Robert de Norton, to Richard de Neyll, knight, for fifteen years, of the manor of Langley, next Durham, which they had of the grant of Sir Richard Lescrope, lord of Bolton. 12 October, 2 Henry VI.” [p. 238.]
- “ [Durham ?] B. 2784. Release by Robert son of Robert, son of Vuerin de Neuton, to his lord, Ranulf son of Robert, of land in Neuton lying at Daleseo, Burelesco, Muserun, in the field of Staineshou at Didecanesmire, Heselhoud, Lindalehoud, Rowicgate, Kikelhoud, Eskilhoud, Schundercorn, Garlace and Scarpedale. Witnesses :—Sirs Thomas de Pyrthon, William, de Moy, and others (named). [Henry III.] *Two Seals.*” [p. 335.]
- “ Durham. B. 2785. Grant by William de Hilton, lord of Hilton, knight to Ralph, lord of Neville, of lands, tenements, rents, and services in Neuton next Boldon. 14 August, 16 Richard II. *Portion of seal of arms.*” [p. 335.]
- “ York. B. 2278. Demise by Thomas de Hovingham, to Sir John de Neville, lord of Raby, of lands, tenements, rents and services in Lyrington [Lartington], Sunday, Michaelmas day, A.D. 1370. *Seal, broken.*” [p. 284.]
- “ York. B. 2450. Grant by Maria Neville, lady of Middleham, to her maid Preciosa, of a messuage and tenement in Nosterfeld with liberty to take ‘ honsbote and leybote ’ in the wood of Welle. Friday the feast of St. Matthew, A.D. 1313. *Fragment of seal.*” [p. 303.]
- “ York. B. 2462. Grant by John Hawthorn of Snape and Katherine his wife, to Ralph, lord of Neville, of a messuage, garden and meadow in Midelham, in exchange for a cottage, a toft and a croft in Snape, and land in Keldbargh in Snape. Michaelmas day, 18 Richard II. *Two seals.*” [p. 304.]
- “ [York ?] B. 2887. Grant by Robert Trussebutte, knight, to Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Raby, of a rent issuing out of lands and tenements in Pleselay and Rodmanthuyt. 28 April, A.D. 1359. *Fragment of seal.*” [p. 345.]
- York. B. 3022. Grant by Alexander de Neville and Matilda his wife, to William Bruys, son of Matilda Bruys, of a messuage and all their lands and tenements, &c., in Raskelf. Witnesses :—Robert de Rowclif and Richard de Rowclif, knights, and others (named), Wednesday after St. Luke. 34 Edward III. *Portion of seal of arms.*” [p. 359.]
- “ York. B. 3355. Release by Margaret, relict of William, son of Roger de Hurworth, to of Raby, of all her right in lands and tenements in Great Smythton [Great Smeaton], which she had of the gift of the said William. *Much faded. Seal.*” [p. 394.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 11.

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Saturday, July 29th, 1899, at
HIRST, WOODHORN, & NEWBIGGIN.

About fifteen members assembled at the Ashington railway station on the arrival there of the 1-45 p.m. train from Newcastle. They proceeded through the rising village of New Hirst, past the Hirst farmhouse, which belongs to the duke of Portland, to

LOW HIRST

where the quaint and picturesque appearance of the old manor-house created



a pleasing impression—especially when they had passed round to the south front. On the lawn Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read the following notes which he had prepared:—

'As a society we must plead guilty to having neglected Hirst. We have been several times in the neighbourhood and yet have left it unvisited. A few years ago the township, magnanimously overlooking the slight, enriched our museum with three Ancient British urns which had been found in the course of some building operations at New Hirst.¹ After so many wanderings to and fro in the two counties we have at last come to Hirst and I feel sure we shall find much to interest us in the remains of the old tower and the later manor-house attached to it. About the early history of Hirst it will not be necessary for me to say much. The manor formed part of the barony of Balliol, and, in 1240, one moiety of it was held from John de Balliol by Robert de Rue by the twelfth part of a knight's fee of the old feoffment, and the other half by Elias of Hirst by the socage service of five shillings a year.² This two-fold proprietorship existed till 1746. At the beginning of the sixteenth century we find two of the oldest and most notable families in Northumberland connected with Hirst—the Ogles and Widdringtons. Ralph, the 3rd lord Ogle, whose fine effigy in Bothal church is no doubt familiar to you, possessed lands in Hirst which had been granted to him by Edward Riddel and John Weddall³ and he also held a moiety of Hirst from Henry Widdrington.⁴ The latter he settled 'long before his death'—which took place Jan. 16th, 1513⁵—on his wife Margaret for the term of her life. I think it is very probable that the tower was built in his time for a younger branch of the family, that it was occupied in 1517 by John Ogle, styled 'of the Hirst',⁶ and a quarter of a century later by George Ogle. Of John Ogle almost nothing is known, but George Ogle seems to have been a man of mark in his day, a good type of a sturdy borderer. I take it for granted that he was the George Ogle of Ogle castle who is described by Sir Anthony Brown about the year 1522 as 'a younger brother and hath no lands'.⁶ From a similar report drawn up twenty years later we learn something more definite about him. 'George Ogle haith maryed the lord Ogle mother'—this must be Ann daughter of Thomas Lumley whose first husband, the fourth lord, died in 1539—'and is booth in howse w^t the said lord in Bothell. What he haith in right of his w^{yf} of the said lord's lands we know not: he is a true sharp yonge man.'⁷ The first reference to him as 'of the Hirst' occurs in the fifth lord Ogle's will [May 5, 1543] of which he was appointed a supervisor.⁸ In conjunction with Gerard Errington he was charged with the maintenance of the beacon on Hirst tower-head [May 21, 1549].⁹ In 1551 he appears as the bailiff of Bedlington, one of the officers of the bishop of Durham¹⁰; in 1552 as one of the overseers of the border watch which had to be set nightly at all the straits and passages between Bothal Park and Widdrington Park Gate and as one of the commissioners for inclosures upon the Middle Marches¹¹ and yet though filling so many important offices he was unable to write his own name¹²; both he and Gerard Errington, also an overseer of the watch, were obliged, in 1561, to affix their marks instead of their signatures to a document relating to the fortifying of the Borders. They had clearly not acquired such rudiments of education as, a few years later, were brought within the reach of the people of Woodhorn parish by Amor Oxley, an eminent schoolmaster of his time. Robert, sixth lord Ogle, in his will dated 27 July, 1562,¹³ mentions his cousin George

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Newc.* vol. vi. pp. 153, 202, 221.

² Hodgson's *Hist. of Northd.* Pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 191.

³ *Archaeologia Aeliana* xiii. p. 253.

⁴ Hodgson's *Hist. of Northd.* pt. ii. vol. i. p. 392.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 192.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 68.

⁷ The names of such gentlemen as of late are retained to the king's highness by fee, under his grace's letters patents within Northumberland with an estimation of the abilities that they are of to do the king service and of their other qualities.—Woodman Collection.

⁸ Hodgson's *Hist. of Northd.* pt. ii vol. i. p. 393.

⁹ MSS. of duke of Rutland at Belvoir castle—*Hist. MSS. Com.* 12 Rept. app: Pt. iv, p. 39.

¹⁰ Raine's *North Durham*, p. 364.

¹¹ *Border Laws*, 12 & 18 Sep. 6 Ed. vi.

¹² Raine's *North Durham*, p. xxxii.

¹³ *Durham Wills and Inventories* (4 Surt. Soc.), vol. I. p. 202.

Ogle—cousin not necessarily implying a definite blood-relationship—and John Ogle, brother to George Ogle, and from this time we lose sight of the worthy yeoman. The sixth lord Ogle died a few days after making his will—on Aug. 1, 1562—possessed, among numerous other estates, of 'the castle and manor of Hirste with lands belonging to them and one close in Hirst called New Moor and another New Close'.¹⁴ Cuthbert, the seventh lord Ogle, brother of the sixth lord, was seised in 1568 of the manor of Hirst.¹⁵ The Ogles now drop into the background and we find the Erringtons—a branch of the Bingfield family—in possession of that portion of Hirst to which the tower is attached. Gerald Errington has already come before us in connection with the beacon on Hirst tower-head. Next, a somewhat noted member of the family claims our attention—George Errington, one of the martyrs of the Roman Catholic church. He may, I think, be identified with the George Errington mentioned in a report by Sir John Forster in 1580 in connection with Ellington an adjoining township. None of the twenty tenants therein were returned as 'able' *i.e.* furnished with horse, armour, and weapons. The reason they gave for not being so was that they had paid eight years' fines apiece to Gavin Clavering, Arthur Cresswell, George Errington 'at the least'.¹⁶ George Errington, like many of the Northumbrian gentry, was a recusant, *i.e.*, one who would not go to his parish church and conform in matters of religion. After the suppression of the northern rebellion in 1569 very stringent measures were taken to prevent the celebration of the mass in Northumberland, and the seminary priests were ruthlessly hunted down, and executed. Several intrepid jesuits risked their lives in order to administer the sacrament to their co-religionists in the north and passed from one place of concealment to another. George Errington was one of those who harboured and aided them, and it is highly probable that at one time or another John Bost, John Ingram, Joseph Lampton, William Waterson, and other devoted priests, who suffered martyrdom, lay concealed in Hirst castle. In connection with this jesuit mission to Northumberland Errington seems to have played a prominent part as an emissary conveying letters 'beyond the seas'. About 1585 accompanied by young John Errington of Denton, he embarked at Shields in a French ship bound for Dieppe, having in his possession nine letters addressed to various persons in Rouen, one of them a priest. He was apprehended and lodged in the tower of London. Sir Owen Hopton and Edward Barker, who examined him on Aug. 31, tried to ascertain what his relations had been with one of the writers of the letters, Robert Hethfield, a merchant of Newcastle. Errington admitted that three weeks before he took ship, he met him between Newcastle and Gosforth 'about ten of the clock at which time they stayed in the highway on horseback about a quarter of an hour and talked together.' All he remembered of the conversation was that Hethfield told him he rode suspiciously like a priest.¹⁷ He was afterwards confined in York castle where he was kept a close prisoner for some years. On July 16th, 1594, he was sent with John Bost the jesuit, both prisoners, to Durham. Bost was put four times on the rack and twice on the other torture [? Young's Fiddle], arraigned, condemned, and executed at Dryburn near Durham. Errington returned to York castle. There, on Nov. 29, 1596, with three other Catholics he was put to death for endeavouring to convert one of the prisoners, a protestant parson, confined for some misdemeanor. This parson, hoping to reinstate himself in favour, had laid a trap for his fellow prisoners by pretending that he desired to embrace the Catholic faith. Early in the seventeenth century the owner of Hirst castle was Thomas Errington, a son of John Errington of Bingfield. In 1610 a suit for tithes was brought against him by Michael Colman, vicar of Woodhorn. He was probably the builder of the

¹⁴ Hodgson's *Hist. of Northd.*, pt. II, vol. i. p. 385.

¹⁶ *Calendar of Border Papers*, vol. I. p. 22.

¹⁷ *State Papers, Eliz. (Domestic)*, vol. 138, no. 31.

¹⁸ *Records of the Northern Province*. V. p. 743.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

manor-house. He died in September, 1629, and the estate was subsequently held by his son, John (bapt. 22 Nov. 1605, bur^d 26 Nov. 1645) and his grandson William (bapt. 30 Jan., 163 $\frac{1}{2}$). William Errington died about the year 1663, and Hirst passed into the hands of Gerard Ridley¹⁹ who had married, 18 Dec. 1662, his sister Dorothy²⁰. This Gerard Ridley did not enjoy the estate long. He died in Aug. 1665, and was buried at Woodhorn on the 19th of that month. The Rev. John Wolfall, vicar of Woodhorn, by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Ridley, appears next on the list of owners. A Mr. Woulford [Wolfall] paid the hearth tax on two hearths at Hirst in 1675. He died in 1683, and for some years his widow lived at Hirst. On Aug. 13-14, 1696, Dorothy Wolfall of Hirst and John Wolfall her son and heir, leased and released to George Barker 'all that capital messuage and tenement on the south side of the town of Hirst then or late in the occupation of the said Dorothy Wolfall or her assigns and all other the messuages lands and hereditaments of the said Dorothy and John in the town, townfields, &c., of the Hirst'; and by will dated Feb. 18, 1709, Dorothy Wolfall devised this estate of hers to John Johnson of Woodhorn, who had married (Dec. 17, 1702) her daughter Elizabeth. John Johnson and Thomas Wolfall of the Hirst both voted Oct. 23, 1710, for Fenwick and Ogle as owners of freeholds at the Hirst. John Johnson by his will (proved March 7, 1746) divided his property at Hirst between his two sons. William got North Hirst or the Third-House farm, consisting of two houses then in the occupation of Cuthbert Edmiston and Adam Gatis with the following fields—the Calf Close, Middle Close, Eastmost Close, West Meadow field, East Meadow field, Old Loaning, and East and West Thirds. Francis got Low Hirst, the present farm, described as 'all that his dwelling house at the Hirst and the outhouses thereunto adjoining and all those his closes or parcels of ground in the township, townfields, and territories of the Hirst called by the name of the Hagg grounds [North Low Hagg, South Low Hagg, West Low Hagg, North-West Hagg, South-West Hagg, the Dovecot Close, the Cow pasture], the West Moor grounds [East Moor field, Middle Moor field, North Moor field, South Moor field], the Loneing Head Close, with their appurtenances These, his son John, (stated in 1776 to be 'of Sheepwash' and in 1779 'of London'), sold, March 25, 1780, to George Yeoman. After the death of George Yeoman's sons, George and Thomas, the Hirst farm passed by inheritance into the hands of his nephews, Thomas and Robert Green. Robert sold his share of the property to William Watson of North Seaton. Later on in the century, William Watson's family acquired the other share of the estate from Robert Green, incumbent of All Saints, and master of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in Newcastle. The property now belongs to William Milburn, esq., who is lord of the manor of Low Hirst. From 1760, the date of Francis Johnson's death to the present day the old house has not been occupied by its owners. In 1779 and 1795 the tenant was Thomas Sharpe, and then for about eighty years three generations of the Rowells lived there—Robert Rowell in the early years of the century, then William Rowell who died 9 March, 1858, and afterwards another William Rowell, son of the former. John Jobson held the farm for a few years, and was followed by the present tenant, James Patterson, about fourteen years ago.

Turning now to the building, the oldest part is the east wall which is surmounted by a narrow oblong turret resting on corbels. This probably was the only part of the old tower with battlements. The rain is drained from it by two original stone spouts, one on the north and another on the south side. A plain outer moulding follows the contour of the merlons. Some of the original window loops remain on the east side. The principal features of the south front are Jacobean in character. These are the mullioned windows with their

¹⁹ Aug. 10, 1663. Burd. George son of Gerard Ridley, Hurst.—Woodhorn Reg.

²⁰ Feb. 4, 1630, Bapt. Dorothy daughter of John Errington, off Hyrst.

square drip-stones. Inside the house, which has been much altered, there is little of interest remaining except a finely-moulded fireplace of the seventeenth century in one of the upper and now deserted chambers, and the panelling of a short staircase. The old manor-house of the Erringtons seems to have been known in 1642 as the 'West House'.²¹ A blocked-up doorway in the south front between the present doorway and the east wall leads us to infer that the house has at one time been divided. In 1675 Ralph Lawrington [?Errington or Widdrington] paid the tax on five hearths for a house at Hirst, and Mr. Woulford [Wolfall] on two. It is almost certain that Mr. Wolfall's hearths were in the old house, and I think the five others were in it too, as it is doubtful whether there was any other house in Hirst large enough to require so many at this time. There is no record of the dimensions of the old Third-house [to which I have a reference in 1701 and, if it was known as the 'Thirds', in 1684] but we have no evidence that it was built in 1675, and that it was of such a size as to contain five hearths."

After having made an inspection of the house and ascended the turret, the party proceeded to

WOODHORN CHURCH

where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. O. Rhodes.

Mr. Tomlinson then gave a short account of the ancient edifice. "Woodhorn", he said, "is generally considered to be the 'Wucestre' which Ceolwulf, king of Northumbria, gave to St. Cuthbert when in 739 he resigned his kingdom and became a monk at Lindisfarne, though some antiquaries identify this place with Woden or Alnmouth. That a church existed here at an early period is evident from the fragments of pre-Conquest crosses which have been found on this site. It is in fact mentioned as among the possessions of the priory of Tynemouth in the time of abbot Richard de Albini [1097-1119]. The present building dates from Norman times. A restoration in 1843-4 under the superintendence of Benjamin Green, the architect, has deprived us of many features which would have enabled us to trace the history of the building. The chancel, the upper stages of the tower, and all the exterior masonry of the nave are modern and may safely be eliminated from our survey. Of the old church we have the following remains:—

(1) The lower part of the tower with its arch, and the two western bays of the north arcade, early Norman, attributed to the first decades of the twelfth century.

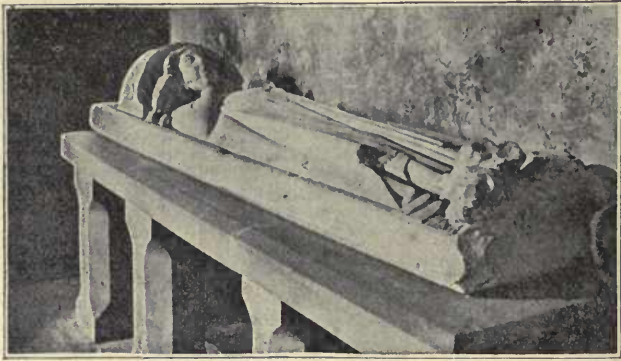
(2) The two western bays of the south arcade, late Norman, belonging to the latter part of the twelfth century.

(3) The eastern bays of the north and south arcades, the chancel arch and the responds with carved corbel heads, Early English, dating from about 1220. The Norman columns of the north arcade are shorter and broader than those of the south arcade, there being a difference of 2 ft. 2 inches in the length and 5 inches in the diameter. The Early English arches are especially worthy of notice, that on the north arcade, richly decorated with roll mouldings, is one of the finest specimens of Early English work in Northumberland. It was probably built to open into a chantry, for the support of which a house in Newcastle had been given to the church. The rood screen was taken down in 1764, as low as the top of the rails, by order of Dr. John Sharp.

²¹ 1642, June.—Feoffment from John Errington and Elizabeth his wife to George Farrow of a messuage and tenement called West House, parcel of the Capital messuage and tenement called the Hirst, and a close adjoining to the West House called the Hagg close, the Dovecoat close, and the Broom close adjoining to the Dovecoat close on the west, and having Woodhorn moor on the east, with the appurtenances. With a proviso for redemption, being a mortgage to Farrow for securing £150 with interest on the 1st July, 1647.

The objects of interest in the church are:—

- (1) A female effigy, c. 1300, with two angels at the feet and a canopy over



the head, supported by angels, and having the Virgin Mary and Christ and kneeling figures sculptured on the top of it.

(2) A short figure wearing a peculiar dress built into the west side of the tower.

(3) An interesting collection of grave covers, with various forms of crosses carved on them.

(4) Fragments of a very fine Anglian cross.

(5) Brass tablet inscribed [in script] as follows:—

An Acrostick

Epitaph on a Vertuous Gentlewoman who died on Palm Sunday
March 24 1699.

A. skest thou Reader who lyes here

N: o common Corps then List & you shall hear

G: oodness, rare meekness, Zeal, pure Chastitie

I: nterred together in this Ground do lie

B: ehold her acts whilst here she made abode

S: he liv'd belov'd of men & died lov'd of God

Mrs Ann Railston

(6) An ancient bell inscribed 'Maria'.*

(7) Fine black marble grave-slab in the chancel, of the Rev. John Wolfall, M.A., who 'after ye faithful and industrious performance of his ministeriall office 26 years was summoned to receive his reward 22 Feb. anno domini 1683'.

(8) Mural monuments of the Watson and Johnson families.



Stone figure built into
the west-end wall of
Woodhorn Church

* See Proc. III. 392.

The rectory of Woodhorn was appropriated to the priory of Tynemouth. Hodgson's list of the vicars begins in the time of king John, with Richard, pastor of Woodhorn, and for some centuries there are considerable gaps in it. Bishop Kellawe's register enables us to fill up two of these. On Sep. 25, 1315, Geoffrey de Edenham was collated by the bishop of Durham into the vicarage vacant by the death of Sir Robert de Littelbiry, and at the same time inducted into it by the archdeacon of Northumberland.²¹ On Oct^r 10, John de Pollowe, the bishop's sequestrator, obtained acquittance for moneys received from the executors of Robert de Littelbiry.²² Sir Robert de Littelbiry was probably the vicar here at the time of Edward the First's visit to Woodhorn, on Dec. 19, 1292. In Sep. 1316 Geoffrey de Edenham, the vicar, was a member of a commission touching the vicarage of Edlingham.²³ In 1501, when William Evenwood was vicar, there were wanting in connection with the church, albs, stoles, a corporal, a chrismatory, and books; and the two churchwardens, John Fenwick and Thomas Taylor, were ordered to have them provided before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, under a penalty of 2s. 8d.²⁴ The number of howseling people, *i.e.* communicants, in the parish in 1578 was 1020.²⁵

Of the many vicars of Woodhorn several have a claim to remembrance. Thomas Hauley, or Handley (inducted Apl. 1, 1569), seems to have been a man of such recognised learning that he was excused from the examination imposed on the clergy by bishop Barnes in 1578.²⁶ Dr. Triplett (inducted Aug. 19, 1630) was also a man of some reputation, 'esteemed a great wit, a good Grecian, and a poet;' by deed dated January, 1664, he left an annuity or rent charge of £5 per annum for apprenticing one or more poor children, boys or girls, born in the parish to such trades as the trustees of the charity should think fit. The Rev. John Wolfall, M.A., who was admitted to holy orders by bishop Cosin, September 22, 1661, and at that time was 'Vicarius destinatus de Woodhorn,'²⁷ was inducted on the 8th of the following month. He was one of the ministers who, four years previously, had signed a congratulatory address to the Protector on his being proclaimed chief magistrate of the three nations by act of parliament, and singularly enough he styled himself in the document 'pastor of Woodhorn'. Benjamin Kennicott, inducted December 19th, 1798 (died March 21th, 1842, aged 87), was a cousin of Dr. Kennicott the learned editor of the Hebrew bible and was himself an accomplished scholar.

From the records of the ecclesiastical courts and the parish registers we glean a few odds and ends of information about Woodhorn. On 11 June 1583, we learn that John Scott, curate of Woodhorn (elsewhere he is stated to be curate of Widdrington), had committed the indiscretion of marrying a couple without the consent of their parents; how often he would have to be 'presented' at the present day!; in 1601 that the vicar²⁸ had preached no sermons for twelve months,—possibly out of consideration for his parishioners!; that on Sunday February, 26th, 1604, John Wilkinson and six others and John Codlin, piper, had gone through Woodhorn in service time to play at football with

²¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 737 & 738.

²² *Ibid.* 738.

²³ *Ibid.* 820.

²⁴ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc.) p. xx.

²⁵ *Ibid.* lxxxvj.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 84, 77.

²⁷ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* (55 Surt. Soc.) 83. Among the presentations on the Patent Rolls, 28 Aug., 12 Chas. II., appears the name of John Wolfall, M.A. vicar of Woodhorn, vice John Clapperton, deceased.

²⁸ This vicar must have been the predecessor of Michael Colman, who was instituted 26 Nov., 1609, possibly the gentleman mentioned in the following letter from lord Eure to lord Burgbley, dated Aug. 17, 1597:—"It hath, as I hear, pleased God to call to his mercy Mr. Mason, late parson of Woodhorne in Northumberland, by reason of whose death the said rectory is now void. My humble suit is that her Majesty, who is patron, would grant the said benefice to one Mr. Smathwaite, 'a man very painful in the Church of God', & well known to the Bishop of Durham for a good preacher. He hath been maintained hitherto with the voluntary benevolence of religious people".—*Hist. MSS. Com. Cal. of the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury*, vol. xii. p. 854. Hodgson shews no vicar of Woodhorn between Robert Mason and Michael Colman.

the said piper before them; that in 1634 one Andrew Clennell, probably of Hirst, had laid violent hands on a minister, the parish clerk in Dr. Triplett's time; that six collections taken at Woodhorn in 1665, for the relief of poor people infected with the plague yielded six shillings; that on July 24th, 1796, Prince William of Gloucester—he was down in the north reviewing the troops encamped in the district along the coast—attended divine service in Woodhorn church. Astonished as the clerk who records the fact must have been at seeing such a visitor, the surprise of the vicar must have been even greater on finding certain entries in the registers, for he makes the following note: 'N.B. in the latter part of the registers for baptisms many names of dissenters' children have been clandestinely inserted by John Coxon, the clerk. To some I have prefixed the mark D.'

Many cases of remarkable longevity are recorded for the parish of Woodhorn. About 1591 according to evidence given May 2nd, 1617, by George Burletson, the parish clerk, who was 'borne and brought up in Woodhorne Towne', and George Hindmers of Cresswell, there died here an old man of the name of Alex. Clark, above six score years of aige.' Hindmer's mother also, who lived at Cresswell, was 'above five score and tenn years old' when she died about the year 1615. Thomas Johnson, commonly known by the name of Recorder who died at Newbiggin, Sept. 5, 1767, was many years older than the Newbiggin register which begins in 1662. Another native of Woodhorn, Thomas Thompson who fought at the battle of Minden in 1759, is stated to have been 103 years of age when he died on the 27th June, 1828, in an entry at the head of the Side, Newcastle.

The following are a few additional notes concerning Woodhorn and its church:—

A matron of Wodehorne who had been deaf for sixteen years received her hearing by visiting St. Godric's tomb at Finchale.⁸⁰

By the old taxation of churches of one mark in forty, Woodhorn stands thus: 'cxij marcae, viijs iijjd. Rectoria de Woddehorne, xxxvijs. vjd.' and in the new taxation of 1306 'de vicaria de Wodehorne, xxs.' the tenths being 2s.⁸¹ In *Clavis Eccles.*⁸² it appears as 'Vic. Woodhorne xxjl. xv. viijd. [100l.] Busshoppe of Durham.' Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1275) gives the value in the kings books as '21l. 15s. 7½d. Woodhorn, alias Woodborn. V. (St Mary.) Prox. Episc. 13s. 4d. Pri. Tinmouth, prop^r Bishop of Durham,' the yearly tenths being 2l. 3s. 6¾d. Newbiggin (St. Bartholomew) is stated to be a chapel to Woodhorn. William de Kirkeby occurs as 'procurator' of the church of Woodhorn, ii non. Oct. 1311⁸³ John de Cambowe, alias de Belton, was ordained an unbeneficed deacon in 1338, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, by authority of the bishop of Durham, to the title of a rent of five marks from John de Seton, next Woodhorn; and in the same year and by the same bishop was ordained priest to the same title.⁸⁴ At a synod held in the Galilee at Dnrham on the 4 Oct^r 1507, the 'propietarius' and the vicar of Woodhorn were present.⁸⁵ At the visitation of 16 Nov., 1501, at Gateshead the vicar of Woodhorn was present.⁸⁶ Mr. Thomas Lupton is given by Calamy (iii. 85.) as the minister who was ejected but afterwards conformed. In his *Sufferings of the Clergy* (223) Walker gives John Clapperton as the rector and value £120 per ann.

Mr. Tomlinson next read the following notes on Woodhorn vicarage:—

WOODHORN VICARAGE.

"When Woodhorn vicarage first comes before our notice, *i.e.* about 1569, it is in a very dilapidated condition. Ralph Tod, the vicar, was obliged to repair two lofts which were 'utterly decayed & clean fallen to the ground', to repair

⁸⁰ *St. Godric.* (20 Sur. Soc.), 383.

⁸² *Eccles. Proc. Bp. Barnes.* 8.

⁸⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Sur. Soc.) ccccv.

⁸¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 94, 105.

⁸³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 132.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* iii. 196, 206.

a little chapel close by, erect a new barn and repair a dovecot. In 1758, archdeacon Robinson reported 'the house very bad'. Shortly afterwards as we learn from a letter of W. Sanderson to Ralph Hodgson, attorney-at-law in Durham, dated 23 Sept., 1768, the parsonage house was 'in part taken down and rebuilt', the old part (containing the kitchens) ruinous, as are also the stables and other outhouses. In 1792 the vicarage is described as 'built with stone, lime, and timber, and covered with pantiles, having five rooms ceiled, and floored with boards, two stables, one byre and barn, two outhouses all being built with stone and lime, and thatch'd or covered with straw'. In the present building we have therefore an eighteenth century house, containing perhaps fragments of an earlier structure. The rental of the vicarage house was returned in 1663 as £80. In 1675 the number of hearths on which the Rev. John Wolfall paid the tax was five. The Rev. Henry Latton, who was vicar in 1771, does not seem to have been very comfortable. In a letter of his to his predecessor, the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, dated the 26th of August of this year, he complains that he cannot understand the dialect of foreigners among whom he is seated. The fishermen were unanimous not to pay him one farthing of tithes, and his wife, poor body, was 'miserably put to it for cleanliness or even decency in the servants these regions produce, and from so irksome a situation,' he continues 'we have sent to the south for a servant to deliver us.' One of the bedsteads left by Mr. Wibbersley who had purchased it from Mr. Simcoe, is in so ruinous a condition, the wood being all rotten from old age that he considers it scarce fit for servants, and asks his correspondent to 'throw it in as a blessing.'

Leaving the church the party had a good view of the picturesque old windmill of Woodhorn, which in the early part of the century was worked by Robert Hindhaugh. It took fire on January 9th, 1853, and the stock and machinery were entirely destroyed. They then crossed the little burn which in 1663 turned a water mill belonging to lord Widdrington and proceeded to

NEWBIGGIN.

In the main street some old houses were noticed, one of them having the door head inscription

T	1689.
I	
M	

A certain man belonging to the vill which is named Neubiggin, 'in Northumbriae finibus posita,' for long had been visited with insane movements. His friends fastened his hands and feet to the sepulchre of the man of God [St. Godric], and in a little time he recovered.²⁶ In a list of beacons in Northumberland, and gentlemen charged with them, of May 24th, 1546, there occur Neubiggin, Oswald Carswell of Carswell, Thomas Grey, bailiff of Ellingham, John Widdrington of Neubiggin.²⁷ Christopher Burton, the unlicensed curate of Neubiggin, and Thomas Pattenson, the parish clerk, attended a visitation on the 27 Jan. 1577-8.²⁸ In July of the same year the chapel was stated to have no curate. At that of Jan. 1577-9 Francis Kettlewell, the curate, was present²⁹.

On arriving at the church of St. Bartholomew the members found that it had recently undergone a process of restoration, during which the plaster had been stripped from the walls and the gallery at the west end removed. Some arches and carved stones were thus exposed, which were inspected with interest.

"The church," said Mr. Tomlinson, "which was built about 1220 has originally been a very large and handsome one. To account for its former splendour it is necessary to remember that Neubiggin was once a very important place.—a member of the great barony of Bywell, that Hugh de Balliol had a grant of a market and an eight days' fair from king John as early as 1203, that it was a port which in 1310, 1314 and 1333 furnished ships to Edward II. and Edward III. in their wars with Scotland, and sent some of its most discreet and honest men to attend a council at Warwick

²⁶ *St. Godric*, p. 415.

²⁸ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 35, 76.

²⁷ *Rutland Papers*, i. 37.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 94.

in 1336. The church originally had north and south aisles and yet before the close of the Early English period it was found necessary to extend the chancel. But in the course of centuries Newbiggin sank into the position of a small fishing village and the inhabitants were not numerous enough to fill so large a church. So when it fell into decay a new east wall was built across the nave, and the chancel was left unroofed, the aisles were demolished and the arcades walled up. Thus the church stood in 1723. The steeple required repairing in 1731, and again in 1764. The church was restored in 1826, and again in 1888. It was formerly kept in repair with the rents of four acres of land and three houses and a garden which in 1792-3 were let at £8 a year. The remains of the original church consist of the six arches of the old arcades, the south and east walls of the chancel, and the west tower with its short octagonal spire. The arches are of different spans resting on clustered columns and have hood moulds terminating in quaintly carved heads. The chancel contains three of the original windows, one of five lights at the east end and two of three lights in the south wall; the sill of one of these is brought down to form sedilia. Close to it on the east is a piscina under a pointed arch. Built up into the porch are a number of grave covers richly decorated with floriated crosses exhibiting great variety of design and accompanied with shears and keys or swords. Two of these are the grave covers of children.

The fishermen of Newbiggin formerly paid tithes to the vicar on the fish caught, but in the time of William Simcoe they protested against the ancient custom. William Pye, however, the judge of the consistory court, decreed on a test case being brought before him, that John Langley and five others having landed and sold within the chapelry of Newbiggin 1900 lobsters valued at eight shilling per score and worth £38, and 650 at eight shillings and six pence a score worth £13 16s. 3d., and the tithe thereof amounting to £5 3s. 6d. should pay such tithe to Wm. Simcoe, vicar of Woodhorn, besides condemning them in the expenses of the suit. A summary of the tithe dispute, which continued after this decision, is given in the letter already quoted from W. Sanderson. 'When Mr. Simcoe, the present incumbent's predecessor came to y^e living as also before, each fishing boat compounded with the vicar yearly at a certain sum. This same Mr. Simcoe at times increased by five shillings per boat at a time till he had raised each boat to forty-five shillings per annum, and he afterwards made an attempt to raise them to fifty shillings at which the fishermen, being irritated, combined together and agreed to give him nothing at all, and he (for which reasons I don't know) never attempted to recover it at law. Mr. Wibbersley when he succeeded to Woodhorn living, that they might have no room for complaint at being over-reached, agreed with them for fifteen shillings per boat, which they promised to pay but on y^e day appointed for payment refused. I am told each fisherman now subscribes so much a week for a fund to support any suit that may be commenced against them. The opposition to the tithe was so strong that the vicars ceased to press their claim, and in 1826 Dr. Singleton was obliged to report 'The fishing boats have long discontinued their offerings to the vicar.'

In the vestry the vicar exhibited the communion vessels which consist of an Elizabethan cup dated 1571 (see illustration *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, vol. iii. p. 368), a paten made by John Langlands of Newcastle, 1748-9, and a flagon dated 1843.

After inspecting some of the quaint epitaphs and rhymes in the churchyard the party proceeded past the old disused granaries, mentioned by Wallis, to the Ship Inn, where tea had been provided, and thus ended the afternoon's proceedings. After a stroll on the sands, Newbiggin was left by the 7-40 p.m. train.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

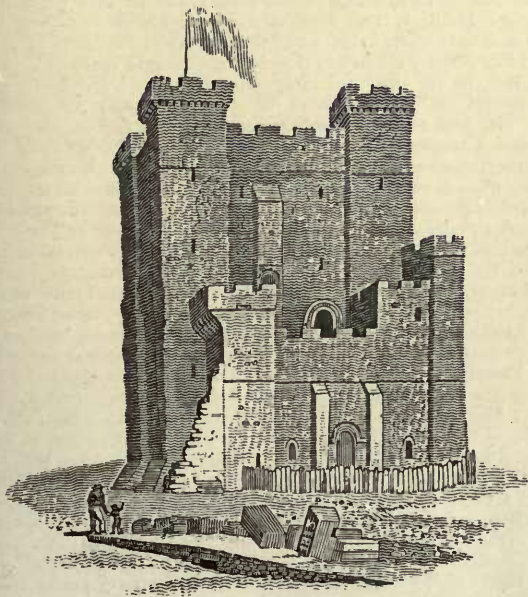
1899.

No. 12.

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH YEAR
OF THE
OCCUPANCY OF THE CASTLE BY THE SOCIETY.

[As showing the public interest manifested in the history and operations of the society, the excellent *resumé* which follows is taken from the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of the date.]

A conversazione was held in the castle, Newcastle, on Tuesday, August 1st, 1899, to celebrate the completion of fifty years' occupancy of the ancient pile.



Although the society was formed in the year 1813, it was not until the middle of the century that it settled down in its proper home. Since August, 1848,

the meetings of the society have been held in the castle month by month, and now, after fifty years of monthly meetings, the society is stronger than ever, and for one night, it devoted itself to a lighter form of entertainment than usual. It was at first suggested that a banquet should be held; but, apart from its associations, it was thought that the castle was an inconvenient place for a dinner, and the council decided to have a *conversazione* instead. There is always something agreeable in the quaint mingling of the past with the present; and there has not often been a better opportunity of contrasting the ancient with the modern than the guests at the castle had. From the shirt of mail to the evening suit of our own day is a long jump; and a wide space of time also separates the grey stone walls from the aggressive newness of the suburbs. To get within the castle is to leave modernity in a moment for the middle ages, and for the old pikes, helmets, cross-bows, swords, and bucklers, and the stone cannon balls that were once fired from the castle by the mighty catapults. Here too are dark dungeons, winding stairways, and mysterious recesses to be explored.

The late Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, famous among local antiquaries, once read before the society a paper in which he gave some interesting details concerning the early history of the society, and the men who founded it. The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries was founded in the year 1813, and its first place of meeting was Loftus's long room in the lower part of Newgate street, on the east side. 'Ours', said Dr. Bruce, 'was the earliest of the provincial societies now existing for the study of archaeology. It was not until the year 1843 that the British Archaeological Association was formed, and I believe it was owing to the impulse given by the peripatetic meetings of this society and its twin sister the Royal Archaeological Institute, that most of our local bodies owe their existence. That we should have started into being thirty years before most of the county societies of this country seems to me to be something to boast of'. The formation of the Society was primarily due to Mr. John Bell, who took a keen interest in the collection of antiquities and in archaeological research. Mr. Bell was a bookseller, and in 1803, in company with some others formed a numismatical society, which met in the office of Mr. John Airey, attorney, once a week. The society, however, was short-lived. During a temporary absence of Mr. Bell, the members quarrelled, and the association was dissolved. Mr. Bell, notwithstanding the disappointment, was still hopeful. He had seventy circulars printed, pointing out that as the counties of Northumberland and Durham were replete with objects of antiquarian interest, the Roman Wall, the various fields of feudal warfare, &c., it was desirable that 'a depository should be obtained for the preservation of relics of antiquity, and that a society should be formed of gentlemen who would contribute information for the use of the younger members.' Mr. Bell addressed his circulars to the people best known in the two counties, but the response was not encouraging. It was declared by some that the Literary and Philosophical Society was sufficient for the purpose intended; some declined without reason to support the project; and some took no notice of the circular at all. Still, Mr. Bell did not despair. One of the few remaining circulars he addressed to his grace, Hugh, second duke of Northumberland, who immediately replied with a promise to assist the project as far as lay in his power. Mr. David William Smith (afterwards a baronet), Mr. John Adamson, attorney, and one or two more, joined Mr. Bell, and the project went forward. The preliminary meeting, which resulted in the formation of the society took place in Mr. Adamson's office in Westgate. Mr. Bell continued for many years to be an active and useful officer of the society. For nearly forty years, indeed, Mr. Bell and Mr. Adamson were the backbone of the society. Mr. Bell was the treasurer, but the derangements of his private affairs obliged him to resign the office, which was assumed by Mr. Adamson, in addition to the office of secretary, which he shared with the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian.

Afterwards, the society, by permission of the Literary and Philosophical Society, met in one of their rooms in Ridley court, in the Groat Market. Then the members cast longing eyes upon the castle, which, as the chief object of antiquity in the city, was pre-eminently the place most fitting for them to meet in. For a time, the society did, indeed, in its early days, meet in the castle; but, being mortals, the members could not stand the cold winds that blew through its cheerless rooms and passages, and, after a very short stay, they forsook the ancient stronghold. The 'king's chamber' was the room in which they assembled, and they did so in the terms of the following licence, which had been granted to them by the justices :—

"We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, assembled at a special session held at the Guildhall of the said town and county, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for the purpose of granting a licence to open a house, rooms, or other buildings for the purposes mentioned in the Act of Parliament passed in the 57th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for the More Effectual Preventing of Seditious Meetings and Assemblies', do hereby by virtue and in pursuance of the said Act, grant a licence to the Rev. John Hodgson and John Adamson, gentlemen, both of Newcastle aforesaid, to open a certain part of the ancient Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and situate there, for the purpose of holding debates or conversations concerning and making inquiries into antiquities in general, but more especially concerning and into the antiquities of the North of England and of the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham; such licence to continue in force for one whole year and no longer".

The licence was signed and sealed by H. Cramlington and George Forster, but no second licence was applied for or obtained. After leaving the castle, the members held their monthly meetings in Mr. Adamson's office in Westgate, beginning on November 5th, 1817. Until the society had established quarters of its own, the treasures of antiquity were ranged around the grasa plot in Mr. Adamson's garden behind his house. The society next obtained a room in Farrington's yard, in the Bigg Market, meeting there for the first time on July 17th, 1819. It was here, says Dr. Bruce, 'while yet a boy, that I first came into the solemn presence of the antiquaries of Newcastle'; his father, being a member of the society, took him to the meeting.

On February 5th, 1834, the society celebrated its majority by giving a banquet at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society; The Rev. John Hodgson, who was then secretary, presented an interesting report of the excavations carried on at the expense of the society, aided by voluntary contributions, in the Roman station at Housesteads (*Borcovicus*), in the years 1830, 1831, and 1833, and of the researches made by the Rev. A. Hedley at his station of Chesterholm (*Vindolana*). About twenty-five members afterwards dined in the library, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion with the armour in the society's museum, Sir Charles Monck being in the chair. 'It was', says the record, 'a true antiquarian feast, and the evening was agreeably spent'.

The society had never, in all this time, lost sight of the old castle, which remained the most suitable place for the meetings of a local society of antiquaries. Eventually, an arrangement was come to with the corporation by which the castle was restored, under the direction of the late Mr. John Dobson, and the society took full possession on August 3, 1848. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet, held in the great hall of the castle, in the style of two centuries previously. Eighty-four persons shared in the banquet, and the hall was decorated, while gas introduced in the semblance of lighted torches spread a brilliant illumination over the scene. The duke of Northumberland occupied the chair, and was supported by the mayor (Mr. S. Lowery), and the high sheriff of the county (Mr. George Burdon); Sir Charles Monck bart., and Mr. J. H. Hinde, presided over the side tables. A boar's head was placed in the centre of the duke's table, and two of his grace's pipers piped

during the evening. On the following evening the public were admitted to the castle, and the late Dr. J. C. Bruce delivered a lecture on Norman life and manners. The last banquet that was held in the castle was on March 2, 1891, on the invitation of Cadwallader J. Bates, esq., High Sheriff of Northumberland, its purpose being to celebrate the commencement by the history committee of the great county history of Northumberland, now in course of publication.

The Society of Antiquaries, besides being tenants of the old Castle, occupy the Black-gate adjoining, where is stored the finest collection of Roman inscriptions in the country. The gate was in danger of demolition when, in 1885, the society acquired it from the corporation; and it was restored at a cost of £1,600, under the direction of the late Mr. R. J. Johnson, F.S.A., architect.

The members are men engaged in business and the professions, who devote their leisure to the study of the olden times through the medium of the relics which the olden times have left. If the history of the past is anything to be thankful for—and who will say that in Newcastle it is not?—the antiquaries deserve the cordial gratitude of the community, for they have done all that has been done to write the story of the past, and to bring us into vivid association with the great men, who have made Newcastle great, and their doings. Before the year 1813, antiquarian research was scattered and independent; when the society was formed, it was being carried on in a more systematic manner. Nowhere in England could there be a better field for the study of the past, from the Stone Age onwards. The history of the Roman occupation, especially, was written in stone in these parts, and the Newcastle antiquaries have in great part deciphered it. In this and other directions, excellent work has been done by the society since its formation in 1813.

The conversazione was opened by the duke of Northumberland, who is president of the society. The gathering was a scene to kindle the imagination, suggesting contrast with the dim mysterious past, when Newcastle was a tiny collection of dwellings upon the brink of a shallow stream, and the dweller in the castle was a mighty man, and over-lord. The 'new castle' was built by Robert Curthose, in the year 1080; it was rebuilt by William Rufus; and the existing keep was erected between the years 1172 and 1177, by king Henry, whose son, king John, strengthened it with tower and fosse. For more than 700 years, the castle has stood, like a stately sentinel, guarding the southern entrance to the city. It has seen the river grow famous, and the city leap into a mighty, prospering community, teeming with people and industry; it has watched the coming and going of generations, and witnessed the deeds of many great men; it has seen war, and famine, fire, and the pestilence, and has been shaken by the sound of thundering cannon. It is gaunt, and grim, and black without; but a mighty monument still to the builders of old, who builded to defy the attacks of men, as well as to resist the ravages of nature.

It was a strange mingling, of the old and the new. To the ordinary visitor the castle is a peaceful retreat from the heat and glare of the day, and the tumult of city life. Ascending the stone stairway, and going into the castle hall, is to jump from the nineteenth century back to the middle ages. The imagination readily peoples the place with the ghosts of long-dead generations. Everywhere are Norman and medieval relics just as their first possessors left them. It is a wonderful armoury, of the good old fighting days, with pikes and halberds, swords and bucklers, helm and breastplate, shirts of mail, crossbow and arquebus. Rooms are wide and lofty, with mysterious recesses, and passages that lead to dismal dungeons. Last night, the place was transformed. Gas lights were blazing everywhere, and gaily-clad forms passed through corridors

that once resounded with the tramp of armed men. The guests entered, not by the customary stone stairway, but by the basement door. Then ascending, they gathered in the great hall, where they sat themselves upon chairs, facing a temporary platform. Here the contrast that was the quaintest feature of the gathering was very marked. Around were the old stone walls, partly covered by ancient tapestry, and the massive carved fireplace made a curious background for a group of dainty blouses. In the mural galleries were racks bristling with murderous-looking pikes, and high overhead, hanging from the arched roof, were the banners of the old county families. One might have expected something incongruous in such a contrast; but there was nothing that jarred upon the sense of what is artistic and proper.

The duke of Northumberland, patron and president of the society, was in the chair, and amongst those present were the mayor of Newcastle (Mr George Harkus) and Mrs. Harkus; the sheriff (Mr. A. P. Anderson); the high sheriff of Durham (Mr. U. A. Ritson) and Mrs. Ritson; Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (secretaries of the society), Mr. Sheriton Holmes (treasurer and vice-president), Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, D.L. (vice-president), Mr. R. C. Clephan, Mr. F. W. Dendy, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, Mr. George Irving, the Rev. H. E. Savage, and Mr. W. Weaver Tomlinson (members of the council), Mr. E. T. Nisbet, Mr. J. T. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holmes, Mr. George Weddell, Mr. and Miss Vick (Hartlepool); Mr. Walter Scott and Miss Scott, Mr. J. Robinson, and Mr. C. Hopper (Sunderland), Mr. W. Smith (Gunnerton), Prof. G. H. Philipson, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dotchin, Mr. S. S. and Miss Carr (Tynemouth), Mr. T. W. Marley (Darlington), Mr. H. T. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. N.H. Martin, Mr. J. M. Winter, Mr. Percy Corder, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Corder, Mr. J. M. Moore, etc., etc. Mr. Horatio A. Adamson, V.P., had telegraphed to Mr. Blair as follows:—'Much regret that I am unable to be with the members at the jubilee conversation. I wish it and the society every success'.

The Duke of Northumberland, in opening the proceedings, jocularly remarked that he had been wondering why it was that it should be necessary to commence proceedings and inaugurate undertakings with a speech. He was rather inclined to suggest this as an enquiry to that society. Of course, they all believed in heredity, and he could not help thinking that the propensity came from the ancient Romans, because they all knew that the ancient Romans made speeches on all possible occasions. They never fought a battle without making a speech, or committed suicide without making a speech; and the most remarkable part of it was that these speeches were always recorded, even when one would suppose the speech-maker to be alone. So we seemed to follow the Romans in the matter of speech-making. There they were to celebrate the fiftieth year of the society's occupation of that old Castle. He almost fancied the genius of the castle, if it had one, must be laughing at them, and saying, 'You poor little creatures, why are you making a fuss about having been in the castle fifty years when I have existed here so much longer?' The society did not aspire to be as venerable or as respectable as that castle. He wished it were as old as the castle; for if it had been they would have known a great deal more of times past than they did, and many of those interesting relics which had been destroyed would have been preserved if so learned a body had been in existence in those ancient days. But there was one thing he did claim for the Society of Antiquaries at the present day. He claimed that they were doing their best to show their respect for that place, and for all the antiquities of Northumberland, and that they did most highly appreciate the opportunities given them for antiquarian study in the ancient county of Northumberland. He knew no part of England which furnished better opportunities for antiquarian research than that county. There was no age, from pre-historic times downward, which they could not study with peculiar advantage here.

There were plenty of relics of pre-historic times, but perhaps none more remarkable than were to be found in that county. When they came to Roman times, they had, among other relics, the most striking monument which existed of the Roman epoch in Great Britain—the great Roman Wall, which had evoked the enthusiasm of so many antiquaries in times past, and which continues to command the attention of many at the present day. Coming further down, they had interesting relics of Saxon times: and one of the most interesting pieces of circumstantial evidence, from an antiquarian point of view, was that curious argument drawn from some place-names in Northumberland, which showed that the Danes never had a strong footing in Northumberland, and that most of their resident ancestors must have been Saxon. If they came to mediæval times he knew no part of Great Britain so replete with old fortresses and pele towers, and they found on almost every hill something to interest them and something to associate the past with the present. Coming down to still later times they had that to which he had himself given desultory attention—the interesting subject of the tenure of land according to the old feudal system, which existed in Northumberland to a late day. In this matter alone Northumberland affords a field of study, which, if anyone could take it up and examine it thoroughly would solve many problems of feudal times, which remain unanswered, and would throw light on some of the problems of the Doomsday book. It was such work as that which the society was doing which justified its occupation of so ancient a structure as that. It was most appropriate that they should meet in such a place as they were now in, and it was the very best purpose to which the old castle could be put. He was glad that they had had that opportunity of celebrating their fifty years' occupation and enjoyment of the castle.

The entertainment that followed, in keeping with the place and the occasion, was old-fashioned. The concert was given in the great hall, part songs and madrigals being rendered by the Newcastle quartette (Messrs. Craven, Guthrie, Gibbon, and Lyall): and selections on the Northumbrian small pipes by Messrs. R. M. Mowat and J. F. Thompson, both well skilled in the art. The following was the musical programme;—

Northumberland Small-Pipes	.. 'Chevy Chase'	..	Samuel Webbe, A.D. 1740
Glee	.. .. 'As the moments roll'	..	Constantine Festa, A.D. 1541
Madrigal	.. .. 'Down in a Flow'ry Vale'	..	
Northumberland Small-Pipes	'By Celia's Arbour'	..	
Trio	.. .. 'Fair Flora decks'	..	F. Danby, A.D. 1757
Madrigal	.. .. 'This Pleasant Monthe of Maie'	..	W. Beale, A.D. 1784
Northumberland Small-Pipes	.. 'Sidney Smith's March'	..	
Part Song	'Sweetly Blows the Western Wind' (The Sailor's Song)	..	F. L. Hatton, A.D. 1809
Northumberland Small-Pipes	'The Keel Row'	..	
Serenade	.. .. 'Sleep, Gentle Lady'	..	Sir Henry Bishop, A.D. 1786

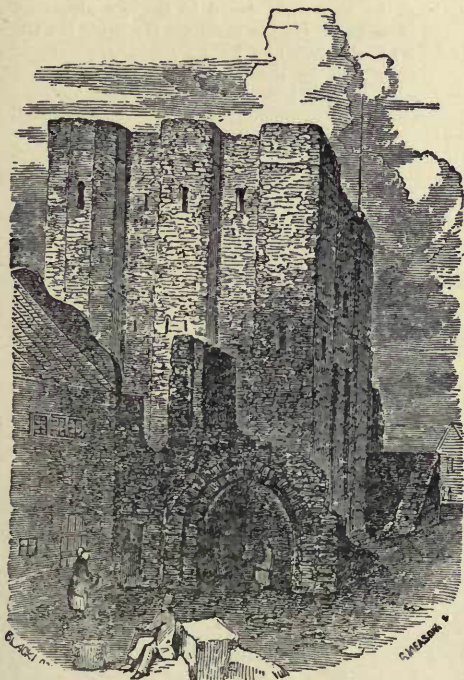
During an interval in the music, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, D.L., a vice-president of the society, gave the following address on the history of the Castle:—

"That great master of the powers of speech essential to the proper description of a mediæval fortress, Mr. G. T. Clark, is said in his early days to have prefaçed his address at Boconnoc in Cornwall with:—'Ladies and gentlemen, I who know nothing about this castle, am commanded to discourse about it to you who know still less'.* To-night I am in a worse predicament for there are in this hall several gentlemen who know a very great deal more about this actual tower than I can pretend to. Looking almost every day at this venerable pile we are prone to think that everything must be known about it, and that everything has already been said about it that it is possible to say. There is, however no such thing as finality in historical research. I began my special study of this keep about a fortnight ago with the purchase of that most excellent fourpennyworth, the little guide to the castle and its contents prepared by our treasurer and our junior secretary. After close application to all available evidence in

* MS. letter from William Cory, May 15, 1892.

masonry† and in print, I find I have still much to learn, and shall no doubt stand in need this evening of much of that kind correction that is always grateful if it forwards the cause of historical truth.

We are assembled to-night in the hall of the tower of the castle



'THE KEEP', NEWCASTLE, before restoration.

of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Father Tyne is the fountain head of both castle and city. The Aelian bridge thrown over the river in connection with those complex lines that we generalise as the Roman Wall required a fortress posted on this hill to defend it from the swoop of the northern enemy. On the abandonment of the Wall, the destruction of this bridge must have been one of the first measures of self-protection adopted by the retreating Britons; with the destruction of the bridge the very name of the fortress of *Pons Aelius* drops out of history. As soon as the compensation the bridge afforded was gone, travellers avoided the declivities of the gorge now spanned by Stephenson's High Level, and either crossed, like Saint Cuthbert, by a ferry lower down, or, like the unfortunate earl Copsi, at the ford of Newburn. The fierce rover Halfdane would never have made the north of the Team the winter quarters of his pirate fleet if he had had to shoot his long vessels through a patent rat-trap like the Aelian bridge. At the Norman Conquest, Tynemouth and Newburn were the great places on the Tyne. The murder of Copsi at Newburn made the

† All students of the architecture must feel themselves indebted to the able guidance of the warder, the jubilee of whose connection with the castle is fast approaching.

Conqueror chary of fording the river at an ill-omened spot where the least flood would sever his lines of communication. In 1069 he moved his army up the right bank from Jarrow to Hexham before venturing to cross, and to Hexham he returned on his road south. Three years later, as the triumphant suzerain of Scotland, he was emboldened to try and shorten the long march from Abernethy by crossing nearer the mouth. He found the river in flood and, in considerable danger of starvation for want of supplies, encamped near the ruins of Pons Aelius then known by the name of 'Munecestre'. The bridge was probably restored by Walcher of Lorraine, who was both bishop of Durham and earl of Northumberland. Its restoration made Gateshead a natural meeting-place between the bishop-earl and his wild subjects from beyond the Tyne. At Gateshead with the mar-prelatical cry of 'short rede, good rede, slay we the bishop', they murdered him in 1080. The same year the Conqueror's oldest son, Robert Curthose founded the New Castle upon Tyne, not as a basis of operations in the course of his advance to Falkirk, but as a mighty *tête-de-pont* to guard the bridge during his retreat.

Curthose's New Castle was probably little more than a ditch or stockade with a wooden keep on 'the mount', a hill of earth that was removed in 1811. The castle was taken by William Rufus during the rebellion of earl Robert de Mowbray, and the king is credited with having done much to strengthen the castle and with having founded the town as he is known to have done that of Carlisle. The process of substituting stone walls for wooden ones was probably carried further by Henry, earl of Northumberland, and his father king David of Scotland.

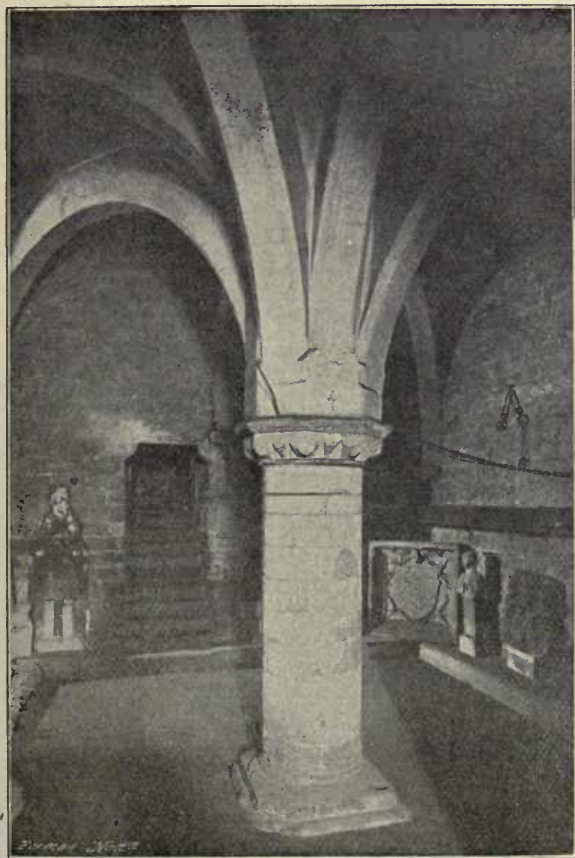
The high-handed resumption of Northumberland by Henry II. in 1158, after earl Henry's death, compelled him to begin strengthening the border with all the latest improvements in military architecture, but his castles at Wark and Harbottle seem to have had as their innermost defence, an inner bailey or shell-keep standing on a mound. The idea of a huge rectangular tower dominating the whole of the defences and capable of almost indefinite passive resistance had been first realised in the North, some twenty years before, in the tower of Roxburgh, now entirely obliterated. The keeps of Bamburgh and Carlisle† are a pair with many features in common that may have been raised during the last days of Northumbrian independence. Umfravill's keep of Prudhoe and bishop Pudsey's lusty tower, 'turre validissima', at Norham, were possibly not much later in construction. In view of serious trouble with Scotland the broad foundations of this tower of Newcastle were laid in 1172.

The plain word, 'tower' is, I think, to be preferred to the very modern appellation of keep, which was first applied to the building towards the end of last century. Till then it had always been 'the tower', 'the king's tower', 'the old tower' 'the donjon'. It is curious that while the term 'tower' in the case of that of London has been so extended as to embrace a whole castle, the term 'castle' has with us been generally restricted to the tower of our first Plantagenet, so much so that our society after charging the confiding stranger 6d. admission to 'the Castle' has the fraudulent nudacity to make him pay 3d. extra for admission to the Black Gate. By an equally singular process the word, 'kepe' and 'pele' have been transferred from the enclosing wall and applied to towers in absolute defiance of their original meaning. In the days of Queen Bess we all of us remember how the Roman Wall was known as the 'kepe wall'. Now in archaeological parlance a 'keep' of course means a strong tower standing in the midst of other fortifications, and a pele a tower standing alone with no fortification near it.

The distinguishing characteristics of our tower of Newcastle, and of its larger and more magnificent development by the same architect at Dover, is that of its

† On the date of the keep of Carlisle see p. 129.

being a well house. At Norham, and as far as can be seen at Prudhoe, the well is outside the so-called keep. The well at Bamburgh, celebrated already in the eighth century, is inside the tower there, but the mouth is in the basement ; at Carlisle the well is said to have been open to the ground floor with a con-



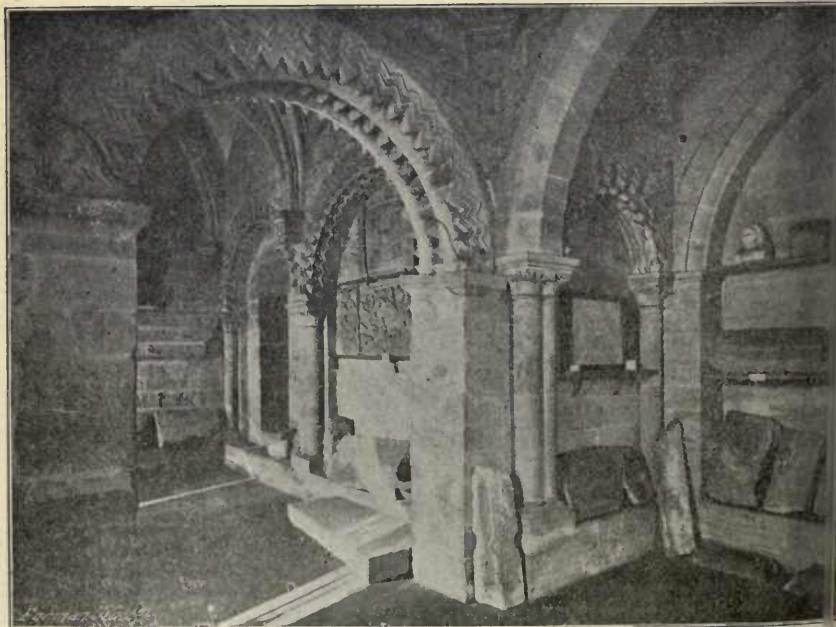
GUARD-ROOM IN THE CASTLE OF NEWCASTLE (see next page).

tinuation to the floors above ; but at both Newcastle and Dover the well shaft is brought up through the basement and the first floor in most solid masonry, the object evidently being that in case of the lower portion of the tower falling into the hands of the enemy, the second floor was still able to hold secure possession of its water supply, a most vital point not only for slaking the thirst of the gunners but for extinguishing any conflagration kindled by the attacking force.

We may note in passing that the tower of Carlisle is a rectangle 66 ft. by 61 ft. ; that of Bamburgh 69 ft. by 61 ft. ; Newcastle, without its fore-building, 63 ft. by 56 ft., and Dover, measured in the same way, 98 ft. by

96 ft. In point of height Newcastle gains over Carlisle and Bamburgh, being like Dover about 83 ft., while they appear to have been not much more than 50 ft. and 60 ft. respectively.

You entered the Tower of Newcastle this evening, ladies and gentlemen, somewhat surreptitiously by a door that was probably inserted at a time when the vaulted chamber, with its noble central column,* into which you were first admitted was used as a gaol during the assizes for prisoners chained to the wall and on view on the Sundays—admission one shilling. A still nobler column in the base of the keep of Richmond is a late addition; here the pillar, purposely hollowed for the supply of water from the well-room on the second floor is original. The provision of water shows that the basement was not intended for a mere store room. Gentlemen, you left your hats in a complicated passage that has been dignified with the name of a sallyport, but which appears to have been a carefully guarded doorway for the soldiers of the guard only, one by one; a more hopeless issue for a sortie cannot be imagined. Ladies, you left your cloaks in what has done duty for the 'condemned cell' in popular descriptions of the keep; but the evidence is entirely against there having been any original communication between this vault and the great guard-chamber; a narrow stair leads up from this vault to the first floor, and there is no sign of there having ever been any door, bolt or bar, to turn this vault into a prison. With almost equal certainty we may conclude that there was no way



THE CHAPEL IN THE CASTLE AT NEWCASTLE.

into the chapel which occupies the basement of the forebuilding through the small vault you passed at a little higher level than the guard-chamber. The only original entrance into the chapel appears to have been by an entrance door placed

* See illustration on preceding page.

in a recess between that by which, ladies and gentlemen, you entered the keep and the great stair outside by which we usually climb to the door of this hall. The chapel, possibly that of St. Peter mentioned in the Pipe Rolls, is preceded by a nave-like ante-chapel, both are rib-vaulted and highly decorated in a manner that forcibly recall the delicate Norman work in bishop Pudsey's Galilee at Durham. We should not forget that during the reign of Richard Lion-Heart, Hugh Pudsey was earl of Northumberland and in possession of this castle.

Proceeding up the broad spiral stair from the guard-room we reach the entrance to the first floor now devoted to the library. The awkward way in which this takes off the stair is almost the rule in Norman construction, but the fact that the entire head of the doorway is formed with timber instead of stone makes it look like an insertion until further examination shows that nearly all the doorways have wooden heads, an unusual feature in a castle, that has, I think, not been noticed here before. It is difficult to suggest any reason for this, seeing how much good stone was used in the building.

The arrangements of the first floor, mainly occupied by the library, and those of the second floor, with the hall, raise the vexed question of the residential character of a Norman keep. No doubt the erection of such a keep was very soon followed by that of a separate great hall, with kitchens and chambers attached to it, in the courtyard below. A keep we naturally expect to be Norman, and equally so a great hall to be Early English or early Decorated in character. The outlines of the magnificent king's hall at Bamburgh were almost intact beside the Norman keep; at Prudhoe, also, enough remains of the hall to see that it was later than the great tower, and we know that the great hall of the castle here, known as the Moot-hall, was built in about 1232. At the time of its foundation it seems in every way probable that a Norman keep like ours was designed for the purpose of habitation as well as for a tower of refuge, and that it was only abandoned as a dwelling place after the erection of more convenient domestic buildings in the courtyard. Mr. Longstaffe appears to have been perfectly right notwithstanding anything subsequently advanced by Mr. G. T. Clark: our library was no doubt a lower hall with a chamber adjoining intended for the private use of the king or constable, while the upper hall in which we now are with its chamber was intended for public business and ceremonies of state. This, we may take it, was the old hall of the New Castle upon Tyne mentioned in 1232, and its chamber (popularly known as 'the king's chamber') was the 'chamber at the head of the old hall'. The library was probably the real 'king's chamber in the old tower'; the popular and unauthorised name of the 'queen's chamber' applied to the present council-room may after all fairly indicate the inner room that a queen must have occupied if ever queen came here while the keep was occupied as a royal residence. The only king who can have sat in state at the head of this hall and slept on the floor below was John Lackland.

The arrangements of the two floors were transposed on account of the positions of their entrances; the lower hall, the present library, is on the south side of the keep with its inner chamber to the north; the upper or great hall is on the north side with its chamber to the south, but the light of noon is admitted to this hall through the larger windows cleverly placed in the gallery above the chamber. All these living rooms have fireplaces—the chambers the original Norman ones, the halls later insertions with the old flues.

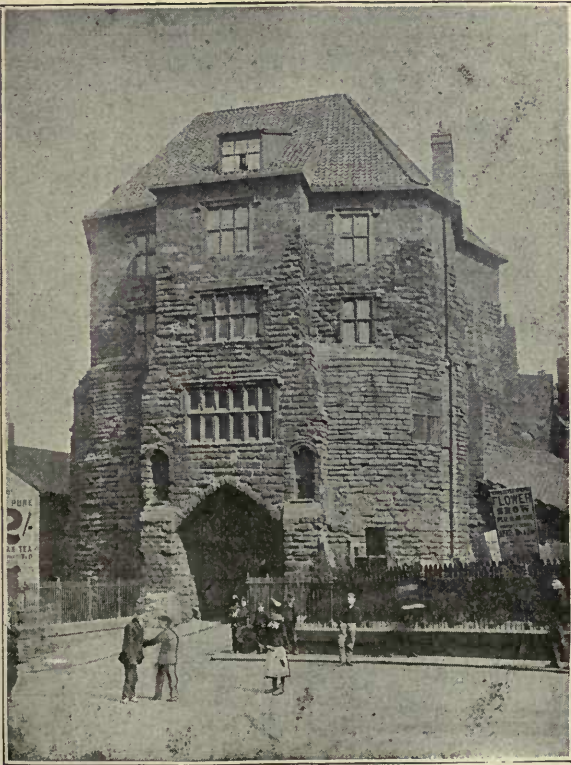
In the north-east corner of the great hall is the well-chamber, and there is a bare possibility that the warder's room just outside the great door at the head of the external stair may have been the kitchen belonging to the old hall mentioned in 1232. The Norman arcading round the walls of this apartment, reproduced in a most exaggerated style, might lend itself to the view that this was an oratory, especially as the chapel was immediately underneath, and it was forbidden to place any secular building

over an altar—the space for the altar in the chapel over the gateway at Prndhoe, for instance, being projected in an early oriole-window to avoid the wardrobe chamber over the rest of the chapel. In the keep at Dover there is an upper as well as a lower chapel. On the other hand there seems always to have been a fireplace of some sort in the eastern recess of our warder's room where we should expect the altar. The two stoups, if stoups they be, at different levelson either side of the great entrance stair may also be quoted in evidence against the idea of an oratory, as in that case they naturally would have been placed at the entrance to it. There are instances of holy-water stoups having been placed at the doors of ordinary Christian houses in accordance with the precept 'The Lord protect thy going out and thy coming in'; the custom still prevails among the peasants of Styria.

The mural gallery in front of the windows of the south wall of the great hall leads to the commencement of a straight stair in the thickness of the west wall. This stair was built up probably during the progress of the work and was only opened out again a few years ago. A straight mural stair in the east wall of the hall rises from the great winding stair in the south-east angle of the keep, that leads direct from the basement to the roof, to the similar stair that rises to the roof in the north-east angle. Both these newel stairs communicate with the mural gallery, running round the whole tower at about thirty feet above the level of the hall floor. If as most Norman keeps, this had originally a high-pitched roof of tiles over the hall, then this gallery was then a sort of open arcade or cloister. With the use of lead, flat roofs were very generally substituted and new uppermost floors gained in the keeps. This change appears to have been effected here in 1240. The new floor would afford quarters for the soldiers engaged in the work of defence on the roof, and storeroom for their munitions.

The foundation of the Tower of Newcastle was more than justified only a year later by the attack of William the Lion, king of Scots. The work cannot have made much progress, but the constable, Roger fitz-Richard, the ancestor of the Claverings, made good the defence of the outer walls of the castle so that the want of the keep as a last refuge, as in the case of the siege of Brough, was not felt. His own castle at Warkworth had been taken by the Scots, and Newcastle, with its unfinished keep, was less strong than Carlisle. King John possibly erected the great half-moon tower at the south-east angle of the castle area, now occupied by the modern Moot-hall. It is difficult to pronounce on the exact date of the remaining postern at the head of the Castle stairs leading straight up from the Tyne: this with the wall containing it, with insufficient evidence either historical or architectural, has generally been attributed to William Rufus. In addition to the erection of the great hall and other domestic buildings along the outer wall of the castle on the east side of the keep, Henry III. built the great gate with its barbican (now known as the 'Black Gate') in 1238. The name of John de Kirkby, sheriff of Northumberland in 1297, deserves to be remembered: it was in consequence of the good state of defence in which he placed the castle, though the garrison was but small, that William Wallace was afraid to enter the town. There is an interesting survey of the castle in 1334, and the banners of the barons who at that period were bound to keep houses in it, or otherwise contribute to its defence, have been hung round our hall, together with those of our late most noble patron, our late genial president, and many of the principal families of the English North. The historical interest of the castle now yields to that of the wall and gates of the town mostly erected in the time of Edward III. A very fine stone from the New-gate, preserved down stairs in the guardroom, exhibits the quartered shield of France Ancient, (no stint of fleurs-de-lis) and England, supported by an angel. This may very possibly have looked down on the jousts of Hotspur and Douglas. The castle did take a part in the last scene of the gallant defence of Newcastle by Sir

John Marley in 1644: the great tower had been covered with planks to support artillery, and after the fall of the town the banner of king Charles still floated over the keep till the hopelessness of resistance caused the red flag to be replaced by the white. Fourteen-foot walls defied the ravages of time and spoliation: in the course of the eighteenth century the guard-room was used as a prison, the vault next it as an ice-house, the chapel as a beer-cellar; the lower hall became a school, the upper hall was cut up into tenements, and the remainder of the tower appropriated to curriers' shops. In a clearer atmosphere



'THE BLACK GATE', CASTLE OF NEWCASTLE.

than the present a garden flourished on the roof. The tower narrowly escaped being turned into a windmill in 1787, and was fortunately purchased by the corporation of Newcastle in 1810. Our society held its early meetings here in 1813, and after a thorough and on the whole satisfactory repair of the structure began its permanent tenancy under the most considerate of landlords in 1848. For fifty years and more we have here done our best to encourage the study of the history of the three counties of Newcastle, Durham, and Northumberland.

The Black Gate was rescued in a similar way forty years later. The great Tower of Henry Plantagenet has gained immensely in interest since the removal of the Roman stones, the attractions of which distracted attention from the building in which they were housed. It is a very great blessing to have this old grimy keep standing up as a witness of the past in the midst of Newcastle's commerce and industry. It is pleasing to notice how many of all sorts and conditions of men avail themselves of this central object lesson by visiting the tower itself. The tendency of modern education is unfortunately to banish the teaching of history—the real study of man—from our elementary schools. Children are taught enough Jewish history in churches and Sunday schools, but



INSIDE VIEW OF BLACK GATE, NEWCASTLE.

are then left in ignorance of all that happened since, till they begin to read for themselves in the newspaper press. With no training to enable them to focus events they may easily imagine that king Agrippa was immediately succeeded by queen Victoria, and that the reform bill of lord Grey followed close on the Revelations of St. John. The sight of the 'Old Castle' does cause the most

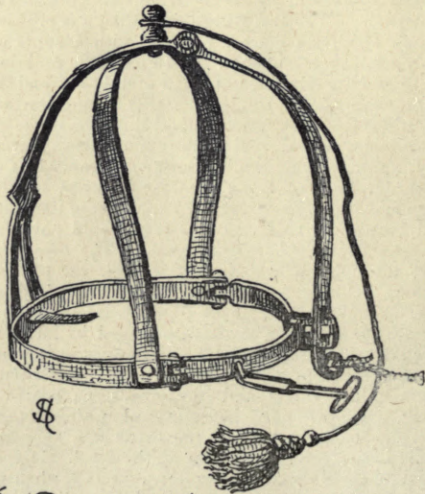
ephemeral mind to think for a moment of the past of the land we live in, and then possibly leads it gradually onward to inquire into the very practical lessons that past contains both for nations and individuals. The year 1848 when we held our inaugural banquet in this hall was one that caused continental thrones to rock considerably: the chronic instability of France was justly then attributed to the egregious ignorance of history that prevails among the population. We are celebrating to-night a jubilee of a mere fifty years; next year our landlords, the corporation of Newcastle, intend to celebrate the fifth centenary of the existence of their town-city as a separate county. It would be difficult for them to do so in a better way than to make it possible to study its history during those five centuries by opening their archives in the first place, like most other corporations of the kingdom, to the safe and judicious scrutiny of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

[NOTES ON THE KEEPS OF CARLISLE AND BAMBURGH.]

Mr. George Neilson has kindly called my attention to his excellent notes on the age of the keep of Carlisle in *Notes & Queries*, (8 ser. viii. p. 321), which tend to show that this was the work of king David of Scotland after the peace of 1139. In the English Chronicle William Rufus is said to have built the *burgh* ('civitas') and rebuilt the castle in 1098, and Symeon of Durham tells us that in 1122 Henry I. provided the funds for fortifying Carlisle with a castle and towers ('castello et turribus'). The Red King's work then was probably restricted to a ditch and palisade which his brother replaced with a stone curtain-wall with towers—possibly gate-towers—upon it. The Pipe Rolls contain entries relating to the construction of the city walls in 1130 and 1131, and then follows the statement in the Chronicle of Huntington that 'King David erected the very strong *arx* of Carlisle and considerably raised the walls of the city' ('Rex vero David fecit fortissimam arcem. . . Karlioli et muros urbis plurimum exaltavit'). Finally in 1174, Fantome speaks of the castle and tower of Carlisle ('Carduil le chastel e la tur'), the tower being of course the keep. [The late chronicles of Hemingburgh and Brompton do, it is true, attribute the erection of the 'castrum cum turri fortissima' to Rufus, but they would have been as ready to attribute the tower of Newcastle to Curthose]. The only thing that does not appear clear in this natural evolution of a mediæval castle is the meaning of the word *arx*. This seems to mean 'inner bailey', though Mr. Neilson, relying on Mr. Round ('Geoffrey de Mandeville', p. 335) considers it the equivalent of *turris* or keep. The passage quoted by Mr. Round—'Rogerius de Iberico. . . qui turrim custodiebat. . . diligenter arcem praemunivit'—serves to refute the identification it was intended to substantiate by drawing a distinction between the *turris* and the *arx*. Of course *turris* may be included in *arx*, but *arx* may have existed without *turris*. The idea of an *arx* occupying the highest part of the castle area suggests rather a shell-keep on a mound than a rectangular keep on the level. It is curious to recall that St. Gildas calls the Roman Wall an *arx*, especially when we remember that this was known in the sixteenth century as *the kepe wall*. The smallness of the expenditure on the keep of Bamburgh by Henry II., only 4*l.* in 1164, may be quoted in favour of its having been erected by king David, but the name of 'Davie's tower' was applied at Bamburgh to one of the towers on the curtain wall. The Chronicle of Melrose as has been said, mentions the *turris* of Roxburgh in 1134 and again in 1156. It is strange that bishop Creighton, the historian of Carlisle, should have unreservedly credited Rufus with the building of the keep (the *turris* could with no shade of probability be supposed to have existed previously to the *arx*) just as Mr. G. T. Clark still ascribed the keep of Newcastle to Robert of Normandy in his *Mediæval Military Architecture*, 1884".]

After the music, which had been excellent, the mayor of Newcastle proposed, and the high sheriff of Durham seconded, a vote of thanks to the duke of Northumberland, who had remained upon the platform and announced each of the items in the programme. The vote was, of course, cordially given; and a similar expression of gratitude was offered to Mr. Cadwallader Bates by the invitation of Mr. F. W. Dendy. The honorary services of the Newcastle Vocal Quartette were appreciatively referred to in a yet further vote of thanks pro- by Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, the junior secretary, and carried by enthusiastic applause.

Then the guests betook themselves to tea and coffee and light refreshments provided in the library, and afterwards wandered through the mazy intricacies of the tower. The proceedings were not protracted, but, from beginning to end, they were exceedingly enjoyable—much pleasanter, because of the quaintness of the associations, than they would have been under more formal auspices in a modern hall. They who took part in the conversazione will keep it green in memory, for many years to come.



*The Branks or bridle for
the correction of scolding
Women*

(IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CASTLE.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 13.

A country meeting of the society was held in the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th August, 1899, at

SOUTHdene TOWER, GATESHEAD,

the residence of Mr. R. C. Clephan, a member of the council, to inspect his collection of arms and armour. Members assembled at the house at 3 o'clock where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Clephan. Then the peculiarities of the several pieces forming the collection were pointed out by Mr. Clephan, who subsequently read in the drawing room the following notes on the weapons:—

“The history of European armour and weapons of war may be conveniently divided into three main sections, the first, from the overthrow of the Roman Empire of the west to the dawn of the middle ages; the second, advancing to the end of the fourteenth century; and the third comprising the renaissance. These periods I shall only have time to describe briefly, and will conclude with some remarks on the arms and armour of the seventeenth century, as it was more especially at that time that armour fell gradually into disuse. The fall of Rome left behind it a legacy of discord among the fierce tribes and races who assailed her; and who were just then emerging from barbarism; but these peoples did not at first carry forward the methods and armaments of the Romans, as much as might have been expected. Among them the Frankish nation was always the most deeply imbued with Roman traditions, and a decided revival in this direction took place during the reign of Charlemagne, who adopted armour shaped on the classical model. The outer defence was jazarant and scale work; but this armament was probably introduced some time before under Charles Martel, who drove back the Arab hordes in 732. The conquerors despoiled the vanquished of their armour, which consisted of leather or quilted stuff, fortified with small plates or scales. Here you have an instance of the influence so frequently exercised on European nations from the east. Excepting for a few specimens of arms and fragments of armour, we are indebted to monkish chronicles for all our knowledge regarding these matters during the ‘dark ages’ of our era; together with a few glimpses and suggestions obtained from the *Sagas* handed down from generation to generation. Procopius, the secretary of Belisarius, gives some account of the arms of the Franks of the sixth century, whose weapons were the sword, the axe or francisca, and the spear.

Double axes and the lance or javelin appear in the seventh century: indeed up to the age of chivalry the weapons of the ruling class of the more civilized

nations of Europe continued to be the axe, lance, and, above all, the sword; while those of the yeomanry and peasantry were the bow, the sling, and the fustibal or staff sling. The axes differed in shape and length, some blades curving like a balbard of which it is evidently the prototype, while others were long and narrow. The form of the lance or javelin varied greatly, and some of the heads were barbed. Two kinds of swords prevailed, the true sword was worn by leaders only. It was flat, double-edged, and sharp, and two and a half or three feet in length with an obtusely pointed blade. A shorter sword was in general use, also the battle axe and dagger. The Anglo-Saxon thane carried a sword, then solely a horseman's weapon, while the footman was armed with a spear, an axe, a shield, and a dagger. The Frankish sword of the eighth and ninth centuries is cruciform with a pommel, which is itself sometimes surmounted with a cross. The question as to when armour of chain-mail was first used in these islands is one full of difficulty, and I do not propose making any remarks on it to-day, as I have written rather fully about it in the pages of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.* In all probability real chain-mail was only worn by the richer knights at Hastings, the great majority having hauberks of boiled leather strengthened by continuous iron rings sewn on to them. The Conqueror's chivalry wore conical helmets with the nose-guard and hood of mail. The Norman shields were large and pear-shaped, while those of the Saxons were round or oval with a central umbo. The weapons of the Bayeux tapestry are the lance, sword, mace, axe, javelin, and the long bow. Only William himself wore 'chausses' or armour for the shins; the limbs of his knights being swathed with thongs. The knightly sword of the Bayeux tapestry is cruciform, with a straight two-edged blade, tapering more towards the point, and with a ridge running up the centre. It has a pommel and is about three feet long. The sword of the thirteenth century is more distinctly pointed, and has a crossguard curving more towards the blade, the grip is rather short, and the weapon is usually about two feet six inches to three feet long, and there is a heavy pommel of various shapes. This type of sword was used specially for striking, and the handle could be rigidly gripped, so that the entire force came from the arm and shoulder. The scimitar is of Persian origin, and was introduced into Europe during the first Crusade; it did not however, come much into vogue in England before the middle of the fifteenth century. Like most swords of Asiatic origin it is specially devised for cutting, and its curved blade and the setting of the hilt in relation to it, is well adapted for the delivery of a highly penetrating stroke. The falchion, which is a smaller type of scimitar, appears in England early in the thirteenth century. The curious tenure falchion of the Conyers is figured and described in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. xv. Another local tenure sword mentioned in *Blount's Antient Tenures* is that under which the Umfravilles held their lordship of Redesdale. Sword blades of the fourteenth century became generally more ornate and longer than in the century preceding, sometimes attaining the length of four feet, and there are even longer examples. The hilt continues cruciform, with the quillons either straight or curving towards the blade. The shape of the pommel varies greatly, being trefoiled, conical, circular, etc., and sometimes it is charged with a cross. The sabre, which is a near relative of the scimitar, is in two varieties, one straight the other curved. Of course in a short address like this I cannot pretend to give you anything like a history of arms and armour, and as it is the collection that you have come to see, I will mainly dwell on the sections represented by specimens here. The family of daggers is too large to say much about, but you will see a few interesting specimens here, also some stiletos, and poniards. The anelace is of Italian origin and derives its name from the ring attached to it which was connected by a light chain with a mamillière. The misericorde here is from the Meyrick collection, and an example of this weapon is recorded as early as 1221. The 'main gauche' is an early sixteenth century dagger, and was used in conjunction with the rapier.

* Vol. XX. pp. 212-220.

I have no specimen of the English longbow, but there are several crossbows. The latch (*arbalète à cric*) which is very heavy was used specially in the defence of fortified places. It is manipulated by a cog-wheel and bar. This bar has a hook at the top which catches the string, and a handle turned by the archer winds up the winch or moulinet and draws the string which bends the bow. The tackle is slipped on to the stock from the bottom, and passes through a thick loop of hemp or iron. The specimen here is complete, which is rare, as the moulinets being moveable have generally been lost. The windlass crossbow (*arbalète à cranequin*), is furnished with a double cordage, and a set of pulleys near the bottom of the stock, and another set just below the bow string. The cords run along the pulleys, and these are drawn taut by a small detachable windlass which is adjustable to the bottom end of the stock. Hooks connected with the top pulleys grasp the bowstring. As soon as the bow has been bent by the action of the windlass the tackle is removed. The top end is furnished with an iron stirrup, through which the archer thrusts his foot in order to obtain the necessary purchase for bending the bow. This type of bow was used at Agincourt, and was much depended on in the defence of beleagured places. The specimen before you was made by a guild of bowmen at Malines, early in the seventeenth century. The 'prodd' was a light bow mostly used in the chase. The French called it *arbalète à jalet*. It shot principally pebbles, but also bullets. The small prodd before you was used for shooting game, and seems to date from the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. This bow takes its name from two upright posts of iron across the top of which a thread was drawn with a bead in the centre, which required to be brought into line with the notch observable on the top of the adjustable arch placed above the trigger, for sighting purposes. The cord of this bow is double, and kept taut in the form of an ellipse by two notched sticks, and in the centre four beads are so arranged as to form a space large enough to hold the pebble or bullet for discharge. I have no specimen of the 'goatsfoot' variety. It is bent by a lever of two branches, one of which is provided with forks, which grasp the string, while the other pulls it back. It was used by horsemen. A picture in the National Gallery shows the common stirrup crossbow and how it was bent 'ad unum pedem'. The Bowman places his foot in the stirrup, a cord is fixed to the butt of the stock, and the other end attached to the waistbelt. This cord runs on a pulley and the bow is bent by raising the body. The crossbowmen wore a 'brigandine' or stuff tunic, lined with strips of steel, besides his half plates.

Of staff weapons and those wielded by the hands and arms generally, I shall only be able to describe those classes represented in this collection.

THE MACE AND MORNING STAR.—The mace is a very ancient weapon in its simple form, its use and shape having been evidently suggested by the club. It was probably a sceptre before it became a fighting club of metal. The type on the Bayeux tapestry, which was only used by the Saxons, was elementary and clublike, and did not alter much before the thirteenth century, when it assumed the form of a slightly projecting cog wheel. In the beginning of the fifteenth century we have round, oval, cog-wheeled and dentated forms, but much more pronounced than those of the reign of Edward I. The mace hung at the saddle bow, being passed through a socket. It survived as the weapon of the sergeant-at-arms, and fell into disuse in the reign of Elizabeth. The fifteenth century mace before you formed part of the Meyrick collection. The morning-star is a spiked mace, and was greatly used in Germany and Switzerland. There are both long and short hafted kinds. The one before you is inscribed with the words 'Libertas' in gold, and was evidently used in the wars in the Low Countries. I picked it up as old iron when it was a mass of rust.

BATTLE AXE AND POLE AXE.—The battle axe or 'francisca' was a leading weapon of the Franks during the Merovingian period. The francisca of Childeric, 457-481, was found at Tournay, and is now in the Louvre. Procopius

referred to the francisca of the sixth century as having a broad blade, sometimes double-edged, with a short haft. Roughly the battle axe is short in the handle, while the pole axe, as its name implies, is long. The former is a knightly weapon, while the latter was wielded by footmen only. The battle axe was much used by the Normans, and is a weapon of the Bayeux tapestry. The pole axe was a favourite weapon of the fifteenth century. One variety combines pike, hatchet, and a serrated hammer, but this weapon is first cousin to the halbard. The Jeddart staff is a long-shafted axe, with a half circular blade and a side spike. The Lochaber axe, used with such effect at the battle of Culloden, is long shafted, the blade and setting closely resemble that of a voulge, with its hook at the head of the staff. There are two fine specimens in our collection at the Castle. The pole axe called the 'bardiche' is a Russian and Scandinavian weapon. There is a specimen here and also several battle axes.

THE 'GOEDENDAG':—There is a fierce controversy at present raging regarding the form of this weapon, but I will not dwell upon it as notes of mine concerning it may be found in a recent number of our *Proceedings*.* I have no doubt that the weapon before you is a goedendag. The staff is about seventy-five inches long, with a spike of a little over seven inches at the end, and twelve short spikes arranged in four rows round the head, projecting about one-and-a-half inches from the staff which bears a brand ZI.

THE BILL, SCYTHE, KNIFE, AND GLAIVE:—This class of weapons has its prototype in the scythe of agriculture. The bill is often mentioned in Anglo-Saxon chronicles, but it must be borne in mind that in the phrase 'bills and bows' the former word applies generally to all long shafted weapons. Bills were largely superseded in the fifteenth century by the halbard. The glaive has a much longer blade than the bill. Its edge is on the outside curve and it has branches of various sizes. The pageant glaive is a large heavy and usually highly decorated weapon, doubtless used in processions. The one before you is an exceedingly fine and rare specimen.

THE 'HOLY WATER SPRINKLER' OR MILITARY FLAIL:—This class of weapon, like several others, had its inception among the implements of agriculture, and it owes its name doubtless to a brutal jest. The Anglo-Saxons called it 'therscol'. This terrible weapon consists of a shaft attached to which is a flail of wood garnished with iron or of iron alone; or a chain or chains with a wooden ball or balls at the extremity. Sometimes the balls are fitted with iron spikes. Those here are of the latter description.

THE GISARME:—A scythe-shaped weapon fitted on a long shaft. It is double-edged and provided with a hook and spurs. It is often mentioned in chronicles of the thirteenth century, and is specially alluded to by Froissart in the fourteenth century. There is a good specimen here.

THE HALBARD:—The first mention of this weapon occurs in the fourteenth century. It was used by footmen only, and is somewhat varied in form. It usually has a square or crescent shaped blade, with a hook-like projection or forks on the back, and sometimes a spike from the face, and always a spear at the top. In the fifteenth century the straight form prevailed, while the crescent-shaped blade appeared early in the sixteenth, and the hinder spear became broader and more blade-like. You will find specimens here of both centuries.

THE PIKE, PARTIZAN, AND SPONTOON:—The pike is a footman's weapon used in conjunction with the halbard and harquebus, and these three were pre-eminently the weapons of the infantry of the later middle ages and of the 'renaissance'. The partizan, like the pike, was introduced in the reign of Edward III. The blade is long, broad, and double-edged, with hatchet-like or pointed branches at the base. The spontoon is a half pike with wings, and something between the pike and partizan; it was introduced about the time of William III. There are examples of all three weapons here.

† Vol. IX. p. 40.

I carried you up to the Conquest in defensive armour, and the changes during the reign of the Norman kings was not very great. The wounds on Harold's leg at Hastings would naturally suggest leg armour, and chausses and chausses, that is shin and thigh armour, came gradually, nay rapidly into use. The hood of mail and cylindrical helmet without nasal is shewn on the shield of Stephen. The hauberik was in one piece from the neck, and under the Plantagenets it became lengthened. Under Richard I. the arms were mail clad to the finger tips; chausses were worn which terminated in spurred sollerets, and the king wore a breast-plate of iron. This was the first use of plate, and it was followed in the next century by *coudières* for the elbow and *genouillières* for the knees. Greaves (plate armour for the leg) were not seen in England before the close of the thirteenth century, and roughly the reign of Edward I. saw the last of chain armour pure and simple. The reign of Edward II. is remarkable for a combination of mail and plate armour which was in general use in England up to the end of the fourteenth century, but there are many instances of nearly complete plate armour long before that time. The first half of the fifteenth century was characterised by a gradual approach to what is known as 'Gothic' armour, and by the middle of the century we have the lovely type of armour of which there is such a beautiful example in the well-known Beauchamp effigy. There is very little armour preserved of an earlier period than this, and any there is is fragmentary. In collecting I have endeavoured to obtain as much armour as possible of the older periods, and I may say that the collection fairly represents the main features of the consecutive types from the middle of the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, including enriched armour, this comprising the great period. There are eight complete sets here, and seven of them *cap-a-pied*. Armour of the seventeenth century is common enough and can be seen everywhere. Several of these suits have been fully described in the *Archæologia Aeliæna* vol. xx. p. . The Gothic suit in this collection is a very beautiful example of the kind. Armour of this type is to my mind the most beautiful of all. It is more mobile than any of the later schools, and was made to fit almost like a glove. The distinctive features are the shell-like form of some of the pieces, the graceful escalloped flutings and ridgings, and the presence of the *taille*, *sallad* and *roundel*. This suit had a helmet and *gorget* when I got it that did not belong to it, and which I have cast aside, but I have had a characteristic *sallad* made to give the necessary idea of the armour of the period.

The grip of the sword proper of the fifteenth century rather lengthens, and the tendency of the pommel is to become lighter. The straight and double-edged blade is long and sometimes grooved. The *pas d'âne* is found in this century though rarely. This guard projects over the base of the blade. It forms an excellent guide as to date, and its presence under ordinary circumstances indicates a weapon of the sixteenth century. The knuckle-bow is rare in this century, but becomes common in the following.

The strong military tone given to the closing years of the fifteenth century and the early years of the following by the bent and character of the three great monarchs who ruled the destinies of Europe had great influence on armour and armament generally, and great changes took place in this direction. Fluted armour came into general use—the helmet was the *armet*—the *gorget* replaces the *mentonnière*, and the breastplate became shorter and more globular. The suit before you of this period is not fluted, but exhibits all the general characteristics of the period. It was obtained from the castle of Heeswijk, near Bois-le-Duc. The next suit is Tyrolese skirted armour and of rather a later date—1550-1560. It came from an old castle in the Tyrol. The helmet is the *armet* fluted in the best style of the Maximilian period. The special features of this suit is the skirt, called *lamboys* or *bases*. The breastplate called in England the *peascod* would date the suit probably a little after the middle of the sixteenth century.

The prevailing notion that the men of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were of smaller build than those of to-day is not borne out by the suits before you; indeed after comparing hundreds of suits I think there is no difference except in the size of the calves which are certainly smaller, but this is accounted for by the fact that so much of their time was spent on horseback. The next suit to be examined is that of the Duc d'Osuna, who reigned in Sicily as Spanish viceroy, about the end of the sixteenth century, but the armour is rather earlier. This repoussé suite is ornamented with arabesques, banded in the Italian style, and interspersed with human figures and heads which will richly repay close examination. This suit came into my possession after the fire at the Belgian seat of the de Giron, when it was fortunately saved. You will observe that the Spaniard was a small man. The casque covering the head is very beautiful, and the head itself has been so long associated with the armour that it may very possibly be a portrait. The suit alongside is of similar date to the Osuna harness, but is of much rougher make. The helmet is a cabasset. A family tradition affirms that this suit was last worn at the battle of Worcester. The next suit is the half-armour called 'allectret', which also dates from the second half of the sixteenth century, and foreshadows the decline of armour and the advent of the jackboot. You will observe the elbow gauntlets. The beautiful model suit in the corner is of early sixteenth century make, and the helmet is of the form used for tilting,

The sixteenth century is as remarkable for the development of the sword, as it is for progress in so many other directions. The executioner's sword is broad in the blade. The example in this collection is German, and is 39 inches long with a circular, very heavy, and flat pommel, engraved with an eagle. The quillons are solid and plain, curving slightly towards the blade, which has a groove running down the centre. Quillons are of course unnecessary in a weapon used for decapitation, and you only find them in German swords of this description. The two-handed sword was introduced in the fifteenth century and became a favourite weapon in the sixteenth century, after which it was greatly superseded by the rapier. This long and very heavy two-handed weapon was a footman's sword, and was a favourite with Henry VIII. The hilt is very long so that both hands may grasp it, and the total length of the sword is up to 5 ft. 8 in. and even more. There are three fine examples in this collection. A variety with a waved blade is called 'flamberge'. The example before you is from the Meyrick collection. The 'anelace' was a common weapon of the fifteenth century; there is one here. The usual form of the sword up to the middle of the sixteenth century is cruciform with or without the pas d'âne guard; it has a broad two-edged blade about 3½ ft. long, and a large and frequently circular pommel. The quillons are straight, or slightly bent towards the blade. The simple cross-guard disappears with the beginning of the second half of the century and the pas d'âne guard becomes common. The sword hand is now adequately guarded, and you get the counter-guard which later becomes amplified into one or more branches for encircling the back of the hand, and the quillons are more generally curved. During the second half of the sixteenth century the rapier hilt became completely developed. The growth of what is inadequately described as counter-guard consisted in a more or less complex system of perpendicular and horizontal bars or hoops, curved and interlacing, which crystallized, so to speak, in certain classes of swords, into the basket hilt, and shell and cup forms. There are rapiers here of both kinds, and also a 'schivona'. This latter type of basket hilt is of Venetian origin. The flattened elliptical form of hilt differs from the rounder shape of the Scotch basket-hilted sword before you, erroneously known as a claymore.

HAND FIREARMS.—The first hand gun was merely a brass tube, with a touch hole, fixed into a wooden stock. The English yeomen of the guard were armed with handculverins in 1485. The harquebus was invented in Germany in 1551.

It was first about 2½ ft. long, a touch hole on the right side, a covered pan for priming, a trigger, and a pair of moveable nippers called 'serpentine' or 'linstock' for holding the match. This movement was in three varieties. The wheel-lock is said to have been invented in Germany in 1515, but there are earlier examples with the date inscribed. Ignition was accomplished by sparks, which are caused by the friction of a notched steel wheel rubbing against a flint. The lock was wound up by a spanner. The 'snaphance' was the immediate precursor of the flintlock. It was fired through the medium of sulphurous pyrites. The wheel-lock was the most costly form of lock, and did not really displace the old matchlock, which continued in use as late as the reign of William III. You will find examples of the matchlock, wheel-lock, and flintlock here. The wheel-lock was usually applied to pistols until the introduction of the flint-lock. I fear I must draw your attention to the helmets 'en bloc' as time presses. You see examples of the sallad, armet, and close-helmet, burgonet, morion, cabasset, and casque. Two of the helmets are grotesque. I intended to trace the decline of armour, but find the subject is to big for today. It was mainly the adoption of, and improvements in, firearms that brought about its disuse. The armour in the seventeenth century is inelegant and inferior in material and finish and the cuirass is shorter. I thank you for the interest taken in the examination of this collection and my comments upon the different pieces in it, and may in conclusion say that it has been a great pleasure to Mrs. Clephan and myself to see you here to-day".

When Mr. Clephan had finished reading his notes, tea was dispensed to the visitors on the lawn by Mrs. and the Misses Clephan. Afterwards the Egyptian antiquities were examined. For description of them see *Proc.* vii. 83.

After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Clephan for their kindness and hospitality the party separated.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Corder, Mr and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, Mr and Mrs. Graham (of Findon Cottage), Mr J. A. Dixon, Mr. R. O. Heslop (sec.) and Miss Heslop, Mr. J. M. Moore, and Misses C. and Elsie Blair, Harton; Mr. and Mrs. John Pattinson, the Rev. E. J. Taylor (of Durham), Mrs. and Miss Martin. Mr. G. E. and Miss Macarthy, Mr. P. Brewis, Mr. C. Hopper (of Sunderland), and many others.

MISCELLANEA.

Amongst the MSS. in the possession of Mr. G. Brnmell of Morpeth (Historical MSS. Commission, 6th Report, p. 540a) is "a deed on vellum in Latin, with a round seal in red wax, the impression effaced; whereby Ralph Swan, gentleman, ratifies and confirms to William Stokton and Edward Watson, chaplains, three tenements in the vill and territory of Little Ryel, with the lands and tenements in the same Little Ryel, Grenlighton, Rothberi, and Framlington, in the county of Northumberland, and certain lands and tenements in the vill of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which had been given and conveyed to them by Wilham Swan, his father, jointly with Thomas Blaklaw, clerk". The witnesses are Robert Lyel, Gylbert Arthur, James Lee, and others, and it is dated the 27th of December, 39th Henry II. [1460].

The following appears in catalogue 186 of Henry Gray, bookseller, of London:—

'1272 MANUSCRIPTS.—A most valuable and extensive collection, including original Court Rolls on which hundreds of names are recorded, besides a very large assortment of papers relating to Hamsterley and Witton-le-Wear from 1665 to the end of the eighteenth century, embracing Autograph Letters, Terriers, Agreements, numerous documents relating to Witton-le-Wear Church, parishioners' names, &c., in 3 vols, folio, seventeenth to nineteenth century 416 16s.'

The following local notes are extracted from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds* II. (continued from p, 104) :—

- “Cumb. B. 2911. Grant by Ralph de Neville, ‘gardeyn et fermer’ of the hamlets of Penreth, to Ralph de Brantingham, of two shops with solers over them and over the hall of pleas in Penreth. Raby Manor, 10 January, 23 Edward III. *French. Seal of arms.*” [p. 347.]
- “[York.] B. 3026. Grant by William de Penyton, to Sir John de Nevill, Knight, son of Sir Ralph de Nevill, lord of Raby, of the reversion of all the lands, tenements, rents, and services with the villeins and their following, which John de Lamplw, knight, and Joan his wife hold, for the life of the said Joan, in Raskelle; also the reversion of the lands which Sir Alexander de Nevill, knight, holds for the same term, and of all other lands accruing to the grantor in Raskelle after her death. Monday after Whitsunday, 39 Edward III. *Fragment of seal of arms.*” [p. 359.]
- “[York.] B. 3056. Grant by Thomas de Brunhows of Rypon, to John de Nevill, lord of Raby, knight, of the reversion of five burgages with a garden and lands in Ripon, the burgages lying in ‘le Marketsted’ opposite the cross, in Skelgate with the said garden and in Ahalowgate, and the lands lying in Skelmanwra, at Fasemyre, Blomelheved, Thorpgate, Thorpkeld, ‘le Burghwage’, and Bisshoptonend. Witnesses: Simon Warde, Thomas de Merkyngfeld, and Ranulph Pygot, knights, and others (named). 6 March, 1 Richard II.” *Seal.* [p. 363.]
- “York. B. 3089. Letter of attorney by Sir Ralph de Neifvill, earl of Westmorland, and Marshal of England, authorising Richard Landinette of Shyrborn, and Richard Downen of Rogthorpe, to receive seisin of land in Ryton in Rydall. Feast of St. Martin in Winter, 5 Henry IV. *Fragment of seal.*” [p. 366.]
- “[Durham.] B 3097. Grant by Thomas Hewlyn of Kirkeley, Isabel his wife, and Agnes de Howden her sister, to John de Nevill, lord of Raby, and John de Hedlam, of the Manor of Rowley by Esshe with the advowson of the Church there. Thursday before St. Barnabas A.D. 1372. 6 May. [p. 362.]
- “[Durham.] B. 3574. Demise by Sir John de Nevyll, lord of Raby, to John del Loge, of a vessel of ten blooms (*un olyner de x blomes*) in the week for a year, and to support the said ‘olyner’ wood blown down by the wind in the park and forest in Brancepath (except what might serve for timber, which shall be reserved for Sir John) and of estovers and dry wood therein, for which John de la Loge shall pay thirty ‘pers’ of iron a week for forty weeks in the year. 29 January, 49 Edward III. *French. Seal of arms. Endorsed: ‘Indentura de Olivero ferri.’*” [p. 418.]
- “[Nthld.] B. 3515. Agreement witnessing that Sir Thomas Gray, lord of Heton, dwells for life, in peace or war, with Ralph, earl of Westmorland, lord of Neville and Marshall of England, who has purchased and bestowed on him the office of Constable of Bamburgh Castle; in return for which Thomas releases all actions against the said earl, who promises in time of war to pay to him the same wages as to others of his degree. 6 August, 5 Henry IV. *French.* [p. 412.]

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 14.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of August, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welferd, 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:—

- i. Richard Bowes, Monkend, Croft, Darlington.
- ii. Robert Lacy Markham, 9 Eldon Square, Newcastle.
- iii. William G. Welburn, M.A., 44 Percy Park, Tynemouth.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From prof. Zangemeister of Heidelberg, hon. member:—*Limesblatt*, no. 32, 1899; 8vo.
- From prof. E. Hübner of Berlin, hon. member, the author:—*Inscriptions latines d'Espagne* (overprint from *La Revue des Etudes Anciennes*, vol. i. no. 3); 8vo.

Exchanges—

- From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, LVI., 222. 2 ser. vi. ii. June/99; 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1899, pt. ii.; 3 ser., no. 74; 8vo.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 63, July/99; 8vo.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen:—*Aarboeger*, 2 ser. xiv. ii.; 8vo.

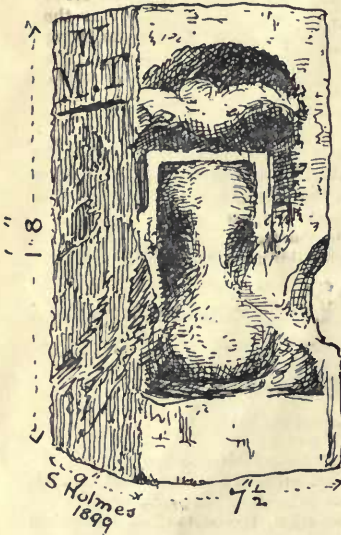
The Walls, Gates, and Aqueducts of Rome, by T. Hodgkin, and the *Records of Leicester*, by Mary Bateson, were ordered to be purchased for the library.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM:—

- From Mr. G. Forster of 27 Orchard Terrace, Lemington:—The bronze celt from the Tyne at Newburn, exhibited at last meeting (p. 102).

From Mr. Sheriton Holmes:—A stone pedestal, 20 ins. high, and 9 in. square, sculptured on three of its sides.

[Mr. Holmes said that "two months ago a sculptured stone was presented to the society by Col. Swan, of North Jesmond. It is in the form of a small square shaft, with three of its sculptured faces remaining. The fourth has evidently been cut away to form a flat surface, and the letters W M T cut on it instead, thus converting it, in all probability, into a boundary mark. Originally it had had a base and a head, as the dowel holes exist by



which it had been fastened to them. The three remaining faces have upon them the following devices:—first, a cross-like device saltireways which might possibly have been the familiar cross-bones of the tomb stone; second, a sand-glass with winged cherub above it; third, an ecclesiastically draped figure with above it what appears to be a star or the sun. As the devices point more or less to time, it may have been the shaft of a sundial, but the local interest which it was thought attached to it is dissipated by the statement of Col. Swan, that he purchased it, with a quantity of armour and other things, at the sale of the late Mr. Rippon's effects at North Shields, some years ago".

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Forster and Mr. Holmes for their gifts.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. J. T. Thompson (per Mr. Heslop):—A chirograph deed of May 3, A.D. 1598, recording from the enrolled feet of fines the sale and conveyance by means of a fine from George Edwards, and Dorothea his wife, and James and John Edwards, to James Hutchinson and Charles

Jeneson (?) (the latter acting apparently as trustee for Hutchinson), for £50, of a house and 2½ acres of land with commonable rights in Lune (the district still known as Lune-forest and Lune-dale) in what seems to have been the united parish of Romaldkirk and Mickleton. The Hutchinsons are still the chief land owners in the adjoining district.*

By Mr. Charles E. Michael (per Mr. Heslop) :—The Orderly Book of the Loyal Newcastle Associated Volunteer Infantry, from Feb. 6, 1808, to March, 1813.

[Mr. R. O. Heslop said the regiment, which was something like 1,200 strong, was commanded by Col. Sir Matthew White Ridley. From the fact that their uniform consisted of scarlet jackets, white breeches, long black gaiters, and a tufted cap, the regiment when assembled in Blackett's Field, without the wall, on Sunday mornings, as was the custom, must have had a gorgeous appearance. The arms, of course, were of the flint-and-steel type.

Mr. Heslop created laughter by reading an order to the effect that the commanding officer having observed that the trousers of the men were of various colours, ordered that they should be washed or, if necessary, whitened with pipeclay, so as to appear uniform.

The chairman said it was a pity the history of these local corps, which arose out of loyalty during the Napoleonic scares, was not fully written. He was sure much exceedingly interesting matter might be obtained.]

By Mr. Hugh W. Young, F.S.A. Scot. :—A *copper* axe, probably Etruscan, from North Italy. It is 7 in. long, 3 in. wide at the curved cutting edge, and 2½ next the haft; the hole for the haft is 1¾ in. long by 1 in. wide.

By Mr. R. Blair (sec.) :—An original receipt dated 29 May, 1839, of William Slaw (Dickens's 'Squeers') for £5 7s. 2d., a quarter's board, tuition, etc., at the Academy, the house now known as 'Dotheboys Hall' at Bowes.

THE OGLE FAMILY.

Mr. Robt. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following extracts from letters from sir Henry A. Ogle, bt., addressed to him :—

"Three years ago the church of Bolsover, in Derbyshire, was destroyed by fire and has lately been rebuilt by the Duke of Portland and others. In rebuilding they found in the ruins several pieces of Saxon sculpture including the 'Adoration of the Magi' in bas-relief, seven stones with crosses on them, etc. On the outside of the church exists a small bas-relief said to be

* Mr. F. W. Dendy has made the following transcript of the document:—

ELIZABETH Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina Fidei defensor &c. OMNIBUS ad quos presentes hae nostrae pervenient Salutem. SCIATUR quod inter recordas ac pedes finium cum proclamatione inde facta secundum formam statuti in quasi modo (?) casu nuper editi et provisi coram iudiciarios nostros de Banco (?) apud Westmonasterium &c primo pascho anno regni nostri quadragesimo continetur sic. EBORACUM—Haec est finalis concordia facta in curia Dominae Reginae apud Westmonasterium a die pascho iii quindecim dies anno regni Elizabethae dei gratia Angliae franciae et Hiberniae Reginae fidei defensoris a coronatione (?) quadragesimo CORAM Edmundo Anderson Thomas Walmesley et Thomas Owen iudiciariis et aliis dominae reginae fidelibus tunc ibidem presentibus INTER Jacobum Hutchenson et Carolum Jeneson (?) querentes et Georgium Edwards et Dorotheam uxorem ejus Jacobum Edwards et Johannem Edwards deforciantes de uno messagio uno tofto uno gardino viginti quatuor acris prati et commune pasturae pro omnibus averiis cum pertinentibus in Lune intra (?) parochiam de Romaldkerk et Mickleton. UNDE PLACITUM ? fuit inter eos in eadem curiam scilicet quod praedictus Georgius et Dorothea Jacobus Edwards et Johannes recognoverunt praedictum tenementum et commune pasturae cum pertinentibus esse jus ipsius Jacobi Hutchenson. Ut ILLI quae idem Jacobus et Carolus habuerunt de dono praedictorum Georgii Dorotheae Jacobi Edwards et Johanni. [Here follow covenants for or warranties of title by the deforciants.] ET PRO HAC recognitione remissione quieta clamantia fine et concordia Idem Jacobus Hutchenson et Carolus dederunt praedicto Georgio et Dorothea Jacobo Edwards et Johanni quinquaginta libras sterlingorum.

1200 years old. The ruins of 'King John's Palace' exists a few miles from Bolsover, and it is said that Edwin, king of Northumberland, was killed near Hatfield, not far from Welbeck abbey, and the place Edwinstowe 'the place of Edwin' is supposed to testify to the fact. I always thought Hatfield, near Doncaster, was the place of his death.

"The Cavendish chapel was fortunately not burnt in the fire. It contains a very fine monument of Sir Charles Cavendish, who married Katherine, daughter of Cuthbert Lord Ogle. There is another fine monument of Henry, duke of Newcastle, whose son Henry, Earl of Ogle, married Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of the last earl of Northumberland of the old stock; Charles, Viscount Mansfield, was buried there, &c., also Henry Ogle of Welbeck. Over one of the entrances of Bolsover castle, a beautiful ruin close to, is a shield on which are the following arms as quarterings:— (1) Cavendish; (2) . . . a saltire engrailed? and in chief 3 quatrefoils?; (3) Ogle; (4) Bertram. At entrance of keep: Cavendish impaling Ogle. On upper floor of keep: Cavendish impaling Ogle, and Cavendish and Ogle arms. A very curious shield at Welbeck Abbey shows on an escutcheon of pretence four quarterings, of which Ogle comes third and Cavendish, differenced with a crescent, fourth".

Thanks were voted to Sir Hy. A. Ogle (who was present) for his notes.

TROUGH ON HAREHOPE MOOR, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. S. Holmes (treas. and a vice-pres.) read the following notes:—

"On a recent visit to Eglingham I was shown a tank cut out of a mass of sandstone rock projecting in a curved form from the peaty surface. The rock



is situated on the moor a short distance above the farm buildings of Harehope, and the trough or tank cut into it occupies a considerable portion of the exposed rock. It is 7 ft. long and 5 ft. wide at the higher end, 4 ft. 6 in. wide at the lower, with depths ranging from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 3 in., and the floor rises from the outlet about 9 in. to the high end, thus giving a gradient of about 1 in 10. The sides and bottom are cut with the skill of a quarryman. And at the lower end the rock has been cut away on the outside so as to leave only a thin plate like the end of an ordinary trough which has a drainage hole cut through it, and there is no provision for inflow or of overflow. Altogether the excavation has a modern appearance, but there are on each side of it what appears to be work of pre-historic date, viz.:—two small circular cup markings having roughly chased channels from them. The western one ending in a cross marking like a

shark's tail, but owing to the overgrowth of turf I was unable to follow the eastern one to its termination. There is also a neatly cut bevelled hole on the west side of the trough, about two inches square. It is difficult to imagine what might have been the original purpose of the tank. Local tradition assigns it to the preparation of wine from the juniper berries, but seeing that the cubic contents, after allowing for the rise of floor, would have been about 500 gallons, it is difficult to think that 'schnaps' upon so large a scale would have been manufactured there. I have asked Mr. Lawrence W. Adamson, whose estate marches with Harehope and who is well acquainted with the district, to give me what information he can on the matter, and he writes me as follows:— 'The leper hospital of St. Lazarus existed at Harehope according to its charters as early as 1154. At the forfeiture of the barony of Cospatrick, by the Dunbar family, about 1333-4 the homage of the master was transferred to lord Henry Percy and his heirs—8th Edward III. The cistern on Harehope hill which lies a short distance to the north-west of the old burial ground attached to the leper hospital, is cut out of a table sandstone rock, a sketch of which, by you [Mr Holmes] is an admirable delineation of it and its surroundings. In 1893 it was inspected by the members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Many suggestions were ventilated, but no positive solution obtained as to its use. For the consideration of the present meeting I venture to suggest three purposes for which the cistern may have been constructed: 1st, as a water supply to the hospital; 2nd, as a bath for cleansing the leprous by immersion; 3rd, for the manufacture of Hollands gin (called in the district juniper wine) by the brethren, and after their time by the proprietors of Harehope for the same purpose. The latter is the legend of the district to this day, and it gains colour from the fact that in 1677 the half of Harehope was purchased by John Storey (a member of the artist family of Storey of Beanley) for his son Fergus Storey, who with his wife Dorothy lived there, and whose initials with the date 1697 are engraved on a lintel of the present house. In my endeavour to elucidate the truth of the legend I applied to Mrs. Logan, a sister of the present Ralph Storey of Beanley, and she tells me she had been familiar with the legend since her school days. Her aunt, Mrs. Carr, of Ditchburn, who died in 1851, and who, if living, would be upwards of 100 years old, told her that the old cistern was made by the Storey family in old times for making 'jnniper wine'. Other old tenants in the district, and amongst them a brother of the late well-known Mr. Samuel Donkin, confirm this statement from tradition. Junipers in a wild state still clothe the portions of Harehope hill, the trees though luxuriant being evidently of great age. On the whole therefore I am constrained to support the third suggestion as the most probable solution, for as to the first suggestion it must be observed there are no signs of any inlet, while the present water supply is derived from a lower part of the hill; and as to No. 2, I can give no information as to the cleansing, water would always have had to be carried for a considerable distance up hill.' "

Mr. L. W. Adamson said that the Leper hospital of St. Lazarus existed at Harehope as early as 1154, and he ventured to suggest three purposes for which the cistern might have been constructed:—first, as a water supply to the hospital; second, as a bath for cleansing the leprous by immersion; and third, for the manufacture of Hollands gin (called in the district 'juniper wine'). Tradition favoured this view.

Mr. Holmes and Dr. Adamson were both thanked for their remarks.

CHURCH BRIEFS.

The Rev. Johnson Bailey, hon. canon of Durham, and rector of Ryton, read the following notes:—

" In many of the older church books long lists may be found of briefs, under which money was collected for various purposes. In the registers at Ryton there are nearly 400 such entries.

A rubric in the *Book of Common Prayer*—in the communion office immediately after the Nicene Creed—gives the following direction among others: 'Then also (if occasion be) shall notice be given of the Communion; and Briefs, Citations, and Excommunications read.' This direction is not found in any of the earlier editions of the Prayer Book, but appears for the first time in 1662. The new paragraph is found in a slightly different form among the MS. works made by bishop Cosin in a folio edition of the Prayer Book (A.D. 1637) with a view to the final revision of the Book of Common Prayer. It runs—'and then (if occasion be) shall notice be given of y^e Communion and y^e Banns of Matrimony and Briefs, Citations or Excommunications, be read'. We must not suppose that this amended rubric marks the period at which briefs came into use or were read in churches. In the N.E.D. under the word 'brief' there is a quotation from Marprelate, *Epist.* 33 (A.D. 1588), 'spent thirteen-score pounds in distributing briefs for a gathering towards the erection of a College'. Pepys in his *Diary* under date 30 June, 1661, twelve months before the appearing of the Prayer Book of 1662, complains that he had gone to church, 'where' he says, 'we observe the trade of briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday, that we resolve to give no more to them'.

What then was a brief? The N.E.D. defines in general a brief to be 'a writing issued by official or legal authority; a royal letter or mandate; a writ, a summons', and then proceeds to give other subsidiary definitions, amongst others—'a letter patent issued by the sovereign as head of the church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object of charity, called also a church brief or king's letter'. In illustration of this meaning the two passages from the Marprelate tracts and Pepy's *Diary* cited above are quoted, and also three other passages of later date.

1781. Cowper, *Charity*, l.469.

'The brief proclaimed it visits every pew,
But first the squire's, a compliment but due.'

1820. Southey, *Letters* (1856), 11-193. 'A wooden thing . . . such as the church-wardens carry about in the church to collect money for a brief'.

1836. *Penny Cycl.* v. 420-2. 'A brief was issued in 1835 to increase the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel'.

Kindred meanings of the word are given under divisions 2 and 2^b :—

'2. A letter of the Pope to an individual or a religious community upon matters of discipline. It differs from a Bull in being less ample and solemn, and in the form in which it is written. More fully called apostolical or papal brief'.

2^b is more to the point—'A letter of credentials given to mendicant friars and the like'.

Probably the modern brief is a survival of the letter of credentials given to mendicant friars. It is not said from whom the credentials proceed, but the following lines from Chaucer's *Pardoner's Tale* make it pretty clear that the letter of credentials emanated from the king. The Pardoner in explaining his mode of procedure, says :—

'First I pronounce wheenes that I come,
And than my bulles shew I all and some:
Our liege lordes sele on my patente,
That shew I first my body to warrente,
That no man be so bold, ne preest ne clerk;
Me to disturbe of Christes holy work'.

The Pardoner only dares to produce his bulls, after shewing that he has the royal authority for publishing them.

The Annotated Book of Common Prayer (1st ed.) p. 171, has the following note on briefs:—‘These were letters patent issued by the sovereign, directing the collection of alms for special objects named in them. They were granted for building and repairing churches, and for many benevolent purposes (such as the compensation of losses by fire), which are now provided for by societies or public subscriptions. Great abuses arose out of briefs, and a statute was passed to regulate them in queen Anne’s reign. The abuses still continued, however, as will be seen by the following particulars of ninety-seven briefs for repairing or re-building churches or chapels, and forty-seven briefs for accidents by fire, inundations, &c., issued between Michaelmas, 1805, and Michaelmas, 1818:—

Michaelmas, 1805 to Michaelmas, 1818.	Estimates of money required.			Sums collected.			Net proceeds.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
97 briefs for churches, &c. . .	125,240	19	4½	35,857	6	7½	14,297	14	4½
47 „ accidents, &c. . .	84,884	15	8½	31,656	12	8½	14,606	18	7
144	160,125	14	8½	67,513	19	4½	28,904	12	11½

An attempt was again made to reform the system in 1821, but with so little success that briefs were at last abolished, in 1828, by 9 Geo. iv. c. 28. ‘King’s letters’ were documents of a similar character. They were granted in recent times to the Incorporated Society for Church Building, Missions, and Education.

In the diocese of Durham briefs were occasionally issued by the bishop, as is shown by the following entry in one of the Ryton registers:—

‘decemb. 22. 67 [i.e. 1667] Collected in this Church vpon a warrant from my Lord Bishop for fire in ebchester the sum of toure shillings and twopence half pennie’.

In the vestry book of S. Nicholas, Durham, there are many similar entries. (See *Durham Parish Books, passim.*)

‘1667. March 17th. Upon order of the Lo. Bishop for one John Lawson of Chester, smith, for a fire 12s.

1671. Dec. 24th. Upon an order of the then Lo. Bpp. of this diocese for the fire in the Hall-garth streete within the suburbs of this city 12s. 3d.

1676. Sept. 24th. Upon the Lo. Bpp’s Order for Nicholas Blades for a fire at Escomb 15s.

1679. Feb. 8th & 12th. Collected the said days upon special order from the Lo. Bpp. in the Church and through the parish on the week-day for the redemption of some Stockton seamen taken by the Turks, 1l. 15s. 8d.

1681. July 24th. Collected there by the Lo. Bpp’s order for a fire in Hampsterley in this County 18s. 2d.

1682. Sept. 3^d. Collected then by order of Lo. Bpp. for Rob^t Harbottle & others 19s. 6d.

1683. July 15th. For a seaman by loss by fire by order of the Lo. Bpp. 13s. 3½d.

1683. Sept. 23^d. Upon the Lord Bishop’s order for a fire in Wolveston in the County of Durham 11s. 11d.

In rare instances the bishop associates with himself the sessions or justices of the peace, as in the following instances, the first from the Ryton register, the second from that of S. Nicholas, Durham:—

‘fabruary ye 29 : 167—Collected in this Church vpon a warrant from my lord Bpp & justices of peace, for A fire in Darlington the sume of thre shillings & seaven pence.’

‘Upon an order from the Lo. Bishop & Sessions dated 12th Jan. 21 Caroli 2^d Regis &c 18s 8d’

In one case the warrant for collecting proceeds from the justices alone:—

‘October 18 : 68. Collected in this Church vpon a warrant from the justices of the peace of this County for a fire in branspeth the sum of 4s. 8d. 2 bodibells,’

The briefs were received as a rule in parcels of five or six at a time, and read in church at intervals of about a month. The collections were generally made in church, but in the very urgent cases it was directed that contributions should be obtained by a house to house visitation. Collectors were appointed to receive from the churchwardens the money contributed towards the purposes of the briefs, and to remit it to those on whose behalf the brief had been granted.

The names of M^r Edward Ourde (July 16th, 1663) and Robert Midforte, of Durham (March 20th, 1663), appear as collectors in the Ryton books.

The initials, J. S. & H. W., signed in the margin of the list of briefs received in 1759 and 1760, are probably those of the collectors or farmers of the briefs for those years. H. W. are plainly the initials of H. Withy, who signs his name opposite to an entry for May 20th, 1760.

The objects for which briefs were issued, were, as has been already mentioned, very various. By far the greatest number are for losses sustained by fire. Mention of losses by hail storms and inundations also occur. The fishermen of Feversham, A.D. 1743; and the Oyster Dredgers of Medway and Milton, A.D. 1741, plead 'loss by frost' as a claim for help. Sums are collected for building or restoring churches.

On March 20th, 1663, three shillings were gathered at Ryton 'for the repairing of a hauen at greate Grimsby', and in 1757 a brief was granted for 'Brighthelmstone fortifications'. Protestant communities on the continent of Europe obtained help from this source. Nov^r 3^d 1661, collections were made for 'the reliefe of the Protestants of Lithuania', and in 1739 for 'Bobig Villar in the Valley of Luzerne in Piedmont for loss by inundation'. In 1759 a brief was granted for 'Hagen Church in Westphalia', and in 1762 for 'Saarbruck Church and Schools in Germany'. In 1768 and 1764 respectively collections were made for 'Vaudois Protestants in the Vallies of Piedmont and the Dutchy of Savoy', and for the 'Philippen Colony in Turkish Moldavia'.

Our own colonies were not forgotten. The colleges of Philadelphia and New York in America were helped under a brief granted in 1762, and in 1766 a great fire in Montreal in the province of Quebec, causing a loss of £87,850 8s. 10d., was the subject of a brief.

With regard to the Philippen Colony mentioned above, some interesting information is given in N. & Q., 8th S. ix. 421. The preamble thus sets forth the case of the petitioners:—

'Whereas it has been represented unto Us, upon the humble Petition of the Protestant Colouy of Philippen in Turkish Moldavia, presented by their Agents, John Jacob Schiedmantel, Pastor of the Lutheran Church settled there, and Charles Christopher von Marschall, on behalf of themselves and the other members of the aforesaid Colony. That the said Colony was originally composed of Protestant Polanders and Hungarians, who took Refuge at Philippen on the River Neister from the adjacent Countries, where they were persecuted for the Sake of their Religion, with whom several Protestant German Families have incorporated themselves since, being forced to quit their Habitations on account of the late calamitous War: That a Charter was granted to them in One thousand seven hundred and sixty two, with the Approbation of the Grand Seigneur, by Prince Ivan Gregory Hospador of Moldavia, and his Council, whereby their Liberties both Civil and Religious are secured to them and to their Descendants, with Licence for holding Lands in Property, and for erecting Churches and Schools, as to them shall seem meet; and a total Exemption from the Jurisdiction of the Greek Church, which is the Established Religion of the Country: That, besides the Protestants that constantly reside in the Colony, a considerable Number of other Protestants settled in Podolia, Red Russia, and the Uckrain, resort to their Congregation, some travelling about One hundred and fifty English Miles for that Purpose; while many of them

give up their Children to the Colony, that thereby they may be sheltered from the Snares of Popish Emissaries, and thoroughly grounded in our Holy Faith : That by settling this Colouy, a Door is opened for the Propagation of pure Christianity, in those Regions from whence it has been banished for many Ages past, and where now it is probable it will get a solid Footing, and spread itself both among the Turks and the Members of the Greek Church : That the said Colony is still in a State of Infancy, wanting the necessary Funds to make Erections, and a Certain Provision for their Pastors and Schoolmasters, which, upon a moderate Computation, will amount at least to the Sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds ; which the Petitioners are totally incapable of raising amongst themselves, or in Germany, which has been for so many Years the Seat of War'.

The petition was referred by the earl of Halifax to the archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Thomas Secker, some time rector of Ryton), for his advice as to the granting of a brief. The archbishop was strongly opposed to granting the application on the ground that he was totally ignorant of Philippen, and that the petitioners had not given any particulars. He sums up his objection in a very practical fashion :—' His majesty's subjects have generally a brief read to them every month, and contribute very scantily to the churches at home, and he fears will not receive as well as might be wished a proposal for building a church and schoolhouse in Moldavia, a country which most of them have never in their livss heard named'. In spite of Secker's wise counsel the brief was granted, and the archbishop was himself appointed one of the ' Trustees and Receivers of the Charity to be collected'.

The Act 4 Anne c. 14, to which reference has been made, lays down very stringent rules for the distribution of the briefs, and for the gathering in and accounting for, the amount collected. Clause 19 is directed against the farming of briefs. It enacts that 'if any shall purchase or farm charity money on briefs, such contract shall be void, and the purchaser shall forfeit 500*l.* to be recovered by action at law ; the same to be applied (as also the other penalties) to the use of the sufferers'. The Act provided for the keeping in every parish of a register of all moneys collected under briefs. Clause 12 provides that 'the sum collected, the place where, and the time when, shall be endorsed, fairly written in words at length, according to the form to be printed on the back of each brief, and signed by the minister and churchwardens, or by the teacher and two elders or two other substantial persons of each separate congregation'. These indorsed briefs were, on the request of the undertaker or other person by him lawfully authorised, to be handed to him with the money thereon collected. He in turn was to deposit them with the registrar of the court of chancery. This will account for the fact that no original briefs are to be found amongst the parochial documents. The Act is printed in extenso in Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law* (London, mdccclxvii.) p. 228. On p. 231 he gives the usual charges for suing out a brief, which shews what an extravagant mode it was of raising money. With a copy of the instance he gives I conclude this paper, which has run to a length which to many I fear will have seemed inordinate".

" For the Parish Church of Ravenstondale in the County of Westmorland.

		l	s.	d.			l	s.	d.
Lodging the certificate	..	0	7	6	Brought up	..	72	5	4
Fiat and signing	..	19	4	2	Carriage to the Undertaker at Stafford	..	1	11	6
Letters patent	..	21	18	2	Postage of Letters and certificate	..	0	4	8
Printing and paper	..	16	0	0	Clerks fees	..	2	2	0
Teller and porter	..	0	5	0	Total to the patent charges	..	76	3	6
Stamping	..	13	12	6	Salary for 9986 briefs at 6d each	249	13	0	
Copy of the brief	..	0	5	0	Additional salary for London	5	0	0	
Portage to and from the stampers	0	5	0		The whole charges	..	390	16	6
Matts etc for packing	..	0	4	0					
Portage to the waggons	..	0	4	0					
Carried up	..	72	5	4					
		l	s.	d.					
Collected on 9986 briefs	..	614	13	9	Collections	..	..	9986	
Charges	..	390	16	6	Blanks	..	..	503	
Clear Collection	..	283	16	3	Total number of briefs	..	..	10489	

BRIEFS COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON.

Date.	Object.	Amount Collected.
1659. Dec. 21	Collected vpon a briefe for a fire at Lurgishall Ludgershall in the County of Wilts the sum of	five shillings.
1660. Jan. 10 th	Money gathered in Ryton parish for and in behalf of a greate Losse by fire at London upon Letters pattent from King Charles the sum of	thritty shillings, on penny and one halfpenny.
1661. Apr. 28 th	Gathered vpon a Briefe from his Maiestie for the buildinge of Scarrbroughe Church the sum of ..	seauen shillings, threepence.
,, July 28 th	Collected vpon a briefe for a loss by fire at great Drayton in the Countie of Sallop the sume of ..	seauen shillings and ninepence.
,, Sept. 15 th	Collected for Rippon Church vpon a briefe from his Maiestie the sum of	five shillings.
,, Oct. 6 th	Collected in the parishe for the repaire of pontifrate Church the sum of	fewer shillings.
,, Nov. 3 ^d	Collected in the parish of Riton for the reliefe of the protestants of Lithuania the sum of ..	seauen shillings and sixpence
1662. Apr. 13 th	Gathered vpon a briefe for Ann Stranguay and John Bartles for Losse by sea and the shippe taken by the Turkes the sum of	sixe shillings sixpence.
1663. July 16 th	Gathered in Ryton Church vpon a briefe for the greate fire in hexham the sum of w ^{ch} sum I paide to the hands of Mr. Edward Oarde who was appointed Receiver, for the same.	fifteene shillings and fourepence
1671. May 28 th	" [There hath most lamentable and sad experience happened to many inhabitants of this town by that fearfull judgement of fire, diverse tymes to the utter ruine and undoeing of many families; and to the devastating of whole streets with all their goods and subsistance." Quoted from Hexham Manor Rolls, Borough Book, 1663, in Hist. of Northum. vol. III. p. 255]. Collected in this Church vpon a briefe for the Late fire in Wolsingham the sum of	thre shillings : threepence halfpenny
,, Sep. 24 th	Collected in this Church vpon a briefe for the Late fire in yarme the .. of	thre shillings seauen pence
,, Oct. 15 th	Collected in this Church for the Late fire in Durham of	four shillings &
167[2]. feb. 29 th	Collected in this Church vpon a warrant from my my Lord Bpp & Justices of peace for A fire in Darlington the sume of	thre shillings & seauen pence
1673. Oct. 26 th	Collected in this Church for the fire at the sume of	foure shillings . . halfpennie
1679. March 14 th	Collected in the psh Church of Ryton vpon a briefe for a fire in the Towne of Weedon in the County of Northampton the summ of	six shillings fourepence halfe-penny

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 15.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 27th day of September, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

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

Present, for which thanks were voted :

From Mr. Wigham Richardson, the writer :—*The Roman Wall in our Parish* (extract from the *Walker Parish Magazine* for Sept. 1899), 2 pp. 4to.

Exchanges :—

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, xiv. ii. [contains an important article on 'Low-side' windows], 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Mémoires*, n.s. 1898.

From the Academy of Sciences of Christiania, Norway :—(i.) *Observations sur Le Polyecte de Corneille*, by P. Leseth ; (ii.) *Gamalt troendermal*, by Marius Hoegstad ; (iii.) *Fragmenta Novi Testamenti* ; and (iv.) *Weitere Studien*, by Olaf Broch. All 8vo.

Purchases :—*The Registers of Ladylinch, Co. Dorset*, and of *Lesbury, Co. Hereford*, 2 vols. 8vo. (Parish Register Society) ; *The Registers of Eglington, Co. Northumberland*, 8vo. (Durh. & North. Par. Reg. Soc.) ; and *The Antiquary* for Sept./99.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Alderman T. G. Gibson :—A fine jade axe from New Zealand, 5½ ins. long and 2¾ ins. wide, turned up by the plough near the site of an old Maori Pah on the land of his brother, Mr. P. H. Gibson, at or near Pahi, New Zealand (South Island).

From Mr. John Gibson, the castle attendant :—Two cock's spurs of steel for fighting purposes, each 1½ ins. long.

[Mr. Gibson also exhibited a printed sheet giving the names of the competitors in the 'Gentlemen's Subscription Mains at Mr. Loftus's Pitt, Bigg-Market'. A reduced reproduction of this is given on p. 150.

An oval medal of brass, from the society's museum, which gave admission to a cockpit was also shewn. It is 1½ ins. long by 1¼ ins. wide, and has on one side two cocks setting for battle and above them ROYAL SPORT, on the other side JOHN | WATLING.]

THE LANDING OF THE FRENCH ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST IN 1691.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read his interesting and valuable notes on the descent of Jean Bart on the Northumberland coast.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.



THE

GENTLEMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION MAINS,

At Mr Loftus's Pit, Bigg-Market, Newcastle,

On Thursday, February 9th, 1809.—50l.

16	Mr Hunter, red	3	10	Walton
2	Mr Story, red	5	10	Davidson
4	Mr Watson, red flag	3	10	Walton
12	Mr Maddison, red dun	3	10	Welsh
13	Mr Taylor, red	3	10	Walton
1	Mr Milburn, bir. pile	3	10	Dubmore
7	Mr Hellop, red span.	3	10	Lockey
8	Mr Ridley, red span.	3	10	Davidson
10	Mr Hudson, red	3	10	Walton
14	Mr Clark, bir. dun flag	3	10	Scott
6	Mr Dodd, gin dun	3	10	Walton
9	Mr Walfell, red span.	3	10	Petree
15	Mr J. Watson, red	3	10	Walton
11	Mr Johnson, red	3	10	Davidson
3	Mr Baker, red	3	10	Dubmore
5	Mr Mellish, red	3	10	Davidson

Friday.—50l.

13	Mr Maddison, red	4	0	Welsh
10	Mr Ridley, red dun	4	0	Davidson
8	Mr Walfell, bir.	4	0	Petree
14	Mr Taylor, red	4	0	Walton
15	Mr J. Watson, red	4	0	Walton
9	Mr Clark, red dun	4	0	Scott
11	Mr Hudson, black	4	0	Walton
1	Mr Baker, red	4	0	Dubmore
6	Mr Dodd, red dun	4	0	Walton
5	Mr Mellish, red dun	3	15	Davidson
3	Mr Milburn, bir pile	3	15	Dubmore
12	Mr Johnson, red	3	15	Davidson
2	Mr Story, red	3	15	Davidson
16	Mr Hunter, red dun	3	15	Walton
7	Mr Hellop, red	3	14	Lockey
4	Mr Watson, red	3	14	Walton

Saturday.—tool.

10	Mr Ridley, red span.	4	4	Davidson
6	Mr Dodd, dun	4	4	Walton
3	Mr Watson, bir.	4	4	Walton
2	Mr Milburn, yel.	4	4	Dubmore
9	Mr Hudson, yel.	4	4	Walton
4	Mr Mellish, bir. pile	4	4	Davidson
13	Mr Maddison, yel.	4	4	Welsh
14	Mr Taylor, red	4	4	Walton
16	Mr Hunter, yel.	4	4	Walton
8	Mr Walfell, yel.	4	4	Petree
11	Mr Clark, bir. dun	4	4	Scott
15	Mr J. Watson, red	4	4	Walton
12	Mr Johnson, bir. pile	4	3	Davidson
5	Mr Baker, bir. dun	4	3	Dubmore
1	Mr Story, red	4	3	Davidson
7	Mr Hellop, red	4	2	Lockey

To begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock each Day.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VoL. IX.

1899.

No. 16.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., 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:—

- i. Miss Mary Fenwick, The Elms, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- ii. The Rev. E. E. Forbes, Chollerton Vicarage, Wall, R.S.O.
- iii. Miss Evelyn Mary Lowry, Humshaugh House, Humshaugh.
- iv. Joseph Cook Nicholson, 7 Framlington Place, Newcastle.
- v. The Rev. Thomas Francis Palmer, B.A., Grosvenor Road, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From the Agent-General for Queensland:—*A Guide to Queensland*; 8vo., illustrations.
- From Mr. P. E. Mather:—Lithographed copies, mounted on cloth, of the two plans illustrating his paper (see p. 158).

Exchanges—

- From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—*Proceedings*, xvi. iii.; 8vo.
- From the Powys-land Club:—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxxi. i. pt. lx. Sep./99.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—*List of Members, &c.*, May 24, 1899, 8vo.
- From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, n.s. v. iii, Sep./99.
- From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, xxi. ii. 8vo.
- From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities of Stockholm:—*Antiquarisk Tidskrift*, xiv. i.; 8vo.

Purchases:—Atkinson's *Old Whitby*; Hodgkin's *Walls, Towers, and Gates of Rome*; Bateson's *Leicester*; *Calendar of Home Office Papers, 1773-5*; *Catalogue of Roman and Saxon Stones in Durham Chapter Library*; and *The Reliquary* for Oct./99.

On the recommendation of the council it was decided to subscribe for a small paper copy of *The Walls, the Gates, and the Towers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, by the late G. B. Richardson, about to be published by Mawson, Swan & Morgan of Newcastle; and to purchase for 21/- *Analecta Eboracensia*, by Sir Thomas Widdrington, kt., and edited by the Rev. Caesar Caine.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM :—

From Mr. T. W. Marley :—A plaster cast of the Neville seal attached to the document exhibited by him at the meeting on July 26/99 (p. 96).

From Mr. Parker Brewis :—A small sword hilt, with broken blade, of the end of the seventeenth, or beginning of the eighteenth century, from the collection of the late J. R. Wallace of Distington, Cumberland. [Mr. Brewis showed that it was almost exactly like one in the Black Gate given by Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury. The latter has twice been described in the society's *Proceedings* as a dirk or dagger of the fifteenth or sixteenth century (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.* vol. vi. p. 2, where there is an illustration of it, also vol. i. p. 335). Probably the reason of this being mistaken for a dagger arose from its having been a colichemarde blade and broken just at the taper, some 11½ inches from the hilt, the knuckle bow is also broken.]

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. T. Stephens (per R. Blair) :—A sealing wax impression of a vesica-shaped seal said to have been found at Hexham. It is 1¼ in. long, and has in the centre a pelican in her piety, and around the edge the inscription + S. RADVLFI CARNIFICIS.

By Mr. John Ventress :—A demise for 999 years, by way of exchange, of premises at Tynemouth, made between William Collinson of Tynemouth, gentleman, of the one part, and Robert Dowe, senior, and Robert Dowe, junior, both of the same place, gentlemen, of the other part.

[The document is as follows :—

“ **Chis Audenture** made the Twenty six day of March in the yeare of o^r Lord God on thousand six hundred fifty six **Betwene** William Collinson of Tynmouth in the County of Northumb^rland gent^r on the one p^tie And Robert Dowe sen^r and Robert Dowe junio^r sonn and heire app^tent to the said Robert Dowe of Tynmouth in the said County gen^r on the other p^tie **Witnesseth** that the said william Collinson for diverse good Causes and Consideration him hereto moneinge doth demisse grant and exchange and by these p^rsents hath demissed granted and exchanged on house stead and garth or yard Lieinge and beinge in Tynmouth aforesaid at the west end of the aforesaid Town bounderinge vpon the said Robert Dowe on the west, and the Dakers Land now in the possession [sic] of Issable fenwick wedow on the east, the high street on the North, and the Mille Close on the south, for and dureing the Tearme of Nine hundred Ninty nine yeares to the said Robert Dowe his heires executo^rs and Assignes **And** that the said Robert Dowe sen^r and Robert Dowe junio^r for diverse good Causes and Consideration them herevnto moneinge, but more especially for and in Consideration of a Certain Competent some of Lawfull money of England In hand paid to the said Robert Dowe before the ensealeinge and deliuvy hereof by the said william Collinson whereof the said Robert Dowe doth exonerate himself his heires and Assignes Doth demisse grant and exchange and by these p^rsents hath demissed granted and exchanged on house stead and garth or yard Lieinge and beinge in Tynmouth nixt vnto the Castle bounderinge on the east Robert Spereaman ; And John Rotherford now in the possession of William Taylor on the west,

the high streete on the North, and the Matle [? sic] wall on the south whereof is built by the said william Collinson a Large dwellinge house of stone In the wth the said william Collinson dwelleth in for and dureinge the Tearme of Nyne houndred Ninty Nine yeares to the said william Collinson his heires executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes **And** that the said Robert Dowe his heires executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes is to pay every yeare if it be Lawfully demanded to the said william Collinson his executo^{rs} or Assignes on pepper corne **And** that the said william Collinson his executo^{rs} or Assignes is to pay vnto the said Robert Dow his heires executo^{rs} or Assignes if it be Lawfully demanded on pepper Corne **And** that the said Robert Dowe his heires executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes is to haue and to hould all the said Bargained p^rmisses with the appurt^rances there vnto belonginge **And** that the said william Collinson his heires executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes is to haue and to hould all the aforesaid Bargained p^rmisses with the appurt^rances there vnto belonginge **And** for the true and Lawfull p^rformances and the quiet and peaceable inioyeing of the aforesaid p^rmisses I the said william Collinson doe bynd mee my heires executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes in the some of fowre houndred pounds of good and Lawfull money of England **And** the said Robert Dowe senor and Robert Dowe junior doe bynd vse o^r heires, executo^{rs} Administrato^{rs} and Assignes in the same sume and penalty of flower houndred pounds of good and Lawfull money of England vnto the said william Collinson his heires and Assignes firmly by these p^rsents **In witnesse** whereof wee here vnto Interchangeably sett to o^r hands and seals the day and yeare first aboue written—1655

Signed sealed and deliue'd
in the p^rsents of

W. Collinson* [Seal]''

Oswould ffenwicke

Rich ffenwick

Register of Tynmouth p^rish

[Endorsed :—' Capt. Collinson | his Lease vpon | Exchange '.]

The arms upon the seal are : on a fess, between a squirrel in chief and three crosses fitchy in base, two mullets, for COLLINSON (?), impaling, per fesse six martlets counterchanged, for FENWICK.]

By the Vicar of Newcastle (Canon Gough) :—A cavalry sword of the end of the eighteenth century, made by Gill of Birmingham.

[Mr. P. Brewis thus described the weapon :—' It is engraved on the back of the blade GILLS WARRANTED. Thomas Gill was a famous sword-maker of Birmingham, who memorialized the lords of the treasury in December, 1783, stating he could make sword blades equal to those of Germany and requesting a fair comparison. The public trial which he desired was delayed until 1786, when the British East India Company requiring 10,000 horsemen's swords divided their orders indiscriminately between English and German makers. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Gill, by whom some of the swords were made, a comparative trial was determined upon, and every sword sent in was submitted to a test with the result that 2650 of Mr. Gill's swords bore the test and only 4 were rejected, whilst of the German swords 1400 were received and 28 rejected, The proportionate number of defective blades sent by German manufacturers being 13 to 1 as compared to those of Mr Gill. So completely

* Mr. H. A. Adamson has kindly supplied the following particulars of the William Collinson named in the deed :—In the 'Terrier of Lands in the Manor of Tynemouth in 1649' (*Arch. Ael.* xii. 180.) Capt. William Collinson appears as the owner of 8a. 2r. 27p. of 'Freeland' and as having 7a. 2r. 32p. more of 'Mark Land'. Some of his land was at the Tynemouth Cross and another portion adjoined Dakers Land, belonging to Lord Howard. Captain Collinson was stationed at Tynemouth Castle. In 1658 he engaged to give £10 towards the building of Christ church. In 1674 he was one of the gentlemen of the four and twenty. On 18 April, 1678, he was buried in the chancel of the priory church. Robert Dowe was one of the churchwardens of Tynemouth in 1655.

did he establish the fame of his swords that even German officers applied to him for them. The engravings on this sword blade are :—(i.) G.R. in script, surmounted by an imperial crown, the G is of an unusual character and looks like a C with a flourish under the R. (ii.) An escutcheon with the device of the seal of Warwick. Warwick has no armorial bearings but the seal which is recorded in the visitation book of the College of Arms, represents upon a sable field, issuing from battlements in base a castle triple-towered *argent*, from each of the outer towers issues a demi-huntsman winding his horn, and from the central tower is pendent an escutcheon charged with a ragged staff in bend *argent*. On the dexter side of the castle is a star, and on the sinister side a crescent. On the other side of the blade are engraved :—(i.) The capitals W over L D (Warwick Light Dragoons ?); (ii.) An equestrian figure with drawn sword, wearing a peaked cap with a large plume. This figure is almost a *facsimile* of the illustrations in a book published at the Adjutant General's Office, 1796, entitled *Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Cavalry*; (iii.) A trophy of military weapons. The grip of the hilt is clearly not the original one, which must have been the ordinary stirrup hilt of that period.]

By Mr. John Ventress :—Rubbings of merchants' marks from the Athol chantry, St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, and from the wall of a house at Low Elswick, Newcastle. The illustrations have been reproduced from drawings by Mr. Ventress.

[Mr. Blair, secretary, read the following note by Mr. Ventress :—' At the October meeting of the Society, in 1857, I exhibited two rubbings of merchants' marks (*Proc. (o. s.)* p. 274). One was on a stone in the floor of the north transept of St. Andrew's church, Newcastle. In 1894, during alterations in this transept, the chantry of the Holy Trinity, this stone has again turned up, and has been described by Mr. John Robinson, in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (xviii. 44.); on it are the brewers' coat of arms, [*gules*,] on a chevron [*argent*] between three pairs of garbs



in saltire [*or*], three tuns [*sable*], hooped of the third. The other is on a stone built into the cooperage of Walker, Parker and Co., over a doorway fronting the Tyne near the lead works at Elswick, bearing the date March 4, 1388, the '3' was distinctly cut but '5' must have been meant, as the style of letters denotes that

period. I saw the inscription again in 1879, the face of the stone had been dressed over and what at first appeared to be a '3' had been made into '5'. I have not been able to get any information respecting this inscription.]

By Mr. John Robinson :— 'A List of the Proprietors of the New Assembly Rooms, Newcastle,' together with the Annual Accounts for the year ended 22nd June, 1788, etc., etc. : also two letters, one of Gawen Aynsley the other of John Hussey Delaval.

[Mr. Robinson read the following notes :—

"It will be agreed by all members of this society that it is important to gather together the threads of history and tradition that are associated with the ancient buildings and institutions of the city, before they are lost and forgotten. All students of local history know how difficult it is to secure authentic evidence of important local institutions. Having been fortunate in being presented with two interesting letters, which identify the two promoters of the well known Assembly Rooms, Westgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, I beg to place before the members of the society this small contribution to the history of the ancient borough of Newcastle. The first public assemblies of which we have any record, were held in the house formerly belonging to Sir William Creagh in Westgate. The house is shewn in Brand's view of the present assembly rooms. The building was afterwards used as a school for young ladies, and the assemblies continued to be held in it until the erection of the new assembly rooms in the Groat-market. In the early period of these assemblies, they were held three times in the assize week, and three times in the race week ; about the middle of the century they began to be held at Easter, Michaelmas, and Christmas ; and eventually they were held once a fortnight during the winter months. In one of lady Astley's letters from Seaton Delaval, of October 15th, 1751, she writes thus to her sister at Doddington :— 'Yesterday senneth we were all of us at Newcastle Assembly. There was a great deal of good company, it was the Mayor's Feast. Alderman Ridley is Mayor, My Lady Blackett was there, and made inquiries after you, My Lord Ravensworth dined with us the next day.' We have here evidence of the social importance of the Newcastle assemblies. The new assembly rooms in Westgate were built upon part of the old Newcastle vicarage ground, a special act of parliament having been passed to enable Dr. Fawcett, then vicar, to grant a lease of some part of the ground for 999 years, reserving to himself and his successors an annual ground-rent of twenty pounds. The interior of the building was then said to be more commodious than any other building in the kingdom, except the house of assembly at Bath. The beauty of the grand ball room is admired by all even at the present day, and the splendour of the scene on the occasion of an assembly when all the wealth and beauty of the North of England were present, is one of the traditions of the borderland.

The foundation stone of the new assembly rooms, was laid by William Lowes, esq., on May 16th, 1744, in the presence of a large company of the best society in the north of England. The following inscription, engraved upon copper, was affixed to the stone :—

'In an age when the polite arts
by general encouragement and emulation
have advanced to a state of perfection
unknown in any former period ;
The first stone of this edifice,
dedicated to the most elegant recreation
was laid by William Lowes, Esqr.
on the 16th day of May, 1744.'

On June 24th, 1776, the rooms were opened in the presence of a numerous and brilliant company. The dancing was led off by Sir William Lorraine, bart., with Mrs. Bell, jun., and Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart., with Miss Allgood.

The number of original proprietors was 129, representing 234 shares of £25 each, or a total of £5,850. The list of proprietors, included the best names in the north of England, and almost every family of importance is represented. Amongst them are the

Duke of Northumberland	£ 400	Sir Thomas Clavering, bart.	£ 50	Mr. J. H. Delaval	£ 110
„ Portland	105	„ John Trevelyan, M.P.	200	„ Thomas „	25
Earl Percy	300	„ William Middleton	50	„ George „	50
Lord Lovaine	200	„ Thomas Blackett	100		
„ Ravensworth	210	„ Wiliam Loraine	50		
„ Mulgrave	25	„ Edward Blackett	100		
„ Delaval	200	„ Matt. White Ridley	50		
		Mr. Lancelot Allgood	100		
		The Newcastle Corporation	200		

Many of the families are now extinct yet their names are as familiar as household words, Askew, Anderson, Bell, Bates, Bigge, Bowes, Burdon, Brandling, Carr, Charlton, Clayton, Colpitts, Collingwood, Cookson, Cresswell, Cuthbert, Clarke, Conlson, Clennel, Cook, Cramlington, Delaval, Errington, Ellison, Fenwick, Gibson, Hedley, Heron, Lowes, Pemberton, Riddell, Stephenson, Surtees, Shaftoe, Silvertop, Ord, Wilkinson, etc. Enough has been said to show how influential was the list of original proprietors of the assembly rooms in Westgate, when Newcastle was without railways, and the stage coaches were the only modes of travelling to and from the country houses of our nobility and wealthy merchants who wished to amuse themselves in town. In connexion with this the two letters exhibited, are of special interest. Mr. Aynsley writes:—

‘ To Mr Cuthbert, Attorney at Law, Newcastle.

Littleharle, 14 Feb^r 1774.

Sir,—As I will not Dance, I must hold the Candle for those who will by contributing my mite £25, for the purpose.

I am Sir, Your very Humble Servant,
G. Aynsley.’

Gawen Aynsley, esq., was, for fifty years, chairman of the Northumberland sessions, and the oldest magistrate in the county when he died in the eighty-third year of his age, on June 9, 1792. It was said of him, that his life was spent in promoting the real and only end of true religion and virtue by good example, and by acts of munificence and benevolence.

The second letter is the only one known in the handwriting of the last male heir of the Delavals :

‘ Grosvenor House, Feb^r 27th, 17 74.

Gentlemen,— My Father upon his arrival this day in London received the favour of your letter dated the 10th of this month inclosing the resolutions of the subscribers for the building the assembly rooms in Newcastle which were determined upon on Monday the 7th for which he desired me to return you his thanks. Pray be so obliging as to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Committee for the management of the undertaking that I desire I may have the pleasure of subscribing a hundred pounds to it.

I am gentlemen

Your most obedient humble servant,

To M^{ESRS} Cuthbert and Graham. John Hussey Delaval.’

John Hussey Delaval, the writer of this letter, will ever live in the legends and traditions of the north country, from being associated with the romantic story of ‘The White Lady of Seaton Delaval Hall.’ The lofty mausoleum near the hall, was raised by lord and lady Delaval in memory of this their only son, who born May 26, 1756, died July 7, 1775, on the eve of his twenty-first birthday, and was buried at Doddington, in Lincolnshire. As will be seen from the list of proprietors, there were four of this family associated with the assembly rooms, lord Delaval £200, John Hussey £110,

Thomas £25, and George £50. In the saloon is to be seen the portrait of Sarah Hussey, the famous beauty, daughter of lord Delaval, and wife of the earl of Tyrconnel, who is represented as Mrs. Ford, in Downman's large painting of Sir John Falstaff and Mrs. Ford; she died October 7, 1800, and was buried in Westminster abbey. The two letters show that the chief promoters of the assembly rooms, were Mr. Cuthbert, attorney, and Mr. John Graham Clarke, merchant, both of Newcastle. Of Mr. Cuthbert little need to be said, the name and family being quite familiar to Northumbrians and in the North of England. Of Mr. Graham the general reader of local history is not so familiar, yet in all future histories of north country worthies, John Graham Clarke will be prominent, both on account of his own superior merits, and also as the ancestor of a famous Englishwoman, his granddaughter Mrs. Browning. John Graham, the only son of John Graham and Dorothy his wife, was born at Hull, and was educated at Penrith in the same school as his father had been. He was an officer in the East Riding of York Militia, when that regiment was quartered in Newcastle. He married for his first wife, the widow of Mr. John Rutter, a well known Newcastle merchant. After his marriage he succeeded to the business in Pilgrim street, and lived in what is now the 'Bible House,' afterwards building the large mansion next door, now the 'Constitutional Club,' as his town residence. It may be of some interest to know that Mr. Graham was the first non-freeman that was allowed to do public trading within the boundaries of the ancient borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. After he had taken over the extensive business in his own name, the corporation took action against him for infringing the rights and privileges of the freemen as the only authorized traders within the liberties of this ancient town. Mr. Graham evidently knew the law better than the freemen themselves, for when legal proceedings were about to be instituted, he pointed out that as an officer of the king's army, he was privileged to enter into trade and commercial speculation in any part of his majesty's dominions. The freemen were bound to accept the position, and Mr. Graham became one of the foremost merchants on Tyneside, and one of the town's most influential citizens. On the death of his wife in 1771, he took as second wife, in 1780, Miss Arabella Altham of Islington, one of the daughters of Roger Altham of Doctors Commons, and granddaughter of Roger Altham, D.D., archdeacon of Middlesex. The first child of the marriage was Mary, born in Newcastle on May 1, 1781, and married at Gosforth on May 14, 1805, to Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett. While living at Coxhoe hall, she gave birth on March 6, 1806, to Elizabeth, who became the famous poetess Mrs. Browning. At the second marriage of Mr. Graham, Lord Stowell, then Mr. Scott, was present and signed the register, Mrs. Graham being sister-in-law to Bessy Surtees who eloped with Lord Eldon. In 1786 Mr. Graham assumed the arms and name of Clarke, by royal licence, and it is through the change of name that biographical writers were ignorant of the maternal side of Mrs. Browning's ancestry. Mr. Graham Clarke was not only the chief founder of the assembly rooms in Westgate, of which he was its treasurer as long as he lived, and was then succeeded by his son; but he also was the chief promoter of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, and its first president. His commercial influence was such that when in 1772, the bankpanics created general consternation, and two Newcastle banks stopped payment, seventy-seven of the leading merchants of Tyneside guaranteed to take the notes of the two banks 'or to give promissory notes for the value of such bank notes payable one month after date, and do authorize Mr. Joseph Paxton, and Mr. John Graham, or either of them to sign on our joint account. Mr. Paxton will give attendance at Messrs Bell, Cookson, Carr, Widdrington, and Saint's Bank, and Mr. John Graham at Messrs Surtees and Burdon's Bank.'* Mr. John Graham Clark was

* Phillip's *Banks, Bankers and Banking*, p. 29.

also the founder of Clarke and Plummer's extensive flax spinning mills at Stannington and the Ouseburn ; as well as the large glass works at Bell's-close and Lemington. In addition, he was proprietor of Kenton colliery. But these were not the only outlets to his commercial energy : for he was first and foremost the largest trader in the north of England, with the West India Islands, and had a large fleet of vessels trading between the Tyne and the sugar plantations of which he was proprietor. Enough has been said to indicate the commercial position Mr. John Graham Clarke held in Newcastle. He was often mentioned as a probable candidate to represent the town in parliament, this was an honour, however, to which he did not aspire ; but as a non-freeman of the borough, he was associated with all its best institutions, and the assembly rooms in Westgate street will always be a monument to his refined taste. Little more need be said as to Mr. Graham Clarke except it be in the words of a highly esteemed citizen of Newcastle who has kindly furnished me with most of the facts here given, and also with the three interesting documents I now exhibit. John Graham Clarke died on August 7th, 1818, aged 82 ; his widow, Arabella, died on November 10th, 1827, aged 67 ; both were buried in St. Andrew's churchyard, near the south west porch ; a large stone covers the vault. His son James succeeded to his sugar and coffee plantations, together with all his ships and his West Indian business. He continued to carry on the same until the anti-slavery act was passed, which revolutionised all trade with our West India colonies. In 1837, he wound up his business, and for a few years afterwards continued to live at Benwell lodge, but was advised to seek a warmer climate on the continent. He finally settled in France, where he died early in the sixties. There will be few now living who will be able to recollect Mr. James Graham Clarke once so well known in Newcastle and counties of Northumberland and Durham. When the yeomanry corps at Ravensworth was embodied he was captain of the second troop, and, like his superior officer, the Hon. Henry Thos. Liddell, of commanding presence, an accomplished gentleman, a lover of literature, and an excellent classical scholar. The family has now no association with Newcastle, yet numerous institutions were established and fostered by the father and son whom I have brought before your notice as worthy citizens of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."]

ON A PALMYRENE INSCRIPTION ILLUSTRATING THE EPITAPH OF REGINA
IN THE SOUTH SHIELDS MUSEUM.

Dr. Hodgkin read the following paper :—

" The most interesting, in my opinion, of all the Roman inscriptions in the north of England, is that which is preserved in the museum of South Shields, being carved on a monument discovered a little to the south west of the camp on the Lawe.

Underneath the fairly well-preserved figure of a female we find a Latin inscription which informs us that she was Regina, belonging to the [British] tribe of the Catuallauni, that she was first freed woman, and afterwards wife, of Barate the Palmyrene, and that she died at the age of thirty.

Even without further addition this inscription is of extreme interest, bringing before us as it does three widely sundered nationalities ; Barate, the native of Palmyra, who had probably followed in the track of the Roman army as a merchant or money-lender ; Regina, the young British maiden, whom he had purchased as a slave and afterwards raised to the condition of his wife, but who had died, possibly in child-birth, in the early years of her married life ; and lastly the Roman language in which the pathetic history is recorded.

But besides the Latin inscription there is also a short addition in the Palmyrene character (a script slightly modified from the Hebrew) which has been interpreted as follows by the late Professor W. Wright :— ' Regina the freedwoman of Barate, Alas ' !

In his valuable paper on the discoveries at South Shields Lawe (*Archæo-*



ROMAN TOMBSTONE, WITH PALMYRENE INSCRIPTION, AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

(See opposite page.)

logia Aeliana, x. 245.) Dr. Bruce says 'This interpretation is generally though not universally acquiesced in. One person would render the last word of the inscription here translated 'Alas' by 'He is dead.' Against this interpretation, however, Dr. Bruce alleges one or two forcible arguments, the chief of which is that the sense of the inscription requires 'She is dead' which would necessitate a different grammatical form.

The word under discussion in ordinary Hebrew characters would be 'khebel' or 'khabal', and is I suppose of kin to the word 'abel' which means mourning and is of pretty frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. For instance in the account of the burial of Jacob (*Genesis*, L. 11.) it is said 'And when the inhabitants of the land, the Canaanites, saw the mourning in the floor of Atad, they said This is a grievous mourning to the Egyptians: wherefore the name of it was called Abel-mizraim [that is the mourning of the Egyptians], which is beyond Jordan.'

There has lately been discovered in Palestine a sepulchral inscription of a similar character which, as it seems to me, throws an interesting light on our South Shields inscription and in some measure confirms Dr. Wright's translation. I will quote the full account of the inscription from the journal of the Palestine Exploration Fund.*

'The publication by Professor D. H. Müller of Vienna, of 40 new Palmyrene texts, has raised some discussion as to details of translation. Like the previously known examples they present a strange admixture of Greek and Latin loan words, which causes some of these inscriptions to contain more foreign than native terms. The Palmyrene adopted Roman names and Greek titles of official dignity, and Greek architectural terms, showing—like the language of the Mishna or the Greek texts of Bashan—how strong was the civilizing influence of the empire in the first, second, and third centuries A.D.

In one case the words following the date of the text have been much discussed, but the real meaning seems to me to have been missed. This text reads as follows:—

ג תניא טמ 133 מעל שנה עכ-א בנה זומנ	עתיכא בר מלכו חבל שנה 513 ספרא רומני
---	--

'Eutyches, son of Malchus. Alas! Year 513 Roman reckoning.'

The Palmyrenes, and the Romans in Syria, used the Seleucid era, and the date is 202 A. D. This era was not, strictly speaking, Roman, but was used by Romans. Even to the present day the word *Rāmi* in Syria means 'Greek'—the Eastern Roman Empire.'

The manner of dating this inscription and the use of the word 'Roman' are perhaps the most important points to be observed, but for us the occurrence of the word 'khebel' or 'khabal' has an especial interest when we connect it with the tombstone of Regina. We may observe that the date of the new inscription (202 A.D.) shows that it was nearly contemporary with our epitaph which as I am informed by our secretary, Mr. Blair, from the style of lettering, evidently belongs to the age of Severus."

Thanks were voted by acclamation to the chairman.

* *Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund for July, 1899*, p. 269.

' AN OLD LOCAL FAMILY'S ESTATE '.

Mr. P. E. Mather read his most interesting paper on the estate of the Greens at South Shields, which was illustrated by old plans, pedigrees, etc., etc.

On the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

A HERALDIC VISIT TO SEATON DELAVAL.

Mr. S. S. Carr read his notes on the Delaval heraldry at Seaton Delaval. Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

BRIEFS COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON.

(Continued from p. 148.)

Date.	Object.	Amount Collected.
1663. March 20	Gathered vpon a briefe for the repaireinge of a haueu at greate Grimsby the sum of	three shillings
1664. July 10	It was p ^d to Rob ^t Midforte of Durham Collected in Riton Church for John Mattgrah taken at sea by the enimie the sum of	six shillings, five pence
1665. the 21 st	Collected in the Church vpon a briefe for the building of S ^t Maries Church in Chester the sum of	four shillings
„ May 28	Collected in the Church vpon a briefe..... fire w ^{ch} was in flookburgh in [Lanca]shire the sum of	five shillings & sixpence
1667. Dec. 22	Collected in this Church vpon a warrant from my Lord Bishop for fire in ebchester the sum of ..	four shillings & two pence halfe penny.
1668. Aug. 9	gathered vpon a brief from his Maiesty for loss by fire at Newport the sum of	six shiling & two pence
„ Oct. 18	Collected in this Church vpon a warrant of the justisies of peace of this County for a fire in branspeth the sum of	s d 4 · 8 : two bo- dibells
„ Nov. 22	Collected in the Church vpon a briefe for the late fire in London the sume of	eight shillinge.
1669, Aug. 29	Collected in this Church vpon a briefe for the Late fire in burton* the summ of	seaven shillings & one pennie
1670. June 12	Collected in tthis Church vpon a briefe for the Late fire in Meolebrace in the County of Sallup the sume of	four shillings, six pence
„ Octob. 30	Collected in this Church vpon a briefe for the Late fire in Isleham in Cambridgeshire the sume of	four shillings.

* Burton upon Stather. a chapelry of Flixborough, co. Lincoln.

The following extracts from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, II. (continued from p. 138), relate to the Neville family :—

- “ [Durham.] B. 3577. Defeasance of a grant by Thomas Redehugh, esquire, to Sir Ralph Nevyle, earl of Westmorland, of a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. from his lands in Westbrandon in the bishopric of Durham ; viz. the said grant shall be void if the said Thomas shall pay to the said Sir Ralph, in Raby, 100s. before Midsummer-day next. 27 March, 12 Henry IV. *Seal of Arms.*” [p. 419.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3606. Grant by Alexander de Neville, knight, to Ralph de Neville, lord of Raby, of a yearly rent of 20l. issuing from his lands in Carlebyry and Ulnby in the bishopric of Durham. Witnesses :—William de Bowes, Robert Conyers, knights, and others (named). Tuesday in Whitsunweek, 14 Richard II. *Portion of seal of arms.*”
- “ [York.] B. 3668. Grant by Gilbert de Cliftoun and Margery his wife, to Sir Thomas de Neville, archdeacon of Durham, of Fereby manor with a messuage and land in Ellinstringg, for his life, with remainder to John Botiller of Layburne, Sir William de Austan, parson of Pykenamwade church, Sir Richard de Midelham, parson of Fingale church, and Sir William Bacy [? Baty], vicar of Pytingdon Church, also reversion of six messuages and land in Overellington, Notherellington, and Ellinstringg, which John de Clifton holds for his life, to Sir Thomas for life, and after his death to Botiller and the others named. Witnesses :—Sirs Henry le Scrope, Richard le Scrope, knights, and others (named). Sunday before Michaelmas, A. D. 1361. *Portion of seal.*” [p. 428.]
- “ [York.] B. 3679. Release by John Watson of Masham, and Joan his wife, to John de Neville, knight, lord of Raby, of all their right in the third part of a cottage and land in Feghirby, formerly belonging to John de Prodhow, Joan's late husband. 6 July, 2 Richard II. *Two seals.*” [p. 429.]
- “ [Nthld.] B. 3686. Grant by Walter de Mynsteracres, to Ralph de Nevylle, knight, and John de Middelton, of all the lands, &c., in Falderley which he inherited from Gilbert de Mynsteracres his father. Witnesses :—Robert de Lyle, knight, and others (named). 10 March, 8 Richard II. *Seal. Endorsed : ‘ Fawreley.’*” [p. 430.]

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING CHURCH (vol. VIII. p. 196).

In Sharpe's *Decorated Windows* (plate 51) there is an engraving of the east window of Houghton-le-Spring church, 'evidently designed by the same man as the west window at Durham,' and the following description :—'By far the greater number of our Decorated Parish Churches have originally had an East Window of five lights, and the present example may be taken as presenting the usual features of these Windows ; which, with an occasional variation in the shape, or relative position, of the trefoiled or quatrefoiled openings, preserve, in general, a remarkable similarity of design. The mouldings are of one order only. The dimensions are height to spring 11 ft. 6 ins., total height 22 ft. 9 ins. width of centre light 2 ft. 2 ins., total width 12 ft. 8 ins.'

Included in the act of attainder passed after the battle of Wakefield (*Rot. Parl.* 1st Edward IV. (1461) V 477) are 'Thomas Dalton late of Lilburne in the Counte of Northumberlond, Gentelman, James Dalton late of the same, Gentelman, George Dalton late of the same, Gentelman, Gawen Lamplough, late of Warkeworth in the shire of Northumberlond, Gentelman;' and in an act of attainder after Towton fight (*Rot. Parl.* 1 Ed IV. (1461) V 476) is the name of John Heron of the Forde, knight. †

* Leadman, *Yorkshire Battles*, 92n.

† *Ibid.* 109.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1899.

No. 17.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 29th day of November, 1899, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. C. J. Spence, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. Richard John Leeson, Bank Chambers, Mosley Street, Newcastle.
- ii. Rev. E. Sidney Savage, M.A., Rector of Hexham.
- iii. Wm. Henry Wood, Bank Chambers, Mosley Street, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From the author, Mr. H. W. Young, F.S.A. Scot.:—*Burghead* (reprint from the 'Transactions of Northern Associations of Literary & Scientific Societies', II. vi.), pp. 15, 8vo. Inverness/99.
- From Mr. Parker Brewis:—*An Illustrated Handbook of Indian Arms*, by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.A.; 8vo., cl. London, 1880.
- From Miss Lightfoot:—A copy of *The Times* newspaper for August 10, 1796.

Exchanges—

- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—(i.) *Transactions*, 2 ser. xi. iii.; (ii.) *Calendar of the Shrewsbury Borough Records*; both 8vo. Shrewsbury/99.
- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. v. iii. Nov./99; 8vo.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 64, Oct./99; 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser., no. 75; 8vo.
- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto:—*Proceedings*, N.S. II. ii. Sep./99.
- From the Huguenot Society of London:—(i.) *Proceedings*, vol. VI. ii.; 8vo.; (ii.) *By-Laws*, &c., 1899; (iii.) *Publications*, XIII. ('The Registers of the French Church of Threadneedle Street, London, 1637-1685', vol. II., by J. C. Moens, F.S.A.), 4to.
- From 'La Société Archéologique de Namur':—(i.) *Rapport sur la Situation de la Société en 1898*; and (ii.) *Annales*, XXIII. i.; both 8vo.
- From 'La Société de Bollandistes de Bruxelles':—*Analecta Bollandiana*, XVII. 8vo., 1899.

Purchases :—The *New County History of Northumberland*, vol. v. 4to. (Warkworth), etc. ; Terry's *Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie*, 8vo., cl. ; the *Mittheilungen*, xiv. ii. 8vo. (Rom/99) and *Jahrbuch*, xiv. iii. large 8vo. of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute ; Sir Thomas Widdrington's *Analecta Eboracensia* ; *Registers of Sibden Curwood*, Shipton, Melverley, Smethcote, Battlefield, and Harley, co. Salop, Rowington, co. Warwick, and Clyst St. George, co. Devon, 7 vols. 8vo. (Par. Reg. Soc.) ; and *The Antiquary* for Nov./99.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the society on the 20th December, instead of on the 27th of the same month.

EXHIBITED—

By Mr. C. Clark Burman (per Mr. J. C. Hodgson) :—(i.) Visitation of the County Palatine of Durham, taken by William Flower, Norroy, and Robert Glover, Portcullis, in 1575, contemporary MS. of 56 leaves, with tricks and index of names ; and (ii.) Visitation of Durham, 1615, by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy, being extracts ; a MS. of 36 leaves ; both recently purchased by him.

By Mr. John Ventress :—Three old documents on paper :—

i.—Jan. 30, 5 Chas. I. (1629[-30]). Attested copy of a grant by 'Robert Anderson of the Towne and Countie of Newcastle vpon Tyne Esquier on thone ptie' to 'Raphe fowler of the same Towne and Countie Marchannt on thother ptie' of 'Three Leazes or riggs of Land and one Wind Mylne nowe buylte and standing vpon the said Three Leazes or riggs wth theare apportenn'ces nowe in the possession of George Rowell, Situate lying and being w^{thout} the Walls and w^{thin} the Liberties of the said Towne of Newcastle vpon Tyne in a Certen feild or place theare Called the Castle feild, And also All that his Close or pcell of ground wth thappo'tenn'ces nowe in the possession of George Moodie and Thomas Pattison Scituate lying and being w^{thout} Pilgram streete gaitte w^{thin} the Liberties of the said Towne of Newcastle vpon Tyne, Bounding vpon the Kinges streete on the West, a Rigg of Land Called Daltons rigg on the North, Patten Close on the East and a rigg of Land in the possession of one Robert Reay on the South, And also all that his decayed Burgage or Tenem^{te} wth thappo'tenn'ces and one Leaze or rigg of Land Called a Lee of Meadowe thearevpon belonging and adioyneing nowe in the possession of one Thomas Reed, Scituate lying and being w^{thout} the walls of Newcastle vpon Tyne aforesaid, in a Certen streete theare Called Sidgaitte Bounding vpon the said streete theare Called Sidgaitte on the West a Close belonging to m^r William Warmouth on the Sout, a Close belonging to the said Thomas Reed on the north and a Close belonging to one Richard Swann on the East, And also All those Two Tennementes and one Lee of Land to the same Tennementes belonging wth thappo'tenn'ces in the possession of John Trumble, Thomas Watson and Robert Heppell Scituate lying and being w^{thout} Newgaitte, w^{thin} the liberties of the said Towne of Newcastle vpon Tyne in a streete theare Called Gallowgaitte w^{ch} said two Menconed Tementes Bounders as followeth to witt vpon the Blind Chaire on the East, a Close sometyme p'tayneing to one Robert Anderson, and nowe in the possession of the said George Milborne on the West, the said street called Gallowgaitte on the South and a Close Called the Castle feild on the North, And also all those his foure Leazes or riggs of Land wth theare apportenn'ces lying and being w^{thin} the foresaid Close Called the Castle feild Two of w^{ch} said Last menconed Leazes or riggs of Land Abutte vpon Certen Lands sometymes benge to the heires of one Heselrigg, and nowe in the possession of one Henry Scott Boother

one the North, one Lease sometymes belonging to one Robert fenwick Weauer and nowe in the possession of the said Henry Scott one the south, one Capitall or Cheefe Lease on the West, And the Kinges streete on the East, And the other two Riggs or Leazes of Land Boundereth vpon a Lease sometymes in the possession of Anne Shafto Weadowe, and nowe in the possession of the said Henry Scott on the South, a Lease sometymes belonging to the heires of the said Hesellrigg and nowe in the possession of the said Henry Scott on the North the said Capitall Lease on the west, and the street on the East, And likewise All those the said Robert Anderson his Sixteene Leazes or riggs of Meadowe ground Contayneing by estimacon Six Akers of Land more or lesse sett lying and being in the foresaid feild Called Cassell feild, w^{ch} said Sixteene Leazes or riggs late weare the Lands or Leazes of Cuthbert Baites Esquier deceased, and late in the tenor and occupacon of one Richard Rowmayne, Tanner, Seauen riggs or Leases weare sett lying and being betwene Certen riggs or Leazes nowe or late, in the houldings of one Cuthbert Nicholson on the Easte, and Certen other riggs or Leazes nowe in the tenor and occupacon of Elizabeth Cooke Weadowe on the West, and betwene Certen riggs or Leazes nowe in the possession of Raphe Delauelle Gentleman, on the north, And Certen other riggs or Leazes nowe in the poss'ione of Elizabeth Nicholson Weadowe on the South, and other foure riggs or Leazes, being pte of the ssid Sixteene riggs or Leazes, are sett lying and being betwene Certen Riggs or Leazes nowe in the tenor and houlding of one Gawine Preston Cordyner on the north, and Certen riggs or Leazes nowe in the tenor and houlding of the said Gawine Preston on the South, A Certen Loneing being the Kinges streete Com'only Called the Blind Loaneing on the East, and Certen riggs or Leazes nowe in the tenor and possion of Thomas Nicholson on the West, And other three rigg or Leazes pte and p'cell also of the said Sixteene Leazes bounders vpon Certen riggs or Leazes belonging to Thomas Hall on the North, and Certen riggs or leazes now or sometymes belonging to the said Gawine Preston on the South, and Certen riggs or Leazes belonging to Thomas Nicholson on the West, and the said Blind Loneing on the Easte, and the other two riggs or Leazes residue of the said Sixteene riggs or Leazes are sett lying and being betwene Certen riggs or Leazes nowe or Some-tymes belonging to the said Thomas Hall on the North, and Certen riggs or Leazes belonging to the said Elizabeth Cooke on the south, the said blind Loneing on theaste, and Certen riggs or Leazes nowe or late in the possession of the said Thomas Nicholson, And also All those the said Robert Anderson his fyne riggs of Land lying in the Castle feild aforesaid Bounding vpon an ould Loaneing on the east, ffourteene riggs or Leazes of Land belonging to one Henry Scott on the north, A Certen peece or p'cell of ground Called the new Keyes belonging to the said Henry Scott on the West, and three riggs or Leazes of Land nowe in the possession of the said Henry Scott on the South, Togeather wth all and singeler howses buyldinges back sides onlandes gardings garthes voydgrounds, waies, water, easi-ments profites Comodities ymplementes and appo'tenn'ces whatsoever to the said Messuages Tenements riggs or Leazes of Land and p'misses and en'y or any pte theareof belonging or in any wise app'tayneing", etc.

[Memor., attested by five witnesses, that 'peacable seizine and possession' of the premises were given by Robert Anderson.]

The inside of the first letter of the document, — a black-letter 'T' — is filled with a profile of a man having a pipe in his mouth.]

- ii.—Nov. 18, 1674. Bond of 'Thomas Wray of Laushouse in the parish of Lanchester in the County of Durham Esquire & Robert Marlay of Hedley in the parish of Lamesley in the aforesaid County gentleman and James Mills of the Towne and County of Newcastle Oastman,' for payment of £20 to

'John Philipson of Newcastle vpon Tine, Merchant'. Wray and Mills sign the document but Marley makes his mark—an orb.

[Endorsed ' Mr. Tho. Wray Bond '.]

- iii.—Sep. 2, 1691. Release by ' S^r Samuëll Gerrard of Buckstape in the County of Sussex Knight aswell for myselfe as for my Brother S^r Gilbert Gerrard of Brafferton in the County of Yorke Barronett ' unto ' John Phillippson of the Towne & County of Newcastle upon Tine Merchant ' from all manner of actions etc., ' from the beginning of the world vnto the day of the date ' thereof. Signed ' For myselfe & my Bro. S^r Gilb. Gerard Tesine Br^t Sam Gerard ' [seal]. Witnessed by John Wilkinson, Thomas Richardson Sen. and Hen. Jackson.

[The seal bears the arms (with mantling) a fesse, in chief a lion (?) between two stars ; crest a lion's gamb erased, for GERRARD.

Endorsed ' S^r Samuëll Gerrard his generall Release '.]

By Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—The Pardon, with the Great Seal attached, granted to ' Bowery ' Charlton for slaying Henry Widdrington of Buteland in 1710. See reproduction of it on p. 167.

[Mr. Hodgson said that ' through the courtesy of Colonel Leadbitter Smith of Flass, I am able to exhibit to the society a document of more than ordinary local interest. It is the pardon under the great seal granted by Queen Anne to William Charlton of the Bower and Redesmouth—more generally designated Bowrie Charlton—for slaying his neighbour, Henry Widdrington of Buteland, on Tuesday, 21 February, 1709-10, at Redewood Scroggs near Bellingham. The cause of the quarrel, which had this fatal result, is not now known, but Charlton, who had taken shelter with Nicholas Leadbitter of Wharnley, had interest at Court, and on the 21 July, 1713, obtained the remission of the legal consequences of the homicide. The pardon is in a beautiful state of preservation, and the seal, which forms part of the document, is not only in a good state but presents a fine impression.']

Mr. O. J. Charlton said it was not unusual to find pardons amongst Charlton papers. In fact there were many of them. The pardon had been exhibited by his father [Dr. Charlton] in 1861, together with a number of Jacobite relics, which were now in possession of Colonel Leadbitter Smith.]

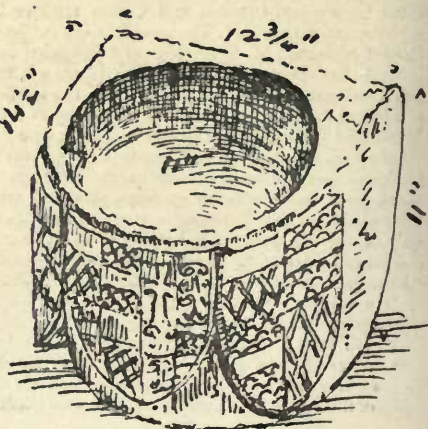
By Mr. C. J. Bates :—Three casts of armorial shields presented to the society by Mr. J. P. Pritchett of Darlington.

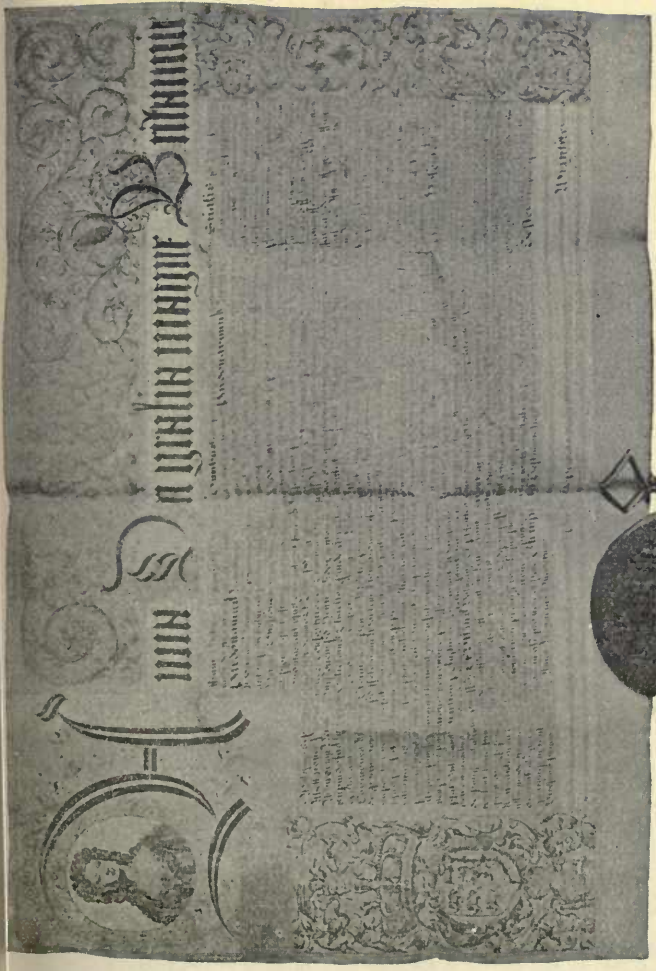
[Mr. Bates said that the originals were carved on the sides of a

stoup discovered on a rockery in that town in September last, nothing more being known of it. The stoup is a foot wide where it had been fixed against a wall, and 11 inches deep with a 14 inch projection ; the bowl is 7 inches deep. The shields exhibited in order the coats :—

1) FITZ-HUGH of Ravenswath in Richmondshire : (*Azure*) *fretty and a chief (or)*.

2) Quarterly 1 and 2 FITZ-HUGH, 3 and 4 MARMION *Vairé a*

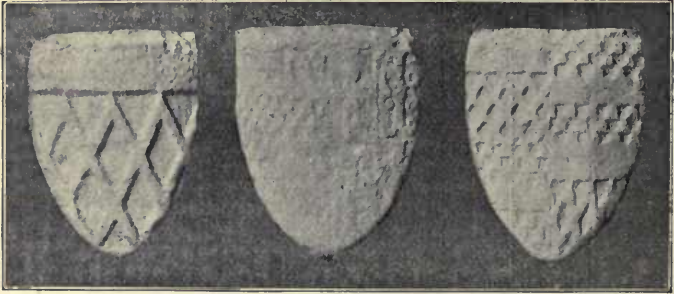




PARDON OF WILLIAM CHARLTON UNDER THE GREAT SEAL (see p. 166).

fess (or) impaling quarterly 1 and 2, WILLOUGHBY (sable) a cross engrailed (or) 3 and 4 BEK (gules) a cross moline (argent).

3) Quarterly 1 and 2 FITZ-HUGH, 3 and 4 MARMION.



It is very evident that the stoup was put up by William, third lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravenswath, between 1425 and 1452. His father Henry Fitz-Hugh had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert son and heir of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, by Avice his second wife sister and heir to Robert Lord Marmion. He himself married Margery, daughter of William Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

Mr. Pritchett and his son had been at considerable trouble in examining the earliest chapels and churches near Darlington and Ravenswath to see if there were signs of places from which the stoup could have been taken, but they had been unsuccessful. There is no record of religious sentiment on the part of this particular lord Fitz-Hugh; his father had directed in his will that his body should be brought the very day of his death to Jervaux Abbey, if necessary by torch-light, and that a thousand masses should be said for his soul; his son Henry, fourth Lord Fitz-Hugh, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and founded a chantry at Ravenswath on his return.

The Fitz-Hughs were part owners of Morwick near Warkworth as was to be seen in the new volume (v.) of the *Northumberland County History*. Their arms, with those of Marmion, were carved on the front of Chillingham castle and also appeared on the magnificent tomb in Chillingham church of Sir Ralph Grey and Elizabeth his wife who was a sister of the lord Fitz-Hugh commemorated on the stoup. The very name of Marmion coupled with that of Flodden exercised a spell on our Border that could only be compared to those called forth by words like Arthur and Camelot, Roland and Roncesvalles. It was a question whether Scott who, in his younger days, was so much in the neighbourhood of Wooler, and who by his inimitable lay had almost obliterated all memory of the exploit of the true Marmion before Norham in the days of Edward II., had ever noticed these Marmion arms at Chillingham. The arms he attributed to his own caitiff-hero—

'a falcon, on his shield,
Soar'd sable in an azure field —

said little, with its colour on colour, for his knowledge of heraldry.]

Thanks were voted to the several exhibitors.

TYNEMOUTH CASTLE YARD.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) read a letter dated Nov. 9, 1899, addressed to him by Mr. A. B. Plummer, in which he said that his neighbour "Major Chamberlin of Tynemouth, asked me to look at a stone discovered in the extensive alterations that are being made in the castle yard, near the site of the old lighthouse. I do not think the stone is of much importance. It was found at a depth of 4 feet and has a Greek fret around it. I fancy it has been the end stone of a balustrade. You may think it well to look at the stone, because others may be found, and the Major is quite disposed to get permission from the R. E. to give anything of antiquarian value into the safe keeping of any society of standing."

Mr. S. S. Carr has examined the stone. He says that all the sides are panelled, the panels being formed by 'Walls of Troy' pattern. He also states that 'some old circular brick drains have been cut through, similar to those disturbed at other times in the castle yard, and that seven stones of the Early English period resembling those discovered when the lighthouse was being taken down have also been dug up.'

A NOTE ON THE ORDERLY BOOK OF THE 2ND BATTALION
OF NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA, 1798-9.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read the following note on the Orderly Book of the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Militia, 1798-9 :—

"A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1780, after giving a graphic account of the Gordon Riots, which took place in London between the 2nd and 8th of June in that year, goes on to say :—

'It would be unpardonable also not to mention that the steady conduct of the Northumberland Militia, under the command of Lord Algernon Percy¹, occasioned a most effectual check to be given to the violences of the rioters on the Wednesday night, at the burning of Fleet Prison; when it is a known fact, that even after they had fired, this corps twice presented and twice recovered their arms, without a single man discharging his piece, although the mob were at that time using every means to irritate and provoke them. This is such an instance of excellent discipline as ought to be recorded for the honour of that regiment, to whose efforts and example the city of London in a great measure, owes its preservation.'² This is high praise, and yet it is surprising how little is known about this local corps at a time so eventful as the latter part of the eighteenth century. Fortunately, on the shelves of the Literary and Philosophical Society is preserved the orderly book of the Northumberland Supplementary Militia, or, as it was afterwards called, the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Militia, for the years 1798-9, from which a few particulars of interest may be gathered. The book, which formerly belonged to Chas. Wm. Bigge, esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion and vice-president of the Society, consists, for the most part, of regulations, instructions and notices of the usual type. Among this unpromising material we find, in the first place, two or three casual references to the great struggle in which Great Britain and her allies were engaged with Napoleon. On the 4th of October, 1798, orders were issued from head-quarters at Newcastle as follows :—

'The garrison of this town to be under arms on the Town Moor to-morrow a quarter before 12 o'clock to fire a General Salute in honour of the victory obtained by the British Fleet in the Mediterranean (*sic*) under the command of Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson over the French under the command of Admiral Brueys, at the mouth of the Nile: and, on Wednesday, the 17th July, 1799, the battalion. in company with the West Middlesex and the Cumberland regi-

¹ Algernon Percy, son of the first Duke of Northumberland, born 2 Feb. 1750, succeeded as Lord Lovaine 6 July, 1786, created Earl of Beverley 2 Nov., 1800, died Oct. 21, 1830.

² *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 50, p. 316.

ments of Militia, was to parade on the Town Moor at Sunderland at 11 o'clock in the morning to fire a *feu de joie* in honour of a recent victory obtained by His Majesty's allies in Italy over the French army, commanded by General McDonald, and also to commemorate the surrender of the citadel of Turin. As the battle of the Nile took place on August 1st, 1798, and the 'recent victory' at La Trebia was won June 17th-19th, 1799, some idea may be formed of the time which it took to transmit important news a hundred years ago.

The great drain on the military resources of the country led the Government to offer a bounty of ten guineas to any militia man entering the regular regiments of infantry, a third to be paid to him or his family on his being attested, a guinea to be spent in necessaries, and the remainder to be paid on his joining the regiment. The bait does not appear to have been snapped at very eagerly, and, on August 14th, 1799, Lieut.-General Musgrave gives instructions to the commanding officer to bring the matter again before the men, and he expects 'that no means will be used to restrain the ardour of those men who are willing to volunteer their services into the regular forces, which he understands in some instances has been the case.' In April, 1799, the commanding officers were instructed to communicate to the corps a severe measure, which the king considered it necessary to take in the interests of military discipline. That of diabanding the 5th (or Royal Irish) regiment of dragoons, who had been guilty of insubordination.

In June, 1798, the battalion was at Alnwick, and on the 5th an order was issued to the effect 'that no soldier should wash his fish in pants belonging to this town, as by that means the water which is provided for the use of the inhabitants is rendered dirty and useless.' Several orders refer to the men's rattings at this time. Each soldier was usually allowed three-quarters of a pound of meat a day, but from an order dated Sunderland, 22 April, 1799, we learn that, owing to the rise in the price of meat, the allowance was to be reduced to half-a-pound. On May 25th, 1799, the battalion, still at Sunderland, was informed that 'the commanding officer having, on account of the rise in the price of meat, made a contract with a butcher to supply the regiment, A return must be given in from each company of the names of the men who are not included in any of the messes in the barracks, but who wish to partake of the advantage of the contract, that the quantity of meat required for the supply of the regiment may be ascertained. The quantity of meat for each man is not to be less than half-a-pound a day.'

While a militia man was thus obliged to exercise moderation in eating, whatever his appetite may have been, a general order of May 27th, 1798, also enjoined moderation in drinking. 'As it is very essential to the forming of a good soldier that he should be always sober, it is the duty of all sergeants and corporals to recommend sobriety to the men, and it is also their duty, and they are hereby ordered, to report to the officers of their respective companies such men as they find in liquor, that such may be punished.'

The regulations dealing with dress and the mode of doing the hair, illustrating, as they do, the changes in fashion which have taken place in a hundred years, possess, no doubt, a greater interest for us than those relating to general conduct. The sergeants were instructed to see, not only that the jackets of the men were buttoned up to the second button at the top, but that their hair was 'properly clubbed.' 'His Majesty,' so runs one order, 'having been pleased to command that in future all officers and men of the regiments of cavalry, as well as infantry (the flank companies excepted), are to wear their hair to be tied a little below the upper part of the collar of the coat, and to be ten inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding, it is Lieut.-Gen. Musgrave's orders that no officer or soldier belonging to any of the regiments in this district, under his command, do cut their hair to prevent his wearing it *queued* in obedience to His Majesty's commands.' Another order enjoins 'the band to have their hair *queued* in the regimental form,' and

a third instructs sergeants to order their men to procure *hair leathers* according to a certain pattern. The following are the regulations for officers' parade dress :—

Morning : Jackets, blue pantaloons, half boots, round hat with beaver and feather.
Evening : Frock coat, white or buff, waistcoats, blue pantaloons and half boots, cocked hat.

Swords to be worn on all parades except by the adjutant, who is allowed to wear a dirk and to appear on an evening parade in a jacket and round hat, On Sunday morning officers to wear frock coats and cocked hats (4 Nov. 1798).

Militiamen at this period carried 'firelocks' and had to see that the 'flints' were properly fixed ; they were required to have 'turn-screws' with them, and, on certain occasions, had to go to the gunsmith to have 'the worms of their ramrods fitted to the ramrod with a screw.' The tailors of the battalion, while at Alnwick, worked in 'a room hired at the sign of the Seven Stars,' and for a court martial to be held at Newcastle, certain papers had to be transmitted to the deputy-judge advocate 'at Mr. Smith's china shop, the corner of the High Bridge, Newcastle.' A notice that must have been very gratifying to the men was this : that 'when firing ball, the commanding officer, by way of encouragement, will give to the company who shall put the greatest number of shot into the target one guinea to spend.' Twenty men from each company were allowed, by order of August 20th, 1799, to have passes to assist in getting in the harvest, a privilege discounted, no doubt, in Mr. Atkins's eyes, by the vexatious condition, 'it is the commanding officer's orders that any man obtaining the pass for the above purpose must parade for church every Sunday morning perfectly clean.' On the day preceding that appointed for removing the body of Major-General William Robert, lord viscount Fielding (eldest son of Basil, earl of Denbigh), who died at the Bath House, Newcastle, on August 8th, 1799, Lieut.-Gen. Musgrave, gave instructions that certain military honours should be paid to the dead officer, and he directed 'that minute guns should be fired from the park of artillery for every year of his lordship's age.' In addition to the name of the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, we meet in the yellowing pages of the old orderly book with such typical north-country names as those of Major Clavering, Captain Carr, Captain Ridley, and Lieutenant Storey."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Tomlinson.

A VISIT TO JUBLAINS,* CARNAC, ETC.

Mr. W. S. Corder read his interesting notes of a visit to the megalithic remains in Brittany, and to the Roman camp at Jublains. The notes were illustrated by a fine series of 27 lantern slides from photographs by himself, the first being a map of Brittany. The following are the notes :—

"1. MAP OF BRITTANY. I propose to-night, with the help of a few lantern pictures, made from negatives which I took during a short holiday last September, to bring to your notice the wonderful Roman camp at Jublains in Touraine ; and also some of the megalithic remains, which for the antiquary are the chief attraction of Brittany.

My remarks shall be as brief as possible, and realizing as I do my ignorance of the subject, I can at least promise you that I will not bore you with my own private theories, or attempt to dogmatize on the many debatable points which some of the pictures might suggest.

JUBLAINS is a small and rather mean village in Touraine, just beyond the eastern border of Brittany. It is about ten miles from Laval, and about equidistant from Evrons and Montsurven (stations on the main line from Paris to Brest) and Mayenne, and about seven miles from either. It is the site of a great Roman city, the capital of the Diablantes, and still shows numerous traces of Roman buildings ; but with one exception I can tell you nothing as to these, as I was there on an extremely wet day, which made sightseeing all but impossible, and

* 'Jublains about the finest Roman thing in Northern Gaul.' *Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman*, II. 168.

indeed several of my photographs were taken under an umbrella, which Mr. Gilbert Spence held above the camera to prevent its being washed away! But the glory of Jublains is its CASTRUM, which alone repaid the long and rather heavy day's work that our visit necessitated. It seems to have been neglected, if not unknown, until the beginning of this century when the outer wall and the interior buildings were cleared from the earth which hid them, and in 1854 it was visited by C. Roach Smith, who, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., has given a most excellent account of the castrum, admirably illustrated with plans and drawings. From this invaluable article I take the

2. PLAN OF THE CASTRUM. It nearly approaches a square, measuring about 315 feet on its shortest, and about 355 feet on its longest side, and enclosing an area of rather over two acres. It has at each corner, and at irregular intervals round the outer walls, round or half-round (in one case square), supporting towers or buttresses. The entrances were on the east and west sides, but the gateways are not now recognisable. We will now pass from the ground plan, returning to it later on, to a view of a

3. PORTION OF THE OUTER WALL. Those of you who know the great Roman castra of Burgh Castle in Norfolk, Richborough, or Pevensey, will be struck at once by the singular resemblance of their outer walls to that of Jublains. I have here a copy of a poor faded

4. PHOTOGRAPH OF BURGH CASTLE, from which you will see that the external round towers and the masonry, small square stones, bonded at irregular intervals with red tiles, are common to both the French and English examples. The walls at Jublains are practically entire, standing from fifteen to twenty feet high, and being nine or ten feet in thickness.

5. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE INTERIOR BUILDINGS. But fine as the outer wall is, one is amazed to find the interior buildings of the castrum in fully as fine a state of preservation, and presenting a complete and absolutely perfect ground plan of a great Roman fortress. Surrounding the interior area there is a substantial agger about 20 feet wide at its base, and now standing from 6 to 10 feet high, originally probably surmounted by a palisade. Between the outer walls and the agger is a level open space which would serve as a camp for about 1000 men. There has been one gateway only through this agger, on the south side, about 8 feet wide, and it still retains many of its massive stones.

6. In opposite corners of the agger are two buildings furnished with hypocausts. One of them has had a modern slated roof built over it for protection, and many of the red tiles for conducting the heated air are still hanging on the walls. A piece of concrete floor still exists *in situ*.

7. The building in the opposite corner has apparently served both as baths and as a kitchen, and the two large stones which supported the main fireplace are in position. (As some of these pictures are somewhat unconvincing, I must ask you to pity the sorrows of an amateur photographer, whose boots were literally full of water after a long tramp through drenching rain.) Returning for one moment to the plan of

2. THE CASTRUM, you will notice that the interior fortress is composed of an atrium, or chief covered courtyard, surrounded by four walls, having a square room at each corner, a central open court or impluvium, and on the west side very massive buttresses which form in fact external chambers, to which there is no access either from the inside or the outside. The main entrance to the fortress is on its south side, and standing on the agger we see this gateway with several of its great facing stones.

8. FORTRESS GATEWAY. There are only two other entrances to the fortress, one into the north-west and the other into the south-east rooms.

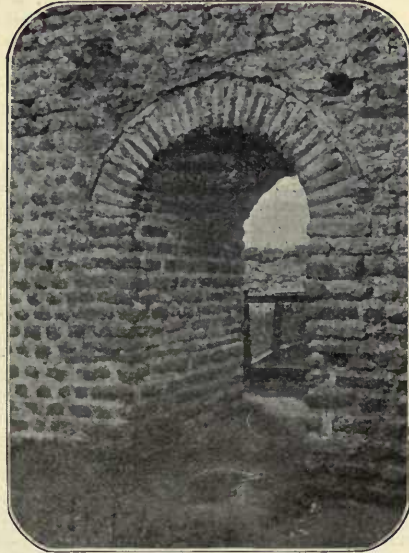
9. This is the doorway into the south-east corner room, and as it was evidently closed by a door of great strength, with three bars dropping into deeply cut grooves, you will realize the enormous strength of the fortress for purposes of defence.

10. Climbing to the top of the north-east wall of the inner fortress (a photographer's unjustifiable piece of rashness which nearly cost me a night in Mayenne gaol!), we looked across the atrium in driving sheets of rain. To the right is one corner of the central open impluvium, a flagged courtyard, which received drainage from the roofs covering the atrium of which the bases of many of the supporting columns still remain. To the left is the fence surrounding one of the three wells with which the fortress was provided. Two of these are within the atrium, and are very large and substantial, at least ten feet wide and apparently thirty feet deep. Beyond it is a brick-arched doorway giving access to one of the corner rooms. Beyond the gateway one can dimly see the line of the agger, and farther away the outer wall.

11. As I have already stated, the centre of the fortress consisted of the impluvium, a flagged enclosure open to the sky, and not only serving to light the surrounding atrium, but also to receive the water from the roofs, from which it passed by two drains, still existing, through the outer walls into the main cloaca. This picture gives a fair impression of the admirable masonry of the buildings, neat square facing stones, occasionally bonded with thin red tiles.

12. This is the entrance from the atrium to the room in the north-east corner, and is perhaps the most perfect piece of masonry remaining at Jublains.

In conclusion, I may say that little or nothing is known of this magnificent Roman fortress. Of the 400 or 500 coins found there only 19 are prior to Postumus, and the great majority of the others are of Tetricus; from this it may perhaps be assumed that the rise and fall of Jublains date from 258 to 272 A.D. The condition of the castrum at the time of our visit was somewhat depressing, as it was in the hands of the restorer, and apparently lay at the mercy of the brick-layer and the mason. Since it emerged from the heaps of earth and débris which had hidden it for 1500 years, alike from sight and from destruction, ivy and innumerable trees and other plants have been allowed to take root and flourish on its walls, until the Mayenne council, justly alarmed, have decided to rid it of its encumbrances. Of this one cannot complain, but it appeared to us that the work was being somewhat roughly and ruthlessly done, and in many parts 'This old castle, standing here sublime, cased in the unfeeling armour of old time,' is being neatly refaced with



No. 12. ARCHWAY LEADING FROM CORNER ROOM INTO THE ATRIUM, JUBLAINS.

mortar, across whose smoothly-patted surface the mason draws the pattern of imaginary seams and joints. One could not but regret that in the necessary repairs that Jublains has to undergo, it has not had the good fortune to be under the zealous yet reverent care of a Dickie or a Bosanquet. We return to

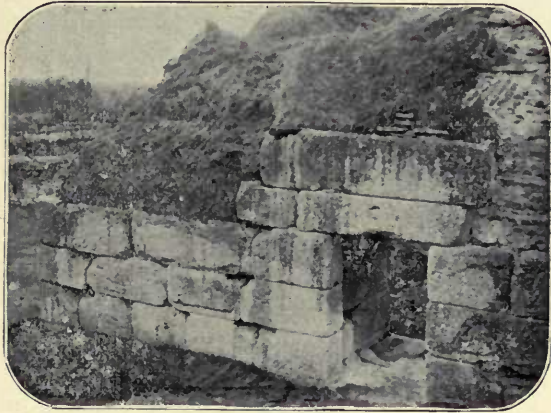
MAP OF BRITTANY (1). The ancient Armorica, from east to west, swarms with rude stone monuments, but the finest examples are to be found in the province of Morbihan, and especially in that portion lying between the long peninsula of Quiberon and the great inland sea of Morbihan. This district is well served by the Orleans line through Vannes and Anray, the Quiberon branch of which has a station, Plouharnel-Carnac, close to the village of Carnac. There is a delightful inn at Carnac itself, the Hotel des Voyageurs, which is an excellent place for head-quarters for a few days, and close to in the village is the wonderfully interesting little museum, founded by the late James Miln, in which are the pottery, weapons, and ornaments, found in the various tumuli, &c., which he explored.

13. Here we have a map on a large scale of the country of which I speak. Before going further, one may say that the megalithic monuments of Brittany may be roughly divided into two principal classes,—those which are sepulchral in their origin, such as the *tumuli*, *dolmens* and *allées couvertes*, and those which apparently are *not* sepulchral, including the *menhirs*, or single standing stones (*men*, a stone, and *hir*, long) and the lines or avenues (*alignements*). In addition to these, and apparently belonging sometimes to the one class and sometimes to the other, are the *cromlechs*, or stone circles (in rare cases taking the form of a hollow square or *quadrilatère*). *Crom* means in a curve and *lech* a sacred standing stone, and *cromlech* stones in a circle. In some cases *cromlechs* have formed a ring round a sepulchral tumulus, and in other cases have stood at the termination of the stone avenues. In the latter case apparently, they have had no connection whatever with interments.

14. I have no example, unfortunately, to show of a menhir standing in position, but put on the screen a photograph of the Grand Menhir at Locmariaquer. It lies broken into four pieces, with clean fractures, but how or when it and many other enormous menhirs in the district were overthrown, it is quite impossible to say. It is 67ft. 6in. long, 13ft. 6in. in its widest part, and 7ft. 6in. thick. Its weight, estimated at 250 tons, raises the question as to how this menhir and others of its class, were placed in position. But having raised the question, I think I act wisely in not attempting to answer it.

15. Unquestionably the most fascinating and mysterious of the ancient stone monuments of Brittany are the famous lines or stone avenues of Carnac. No photograph can give much idea of these extraordinary remains, which stretch from the little village of Menec, where we are supposed to be standing, for more than three miles. They consist of three groups, separated by gaps, Menec, Kermario and Kerlescan, and vary from 9 to 13 parallel lines of stones, of which there are now standing about 3,000 in all, varying in height from 3 to 18 feet. Although many of them have been removed for building purposes, enough remain to be deeply impressive. I think one was most of all struck by the extraordinary straightness of the lines, and by the fact that the largest menhirs were all at the western extremity. At this end the avenues ended in a *cromlech*, of which a few stones are still standing, three of them showing to the right of our picture. The *cromlechs* which terminated the various alignments were always comprised of flat stones placed so closely together as only to admit of access to the circle at certain points where openings were left opposite to the avenues.

I promised at the outset to neither theorise nor dogmatise, but it is perhaps as well to say that the consensus of opinion appears to be, that whilst single menhirs may have been either commemorative or boundary stones, the *alignements* (which when complete consisted of a *cromlech* placed at the western



No. 9. EXTERIOR DOORWAY OF *Castellum*, JUBLAINS.



No. 15. LINES OF CARNAC.



No. 18. DOLMEN OF COURCOUNE.

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extremity of long avenues of standing stones) had a religious purpose and use. The cromlechs probably were used by the priests, whilst the avenues were occupied by the people. A point worthy of notice is, that during the summer solstice the sun, by an observer, in the centre of the cromlech, is seen to rise above the lines of Menec; during the spring and autumn solstices down the lines of Kermario, and in the winter solstice down those of Kerlescan.

Crossing a few fields from the eastern termination of the lines of Menec one reaches the

17. LINES OF KERMARIO, and however uncertain one may feel as to the exact object and purpose of these strange monuments of the neolithic age one could not look down the mysterious avenues dimly lit by the glow in the western sky without realizing somewhat the deep and solemn impression they must have made on the minds of countless generations during the past 5000 years.

13. MAP (CARNAC). When we pass from the menbirs and lines to the dolmens, we feel that the element of mystery and uncertainty has largely passed away. *Dol* means a table, *men* a stone, and the conventional dolmen, of which many examples are to be found in the British Isles, and notably in Ireland, consists of one or more upright, rough-hewn stones supporting a capstone or table. But it is now pretty generally admitted that all these monuments are the remains of mortuary chambers in a more or less broken down condition. In Brittany, at any rate, it is safe I think to conclude that all the dolmens have originally been mortuary chambers covered with enormous heaps of earth or stones and as a rule communicating with the outside of the tumulus by a long stone passage or *allée*. In process of time, partly by art and partly by nature, the covering of earth or stones has disappeared, leaving the stone chamber with its passage. These in their turn have served as quarries, so that in the great majority of cases nothing is left but one or two of the large side stones of the chamber or the passage with a covering stone resting on them. But happily in Brittany splendid examples may be found of every class of sepulchral monument of these early times in every stage of preservation. A type of the chambered tumulus with its covering of earth and its *allée*, complete and uninjured, is that of Kercado near Carnac, which is 65 feet long outside and about 10 feet high. We entered with lighted candles, walked along a well built passage way 23 feet long and about 3 feet wide and this led us to a room in the heart of the tumulus, 8 feet square and 8 feet high, its ceiling consisting of an enormous capstone. When it was explored in 1863 there were found in it (and I mention this as a fair example of the objects which have been found in Brittany dolmens) burnt human remains, stone axes, rude stone pendants, flint flakes, necklace beads of jasper, and fragments of pottery, all of which are in the excellent museum at Vannes. An even finer example of the complete tumulus is that on the island of Gavr' Inis on the sea of Morbihan. Unfortunately time did not allow us to visit it, but I would strongly urge any antiquary who goes to Brittany to set aside one day for a visit to Gavr' Inis. In this case the whole of the *allée* and sepulchral chamber are covered with rude but elaborate sculptures, unquestionably dating from the building of the monument.

18. In the little hamlet of Courconno, near Carnac, stands the largest dolmen in Morbihan. As you see it consists of a room which is 25 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 9 feet high. One of the huge covering stones measures 27 feet by 16 feet, and is two feet thick. This dolmen is sometimes used as a stable, sometimes for bruising hemp, and at the end of last century was used for ten years as a dwelling by an idiot, who lived and died there. May I call attention to the fact of which this stone* is evidence that the French government has risen nobly to a sense of its duty in the matter of the ancient monuments of Brittany. It has

* The small stone at the entrance to the dolmen on which there is an inscription stating that the monument is the property of the State.

taken charge of them, and whilst doing nothing, except what may be absolutely necessary, in the way of restoration, it secures for all time (or at least whilst the existing form of government in France continues!) that they shall not be further molested or interfered with and so it comes about that the traveller in Brittany finds these priceless relics of the past decently cared for, but left as they should surely be on their open bleak moorland with no fence or barriers round them, the simple warning on the stone seeming to secure them from harm and defacement. May we see ere long our own government rising to its responsibility in this matter, and securing Stonehenge (a megalithic monument as important as any in Brittany) from the fate of the stone avenues on Shap Fells and many other vanished memorials of the past.

19. Near Courconno stands a very fine example of the double chambered dolmen with about 22 feet of its *allée* still standing, the dolmen of Mânè-Groh. In this case the two chambers are placed symmetrically at each end of the passage.

20. A curious half-buried dolmen called the PIERRES PLATTES stands on the edge of the Atlantic near the village of Locmariaquer. It is a fine example of the *allée couverte*, and is remarkable for its great length of 90 feet, and the bend of 45 degrees in the middle. It has several sculptures on its side supports, one of which (21) I photographed as a fair example of these singular *cartouches*.

22. The last of the dolmens of which I shall show you a picture, is that known as the TABLE DES MARCHANDS, which is about half-a-mile away from the 'Pierres Plattes'. It is still half buried in the earth, rendering it impossible to get a photograph showing the entrance to the *allée*, and at the same time do justice to the enormous capstone, which is 21ft. long by 14ft. broad, and from which the dolmen takes its name. Contrary to the almost invariable rule with the dolmens of Brittany, the 'Table des Marchands' is placed north and south instead of east and west.

23. Entering the chamber, one notices on the under side of the great capstone, the outline of a large stone axe with its handle, a very common form of sculpture on the roofs of these dolmens. You will notice on the great endstone of the chamber a series of raised carved figures, unquestionably the work of the builders of the dolmen, but what meaning, if any, they possessed, is quite unknown.

24. One is tempted, in conclusion, to say something of other points of interest in Brittany; of its churches and wayside crosses, for instance, but I have already kept you long enough. I just show you one of the very characteristic calvaries, that of St. Thegonnee, which are curious and very interesting, though late in point of date. Like many of the churches, these calvaries are mostly renaissance structures, each with a heavy base covered with sculptured Biblical scenes and having a charnel house beneath. They are surmounted by three crosses.

25. Then one might say much of the domestic architecture of Brittany, of the old timbered houses of Dinan, Morlaix, Quimper, and Vannes, and of the old feudal chateaux, of which one of the most beautiful is the Castle of Josselin, now, as for five centuries, the home of the Rohans, whose proud motto was—'Duc je ne daigne, roi je ne puis, Rohan je suis.'

26. Or again, one might linger over the superstitions, customs and costumes of its simple Celtic inhabitants. Pictures such as this of a typical Celt in his Breton hat and wooden sabots, making the coarse but pleasing pottery of the country, are in plenty to gladden the eye of the artist, but I must now draw these desultory notes to a close with one last picture,—

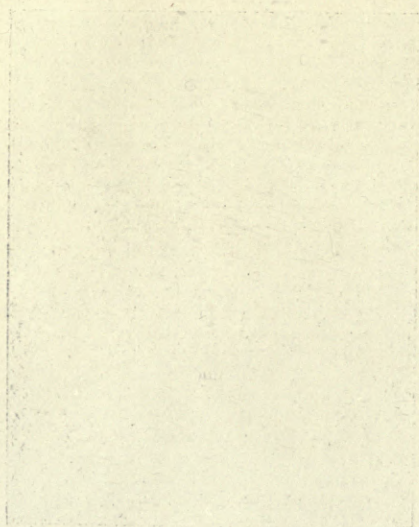
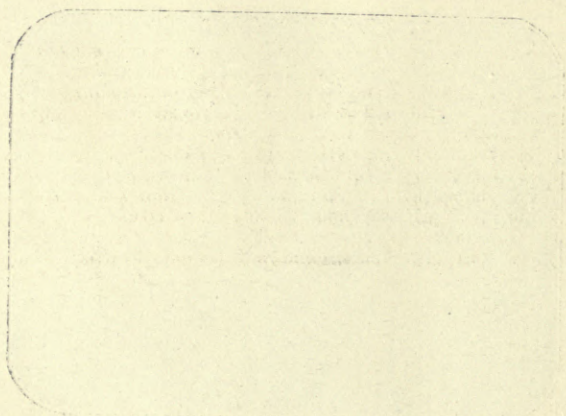
27. Mont St. Michel, the first place Mr. Spence and I visited, and after all the most marvellous in its beauty. To the student of mediæval church and military architecture it must ever be of supreme interest; and neither



No. 20. *Allee Couverte* of PIERRES PLATTES.



No. 23. INTERIOR OF THE TABLE DES MARCHANDS.



Faint, illegible text or markings at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a date.

secularising and restoring its sacred buildings, nor the trail of the tourist which is over it all, can destroy the fascination of its wonderful sky line, and the charm of its 'splendid isolation,' where it stands looking out across its treacherous sands to the land of the dolmen and the menhir.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Corder by acclamation, on the motion of the chairman, for his most beautiful lantern slides and for the accompanying notes.

The following is a transcript of the pardon of Bowerie Charlton by Queen Anne in 1713, in the possession of Colonel Leadbitter-Smith, and exhibited by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (*see ante* p. 166) :—

Anna Dei Gratia Magne Britannie Francie et Hibernie Regina Fidei Defensor Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint salutem Sciatis quod Nos pietate moti de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pardonavimus remisimus et relaxavimus ac per presentes pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus Gulielmo Charlton generoso seu quocunque alio nomine vel cognomine seu additione nominis cognominis artis loci vel misterii idem Gulielmus Charlton sciatur censeatur vocetur vel nuncupetur aut nuper sciebatur censebatur vocabatur vel nuncupabatur mortem homicidium feloniam interfeccionem murdrum necem et occisionem cuiusdam Henrici Widdrington generosi per se solum sive cum aliqua alia persona seu aliquibus aliis personis quibuscunque quomodocunque qualitercunque quandocunque aut vbiocunque facta commissa et perpetrata (vnde due Bille indictamenti versus eum exhibite fuerunt ad assizas tentas pro comitatu nostro Northumbrie in annis millesimo septingentesimo et decimo et millesimo septingentesimo et vndecimo et bille predictae respective retornate fuerunt Ignoramus per magnas iuratas) Ac omnes et omnimodas felonias conspiraciones abettaciones procuraciones confortaciones crimina transgressiones malefacta et offensas quecunque predictam mortem homicidium feloniam interfeccionem murdrum necem et occisionem predicti Henrici Widdrington in aliquo seu quoquomodo tangentia seu concernentia ac accessaria earundem Et fugam et fugas superinde factas licet prefatus Gulielmus Charlton proinde arrestatus indictatus impetitus vtlagatus reclusus appellatus convictus seu attinctus existit vel non existit aut inde arrestari indicari impetiri vtlagari reclusi appellari convinci seu attingi contigerit in futurum Ac omnia et singula indictamenta convicciones attincturas execuciones penas mortis penas corporales imprisonmenta forisfacturas puniciones et omnes alias penas et penalitates quascunque de pro sive concernentes predictam feloniam mortem homicidium feloniam interfeccionem murdrum necem et occisionem predicti Henrici Widdrington in super vel versus prefatum Gulielmum Charlton habitas factas redditas sive adiudicatas aut imposterum habendas fiendas reddendas sive adiudicandas aut que Nos versus prefatum Gulielmum Charlton pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum habuimus habemus seu imposterum habere poterimus Necnon vtlagariam et vtlagarias si que versus prefatum Gulielmum Charlton racione seu occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius promulgate fuerint aut imposterum erunt promulgande Ac omnes et omnimodas sectas querelas impeticiones iudicia et demandas quecunque que Nos versus prefatum Gulielmum Charlton pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum habuimus habemus seu in futurum habere poterimus sectamque pacis nostre que ad Nos versus prefatum Gulielmum Charlton pertinet seu pertinere poterit racione seu occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius et firmam pacem nostram ei inde damus et concedimus per presentes Nolentes quod prefatus Gulielmus Charlton per iusticiarios vicecomites mariscallos escaetores coronatores ballivos seu aliquos alios ministros nostros quoscunque racionibus seu occasionebus predictis seu eorum aliqua molestetur perturbetur seu in aliquo gravetur Ita tamen quod stet rectus in curia si quis versus

eum loqui volnerit de premissis vel aliquo premissorum et ulterius volumus et per presentes concedimus quod hec littere nostre patentes pardonacionis ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta bone firme valide sufficientes et effectuales in lege erunt et existent ac benignissime in favorem prefati Gulielmi Charlton in exonerationem et acquietacionem ipsius de et pro premissis ac etiam in omnibus curiis nostris et alibi habeantur adiudicentur placitentur et allocentur absque aliquo Breui de allocacione seu alio warranto in ea parte prius obtento sive obtinendo Quodque impostum prefatus Gulielmus Charlton non arrestetur impetatur rectetur imprisonetur seu villo modo gravetur de pro vel concernendis premissis vel aliquo premissorum qualitercunque vel quomodocunque idem Henricus Widdrington ad mortem suam devenit aliqua mala recitacione seu non recitacione repugnantia seu contrarietate in presentibus contenta aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Meipsa apud Westmonasterium Vicesimo primo die Julii Anno Regni nostri duodecimo.*

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

[Great seal of Queen Anne.]

* This pardon is entered on the Patent Roll 12 Anne Part 4 No. 16. P.R.O. 'De Concessione Charlton. Pardon'. It may be rendered:—

Anne by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, unto all to whom these our present letters may come, greeting, Know ye that We led by piety, of our special Grace, and of our certain knowledge and free will have pardoned remitted and relaxed to William Charlton gentleman or by whatever name or surname or addition of name or surname, srt, place, or mystery the same William Charlton be known rated called or styled or may have lately been known rated, called or styled, the death, homicide, feloniously killing, murder, slaying and slaughter of one Henry Widdrington gentleman, by himself, alone or with any other person or any other persons, in whatever way, howsoever, whensoever, or wheresoever it was done, committed or perpetrated (as to which two bills of indictment were exhibited against him at the assizes held for our county of Northumberland in the years 1710 and 1711, and the said bills were respectively ignored by the grand jury) and all and all manner of felonies, conspiracies, abetments, procurations, confortations, crimes, transgressions, misdeeds and offences whatsoever touching in anything or in any way the said death, homicide, feloniously killing, murder, slaying or slaughter of the said Henry Widdrington or concerning or necessary to the same, And the attempt to escape or the attempts to escape after it, whether the said William Charlton has been arrested, indicted, prosecuted, outlawed, put on trial, admonished, convicted or attainted for the same or shall happen hereafter to be arrested, indicted, prosecuted, outlawed, tried, summoned or convicted for the same, And all and every indictments, convictions, attainders, executions, pains of death, corporal punishments, imprisonments, forfeitures, punishments and all other pains and penalties whatsoever, about for or concerning the said felony, death, homicide, feloniously killing, murder, slaying and slaughter of the said Henry Widdrington over or against the said William Charlton, had, done, returned or adjudicated or which We for the aforesaid or for any of the aforesaid have had, have, or may hereafter have against the said William Charlton, As also the outlawry or outlawries if such were promulgated against the said William Charlton by reason or occasion of the aforesaid or any of them or hereafter may be promulgated, And all and all manner of suits, complaints, prosecutions, judgments and demands that we have had, have, or may hereafter have against the said William Charlton on account of the aforesaid or any of the aforesaid and the suit of our peace that pertains to us or may pertain to us against the said William Charlton by reason or occasion of the foregoing or any one of them, And we give and concede to him our sure peace therein by these presents, Not wishing that the said William Charlton should be molested, disturbed or in any way hindered by our justices, sheriffs, marshals, escheators, coroners, bailiffs, or any other of our officers for the said reasons and occasions or one of them, So that he shall be right in court if anyone should wish to bring up against him the foregoing or any of the foregoing, And further we will and by these presents concede, that these our letters patent of pardon and all and singular therein contained be good, sure, valid, sufficient, and effectual in law, and shall be had, adjudged, pleaded and allocated most favourably for the said William Charlton to his exoneration and acquittal of and for the foregoing whether in our courts or elsewhere, without any brief of allocation, or other warrant having been obtained or having to be obtained, And that the said William Charlton be not hereafter arrested, prosecuted, tried, imprisoned or in any other way hindered about, for or concerning the foregoing or any of the foregoing, howsoever or in whatsoever way the same Henry Widdrington came to his death, any bad wordings, want of words, incompatibility or contrariety contained in these presents, or any other thing cause or matter in any way to the contrary notwithstanding. In testimony of which we have caused these our letters to be made patent. As Witness Myself at Westminster the twenty-first day of July in the twelfth Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

The following is the paper by Mr. Sidney S. Carr on

A HERALDIC VISIT TO SEATON DELAVAL AT THE END
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

read at the meeting of the society on the 25th October 1899 (see page 161) :—



“ In this paper the writer endeavours to describe and explain what is to be seen of a heraldic nature upon paying a visit to what was the private chapel of the Delavals, and to the hall which was the home of that family. Let us suppose that we have arrived in front of the former building which is some yards to the south west of the hall. Entering the porch at the west end, which has been added since the building was made the parish church of the district in 1891, we see above the door, inserted in the Norman work over the tympanum, a row of three fourteenth century quatrefoiled panels, the foils being ogeed. Each panel contains a carved shield of arms. Above the door inside we find a row of five panels of the same design, also bearing shields of arms, the centre three being the same as those outside ; so that in our consideration of the arms within we include those without. Mr. W. S. Hicks,¹ after alluding to the three shields outside and the centre three within states ‘ that panels of the same sort are hidden behind the modern hatchments on the west wall.’ These are the two outer of the five shields we are looking at, the frames of the hatchments having been cut away. Alluding to the tombs in the chapel he says :— ‘ The panelled sides of the tombs have been removed and inserted in the wall over the entrance door.’ The tombs mentioned after having been for some time at the west end of the chapel on each side of the door, are now on the north and south sides of the altar which position it is supposed they originally occupied, one bears the effigy of a warrior in chain mail with shield and sword ; the other, the effigy of a lady. They proclaim themselves to be of fourteenth century date. We infer that the two panels, one at each end of the row of five, have formed the ends of the tomb to which the sides have belonged. Let us now examine the arms which are coated with a yellow wash. We find in a footnote to the printed copy of the Elizabethan roll² some account of the tinctures, as the shields were painted, though the tinctures at the time this note was written in 1862 were much faded and the shields 1 and 5 being covered by hatchments were unfortunately not noted. The arms on the shields, supplying the tinctures from the note, are on 1 and 5 [,] a cross counter quartered []. It can only be surmised whose arms these are, amongst

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. XII, p. 229.

² Page xxxv. of the ‘Elizabethan Roll of Northern Heraldry’ published as appendix II. of Tonge’s ‘Heraldic Visitation of the Northern Counties’, edited by W. H. D. Longstaffe, F.S.A. (41 Surt. Soc. publ.)

the families of the north Loraine suggests itself—quarterly *sable and argent, a cross counter-quartered of the field*. But we do not remember any connection between the Delavals and that family up to the period we are considering. It seems probable that the arms on the end of the tomb were—*argent, a cross gules*, st. GEORGE, the carved quartering and border lines like diaper work being merely ornamental. Treated in this way a shield is to be seen at Tynemouth 4 the priory chapel which is a building of the Perpendicular period. 2 and in—*ermine, two bars vert, differenced with a mullet on the upper bar*, DELAVAL. The mullet is the cadency mark of the third son or it may denote a younger branch. 3—*gules, a lion rampant ermine crowned or, encircled with a bar azure [or sable,] on which is a mullet*. These were pointed out to be the arms of Hamlin of Leicestershire, by the late Rev. E. H. Adamson⁸. These arms, without bend and mullet for difference, have been borne by Hamelyn,⁴ or Hamlyn,⁵ de Hamelyn,⁶ Hymlyn, county Leicester, temp. Edward III.⁷; Hamelyne or Hamlin, county Buckingham,; and Hamlin or Hamleyne, county Leicester.⁹ The coat—*gules, a lion rampant erminois*, was born by STOTE of Jesmond, Northumberland.⁹ Arms were first marshalled in the fourteenth century, originally by placing shields together, later in the same decade by quartering. The shield of the chain armoured effigy in the chapel is now blank, some quarterings may have been painted on it, but if so, nothing now remains.

Four flags hang from the north wall of the nave, and formerly there were others in the chapel. A dingy old standard hangs down above us. This type of flag usually bore dexter the arms of St. George, the rest of the field was generally divided per fesse into two tinctures on which were displayed badges, mottoes and other charges. On the standard is to be seen the crest of the Delavals, *a ram's head erased argent*, which took the place of their earlier crest *a goat's head ermine, attired or, out of a crest coronet of the same*. The rest of the field is mostly covered with scroll work. Standards were first used about the middle of the fourteenth century, but as the earlier crest was borne as late as 1575¹⁰ this flag is probably not older than that date. No charges remain on the dark torn remnants of the other flags. Again we refer to the note to the Elizabethan roll¹² which states that in the chancel there is an old banner with the following quarters:—1, DELAVAL: 2, *eagles*: 3, *barry of six or and vert, three annulets gules*; 4, *a crowned lion with a mullet on the shoulder*. From the same note and elsewhere it is known that the eagles mean a coat—*gules, three eagles displayed or*. These arms have been born by Baud, Bawde, co. Essex; Hartford, Hertford, county Hertford; Jemprier, Limesey of Long Iching, county Warwick;¹¹ de Limesi,¹² de Lindsey,¹³ Lindisei, or Lindsey of the same.¹⁴ While the following so closely resemble those mentioned that we must take them into account when we remember how faded the tinctures would be when the Elizabethan roll was published—*gules, three eagles displayed or, armed argent*, for RACKLEWORTH: *gules, three eagles displayed or, armed argent*, need not be noticed as the families which bore these arms have already been taken into account. No connection appears to have been

⁸ *Arch. Ael.* vol. XII. p. 223.

⁴ *Ordinary of British Armorial*, Papworth, London, 1874; authorities quoted Dunstable and Boroughbridge rolls.

⁵ *Ibid.* authority Dunstable roll.

⁶ *Ibid.* authority roll printed from many sources by Morea (Oxford, 1749).

^{7, 8, 9.} Papworth.

¹⁰ A manuscript copy of Flower and Glover's visitation 1575 continued and enlarged by Richard and Henry St. George (Harleian MS. No. 1554 B.M.) gives the earlier crest tricked.

¹¹ Papworth.

¹² *Ibid.* authority quoted Roll circa 1262-92, Harl. MSS. 6137.

¹³ *Ibid.* authority quoted Roll circa 1277-87, Harl. MSS. 6137 and 6589.

¹⁴ Papworth.

traced with any of these families. The visitation by Flower and Glover 1575 enlarged by the St. Georges in 1615¹⁵—gives first, *erm.*, *two bars vert*; second, *gu.*, *three horses heads arg.*, *bridled or*; these are the arms of HORSLEY of Outchester and denote the descent of the Seaton estates to James Horsley who took the name of Delaval and who inherited them from Elizabeth Burchester who had possession through Alice Whitcheater, sister to Sir Ralph Delaval;¹⁶ third, *gu.* *three eagles displayed or*; fourth, *gu.*, *a lion ramp. erm. crowned or*. Norroy king of arms 1615¹⁷ gives—first and fourth, DELAVAL as before: second *gu.*, *three eagles displayed arg.*¹⁸: third, *gu.*, *a lion ramp. erm.*, *armed and crowned or*. Dugdale¹⁹ 1666—first, DELAVAL; second, the *eagles* as in 1615: third, *gu.*, *a lion ramp. arg. ducally crowned or*: fourth, *arg. two bars az.*, *over all three chaplets of the first*. The arms of DELAVAL *ermine*, *two bars vert*, are the same throughout except that the fourteenth century carved shields are differenced as described. The quartering bearing the three eagles varies; on the tricked coat banner and a metal shield (yet to be noticed) the eagles are *or*, in the last two visitations they are *argent*. Again the bearing of the crowned lion is *ermine* in all cases except Dugdale's visitation where it is blazoned *argent*. The third quarter of the banner is said to have been—*barry of six or and vert, three annulets gules*, the third is occupied by the crowned lion in other cases, and arms somewhat of the style of those mentioned occupy the fourth. In *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xii. 228. we find the fourth quarter of the shield on the Delaval monumental slab at Newburn given as—*barry of six argent and azure, over all three annulets gules*, but there is not anything to indicate the tinctures on the Newburn slab, and the arms may be the same as those on the banner, more probably the condition of the banner when the arms same were recorded might cause a mistake and the quartering on the banner be the as those blazoned for the Newburn shield. A painted metal plate on the chapel wall bears the same arms as the banner but looks modern. It is recorded on the slab at Newburn that Sir John Delaval of North Dissington died in 1652, and his son in 1666, so that we may take Dugdale's visitation of the latter date as contemporaneous and refer to it to settle the matter, but as was noticed just now he gives yet another coat—*argent, two bars azure, over all three chaplets of the first*. This visitation is certified by Sir Ralph Delaval, bart., who should have known his own arms. All we can say is that the quartering was probably for Greystock to denote an alliance between 1615 and 1666 and thus is fixed the date of one of the banners, or one that has perished. At a much earlier date the shields of Delaval and Greystock were carved on Bothal castle but they are not supposed to denote any alliance.²⁰ The dates of the standard and one banner²⁰ destroy the tradition that these flags were taken to the Crusades by the Delavals, apart from the fact, as far as the former was concerned, that there were no standards in those days. Leaving these conflicting quarterings only less perplexing and contradictory than the Delaval pedigrees of old which are a wonderful compilation, we turn with a feeling of relief to

¹⁵ The arms blazoned here are taken from the manuscript copy of this visitation (Harl. MS. 1554) made December 7, 1625, in the library of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. No arms are blazoned in words but they are beautifully tricked.

¹⁶ See *The New History of Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 204. 1893.

¹⁷ 'A Visitation of Northumberland made and taken by Norroy King of Arms 1615.' Edited by G. W. Marshall, LL.D., privately printed, London, 1878.

¹⁸ These are the arms of Caston Chasseus, Harford, Hereford, Horford, and de Chasseus (Papworth) but as the eagles were first blazoned *or* on the Delaval arms, we need not take these families into account.

¹⁹ 'Visitation of the County of Northumberland made by R. St. George, Norroy, 1615, and by William Dugdale, Norroy in 1666,' edited by Joseph Foster.

²⁰ See 'Bothal Castle' in *Border Holds* by C. J. Bates, M.A.

^{20a} In thus dating the flags the writer follows the heraldry and does not pretend to say whether the flags themselves are old or imitations.

what is simpler. Chronologically following the heraldry, we come to a branch of the Horsley Delavals the family of the

DELAVALS OF LATER TIMES.²¹

Sir John Delaval sold the Seaton estates to his kinsman admiral George Delaval, who pulling down everything connected with the castle except the chapel, began to build Seaton Delaval hall from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. Dying in 1723 he was succeeded by his nephew captain Francis Blake Delaval of Ford castle. This branch of the family appears to have abandoned the old achievement and started *de novo* from the old coat, *ermine two bars vert*. We leave the chapel and ascending the steps of the south façade of the hall pass through the ruined saloon and out of the doorway facing the north. High on the tympanum of this front we have heraldic proof that the admiral did not finish the main building. The arms on a circular shield carved in stone amid defensive weapons can belong to no one earlier than Captain Francis Blake Delaval. He beareth quarterly : first and fourth DELAVAL; second and third [*argent*,] a chevron between three garbs [*sable*], for BLAKE. His mother, Mary, the daughter of Sir Francis Blake of Ford, being an heiress, the Blake arms became hereditary and we shall see them several times more impaling for Rhoda Aprece—first and fourth, [*sable*,] three spear heads [*argent*,] *guttée de sang*, APREECE : second, [*or*,] a cross [*vert*,] HUSSEY : third, DELAVAL. She was the daughter and heiress of Robert Aprece by Sarah, daughter and coheirss of Sir Thomas Hussey.^{21a} Why DELAVAL is quartered third is not apparent.



We now leave the hall and again enter the chapel, where many of the Delavals of fœdal times, the Horsley-Delavals, and the Delavals of later days, lie beneath us. Their vault has been considered an object of interest ; a few years ago it was opened and coffin plates²² were brought to light, one fastened to the south wall of the chancel is from the coffin of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, son of Capt. Francis Blake Delaval, and bears his paternal arms of DELAVAL and BLAKE quarterly, surrounded by the motto of the Order of the Bath ensigned by a knights' helm with crest, mantling, and supporters, and the family motto 'Dieu me conduise' as in Kearsley's *Arms of Peers and Peeresses*.²³ These quarterings surrounded by the Bath motto are also on a painted metal shield in the nave.

²¹ For most of the historical facts interwoven with the description of the heraldry of this section of the family to elucidate it, see the article on the Delavals in *Arch. Ael.* vol. XII. by the late Rev. E. H. Adamson, M.A.

^{21a} Bentham's *Baronetage of England*, 1804.

²² The inscription on these plates may be of some use as they fix the ages of the Delavals. They are sometimes given wrongly :—

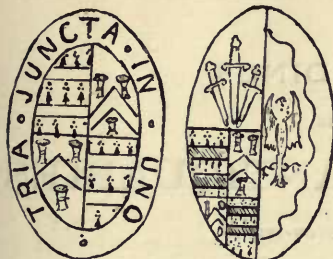
i. Francis Blake | Delaval Esq | obiit Dec 9 | 1752 aged | 59 years. |

ii. The Honourable | Sir Francis Blake Delaval | Knight of the Bath | of Seaton Delaval in the | County of Northumberland | Born 16th of March 1727 | died 7th of August 1771 | Etat 44 |

iii. A copper plate was brought to the vicar of Earadon in October, 1898, who when communicating with the writer on another subject remarked that it was inscribed 'Sr John Delaval, Bart. obt. 1729 Etat 75.' He was told it had been found among the ruins of the hall at Seaton Delaval after the fire in 1822 which seems improbable.

²³ Kearsley's *Arms of Peers and Peeresses of England, Scotland and Ireland*, London n. d. (circa 1792).

We now look at the hatchments in the nave. I. Sir Francis Blake Delaval.



The arms here follow a rule in marshalling the arms of knights who when married bear two shields grouped together. On the dexter are blazoned the arms of the knight himself alone; and on the sinister shield the arms of the knight and his wife are marshalled. The dexter shield bears DELAVAL and BLAKE, quarterly. The sinister recalls the oft repeated tale of Sir Francis marrying the wealthy old countess.

First grand quarter, *sable, three swords in pile argent*, for PAULETT her first husband; second grand quarter, first and fourth DELAVAL; second and third, BLAKE, *impaling sable, an eagle displayed ermine, a bordure wavy or*, for TUFTON.

II. His brother Sir John Hussey Delaval, bart., baron Delaval of Ireland and the United Kingdom,—quarterly: DELAVAL and BLAKE augmented with the Ulster badge; *impaling for KNIGHT, argent, three bends gules, on a canton azure a spur with the rowel downwards leathered or, within a bordure of the second*, ensigned with a baron's coronet and with accessories, This achievement is also to be found on the weatherworn signboard of the 'Delaval Arms' at Hartley. Lord Delaval is said to have sometimes borne Hussey in the third quarter.

III. Another brother, Edward Hussey Delaval, bears DELAVAL and HUSSEY quarterly, *impaling SCOTT*. Though entitled by descent to bear the Blake arms he quarters those of Hussey only, this probably because Lord Delaval left the Ford estates to his granddaughter, while his brother inherited the Seaton and Hussey estates at Doddington in Lincolnshire.

IV. V. and VI. are to three of the barons Hastings, the Astley family having succeeded to the entailed estates of the Delavals. The modern east window of three lights to the memory of a baron Hastings bears in the different lights the arms of DELAVAL, HASTINGS and ASTLEY. The Delaval crest is on the funeral helmets and on the chairs within the altar rails which once belonged to the hall. In the old gardens to the east of the chapel, above the doorway in the centre of the south fruit wall, are carved the Delaval arms, unquartered, augmented with an escutcheon which bore the Ulster badge (the sinister hand being now worn away), for lord Delaval, who was created a baronet before he received his other honours.²⁴



²⁴ She was the daughter of the earl of Thanet created baron Tufton, 1608, and earl of Thanet, 1628. The honours became extinct in 1849, *vide* peerage.

MISCELLANEA.

Messrs. Gibson & Son of Hexham have recently had a porcelain model of the well known 'fridstool' with its interlaced ornamentation, of pre-Conquest date, in Hexham priory church, prepared to a scale of 1½ in. to a foot. Copies of this interesting memento can be obtained from them. It will doubtless command a ready sale at the modest price (2/-) which is asked for it.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 18.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, December 20, 1899 (instead of the 27th), at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Two accounts, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

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

Present, for which thanks were voted :

From Mr. Wm. Henry Wood :—A photograph, taken in 1868, of St. John's, lane, Newcastle.

Exchanges—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LVI. no. 223, (2 ser. vi. iii.) 8vo. [contains an interesting article on the Roman towns between Cordoba and Seville in Spain, amongst the antiquities described is a domed building of stone at Alcolea del Rio, of which an illustration from a photograph is given, and also sections. It is similar in all respects to 'Arthur's Oon' on the line of the Antonine Wall wilfully destroyed many years ago, of which general Roy in his *Military Antiquities* gives an engraving.]

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, xiv. iii. 8vo.

From the Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, 8vo.

Purchases :—Widdrington's *Analecta Eboracensia* ; and *The Antiquary* for Dec./99.

THE ROMAN WALL.

The chairman read his introductory report on the excavations along the line of the Roman Wall, which will be printed, with the detailed reports, in the next volume of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgkin.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1899.

No. 19.

A country meeting of the society was held at

STAMFORDHAM, BELSAY, SHORTEFLAT AND WHALTON,

on Wednesday, September 6, 1899.

About thirty members assembled at the castle, Newcastle, at 1-15 p.m., and starting thence in two brakes the city was left by the Moor, the barracks and Cowgate in brilliant sunshine, clear atmosphere, and pleasant temperature. Past the now obsolete tollgate, down Heathery Shank, retaining the memory possibly of the time when moor land extended almost to the town walls, and having Kenton on our right with its quarries and ancient pit heaps, we come to Slatyford, why ford nobody kens. Here Benson & co. have a large colliery. Beyond this a district, known formerly from two farms as the Black Swine and Red Cow, now a fairly populous settlement of small freeholders, has sprung up and is called Westerhope. We are now fairly in the country, Newbiggin-hall on our right, Newburn hill-head on the left front overshadowing the Tyne valley.

Passing Whorlton formerly the residence of Mr. Riddel Robson, a very progressive farmer in his time who made many practical experiments on the land and conducted his business with exceptional shrewdness, and the 'Jingling gate', a small wayside inn and smithy, we come to Whorlton church, a building of unusual architectural features, built as a chapel-of-ease in Newburn parish during the incumbency of the Rev. John Reed. It was begun in 1865, but through the failure of the contractor was not opened till 1867. It has been consecrated and will shortly become the parish church of a district to be taken out of the extensive parish of Newburn. The first marriage, that of Miss G. Spencer, was celebrated on August 9 last. Whorlton hall, the residence of John Spencer, esq., senior partner in the firm of John Spencer & Son, lies about a quarter of a mile to the east on our right, and here from this high ground a beautiful prospect is in view, only the officials of the North Walbottle Coal Co. are showing us what wealth lies hidden in the earth beneath, and human industry adds a feature to the landscape which makes a large demand upon the powers of imagination before its utilitarian beauty can be acknowledged. There on the right lies Black Callerton, once, not many years ago, it would have had a wide fringe of golden cornfields on every side, now old pit heaps may be seen dotted over the fields indicating the various places where the coal has been wrought for landsale purposes chiefly. From Black Callerton George Stephenson married Mary Henderson, and on the old waggon way which connected this village with the staithes at Lemington, he worked as a boy keeping the gate at Cut-end just a little to the west of the road after we cross the Onseburn. This

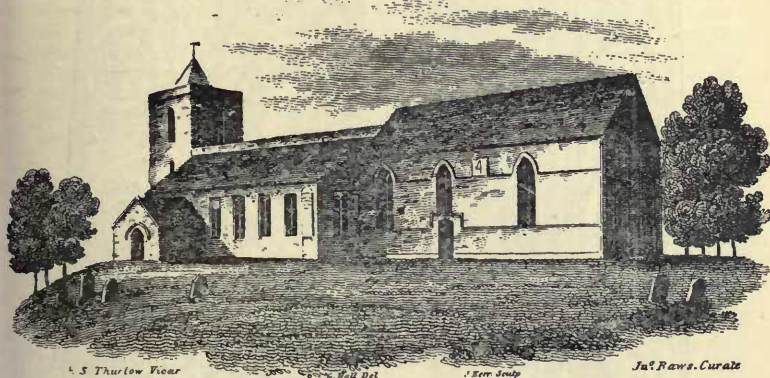
burn rises in some swampy ground on the east side of Throckley fell and drains the extensive area of Callerton fell. Before ascending to the ridge of Throckley fell we pass a land sale colliery on the Black Callerton estate worked by the executors of the late Septimus Forster. Improved methods of working, notably the substitution of steam for the horse gin in winding, have helped to increase the prosperity of this old working. At Callerton lane end a few old colliery cottages mark the site of the 'Splint coal row'. A row of cottages built of the splint coal, which the writer was informed by one who had lived in the row, was taken down for fuel in the 'bad times.'

The road to the right leads to High Callerton and Ponteland. That to the left higher up to Dewley, Throckley, and the west turnpike. The remains of an old mill reminds us that one of nature's forces was too uncertain for our modern wants. On this ridge in 1808 was held a review of some 5,000 troops, regulars, militia, and yeomanry, by lieutenant general Dundas, general commanding the district, in connection with the king's birthday. Here also took place many prize-fights in the earlier years of this century, not unfrequently on Sunday mornings. The trees on the left known as Penneyhill are for many miles a land mark well known to hunting men. What a glorious view we have north, east and west, over the wide valley of the Pont, bounded on the east by the great barrier reef which extends all along the east coast of Northumberland, on the west by Capheaton hill head and Ottercaps, and there, away to the north, Simonside and the lofty Cheviots. Just below tis is a fair prospect of rich grazing land with its little hamlets and quiet homesteads; and here and there the roofs and gables of the more stately mansions, half hidden in woods of lofty elms and stately beeches, of the knights, esquires and gentry of the north country. Ponteland, just to our right, Milburn, Higham and Kirkley; more on our right front and in the direction of our route, Dissington, Eachwick and Cheeseburn. It is a fair prospect worth the time to halt a few minutes till the whole panorama can be examined, and ere we begin our descent into the wide valley of the Pont. We may perhaps notice as we descend into the valley that the Scottish army in 1640, under General Leslie, encamped on this ridge on the night before the battle of Newburn. They would cross somewhat to the west of our route as we skirt Heddon law, leaving Bays leap on our left. The road here has pretty hedgerows on either hand: we pass The 'Plough,' an old wayside hostelry; here might have been seen a few years ago many specimens of that implement of husbandry waiting for the blacksmith's attention. It is but a name now, and the plough no longer turns over the broad acres of rich arable land, nor does the anvil resound with the once familiar strokes of the hammer as the share and the coulter were made or mended. The entrance to South Dissington, once a possession of the Delavals, from whom it passed into the hands of a branch of the Collingwoods, is seen. Now on the right we get a view of Eachwick hall, perhaps a corruption of *acwic*, oak village. The family of the poet Akenside lived here in the early part of the 17th century; and afterwards Ralph Spearman, a local antiquary of some note, who was thought by some of his neighbors to be the original of Sir Walter Scott's 'Monkbarus', owned the property and resided at the hall.¹ He had a valuable collection of antiquities and books, some of which may still be found at one of the farmhouses. The road now turns more directly north, and we pass through the estate of the Riddells of Cheeseburn-grange, fairly wooded and well kept. We are now in the parish of Stamfordham, having left Heddon on the left and Newburn on our right, for this parish stretches as far north as Robsheugh, north of Dissington and Dalton. Cheeseburn-grange is a fine mansion of stone, on the banks of the Pont, to the east of the road, and is surrounded by a well wooded park. Some neat stone cottages for the estate servants are built by the road side, with a substantial but unpretentious residence for the Roman priest. The chapel, dedicated to

S. Francis Xavier, adjoins the mansion. It is a very pretty spot and picturesque withal. A road on the right would take us down to the stone bridge, over the Pont which here flows babbling over the stones beneath overhanging trees, and the music of its waters mingles with the songs of birds. It is a bridge to rest upon awhile on a summer's day, and cyclists might do worse than take this road through Dalton village to Ponteland. We follow the right bank of the Pont—Dalton mill is on our right; the miller's occupation has gone, but the old dam still remains, only now it is worse than useless, for many deem it an obstruction to the stream. The Pont lies here in a narrow valley, flowing between high banks of boggy soil. On our right is a line of lime trees as we approach

STAMFORDHAM,

which now comes well into view. Before we cross the Pont, notice the Roman Catholic schools belonging to the Cheeseburn property, built in 1857. The



STAMFORDHAM CHURCH. North.

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south side of the river here is in the township of Hawkwel. The road is carried over the Pont by a bridge of two arches. The new schools, endowed, stand on the rising ground as we enter the village from the south-east. The school was founded in 1663, as a free school, by Sir Thomas Widdrington, author of *Analecta Eboracensia*. The present schools were built in 1879, while the Rev. John Bigge was vicar. The village is interesting and picturesque. Two long rows of houses, varying in size, in architecture, and in colour, every house having its own individuality, are separated by a wide green, through which the road ascends to the church at the west end. Three objects claim the attention of the visitor, the lockup or 'kitty', no longer used, two pants, each with its stream of beautiful water, and the market cross, built in 1735 by Sir Edward Swinburne, bart. of Capheaton. From this latter the annual fairs are still proclaimed. Hutchinson² says that there were three fairs a year, on 12 April, Holy Thursday, and Thursday succeeding 26 Aug.

At the churchyard the party left the conveyances and visited the church which stands on rising ground, in a commanding position, at the west end of the

¹ See *Proc. Newc. Soc. Antiq.* ii. 314, and Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, iii. 419.

² *History of Northumberland*, i. 135.

village. Below, on the west and south, the river Pont flows slowly eastwards. Only the strong western tower, the chancel arch, and a portion of the south wall of the chancel of the ancient church, remain. Here as in most Northumbrian churches there is no western doorway, but the entrance is by a porch at the south-west corner. Within the porch are some thirteenth century grave slabs found during the rebuilding of the church. From a description of the church which is displayed for the convenience of visitors on the wall at the west end, we learn that it was rebuilt in 1849, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey,



PRE-CONQUEST CROSS FROM STAMFORDHAM CHURCH (one-eighth full size).

architect. The thirteenth century structure was, it is said, in too ruinous a condition to admit of restoration. Part of a Saxon cross shaft was found in pulling down the old church which would imply a still more ancient building. This cross shaft was presented to the chapter library at Durham³ by the Rev. J. F. Bigge, then vicar of Stamfordham. The two western pillars of the present building have floriated capitals. Attention was called to a much worn sculptured stone now built into the east wall of the south aisle and found under the former structure. It is a representation of the Crucifixion, with the sacred emblem of the Dove; there are two figures on either side of the cross which have been taken to represent the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Andrew, and St. John and an archbishop. This is not unlikely a fragment of a Norman church. The present building is in the Early English style. The chancel arch is depressed and assumes a horse-shoe form. The chancel, like that at Ponteland, is larger and more imposing than most chancels in this part of the country. Morpeth is another instance. It has a vestry on the north side of the chancel and a priest's door on the south. Near the door of the vestry is the

³ See Greenwell, *Catalogue of the Sculptured Stones in the Cathedral Library, Durham*, 1899, page 68. The dean of Durham has kindly permitted the society to make use of the block on p. 188.

legless effigy of a knight in armour. This is a remarkable effigy, the knight is resting his head on a tilting helmet, the crest on the front had been a lion; the head is gone, but the plume which is on front of the helmet, was said, by the Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne, rector of Holdenby, a person most learned on this subject, to be unique, certainly in England, if not in Europe. It is supposed to be the figure of Sir John de Felton who was lord of the manor of Matfen. He was sheriff of Northumberland in 1390, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Richard II. He is mentioned by Froissart as being at the battle of Otterburn which is said to have been fought on 19 August, 1388, and he says, 'he was deputed by the king, August 20, 1388, to go with Nicholas Dagworth and Gerard Heron to the exchequer of the King of Scotland according to the articles of a truce concluded between England and France, and forthwith to certify the king what they should in the premises.' He died in 1402. There is also on the south wall of the chancel the coat of arms of Dixon of Inghoe 'together with a monument which was painted and emblazoned.' There are two other stone effigies at the east end of the chancel, one a priest in robes, the other a knight in armour recognized by his shield as a Fenwick of Matfen. There is a very imposing monument against the west wall 'To the memory of John Swinburne of Black Heddon and Marie his wife and son of Thomas Swinburne of Capheaton and the sole daughter of Thomas Collingwood of Eslington; they left four daughters.' The following couplet is cut on the edge of the stone slab:—

'A loving wife and mother dear, such a one
She was who now lieth here. 1627.'

The view from the churchyard westwards deserves notice. There are some fine trees to the south and west inhabited by a colony of rooks. The vicarage with its grounds occupies a site on the south, just below the church. As we proceed to the conveyances it is worth noting that the village of Stamfordham is in the civil parish or township of Heugh called Hoghe in the Hexham Black Book; so that the ecclesiastical parish takes its name from a village which is not a civil parish. The vernacular name is Stannerton and in the Roll of Repairs to the Bishop of Durham's estates in the reign of Edward the sixth,⁴ the name is 'Stanuerden'. Both names might arise from a ford with stepping stones, but the termination 'ham' usually follows a family name or the patronymic 'ing'.

In a grant of land at Eachwick to Robert Elmet by John de Mitford £10 of good and legal money of England, had to be paid at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church of Stamfordham.⁵ The hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Newcastle owned property at Stamfordham.⁶

In the 'Oliverian Survey' (*Arch. Ael.* (o.s.) iii. p. 7) it is stated 'That the Parish of Stamfordham is a Vicaridge of the yearly value of fowrescore pounds. The Donacon in the late Bishopp of Durham, And the p'sent Incumbent Mr.

Owen, a Preaching Mynister, who receiveth the Proffitts of the said Vicaridge for his salarye. That there is one Chappell in the said Parish att Ryell, and the Parish Church soe scituate that noe parte of the said Parish is above three miles distant from the said Parish Church. That the Corne Tythes of the said Parish were holden of the late Bishopp of Durham, and are farmed by Henry Wyddrington, Esq., att the yearly Rent of twenty six pounds thirteene shillings and towre pence, and are of the yearly value of fowrescore pounds.'

The following are notes of a visitation supposed to have been made in 1736 by bishop Chandler:—

'V. Stamfordham & Chap. 3 m. of Ryal. Bp. D. Improv. worth 200*li*. Jam Baker now Resid^t value glebe 110*li*. tith 100. Fam. 250 [of whom] 50 Presbyt. 10 Papists. Endowed school 40 p. an. 60 scholl^{rs}. Geo Salkeld Alan Hedley M^{rs}. M^r Shafto of Durham p'sents. Service in mother C. holyd. & S. Once a month in y^e chapp^l. Cat. in Lent. Sacu^t 4 times. Last Easter 60 came.'

⁴ *Hexham Black Book* (46 Surt. Soc. publ.) p. 146.

⁵ *Newminster Cart.* (66 Sur. Soc. publ.), 191.

⁶ *Welford's Newcastle and Gateshead in the Sixteenth Century*, 236.

The following is a list of the vicars of Stamfordham :—

c. 1190 Richard	1610 Robert Gower
c. 1227 Hugo de Normanville	1615 Robert Grenehaugh
1245 Hugo de Stanbrig ¹	1618 John Kinde
1260 Robert Avenel	1618 John Marston
Richard de Drakenesford	1619 William Swanne
1307 Simon de Overton ²	1637 Thomas Stevenson ^{7a}
1311 Thomas de Harum ³	1662 Ralph Fenwick
1313 Adam de Driffeld ⁴	Edward Fenwick
1326 Alan de Ulkeston	Thomas Pye
1354 William de Derlyngton	1719 Ambrose Fenwick
1385 Richard Elmeswell	1731 James Baker
1416 John Lange	1761 Thomas Dockwray
1475 William Bywell ⁵	1783 Thomas H. Beirne
1501 John Golen ⁶	1783 Edward S. Thurlow
John Hog	1847 John F. Bigge
1548 Arthur Shaftoe ⁷	1885 Seymour R. Coxe
1583 Francis Conyers	1895 Charles E. Blackett-Ord

The communion plate and bell are described in a former volume of these *Proceedings* (iv. 135). The bell was made in 1820 by R. Watson of Newcastle. Most of the plate is of Newcastle make, the oldest being a cup of 1703. There is a brass alms-dish, probably Flemish, with the device *repoussé* in the centre of the two spires.

Resuming our seats the course lies down the village ; on our left now, is the new presbyterian chapel, and as we leave the valley the new schools are on our right. About a mile north-east of Stamfordham is Hengh, a township and hamlet of which Baliol college is part owner. We are now on rising ground between the Pont and the headwaters of the Blyth. We pass over 'Silky's bridge' and soon reach Black Heddon. By taking the road to the left we made a divergence and omitted a visit to the old border keep of Bitchfield (Beechfield ?) and passed to the west of the famous foxcover of Bygate hill. Here is another of those wide sweeps of undulating country in Northumberland

¹ Mag. H. de Stanbrig, rector of the church of Stamfordham, is witness to a deed, authorizing a chantry at Chipchase, about the middle of the fourteenth century.—*Hexham Black Book* (45 Surt. Soc.) 98.

² *Priory of Hexham*, i. (44 Surt. Soc. publ.) xxxix.

³ On II non. October 1312, Thomas de Harum was one amongst others to hold an enquiry concerning the church of Morpeth; on the VII kal. Mar. 1313, he again occurs on an inquisition respecting the vicarage of Bywell St. Peter; and again on IV kal. Oct. in the same year concerning the church of Knaresdale. On the V kal. of Nov. he with others sign a certificate relative to the state of Corbridge church.—*Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 131, 307, 446, 465. On Dec. 5, 1313, bishop Kellawe directed the dean of Newcastle to peremptorily summon him to appear at Durham about the taxation of his living, and a commission was issued concerning it.—*Ibid.* 478; see also *Priory of Hexham*, i. (44 Surt. Soc. publ.) xlix. & note.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 927, where on May 10, 1313, he is mentioned as late parson of Stamfordham.

⁵ See *Priory of Hexham*, cxiv—cxviii. & notes, where there is an account of the election of William Bywell, the vicar, as prior of Hexham.

⁶ At the visitation in Gateshead church on the 16 Nov. 1501, 'dominus' John Golen, the vicar, was present, as were also John Ellis, George Rawe, Thomas Musgrave, and John Atvile 'parochiani', who said all was well.—*Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.) xx.

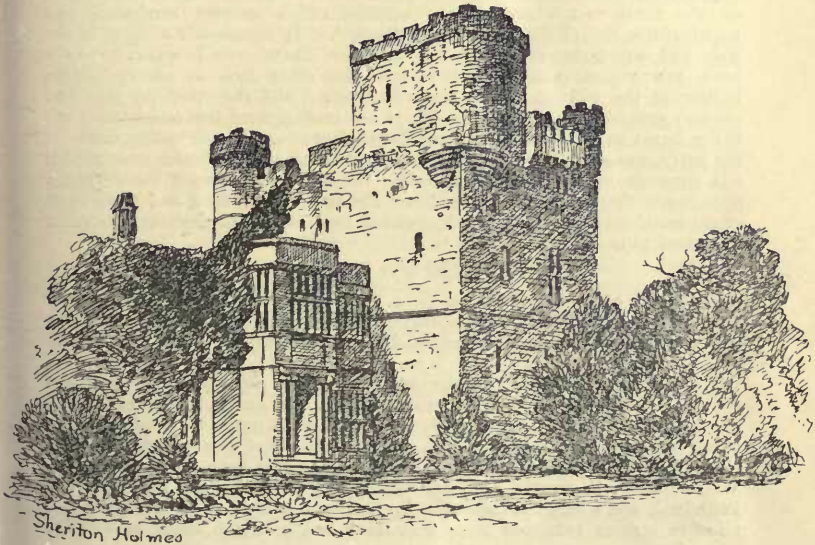
⁷ At the time of the chancellor's visitation at Corbridge on 25 Jan. 1577-8, Arthur Shafto, the vicar, was in prison, and James Browne, the curate, was excommunicated for non-attendance. Martin Watson, the parish clerk, was present. At the visitation in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, on 19 Jan. 1578-9, the vicar made no appearance. Arthur Shaftoe, the vicar, is one of the witnesses to the will of 26 Ap. 1576, of Gawen Swinburne, gent., of Cheeseburn Grange.—*Wills & Inv.* i. (Surt. Soc.) 410. Shafto (who was also vicar of Chollerton), by his will of Jan. 30, 1581-2, directed his body to be buried 'within the chauncell or queare of Stamfordham'. There is an interesting inventory of his goods, which shows that he was of good position and substance.—*Ibid.* 31, 33, 93, cv.

^{7a} Thomas Stephenson, D.D., of 'Stamfordham, was also plundered and several times imprisoned.—Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 368.

which suggests breathing space and freedom. To the left Kirkheaton, more to the left front Capheaton hill head and Capheaton demesne, while between us and the latter place is Bog hall pit, an isolated seam of coal. Then away to the north-west is Shaftoe, and beyond, Simonside and the border hills. Harnham and Bolam are in view. It is an exhilarating prospect, fine air and wide expanse of pasture lands and wooded knolls. We reach

BELSAY

by Belsay barns, and, dismounting by the deer park, walk across to the castle.



BELSAY CASTLE.

(Reproduced from a drawing by Mr. Holmes, after a photograph by Miss Macarthy.)

In the absence of Sir Arthur E. Middleton, bt., Mr. W. E. Sample, the agent, and Mr. Bainbridge, conduct us over the tower. It is a very perfect specimen of a typical border-hold and has been most carefully restored under the supervision of Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, F.S.A., of London and Carlisle. In his description of it⁸ he says 'like the majority of keeps it is three storeys in height; but it almost stands alone in the great turrets which crown each corner of it, and the great overhanging battlements, carried sheer out from the face of the walls on three tiers of corbels, an example of battlements and machicolis which is illustrated and referred to in Mons. Viollet le Duc's great work on medieval architecture'. A full description is given in the *Berwickshire Naturalists Transactions* for 1897. In the northern portion of the south west turret is a fine wheel staircase ascending to the roof with a vaulted top having radiating ribs springing from the central newel. The great hall, 42 feet 9 inches by 20 feet 6 inches, is on the first floor, and, judging, from the corbels round the walls, there was formerly another floor above the hall. It is lighted by two two-light

⁸ *Berw. Nat. Club Trans.* xvi. 143.

tracried windows, one at each end, and by a small window in the eastern wall; the windows are checked for wooden shutters the hinges still remaining. In the great hall the beautiful wall decorations⁹ are still visible. In the barrel-vaulted basement chamber is a well. After climbing its winding stair, the newel of which is so beautifully crowned with umbrella-like groining, and ascending to the south-western turret by the steps on the eastern and outside face of the wall, we derive a true sense of the height and massive proportions of the castle. Descending, the original entrance on the western face is pointed out; it is now blocked by the additions made in the reign of Charles II, when more peaceful times permitted dwellings designed less for defence than for comfort.

From the castle most of the members were taken to some rising ground on the north-west where are the remains of an ancient earthwork and possibly the site of the original 'Belshow'. It commands a view of the wide and extensive valley of the Blyth. There would seem to have been two places, one *Bels how* and the other *Bels ay* or *ey*. One indicating the hill on which the village stood and the other the lake and swampy ground surrounding it. There are traditions of the midsummer fire being burnt on Belshow. The additional pleasure, not least to the ladies of the party, was given by permission to walk through the charming rock garden and grounds of the modern mansion, the two specimens of the *Fitzroya patagonica* there coming under notice. But time was pressing and while most of our members would fain have lingered in these delightful grounds, the order was given to move on to

SHORT FLAT TOWER,

the residence of Mr. Edward John Dent. This is one of the smaller border holds in a wonderful state of preservation and perfectly habitable. Its secret hiding place and passage were inspected and a perambulation of its castellated roof was made.

From here a walk across the fields to Bolam Whitehouse, where the conveyances were rejoined, and by way of Bolam lake and Bolam, Whalton was reached just before the shades of evening closed down upon us. Refreshments which had been waiting some hours, and for which most were ready, were partaken of in a marquee in the rectory ground, and, after votes of thanks to Mrs. Walker and the rector, a start was made for Newcastle *via* Ogle and Ponteland, and a long but enjoyable day came to a close without mishap and no more serious reflection than that there had been too much to see and appreciate.

Amongst those present were Dr. C. U. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bramble, Mr. W. Glendinning and daughters, Mr. Sheriton and Miss Holmes, Mr. T. Carrick Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Vincent, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dotchin, of Newcastle; Mr. W. Hodgson of Darlington; the Rev. E. J. Taylor of Durham; the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Adamson, and Mr. T. Reed, of South Shields; Mr. W. G. Welburn and Miss Macarthy of Tynemouth; Mr. R. Blair and Miss Elsie Blair, and Mr. J. M. Moore, of Harton; the Misses Armstrong, etc., etc.

The Rev. J. Walker, hon. canon of Newcastle and rector of Whalton, the guide for the day, also joined the party at Newcastle. Mr. Walker kindly prepared the foregoing account of the day's proceedings.

⁹ See *Berwickshire Nat. Club Trans.*, xvi. 145.

The following are a few notes gathered from different sources relating to the places visited :—

STAMFORDHAM.

In the old taxation of one mark in forty (sometimes called the ' Norwich taxation ' the value is thus given : ' lxxxiiijm. xxijd. Rectoria de Stamfordham xliiij. viijd. ob. ¹ In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII (1536), the value (as given by Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 1274) is ' 14l. 18s. 1½d. Kings book. Stamfordham, alias Stamfordhiam, V. Prox. Episc. 7s. 8d. The King. Pri. Hexham propr. Yearly tenths 1l. 9s. 9¾ '. Bishop Barnes² (*Clavis Eccl.*) has ' Vic. Stampfordham xliijl. xviijs. [66l. 13s. 4d. alias 80l.] The Quene '.

In 1240 an exchange of lands occurs between the prior of Brinkburn and Robert son of Robert of Stamfordham.³

In 1245 Nicholas, bishop of Durham, appropriated to Hexham the tithes of East Matfen, Nesbit, Ulkeston, Hawkwell and Bitchfield, a payment of fifty marks per ann. to be made out of them to the bishop of Durham.

In 33 Ed. I. [1305-6], the king granted the advowson to the priory of Hexham, he having recovered it in a court of law from the bishop [Bek] of Durham, the canons having asserted that they were the true patrons by grant to them by Nicholas, bishop of Durham, and this the king allowed. Edward II. confirmed this gift. ' Two of the canons generally held the vicarages of Stamfordham and Warden and resided at these villages, each with a brother as a companion, for solitude was discouraged in the order. ⁴

Richard, presbyter of Stamfordham, is witness to a deed of gift of land in Stamfordham to the prior and convent of Brinkburn ; and in 1256 the prior of Brinkburn makes an exchange of land in Stamfordham with Sir Thomas Fenwick.

In 1311 the tithes of the bishop of Durham amounted to 51s.⁵ On 12 kal. Nov. 1313, the bishop issued a commission to enquire concerning the ordination of the vicar.⁶ Towards the tenths conceded by the clergy to bishop Kellawe in the first year (1314) of his consecration, the ' rector ' appears ' pro secundo termino ' for 4l. 9s. 4d.⁷

On July 19, 1340, the prior and convent of Hexham were excused ten out of fifty marks of an annual payment due from them to the bishop [Bury] out of Stamfordham on account of the ravages caused by incursions of the Scots ' propter frequentes Scotorum incursums '.⁸

The following extract from the Roll of Repairs made on the bishop of Durham's estates, etc., for the 5th and 6th of Edward VI., thus alludes to Stamfordham :—*The chaunsell of Stannerden*. Payd to one glaser by Arthure Shaftowe for comyng to tayke mesure of the wyndoys, and for maykyng of xij foytte of new glasse ; and for wirkyng ix dayes in mendynge of old wyndoys, booth for his bord-wages and his daye-waigis, payd to Arthure Shaftow by Mr. Chaunseler comaundment, xxiijs. vjd. Paid for th'one half of the Paraphrases of Erasmus vjs. Paid for th'one half of the Bybyll vijs. *Summa xxxvs. vjd.*⁹ In an undated letter of the fifteenth century, the collector of some tax on behalf of Hexham priory could get nothing from Stamfordham because the lord bishop and the vicar take all the emolument, ' quia dominus episcopus et vicarius omne percipiunt emolumentum. ¹⁰

At a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral, on Oct. 4, 1507, the ' proprietarius ' and the vicar were present.¹⁰

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 95.

³ See *Brinkburn Chartulary*.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I. 8.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 331.

¹⁰ *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres*, ccccv.

² *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 8, 9.

⁴ *Hexham Priory*, I. lxxxvi., and II. x. 118 & n.

⁶ *Ibid.* 452.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres*, cvij.

⁹ *Hexham Black Book* (Surt. Soc.) 137 & n.

Amongst the ministers ejected for nonconformity in 1662 was at 'STANNERTON. Mr. John Owens. He preached frequently in his own house, and at the houses of neighbouring gentlemen. He was fined for preaching at Mr. *George Horsley's*, and was carried prisoner to Newcastle, where he was treated with great harshness, but discharged upon the payment of the money by his friends. The Duke of Lauderdale made him kind offers of a settlement at *Hownam* in Scotland, which he at first refused, but afterwards accepted, thro' the persuasion of Rutherford's son-in-law; where he continued his ministry till he was worn out with age and infirmity, that he could not be heard; and then he returned to England and died. He is said to have resided for some time in Newcastle.¹² In an archdeacon's visitation of Northumberland last century it is stated that 'In this parish there is a well-endowed grammar school the master of w^{ch} is nominated by the Shaftoes of Whitworth. For some years it has been shamefully neglected by the head-master, who does not reside—and was born blind, and in some other respects is not quite unexceptional.'¹³

Comparing the various accounts of lands in wills and inventories with the grants made to Hexham, Newminster, and Brinkburn priories, the parish of Stamfordham would seem to be inclusive of the same vill or townships as now.

BELSAY.

5 Richard II. Aymer de Athol and Ralph de Eure, knights, 'gladiis cincti' were elected to the parliament at Westminster as knights of the shire for Northumberland, and each of them had for his expenses 4s. a day. Towards these expenses 'Belsowe' contributed 3s., Black Heddon 2s., Stamfordham and Heugh 4s., Black Callerton 2s., Whalton and Riplington 2s. 6d., and Milburn with Grange 3s.¹⁴ John Paas of Belsay and another were on Nov. 4, 1414, empowered to take possession of land called 'Husbondelande' and a toft and croft at Greenlighton, as attorneys for Robert Clifford.¹⁵ On Feb. 2, 1522, a commission was appointed to enquire respecting the lands and heir of John Middleton of Belsay, deceased.¹⁶ In 1578, and again in 1583, the chapel of Belsay was, with others, reported to be without either curate or churchwardens.¹⁷ In the muster of the Middle Marches on Mar. 26, 1580, of 'all the able horsemen furnished' of Mr. Cuthbert Carnaby's tenants, 'Belsoe' is down for 2, and Shortflat for 4.¹⁸ On June 11, 1639, Thomas Middleton, esq., of Belsay Castle, was accused of 'entertayning in his house unconformable mynisters.'¹⁹

SHORTFLAT.

Robert de Raymes owed services of the barony of Bolbeck for his fee of Shortflat.²⁰ In 10 Eliz. Robert Raymes was seised of Shortflat, lands in Stamfordham, etc.; and in 14 Car. I. Henry Raymes, 'cousanguineus' and heir of Robert, held *in capite* a capital messuage called Shortflat.¹

WHALTON,

according to Bacon,² appears in the 'King's book' as being worth 13l. 8s. 1½d. as a rectory 'prox. Episc. 7s. 8d. Ralph Bates, Esq., 1689. Thomas Bates, Esq., 1710, 1723. Ralph Bates, Esq., 1745, 1760, Tenths 1l. 6s. 9½d.'

It is stated in the *Newminster Cartulary*³ that an oak marked with a cross divided the baronies of Morpeth and Whalton. During a conversation concerning the royal supremacy on April 28, 1628, Mr. Jo. Robson, a prebendary of Durham and rector of Morpeth, and afterwards of Whalton, was present; this rector was returned member of parliament for Morpeth but was not allowed to take his seat on account of being in holy orders.⁴

¹² Calamy, *Nonconformist's Memorial*, III. 80.

¹³ See Nicholson's *Rep. Northumberland* 1.

¹⁴ Wallis, *Northumberland*, II. app. 1. *et seq.*

¹⁵ *Newminster Cartulary*, 265.

¹⁶ Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead in the Sixteenth Century*, 65.

¹⁷ *Ecll. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, 100.

¹⁸ *Cal. of Border Papers*, I. 22.

¹⁹ *Court of High Commission* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.).

²⁰ *Newm. Cart.* 288. ¹ Wallis, II, 533.

² *Liber Regis*, 1275.

³ Surt. Soc. publ. 9.

⁴ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* I. (52 Surt. Soc. publ.) 148n.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 20.

The eighty-seventh anniversary meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of January, 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., 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.—

- i. Arthur William Dawes, B.A., Lond., 42 Grainger Street, Newcastle.
- ii. John Dowson, Morpeth.
- iii. James Thomas Findlay, Gazette Office, South Shields.
- iv. James Jobling, Morpeth.
- v. The Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., dean of Durham.
- iv. Thomas Matheson, Morpeth.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

From Messrs. D. D. and J. T. Dixon:—*Whittingham Vale, Northumberland, its History, Traditions, and Folk-lore*, by David Dippie Dixon, with illustrations by J. T. Dixon; 8vo. cl., pp. xi—347. Newcastle, 1899.

From Dr. Longstaff of London (per the Rev. E. Price):—A transcript of the first volume of the registers of St. Andrew's Auckland, which he has had made and which he places with the society for safe custody.

[Mr. Price, in an accompanying note, writes:—'The first volume of our Parish Register (St. Andrew Auckland) was transcribed by Dr. Longstaff's liberality. Dr. Longstaff is a member of the society and is descended from an old Auckland family. The transcriber was Mr. R. Friend of London. It took him from April to December, 1898, to do the first volume. There were some difficulties in transcribing owing to erasures and deletions, and there are some gaps still which no one will be able to make out, but it is a fairly complete and accurate copy of the register. Will you kindly reserve, both for Dr. Longstaff and myself, the right to inspect or otherwise make use of it if necessity arise?' Dr. Longstaff also writes: 'It is, I presume, clearly understood that it rests with me to decide as to publication or other use of the MS.']

Exchanges—

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History : *Proceedings*, v. iv. 1899.

From the British Archaeological Association : Their *Journal*, n.s. v. iv. '99.

From the Heidelberg Historical and Philosophical Society : *Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, ix. i. 1899.

Purchases :—*The Reliquary* (vi. i.), and *the Antiquary*, for Jan. 1900; *Notes & Queries*, nos. 104 to 109 : *Extracts from the Records of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, II. (Surt. Soc. publ.) 8vo, cl. ; Rev. W. S. Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments in the Diocese of Carlisle* (Cumb. & Westm. Antiq. & Archl. Soc. extra vol.).

EXHIBITED—

By the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley Vicarage, Otterburn :—An early seventeenth century 'Award on Umpirage' of Gabriel Reed relating to the 'Petty Knowes' in Redesdale.

[The following is the document :—

" TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom this p^rsent writing of Award on Umpirage shall come Gabriell Read of Monckridge in the County of Northumb^rld Gen' Sendeth Greeting WHEREAS diverse variances suites controversies debaites & demands have been heretofore had moved stirred and yett are depending between Robert Hall of the Towne & County of Newcastle upon Tyne Gen' of the one party And William Coxon of Woolaw in the County of Northumb^rld aforesaid yeom' of the other party for the appeasing pacifying and determining whereof either of the said parties by their Mutuall assents & Consents have Submitted themselves and became bound each of them to the other by their Sev^rall obligacons beareing date the eight day of october Last past in the summe of One Hundred pounds a peece of Lawfull English money with Condicons vnder either of the sayd sev^rall Obligacons written to stand to obey abide performe fulfill and keep the Award Order Arbitram^t ffinal end & determinacon of John Hall of Hadderwick in the County of Northumberland Gen' W^m Hall of Toft-house in the same County Gen' Gabriell Hall of Catcleugh in the Same County Gen' and Mathew Coxon of Chesterhope in the same County Gen' Arbitrators indifferently named elected & chosen aswell on the part & behalfe of the sayd Robert Hall as of the abone named William Coxon to Arbitrate Order Judge & determine of and concerneing All & all manner of Accon & actions Cause and causes of action Suits Bills bonds specialtyes Judgem^{ts} Executions Extents Quarrells Contr^rversycs Trespasses Dam^{ages} & demandes whatsoever at any tyme or tymes before the day of the date of the said Obligacons had made moved brought Commenced Sued prosecuted done Suffered committed or depending by or between the sayd parties & either of them Soe as the sayd Award be made & putt in Writing vnder their hands and ready to be delivered up to the sayd parties on or before the first day of November next ensueing the Date of the said Bond And if the said Arbitrators made not such their Award of and concerneing the p^rmisses by the tyme aforesayd Then the sayd Robert Hall and William Coxon for their and either of their parts & behalves to stand to perform to fulfill and keep the Award Order Arbitram^t Vmpirage final end and determinacon of such fifth person as they the sayd Arbitrators should elect & charge to be vmpire between the said parties of and concerneing the p^rmisses Soe as the sayd vmpire make his Award or Vmpirage of and concerneing the same p^rmisses in Writing and ready to be delivered vp to

the said parties in difference on or before the fifteenth day of the same Moneth of November then next ensueing As by the sayd sev^dall Obligacons and their sev^dall Condicons therevnder written reference vnto them being had may and will appear AND WHEREAS the sayd Arbitrators by reason of some differences happening amongst them made noe Award concerning the p^rmisses But by and with all their consents elected & choosed me the sayd Gabriell Read to be vmpire in about & concerneing the same Now Know yee That I the sayd vmpire taking upon me the charge and businesse of the sayd Award And willing and mindeing asmuch as in me lyeth That a finall end peace vnyty and Concord shall be had & continued for ever betwixt the sayd parties for and concerneing the p^rmisses Haveing heard & vnderstood the sayings allegations and demands of the parties in difference in and about the p^rmisses and weighing and pondering the matters in controversy Doe make publish give vpp and declare this my Award and Vmpirage between the said parties touching the p^rmisses in manner and forme followeth And first I doe Order and Award that the sayd Robert Hall his heyres exec^rs and Adm^s or some of them shall and doe pay vnto the said William Coxon his Exe^s adm^s or assignes the summe of Twelve pounds Lawfull English money on the second day of february next ensueing the day of the date hereof at a place Called Petty Knowes within the Parish of Elsdon in the sayd County of Northumb^rld being the place in Controversy betwixt the sayd parties AND I doe further Award & order That the sayd W^m Coxon his leyres and assignes in consideracon of the said twelue pounds shall upon request to him or them made by the sayd Robert Hall his heyres or assignes and at his and their proper costs and charges on or before the sayd second day of february next after the date hereof by such good sufficient & Lawfull Conveyance or conveyances assurance or assurances as by the sayd Robert Hall his heyres & assignes or his or their Councell learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised or devised [?] Grant Convey and assure unto the sayd Robert Hall his heyres and assignes ALL those Messuages Lands and Grounds called & knowne by the Name of the Petty Knowes in the parish of Elsdon in the said County of Northumberland with all the rights members & appurtenances to the same belonging and therewith now or at any time heretofore possessed and enjoyed To HAVE and To HOLD to the sayd Robert Hall his heires & assignes To the onely and proper vse & behoofe of him the sayd Robert Hall and of his heires & assignes for ever ffreed and discharged of and from all troubles & charges and incumbrances whatsoever had made comitted suffered or done by the sayd W^m Coxon or Mathew Coxon late deceased father of the sayd W^m Coxon AND Lastly That he the sayd W^m Coxon his heyres or assignes shall upon the executing of the sayd Estate deliuer or cause to be deliuered up at the same tyme vnto the sayd Robert Hall his heyres & assignes All such deeds escripts and writings whatsoever tonching or relateing to the sayd Lands called Petty Knowes aforesayd as he the sayd William Coxon hath in his hands Custody & possession or can conveniently come by In Witnesse whereof I hane to this my p^rsent Award or Vmpirage sett my hand and seale this fifteenth day of November in the second year of the reigne of our Soueraigne Lady Ann by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland Queen defender of the faith &c. An^o Dni 1703

Signed sealed Published and declared by
the sayd Gabriell Read as his Award or
Vmpirage in the p^rsence of vs

Charles Hall
Antho Chapman

Gabriel Read [followed by
a seal bearing the Reed arms].

By Mr. T. Hodgkin, V.P., F.S.A. : A Newcastle Directory of 1814.

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—Coloured and pen-and-ink drawings of a picture board dummy representing a Japanese girl, recently purchased by him.

[The following is a note upon it by Mr. Phillips :—

“Knowing that the society has taken an interest in picture board dummies I send you a coloured drawing of one that I recently acquired. It came from Lord Escher's seat at Heath Farm, near Watford. I sent a drawing to Chancellor Ferguson as he has written several papers on the subject ; he kindly informs me that my ‘young lady is a Japanese and not a Chinese. She is rather more English than Japanese in her face. The long green garment is her ‘kimono,’ which is frequently all the women wear. The blue belt is the ‘abi’ and the red one the ‘himo’. She has ‘tabi’ on her feet and ‘kanzashi’ in her hair. I have a prophet from Japan, who has told me these things.’” The painting appears to be by a European artist. The illustration is from a drawing by Miss Phillips.

By the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A.:

An interesting MS. book of 49 leaves 6½ inches by 4 inches, bound in old calf, entitled :— An Essay | Upon the Italian Method | of | Book keeping by way | of Dr. & Cr. | With | Plain & Easie Directions | Whereby to manage y^e Same | So that upon Balancing Acc^{ts} | may Soon be discover'd w^t is | Gain'd or Lost by Trading | Nemo sine crimine | vivit | Laus Deo in Newcastle | upon Tyne. 1716. A page about half-way through the book reads. The Journal | of me | Ja. Barnes Merch^t | Containing | All my Dealings from y^e 1st Day of January, 1715-6. The cover had the contemporary 18 cent. book-plate of ‘Thomas Peirse, of Peirseburgh, Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County York,’ which Mr. Taylor removed and added to his collection, but thinks he should replace it.

Mr. F. W. Dendy said the book was probably written by a member of the well-known family of Ambrose Barnes, merchant of Newcastle.



Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, drew attention to a curious word, 'cloth rashes', used several times and not now in use, probably a lost local word.

The duke of Northumberland, said he thought he knew the word, but could not re-call its meaning and connexion.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson, (in the absence of both secretaries through illness) read the following report of the council for the year 1899.

" Our last annual report contained the announcement that the Society had held its meetings for fifty years within the walls of the tower of the castle of Newcastle-upon Tyne and suggested a suitable commemoration of the event. This was fittingly celebrated on the first of August last, and the occasion was not only memorable in itself but was made especially interesting by the presence, for the first time in his capacity as president, of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. The pleasure manifested throughout and the successful character of the gathering were largely due to the interesting presidential address and to the cordiality which characterized the conduct of the proceedings following it. These included a technical address descriptive of the structure by our vice-president, Mr. Bates.

In addition to the regular monthly meetings of the society a successful series of out-door meetings has been held. They have included visits to (i.) Croft, Hurworth, Sockburn, Dinsdale and Middleton ; (ii.) Rothbury, Alnham and Whittingham ; (iii.) Stamfordham, Belsay, Whalton and Ponteland ; besides afternoon meetings at (i.) Jarrow and South Shields ; (ii.) Hirst, Woodhorn and Newbiggin ; (iii.) and the armoury at Southdene tower. Members present were further indebted to the excellent leadership and instructive papers contributed by Dr. Eastwood, Mr. D. D. Dixon, the Rev. John Walker, Mr. W. W. Tomlinson and Mr. B. C. Clephan.

The issue of *Archaeologia Aeliana* during the year comprises an entire volume of 328 pages of text. Its contents embrace an illustrated catalogue of the recent exhibition of Newcastle plate, enhanced by an explanatory introduction from the pen of Mr. Thomas Taylor ; Dr. Hodgkin's striking reading of the Caervoran inscription ; the Rev. H. E. Savage's elucidation of the early history of Northumbria ; a description of Dodington bastle by Mr. W. H. Knowles ; a biography of the Rev. E. H. Adamson, by our vice-president, Mr. Richard Welford ; and the three important papers bearing upon local history in the period of the Civil War by Mr. C. S. Terry. The publication carries the new series of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* to its twenty-first volume.

The Society's publications include 186 pages of *Proceedings*, with a further issue of such sheets of Elsdon parish register as were already in type at the beginning of the year. The visitors' Guide to the Castle and Black Gate has also been issued and has met with a gratifying success, about one half of the edition having already been sold.

The publications by individual members possess a noteworthy interest in the past year. They include the second and concluding volume of the *Records of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, edited by Mr. F. W. Dendy for the Surtees Society ; the extracted records and the scholarly introductions appeal to the local historian and genealogist and not to them only, for the student of our merchant guilds and trading systems will find these volumes indispensable to his pursuit. Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson has completed the fifth volume of the Northumberland County History ; the fact that Warkworth is the centre of the district dealt with in this section of the work is of itself sufficient to arouse the keenest interest. In the description of Warkworth castle, Mr. Bates, has been able to supplement the account which he had

already given us in *Border Holds* by interesting details from the Percy archives. Such high anticipation has been more than realized in the indefatigable and excellent work of its editor, who is to be congratulated upon the progress made in this great undertaking. Mr. Hodgkin, too, has completed his *Italy and Her Invaders*. The eight volumes of this work represent the arduous labour of its author extended over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, and, notwithstanding this protracted strain, the effort has been sustained with unflagging vigour and vivid interest. The acclamation with which Mr. Hodgkin has been welcomed to a place in the front rank of living historians is a tribute in which the members of your council join their hearty congratulations.

It is with deep regret that your council has received an intimation from the treasurer of the Society that it is his intention to resign his post in consequence of ill health. Of Mr. Sheriton Holmes's services it is impossible to speak too highly. They have extended over ten years during which he has devoted unceasing attention to the administration of the finances of the society. On his accession to the office the method of account-keeping was of a primitive character, and he not only reorganized this but made his annual statements models of lucidity and accuracy. It is our earnest hope that the well-earned rest may bring alleviation by which the presence and prompting of our honoured vice-president may long be spared to us. In this connexion the council has received a letter from Mr. Holmes containing some valuable suggestions for the future working of the treasurer's office. The letter itself will appear, in the usual course, in the *Proceedings*,* but it may be mentioned that Mr. Holmes has introduced the following improvements in the society's book-keeping:—(1) A book containing the list of the members complete to date, with the payments columned and dated so that it may be seen at a glance what members have paid, for what year, and at what date: (2) a register of the deliveries by Mr. Gibson of the parts of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*; (3) a record of our stock of publications; (4) and the issue to the members of printed slips soliciting payment of subscriptions through their bankers."

* This is the letter referred to in the above report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Gentlemen,

As I am now compelled by the state of my health to relinquish the honourable post of treasurer with which the Society has entrusted me during the past ten years it behoves me to give some account of my stewardship during that time.

When I entered upon the office, on the death of my predecessor Mr. Dodd, I found difficulty in completing the accounts for the year in the absence of any correct list of members, or record of arrears of payments.

The only books kept by my predecessor were a cash book in which were entered receipts and payments without classification or description and a small book of the members' payments which were from time to time summed up and carried to the cash book, it was a difficult work to find out who had paid and for what years. During my time I have had payments made thirteen months before they became due and there is always a remainder who do not pay within the twelve months, so that I found it advisable to institute a system whereby the members' list should be kept complete to date and the payments columned and dated so that at a glance it could be seen who had paid, for what year, and when the payments have been made. For this purpose I drew up a special book with the members' names and a separate column for each year. I found also that there was a want of system in the issue of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* at the castle and I therefore drew up a somewhat similar book for Mr. Gibson to enter his deliveries of the parts of this publication. Another book was prepared for keeping a record of our stock of publications which I fear has fallen into disuse as it seems to be no one's business to attend to that matter.

For the purpose of classification I added a ledger to the cash book and continued the system down to two years ago, when, as I found it gave both the treasurer and auditors more work to do than seemed necessary, I adopted a combined cash book and ledger, in which the items are at once entered under their separate headings ready for summing up.

The treasurer's report showed a balance at the beginning of 1899 of £11 6s. 3d., the total income for the year had been £538 15s. 9d., and the expenditure £552 7s. 4d., a balance of expenditure over income of £13 7s. 11d. The balance against the society is £2 5s. 4d. The capital invested in 2½ per cent. consols, with dividends, was now £65 9s. 5d. The receipts from members' subscriptions amounted to £353 14s. 0d. The receipts from the Castle and Black Gate had been £145 9s. 0d. The printing of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* had cost £141 14s. 6d. and of the *Proceedings* and parish registers £75 8s. 6d., the sum paid for illustrations had been £28 0s. 4d., new books had cost £30 8s. 7d., and the Castle and Black Gate had cost £118 12s. 7d. The balance sheet and report will be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

[The curators' report was unfortunately not read at the meeting as it had been mislaid. It will, however, be printed in full in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.]

The noble chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the society seemed to have been as useful in the past year as it had been in any previous year of its existence. The publications of the society had been quite as interesting and important as usual. But he thought they might also claim some credit for the labours of those of their members who did not publish through the society, and whose works were so important and historical. Mr. Dendy's labours, he hoped, were not by any means concluded. There was still a large field for enquiry of the same kind, and he hoped he might still go on in his valuable work in connection with the history of their corporations. The last volume of the county history, in his opinion, was quite equal to any of those that preceded it, and he thought they had every prospect of seeing that work concluded with a degree of continuity and a level of high character which would make it a valuable standard work. There was some risk in issuing volumes at long intervals, as they did, and not all by the same hand. He hoped they had now got one who would stick to the work for sometime to come. He came now to the last, and in some respects the most important work mentioned in the report. He joined most heartily with the society in congratulating Dr. Hodgkin in having finished his valuable work on *Italy and her Invaders*. He was the more pleased because at one time he had serious misgivings as to the time it might require. Mr. Hodgkin was asked some years ago to undertake some other work, and he said it was quite impossible, because *Italy and her Invaders* would take him the rest of his life. Then he was startled to see other works issuing from his pen. However, Mr. Hodgkin's powers were

In the members' book will be found a diagram to scale, recording for each year from 1856, the total income and expenditure, number of members, and the income and expenditure of the Castle and the Black Gate with notes and reasons for excessive results in certain years.

Owing to the records during the years previous to my entering office being so scant and fragmentary the compiling of this diagram was a work of laboured research, and the information was derived from many sources.

It had been the custom of my predecessor to collect subscriptions by calling upon members at their home or places of business for which he was paid a commission of 5 0/0 upon the whole of the members' subscriptions. This I thought might be equally well done by correspondence which would also put the collection upon a more dignified basis, and I therefore had slips printed soliciting payments by which means the subscriptions have been got in, in a most satisfactory manner. I also issued slips to induce members to instruct their bankers to pay in year by year to our bankers the subscriptions as they became due, with the result that there are now 121 members who pay in this manner.

The collection through the bank and by means of the printed reminders has answered well, and not only lessened the work, but the cost to the Society also, for I find that a charge of 5 0/0 upon the members' subscriptions for the past ten years would have amounted to £163 15s. 0d., whereas the sums paid for stationery, printing and postage, together with the treasurer's petty out of pocket expenses, amount to £23 8s. 0d. for that period.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Sheriton Holmes

great, and his energy seemed unlimited, and they hoped that his important work on Italy had not, after all, taken up so considerable a portion of his life. He thought they might claim him as their own, and in future set him to any other work which they desired him to do. His Grace also referred to the resignation of their treasurer, and said they all regretted very much having to lose his services, especially as ill-health was the cause of his retirement. Mr. Holmes had done magnificent work for the society, and they could not too strongly express their gratitude to him. The noble chairman, in conclusion, said he had heard rather a pleasant piece of news, namely, that there was a considerable prospect, at no distant date, of the British Archaeological Association paying a visit to Newcastle.

Mr. T. Taylor seconded the adoption of the report. He said he did not think their financial position was at all bad, considering the extra expense they had been put to during the year. Probably next year they would be able to show a balance on the right side again.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hodgkin moved that the best thanks of the society be given to Mr. Holmes for his long and able services as treasurer of the society.

This having been seconded by Mr. Dendy was carried by acclamation.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

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 of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number elected, the person or persons so nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman," viz:—

President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

12 Vice-Presidents: Horatio Alfred Adamson, Cadwallader John Bates, M.A., Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., Robert Richardson Dees, Dennis Embleton, M.D., The Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., Sheriton Holmes, Charles James Spence, Alexander Shannon Stevenson, F.S.A., Scot., and Richard Welford, M.A.

2 Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop.

Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor: Robert Blair.

Librarian: Joseph Oswald.

2 Curators: Charles James Spence and Richard Oliver Heslop.

2 Auditors: John Martin Winter and Herbert Maxwell Wood.

Council: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Rev. Johnson Baily, Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, Robert Coltman Clephan, Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, J. Crawford Hodgson, George Irving, William Henry Knowles, Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

Mr. T. Taylor suggested that the council should consider the expediency of holding two or three other afternoon meetings during the year so that country members might have an opportunity of being present.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the duke of Northumberland for presiding. This was carried by acclamation on the motion of Mr. Bates seconded by Mr. Hodgkin.

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R. Barrass, Photo.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH COWEN.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 21.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. C. J. Bates, 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 :—

- i. George Nightingale, Whitley, R.S.O., Northumberland.
- ii. William John Sanderson, junr., Heathdale, Gosforth, Newcastle.

THE LATE MR. GOWEN AND CANON DIXON.*

The chairman said that since the year began the society had lost two members who, although they had been prevented from taking an active part in its deliberations, had conferred with their names a high honour on its roll. Both were historians; the one of a difficult and involved period of the past, the other of the fleeting moments of the present. Both were, in their later years, of that retiring disposition that often indicated the highest development of the historical faculty. It was impossible to see the stage properly and to act upon it at the same time. Mr. Joseph Cowen in his early days had been the staunch friend of all who were oppressed, or whom he thought were oppressed, in Europe, especially of the Poles and of the Italians. These sympathies gave an exceptionally wide range to his studies. It was not, however, to that period that he referred, nor to the time of those brilliant orations in the Commons; it was to those more recent years in which the *Chronicles* of Newcastle, *Daily*, *Weekly*, and *Monthly*, had reviewed past and passing events with that judicial impartiality that distinguishes the historian from the politician. Whenever there appeared an article breathing more than usual of that spirit of independence which they were proud to consider a true mark of Northumbrian character, they knew to whose pen to attribute it. At one time the *Monthly Chronicle* vied considerably with the publications of the society in the more popular branches of traditional lore. He had often had the great pleasure of travelling with Mr. Cowen in the train after the evening meetings of the society; Mr. Cowen never failed to ask with the greatest interest what were the subjects

* The Rev. R. W. Dixon, D.D., hon. canon of Newcastle, died on the 23rd January, 1900, and Mr. Joseph Cowen on the 18th February, 1900.

they had been discussing, and often expressed regret at not having been able to be present. Many would remember how kindly he had entertained the society at his charming old house at Stella,* to inhabit which was enough to make anyone very much of a real antiquary. The Rev. R. W. Dixon, the late vicar of Warkworth, was a born poet, he seemed almost to have feared to put too much poetry into the *History of the Church of England* that he had brought down to the reign of queen Elizabeth. He had striven to make it a standard record of facts. It was impossible, in the nature of things, for a clergyman of any denomination to write ecclesiastical history from a wholly unbiassed standpoint; but there was a great difference between writing a necessarily partial history honestly, and writing it dishonestly. If facts were given with sufficiently full references and extracts in the foot-notes, the reader could make allowance for the inevitable and draw his own conclusions; he could not do this with a maze of misquotations, mistranslations, and suppressions of the context. Canon Dixon's history was, he believed, eminently an honest one, and the scholarly point of view from which it was written was far removed from the extremes of prejudice. He moved that expressions of the society's sympathy be sent by the secretaries to the family of the late Mr. Cowen and to the widow of Canon Dixon.

Dr. Hodgkin seconded the motion, and recalled the fact that Mr. Cowen showed them over the field of Newburn. From his beautiful old house, Mr. Cowen overlooked that battlefield, where the Scots so triumphantly defeated the English.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

- From Dr. Embleton, V.P.:—*The Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London, compiled from their Records and other Sources*, by Sidney Young; 4to., plates, paper covers, pp. xii.—623. 1890.
- From Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S.:—*The Essex Naturalist*, containing remarks on the geology of the Braintree district by the donor.

Exchanges:—

- From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Annual Report for 1897*.
- From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North: *Mémoires*, n.s., 8vo.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cumbrensis*, 5 ser., no. 65, Jan. 1900, 8vo.
- From the Archaeological Society of Brussels:—*Annuaire*, 1900, vol. xi. 8vo.
- From the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society:—*Archaeological Album*, large folio, 1899.

Purchases:—*The Jahrbuch of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute*, vol. xxiv. pt. iv. 1899; *The Visitations of Surrey, 1530, 1572 & 1623*, large 8vo., cl. (Harl. Soc. publ. 1899); *The Antiquary* for Feb. 1900; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 110—113.

It was decided to subscribe for Lang's *History of Scotland* (2 vols.); Gilbanks's *Some Records of a Cistercian Abbey; Holm Cultrum, Cumberland*; and *A Complete Index to the Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—

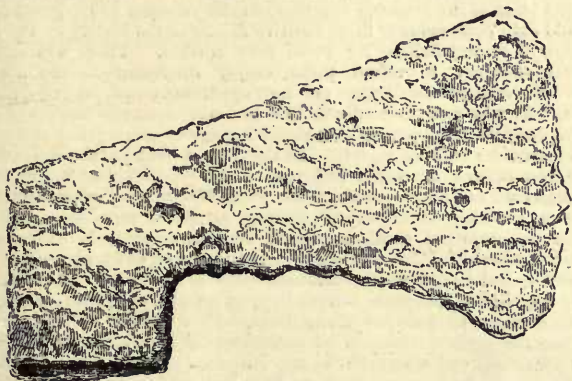
* On 11 Aug. 1888, see *Proceedings* III. 369.

From Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury :—

- i. A pair of 'floughters'* (wool carders) from Upper Coquetdale, c. 1810—20.
- ii. A shepherd's crook, an iron hook on a wooden staff, for catching sheep by the leg, from Whittingham Vale, Northumberland, circa 1810—20.

EXHIBITED—

By the Rev. Thomas Stephens of Horsley, Otterburn, Northumberland :—
A drawing of an iron axe head 7 ins. long, found on the Watling-street near to the Daus, in Redesdale (the illustration from a drawing by Mr. Stephens shews it).



ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

An application, which had been before the council, from principal Gurney, of the Newcastle Physical College, for a contribution towards obtaining ' wooden cabinets or portfolios ', for a series (200) of permanent bromide enlargements of photographs of the chief buildings of architectural interest in the kingdom, presented by Mr. Gardner of Harrow, and used to illustrate Mr. Arnold Mitchell's architectural lectures, was read, but as it was not possible for the society, as a society, to do anything towards so desirable an object, an appeal was made to individual members for subscriptions, Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries) undertaking to forward any contributions to principal Gurney.

ROMAN WALL EXPLORATION.

The chairman reported that the council had agreed to recommend the appointment of a sub-committee to deal with the subject of Roman excavations. Many members had no doubt just received the report of the Cumberland excavation committee for 1899. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the patient continuity of those annual diggings in Cumberland, of the apparent importance of the results obtained there with a marvellous economy of expenditure (£117), or of the able manner in which the reports were not only drafted, with all the plans and sections necessary to elucidate them, but also printed and distributed within a reasonable time after the completion of each year's work. It was a great mistake to keep back reports of this sort in a chase after a will-o'-the-wisp

* Flaut, flought, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—Heslop's *Northumberland Words*, 291.

perfection until all interest in the subject was moribund. The Glasgow Archaeological Society, to which belonged the pioneer honours in work of this kind in the north, had only just printed the account of the sections they cut across the Antonine Wall in 1890. Our own society was not wholly exempt from a similar danger. The Cumberland excavations had gone on for five or six years, but principally in the month of August, so that the results which it had taken five or six years to procure might have been obtained in a single summer. A very proper systematic survey of the Wall ought to be achieved in the course of five years, allowing six months every year for excavations; but by spreading this over thirty years it was difficult to raise and keep up the public interest, or to engage and train the same skilled workmen as if the work was more continuous; it was also for most of them entertaining rather precocious ideas of the probable duration of their presence above ground before they could gain possession of those positive details of the history of the Roman occupation of central Britain for which they thirsted. There was unhappily a general tendency to afford those deeply interested in the aims and objects of excavations little or no opportunity of seeing them in progress. It was easy to attribute this to a not unnatural neglect of correspondence during a fatiguing and all-absorbing employment; but it was none the less matter for extreme regret. In the case of sections cut across earth-mounds you opened a volume and read it for yourself, but in doing so you utterly dispersed and destroyed the whole fount of type that composed it. It was not a question of an expert locking up for a time a newly found altar lest unauthorized readings should become current, it was a case of effacing the inscription for ever, and various readings, as he knew from a very remarkable experience, were as possible in earth as on stone. Indiscriminate publicity might of course cause serious trespass on adjoining land or even considerable damage to trenches themselves; and a flow of visitors, day after day, asking the same questions and expecting the same explanations, might become wearisome and obstructive in the long-run. On the other hand, there should be a natural reluctance to profit from a view of excavations in which we have borne no part, physical or financial. With numerous methods of reproducing circulars, it did seem a little hard that those who were willing to contribute their quota could not receive a, at any rate, weekly account of the commencement and progress of the work, a modest *Vallum Blatt*, instead of perhaps receiving a post-card, regarding places they had especially wished to see opened and which they were assured could not be touched that year, with 'We have filled everything in, why haven't you been up?' But where was the report of the Northumberland Excavation Committee for 1899? That year was probably unique for the entire absence of all matters of Roman interest in our proceedings. Up to the time of Dr. Bruce's death the society had enjoyed a European reputation. After all said and done, we were Europeans. The study of Roman antiquities still formed a strong bond of union among those nations any of whose territory formed part of the empire of Hadrian and Severus. Our recent efforts had been characterized by a lamentable want of organized continuity. Our Roman Excavation Committee was launched under the same happy auspices as the Northumberland County History Committee. If the latter had obtained a large measure of success, it was because they had not been afraid to trust to their own native powers and had always adhered to constitutional methods of procedure. Only one of the five volumes of the series had been the work of a scientific expert. Why should the society not attempt to regain the proud position it had been gradually losing? The *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, the corner-stone of their ancient glory, did not stop short at the Poltross burn. They had not only ceded the western districts of the Wall, but had allowed others to be at the expense and trouble of conducting excavations to within ten miles of Newcastle. People at a distance could not

understand why the existence of an administrative county of Cumberland and an administrative county of Northumberland should be an insuperable barrier to the formation of a single common fund for the furtherance of a single concrete object. The British government had too much in hand to appoint a 'Vallum Commission,' even if it had a wish; but a 'Vallum Commission' might be formed by individual effort and public spirit. It was not a favourable moment for appeals for funds, but it was everything to keep moving. The Romans knew the great importance of what we were apt to regard as mere matters of outward form. The re-appointment of the lapsed excavation committee would be a step in the right direction. Continuity of aim and unity of action could alone lead to definite success. He proposed the confirmation of the re-appointment by the council of a sub-committee of those members of the society [Sir Wm. Crossman, and Messrs. T. Hodgkin, C. J. Bates, J. P. Gibson, S. Holmes, R. Blair, R. C. Bosanquet, T. Hesketh Hodgson, and F. J. Haverfield] who had served on the former excavation committee, with power to add to their number.

Mr. Hodgkin seconded the motion. He had no doubt it would be an advantage, under the circumstances, to have the excavation committee re-appointed, with the understanding that it had a definite day of meeting, and that it was not left to one unhappy individual member to find a day which would suit all members and consequently displeased all of them. He suggested that the committee should meet on the last Wednesday of every month, half-an-hour before the council meeting. At the same time, he must beg to differ from the chairman as to the society having fallen behind, and having done scarcely anything since the death of Dr. Bruce and Mr. Clayton, in the work of Roman excavation. They had done as much, and he thought more, during the last four or five years, towards scientific excavation of the Roman Wall, as had been done for twenty years before. They had carefully excavated *Aesica*, and would be able to show good results of what they had done there. They could not, unfortunately, get at the whole camp, because the farmhouse covered a considerable part. At *Borcovicus*, in 1898, they did more scientific and thorough excavation than had yet been done in any camp in the country. The results they had obtained at Housesteads were equal to those that had been obtained at Chesters in the thirty or forty years of excavation there. He had in his hand a plan of the camp of *Borcovicus*, prepared by Mr. Dickey, under the direction of Mr. Bosanquet, which was, he ventured to say, more complete than any camp in Britain that had until now been prepared. Unfortunately, it was not yet before the public, but the report was in course of preparation, and he thought it would be considered a most valuable document. He would not say it would be epoch-making, because that phrase was worn thread bare; but it would at least not be unworthy to rank with any page of Dr. Bruce's great work. As for the suspension of operations during the past year, the chief reason for this was a financial one. As they all knew, excavations could not be conducted without money. For the excavations of 1898 they had made a special appeal which had been generously answered, two donors in particular (Earl Percy* and Mr. Cruddas) having contributed each fifty pounds, but this had been on the distinct understanding that there was not to be an annual call upon them for any such amount. As for the present year, nothing would give him or his colleagues greater pleasure than to resume operations, if they could obtain Mr. Clayton's leave to do so, in the long lines of (apparently) non-military works to the south of *Borcovicus*. There was a possibility of most interesting results being obtained in this quarter, but he must repeat that it was preeminently a question of finance. The previous campaign had left the fund indebted something like £40 to the bankers, and in order to conduct their future operations satisfactorily it would be necessary first to obtain subscriptions to the amount of at least £300 (£500 would be better), and this in the present state of public affairs with so many calls of an urgent kind pressing on the

* The present Duke of Northumberland.

generosity of the public might not be an easy matter. But he hoped that he and his colleagues on the committee, bearing Mr. Bates's criticisms in mind, would seize the very first favourable moment for the resumption of their work.

The motion was carried unanimously.

It was agreed that the excavation committee should meet on the last Wednesday of every month half an hour before the council.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND MILITIA.

Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury read some interesting Coquetdale notes on this militia. The paper was illustrated by a number of objects including a 'Brown Bess' * of about 1820, length 55 ins., with bayonet fixed 71 ins., barrel 39 ins.; diameter of bore $\frac{3}{4}$ in. On bayonet blade s DAWES. The marks on the gun are:—on the brass capping on nose of butt A + D | 3, on lock below flash pan BARNETT, and on breach of barrel LONDON, followed by crossed swords surmounted by a crown, twice. He also exhibited a basket-hilted sword, generally but wrongly called a 'claymore', officers' commissions, etc., etc.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Dixon, said that he remembered very distinctly at Hexham in 1848 there was a talk of a militia ballot, and a club was formed to provide substitutes. The price of a substitute ranged from £70 to £80.

Mr. R. Welford, in seconding, remarked that he also remembered the fear in the early forties that balloting for the militia would be revived. As regards the shepherd's crook presented by Mr. Dixon to the society, such an implement was in common use in Buckinghamshire when he was a lad and he had helped to catch sheep with it.

Mr. P. Brewis thought that the basket-hilted sword was not earlier than 1680—1700.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (sec.) said that an old soldier, who was shipped to India in 1845, told him that, before leaving this country, flint and steel muskets were served out to his regiment, and these, he believed, were the last put into service after percussion caps had come into use.

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation.

TYNEMOUTH CASTLE.

Mr. S. S. Carr in a letter to Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries, writes that the stone discovered in the castle-yard at Tynemouth (p. 169), has been removed into the choir of the priory church there.

This concluded the business as owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. S. S. Carr's paper on the 'Lacys of Tynemouth, Newcastle and Eden Lacy' was deferred until the March meeting.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are extracted from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, II. (continued from p. 162):—

" [Durham.] [York.] B. 3703. Release by Richard Gower of Marton, to Gilbert de Wauton, Cristiana his wife, and Elizabeth her sister, of all his right in the manors of Fayeby, Carleton in Clyveland, and Elton in the bishopric of Durham. Witnesses:—Thomas Surtays, William de Akelom, William Colvill, and Robert Conyers, knights, and others (named).

* So called from both stock and barrel being of a brown colour.

- Tuesday the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 38 Edward III. *Seal.*
[p. 431.]
- “ [N^othld.] B. 3719. Release of Agnes de Corwell, daughter and heir of Walter de Corwell, to Alice de Corwell her mother, of all her right in the lands in Corbryge which she might inherit from her said father, or other of her ancestors. Witnesses :—Sir John de Bromfeld, then sheriff of Corbryge, and others (named). The Invention of Holy Cross, A.D. 1374. *Seal.*
[p. 433.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3727. Grant by Ralph, lord of Neville, to Richard del Park, the younger, of all his lands, &c., in Colpighall, on condition of Richard not impleading him for the lands which he holds of Richard's gift in ‘ le Byres ’. 6 September, 17 Richard II. *Portion of seal.* [p. 434.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3746. Grant by Ralph, lord of Neville, to John Dall, of the manor of Edmundeslee for life. Brauncepath, 18 May, 15 Richard II. *Portion of seal of arms.*” [p. 436.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3778. Grant by John de Neville, knight, lord of Raby, to Thomas Surteys, knight, John de Broghton, chaplain, Thomas de Hexhame and William de Blakden, of his manor of Dalton Percy with rents, &c. of free tenants and bondmen and with mills. Witnesses :—William de Claxton, knight, and others (named). . . . June, A.D. 1371. *Fragment of seal.*” [p. 439.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3782. Letter of attorney by John de Neville, lord of Raby, authorising John de Heydlam and John de Sedburgh, to receive seisin of Dalton Percy manor in the bishopric of Durham, granted to him by Sir Henry de Percy, lord of Alnewyk. London, Wednesday after St. Martin, 44 Edward III. *Seal of arms, broken.*” [p. 440.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3839. Grant by Thomas de Redebugh, to Sir Ralph de Nevile, earl of Westmoreland and Marshal of England, of a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. from all his lands in the bishopric of Durham. Gatisheved. Saturday before Midsummer-day, 12 Henry IV. *Seal of arms.*” [p. 445.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3851. Grant by John called ‘ de Coquina’, burgess of Gatishevid, to Hugh de Segrave, warden of the chapel of St. Edmund the Confessor, Gatishevid, of a toft with croft opposite the lane called ‘ Waldesthere’, paying 1½d. yearly to the lord of Durham. Witnesses :—Laurence de Linze, sheriff of Durham, Sir John de Farnacers, and others (named). *Fragment of seal.*” [p. 446.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3854. Demise by Dame Agnes Lawson, the prioress, and the convent of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle upon Tyne, to James Lawson of Newcastle, merchant, of land in the bishopric of Durham beside the town of Gatesheved, bounded on the south by Tame Brig, on the north by the ‘ common lonyng called the Swardes’, by Bencham [*sic*] meadow on the west and Bencham [*sic*] pasture with two lee closes on the east, late in the holding of Sir Henry Boynton, knight, for twenty years from St. Cuthbert's day in March next, paying 33s. 4d. yearly. Feast of St. Martin in winter, A.D. 1529, 21 Henry VIII. *English. Fragment of seal.*” [p. 447.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3861. Demise by William Gategang, burgess of Gateshevyd, to Thomas Yoell, mason, of the same, of a tenement with croft in Gateshevyd, paying 6s. yearly. Feast of St. Martin in winter, A.D. 1384. 8 Richard II.” [p. 447.]
- “ [Durham.] B. 3863. Grant by John Creghton, Elena Creghton, and Conan Creghton their son, to Conan Barton, of the tenement which they lately acquired of William Hert, late the chaplain of the chantry of St. John in the parish church of Gatesheved; the said Barton paying 6l. therefor at the terms specified. Morrow of the Purification, 22 Edward IV.” [p. 447.]

The following extracts, relating to the battle of Shrewsbury and the Percys, are from the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (2 Ser. xii. i. 39, *et seq.*) :—

Close Roll, 4 Henry IV.

The King to the Sheriffs of London greeting.

Concerning a proclamation } Whereas we have been informed that Henry Percy
to be made } has associated himself with our Welsh rebels, and
and proposing to invade our realm of England for the destruction of our-
self and our crown, &c. We command you that you cause it to be publicly
proclaimed within your bailiwick that our lieges need not be afraid or
discomforted, on account of any information that may reach them, and
that you cause it to be proclaimed that all knights, esquires and others
who receive fees and pledges (wages) from us shall come with all possible
speed to the marches aforesaid, etc. Witness the King at Westminster
the 18th day of July.

Concerning sums } The King to the Collector of his Customs and sub-
of money not paid } sidies in the port of the town of St. Botho [?] We
command and firmly enjoin you that you pay or permit to be paid certain
sums of money which by patent of certain assignations or grants of Henry
Earl of Northumberland, who still survives, or of Henry, late Earl of Wor-
cester, and of Henry de Percy, chivaler, now deceased, made before these
times to the same Earl of Northumberland. And that you free, or caused
to be freed, no obligations or statutes to them or any of them on this
account. And that you appear before us and our Council wherever we
happen to be, with all possible haste, to do what shall be ordered you.
And this you in nowise omit under penalty of £200. Witness the King at
Pountfreyt the 4th day of August. By the King himself and his
Council.

Like briefs directed to the collector of the subsidies in the port of
the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and others.

Concerning a) The King to the Sheriff of York greeting. Since we
proclamation) have been given to understand that some of our lieges have
to be made) been spoiling the tenants, and do not cease to spoil and
make depredations on those of our principality and others, who were lately
in the company of Thomas late earl of Worcester and Henry Percy
chivaler deceased, and other our rebels who lately made insurrection
against us, and those in their retinue, of their goods and chattels, by
colour of the said insurrections, We require you to permit no such
spoliations or depredations within your bailiwick to be perpetrated, And
to notify to all our lieges that no one who was in our company in the
field near Salop shall take any goods or things from those our rebels.
Witness the King at Pontemfracrum the 4th day of August. By the
King himself and his Council. [See also *Rymers Foedera*, viii. 321.]
The like briefs to the Sheriff of Northumberland, Witness as above.

For John) The King to the Sheriff of Hereford greeting. On behalf of
Pauncfot) our beloved and faithful John Pauncfot it is shown that you have
knight) arrested the same John and his men, servants, horses, goods,
things and harness, on suspicion of his having been in the company of the
late earl of Worcester and Sir Henry Percy chivalier deceased, and other
rebels who made insurrection against us. Since it clearly appears to us
that the same John was never in the company of the rebels, we command
you to set him free, and his men and servants, with their horses, goods,
things and harness, and let them go where they will. Witness the King
at Pountfreyt the 5th day of August. By the King himself.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 22.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 28th day of March, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH COWEN.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter he had received from Mr. Cowen acknowledging the receipt of the letter of condolence on the death of his father, the late Joseph Cowen, and desiring him to convey to the society the most sincere thanks of his sister and himself for their kind expression of sympathy in their great bereavement.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. John Hopper, Rosedale Terrace, Newcastle.
- ii. John David Robinson, Beaconsfield, Coatsworth Road, Gateshead.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted :

- From the Duke of Northumberland :— i. *Poll Books of County of Northumberland* ; 1898 ; ii. *Poll Book of Election for County of Northumberland on 2nd day of February, 1715* ; 1899.
- From Mr. Oswin J. Charlton :—A reproduction of a rubbing of the large Flemish brass in the parish church of Newark, Notts.
- From Professor Oliver of Kew :—22 mounted photographs of drawings in chalk by himself, of ancient castles and other buildings in Northumberland made some years ago. The following is a list of the photographs :— (1-4) Aydon castle, 1883 ; (5) Belsay castle, 1886 ; (6) Bywell St. Andrew, 1885 ; (7) Chibburn preceptory (south) 1885, (west) 1886 ; (9) Corbridge, 1883 ; (10) Corsenside, 1883 ; (11-12) Doddington, 1885 ; (13) Dunstanburgh, 1883 ; Embleton vicarage, 1883 ; (15) Haughton castle, 1880 ; (16) Kirkwhelpington, 1886 ; (17) Melkridge, 1884 ; (18) Ogle, 1886 ; (19) Ormside, Westmorland, 1886 ; (20) Prudhoe castle, 1880 ; and (21-2) Wisbeach wind mill, 1882.

Exchanges :—

- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 2 ser. xii. i. [contains (p. 140) documents connected with the

- battle of Shrewsbury from a close roll of Henry IV, including proclamations relating to Henry earl of Northumberland, etc.] Shrewsbury.
- From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—(i.) vol. i. *Les Reliures Artistiques et Armoriées*; (ii.) vol. iii. *La Chronique de Lentule*; both 4to. paper covers, pp. 179; (iii.) *Mémoires*, vol. xx. 4 ser. iv. i. demy 8vo.; *Bulletin trimestriel*, 1898, pts. 1—4; 1899, 1 & 2, demy 8vo.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. lvi. 224, 2 ser. vi. iv. Dec./99.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings for 1899*, xlv. 8vo.

Purchases :—*The Registers of Ford, Cressage, and Shipton, Shropshire*, 3 vols. 8vo. (Par. Reg. Soc.); *Gilbanks's Some Records of a Cistercian Abbey—Holme Cultrum*; *The Antiquary for Mar./00*; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 114—117.

It was resolved to subscribe for *Arms and Armour of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance*, by R. C. Clephan, about to be published by W. Scott & Co.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Parker Brewis :—Some Bills and Lochaber Axes which once belonged to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

[Mr. Brewis in describing them said that the bill was a species of halberd, with a spike or spear at the head, and a broad blade having the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill. From this beak or bill it derives its name, in fact the weapon probably originated from the hasty arming of the peasants with agricultural implements. The bill was for many generations one of the main weapons of the English infantry; it was also much used at sea, the 'Mary Rose', in 1545, carrying 350 men of whom 120 were soldiers, had 120 bills among her furniture. Silver in his *Paradox of Defence*, 1599, says 'the black bills ought to be 5 or 6 feet long, and may not be well used much longer', and calls it a 'vantage weapon.' Grose tells us the denomination of black or brown bill arises from the colour, the one from a black varnish with which the weapon was frequently covered, the other from its being often brown with rust. He also says that bills were carried by watchmen and sheriffs' officers, with whom it was no uncommon practice to chalk the edges thus giving them the appearance of having been newly ground. A survey of the stores in the Tower, 1559, noting those in hand, as well as others to be bought for the next year's requirements, reports the number 'of black bills to be bought at 16d. the piece' 7900. Under the same year Jan. 15th, Mr. Richard Welford in his *History of Newcastle and Gateshead in the Sixteenth Century*, quotes 'a muster of the able men within the town of Newcastle. Item, there is of black bills within the same town, 242'. The bill, however, is now very rare, chiefly because when it ceased to be in demand as a weapon, in the majority of cases it finished its life in the hedgerow. The weapon exhibited came into the speaker's possession through a hint from Mr. Gibson, the society's custodian, who was showing Mr. Strang through the castle, when the latter mentioned that he thought there were some old weapons lying at his works on the west wall. Upon hearing this he (Mr. Brewis) went and found those exhibited. Doubtless they once belonged to the town of Newcastle, for one bears the armourer's name 'Lowson' stamped on the blade and others have E. B. in a small sunken square. Upon examining those in the castle they were found, in many cases, to bear the same marks and to be similar in other respects, as are also two in the National Collection in the Rotunda, Woolwich (class xii. nos. 16 & 17 in catalogue) which were 'presented by the Town Council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' Another link in the

local connection of the bills under consideration is that with them were some Lochaber axes which were similar to those in the castle and again to two in the national collection which also were given by the town council of Newcastle, and *all* bear the name *w. hood*. It would be mere guess work to affix a date to these weapons, but the armourers' marks may some day give us a clue. The Lochaber axe is believed to be a descendant of the Scandinavian battle axe. It is a staff weapon having a large, and usually segmental, axelike blade at the head, behind which is a formidable hook for pulling down breastworks, etc. This hook is frequently sharpened in its concave edge, when it is termed a bridle-cutter, as in the specimens shown. This is one of the most distinctive national weapons of Scotland.]

By the Rev. Thomas Stephens : four old documents, viz. :—

- i. A bond for £40, dated 4 July, 31 Henry VIII [1539] from George Davell of Newcastle, merchant (mayor 1545), to Anthony Byrde of the same, merchant, that he would carry out the conditions of an indenture of the same date relating to property in the Close, Newcastle.
- ii. A pardon of 25 April 12 Elizabeth [1570] for Thomas Musgrave of Newburn, co. Northumberland, George Lassels of Newcastle, Thomas Donkyn, George Clerke, William Rede, of Lumley, John Wilkinson, Robert Robinson, Thomas Robinson of 'Coldhesledene' and William Ranson and Thomas Chilton, senior, of Newbottle, co. Durham, yeomen, who had expressed their 'lamentable penitence' before her commissioners for the crimes they had committed against her crown and dignity between 1 November, 1569 and 30 January, 1570 (the period of the Northern Rising of the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland) during the recent treasons, rebellions, insurrections, &c., in the northern parts which had ('favente altissimo') been composed by her great industry and prudence.
- iii. A colonel's commission granted by Sir Thomas Glemham, for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, in 1643 :

By the power and authoritie given from his Excellency the Marques of Newcastle Lord Generall of all his Ma^{ties} forces in the North I doe hereby constitute & appointe yo^u to be Collonell of the Briggade of foote soldiers to be levyed and raised, & already levyed within the two Countyes of Northumberland & the County Pallatine of Duresme, And I doe hereby give vnto yo^u full power & authoritie to exercise & enjoy the office aforesaid of Collonell of the said Briggade app'teyninge to the said two seu'ell Counties And to traine conduct & leade them in observacon of such orders & direcons as yo^w shall from time to time receive from me or any other yo^r snperior officers, And I doe hereby charge & require All Collonels, Leiftennant Collonels, Serieant Maiors, Captaines, And all other officers & soldiers whatsoever belonginge to the said Briggade to be obedient to such orders & direcons as yo^w shall from time to time give vnto them And yo^w alsoe to observe & follow such Instruceons & orders as yo^w shall receive from me or any superior officers as aforesaid And yo^w to be obedient herevnto for his ma^{ties} service accordinge to the discipline of warre, And Lastly I doe hereby will & require all Comissioners of Array Justices of the peace, Maiors, Sheriffs, Baliffes, Constables, & all other his Ma^{ties} officers Ministers & lovinge subiectes to be aydinge & assistinge vnto yo^u in all things conducinge to the advancem^t of his Ma^{ties}

service Given vnder my hand & seale the vth day of November 1643.

Att Newcastle vpon Tynne.

Tho : Glemham.

- iv. An Indenture of Apprenticeship dated 24 June, 4 Charles I [1628], made between John Rowmaine, son of John Rowmaine, late of Newcastle, tanner, and George Errington of the same place, 'Mr & Marriner,' whereby John Rowmaine bound himself apprentice and servant for seven years to George Errington and undertook to keep his commandments and not to take 'to wife any woman during the said term, or haunt taverns or alehouses. or play at the Cards three bowles or any other unlawful games. to behave himself as well in wordes as in deedes towards his saide Mr and all his according to the manner and custome of the Cittie of London, and the said G. Errington to teach his said apprentice 'in the mistery and science or arte of a marriner' finding meat, drink, lodging, bedding, washing, wringing and all other things meet, and to pay him ten shillings for the first year, twelve shillings for the second year, and fourteen shillings for the third year, and two shillings increase every succeeding year.

By Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—A rough plan made about 1770 or 1780 by Nicholas Fairles, J.P. (who was murdered by pitmen in 1832) of foundations of buildings discovered on the Lawe, South Shields, to the east of the Roman Camp. The illustration on the opposite page is a reduced representation of it.

DISCOVERY AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) stated that he had received an anonymous letter signed 'Monkbarns' requesting him to go to the 'Bird and Bush' yard in Pilgrim street and look on the left hand side where he would see a portion of the Roman Wall. He went and found a very ancient piece of walling, but he supposed it was of a medieval character—very much of the character of the town wall. One remarkable thing about it was that it was exactly in the line in which they would expect the Roman Wall to be. It must be remembered that the course of the Roman Wall through this eastern part of Newcastle is a traditional one; and a closer examination of the ground suggests that the line laid down on Brand's map requires to be considerably modified. There is evidence of the site of a mile castle immediately to the north of the present Sallyport gate. Brand brings the Roman Wall up to Sallyport gate itself and continues the line westward by way of Stockbridge and Silver street. But this route would make it skirt the southern base of the precipitous cliff formed by the junction with Pandon dean of the defile through which the tributary Erick burn, anciently called Gogo, joined its stream. The line shown in Brand is immediately under and is therefore dominated by this eminence, a most unlikely position from the standpoint of a military engineer, unless as it is for defensive purposes. It is far more likely that the Wall descended straight from the mile castle above Causey bank and spanned Pandon burn at a right angle to the course of the stream. Thence ascending the western bank in the same line it would lead on to the crest of the eminence above, somewhere near the present Manors railway station. A turn in the line at this point would lead across the Erick burn at a right angle to its course just above the present railway viaduct in Manor chare. Rising from the valley it would thence ascend towards Pilgrim street at a point very near and in line with the piece of medieval wall in question.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, said had he examined the spot. The walls were thin, and he had come to the conclusion that they were built of medieval stones, probably taken from the town wall.

THE LATE CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., OF CARLISLE.

The chairman (in the absence of Mr. T. Hodgkin, the writer,) read an obituary notice of the late Mr. R. S. Ferguson.

On the motion of the chairman the secretaries were directed to convey the sincere condolences of the members to Mrs. Millard, the daughter of Mr. Ferguson, and to her brother Captain Ferguson, who is in South Africa.

Mr. S. S. Carr read a paper (deferred from last meeting) on

THE LACYS OF TYNEMOUTH, NEWCASTLE, AND EDEN LACY.

He traced the history and pedigree of the family from the time that they came from Great Yarmouth about the end of the seventeenth century.

THE ROAD TO PRAETORIUM, &C.

The chairman read a paper on this subject and on the Roman names of Bewcastle, Ambleside, and Watercrock near Kendal. He said he was led to take up the subject because the Deer, or Watling-street, of Northumberland, which began at *Bremenium* in Redesdale, was said to end at *Praetorium*. He followed the route from Stagshawbank across the county of Durham to Piercebridge ; it was only at York, with *Praetorium* 40 miles ahead, that the difficulty in its direction cropped up. After passing Stamford bridge three possible routes presented themselves and occasioned three theories as to the situation of *Praetorium*. The direct route or straightforward theory, would place it at Filey or Bridlington, but it was very unlikely that if *Praetorium* were the seat of administration and justice it would be placed on the very coast. The second and prevalent theory was that it lay at Brough on the Humber. A third, and what he considered a fanciful theory, was that it was at or near Whitby. He hoped that the excavations and researches of the East Riding and other societies would ultimately afford a definite settlement of the problem.

Thanks having been voted by acclamation to the writers of the several papers, the meeting thus concluded.



- (1) PASTORAL STAFF of early date in Durham cathedral church.
 (2) IVORY PASTORAL STAFF HEAD $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. diam., having *Agnus Dei* in centre, supposed to have been brought from Easby abbey. See Clarkson's *Richmond*, p. 362, Fox's *Synopsis*, p. 181, and Scott's *Antiquarian Gleanings*, pl. xiii. (The illustrations reproduced from Fairholt's *Dictionary of Terms in Art*).

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 23.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, 1900, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Welford, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

DECEASED MEMBERS, ETC.

The chairman said that death had recently been busy amongst them. They had lost a very devoted friend in the person of Mr. Alexander S. Stevenson, one of their vice-presidents, who in former years was an assiduous attender and a most ready helper of their society. They had also lost one of their youngest members in the person of the late Mr. J. B. Clayton, who, unfortunately, had not been a sufficiently long time with them to have rendered any signal service; but whatsoever had been required of him in the way of carrying on the continuity of the Clayton family interest in excavations in the different Roman camps on his property and on the line of the Wall generally, had been most generously rendered. He moved that letters of condolence be sent to the families of the deceased gentlemen.

Mr. George Irving said that all who were interested in the study of antiquities would mourn the loss of James Macdonald, LL.D, a vice-president of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. Members of this society who visited the excavations at Birrens on 5th October, 1895,* will remember how he made a special journey from Edinburgh to conduct them over Birrens, and explained what had been done and the results of the labours of that society. This he did with a fullness of detail and methodical accuracy that showed how carefully he had watched every step that had been taken. He, along with Dr. Christison, took charge of the excavations at Birrens and Ardoch, and wrote a description of the works. He also wrote an account of the Roman sculptured stones of Dumfriesshire. Several years ago he delivered a course of 'Rhind lectures' on *The Remains of the Roman Occupation of Scotland*. These lectures he had revised shortly before his death and they are expected to be published by Blackwood. In early life when at Elgin academy he assisted to found the natural history museum of that town and county. He afterwards became master of Ayr academy and subsequently of Kelvinside academy, Glasgow. When at

* Proc. vii. 151.

Elgin he did some scholarly work in connection with the antiquities of Burgh-head. He was exceedingly careful in all his investigations and took any amount of trouble to verify and confirm all his researches.

He concluded by moving that a letter of sympathy be also sent to Mrs. Macdonald and family.

The votes were agreed to.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. Henry S. Mundahl, 18 Grainger Street West, Newcastle.
- ii. H. G. Radford, Stonehill, East Sheen.
- iii. J. A. E. Wilson, Archbold house, Jesmond Road, Newcastle.

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

Exchanges:—

From the Brussels Archaeological Society:—*Annales*, xiv. i. (Jan. 1900) 8vo.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Journal*, xxii. (1900) 8vo.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London:—(i.) *Proceedings*, 2 ser. xvii. ii. (Nov. 24/98 to June 22/99) 8vo.; and (ii.) *Archaeologia*, 56, ii. 4to. cl.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. 66 (Ap./00), 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* [includes papers by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., on 'the Cistercian Order', and by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, sec. S.A. on 'Fountains Abbey', the latter being a long and complete description, full of illustrations, of this famous building], pt. 59 (xv. iii.), 8vo.,

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal*, new ser. vi. i. (Mar./00), 8vo.

*Purchases:—*Lang's *Scotland*, vol. i.; *Musgrave's Obituary*, A—Ch. (Harl. Soc. publ.); *The Illustrated Archaeologist*, vi. ii. (Ap./00); *Antiquary* (Ap./00); and *Notes and Queries*, 118, 119 & 121.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. George Irving:—Several sheets of ancient illuminated MSS. on parchment, which formerly belonged to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, amongst them being a leaf of a psalter of late fourteenth century work with gilded initial letters, containing psalms from the middle of ps. LXXII to the middle of ps. LXXVII; a leaf of late fifteenth century date, containing prayers for the dead, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

On the recommendation of the council it was decided to hold country meetings during the season at the following places:—

- i. The Carthusian priory of Mount Grace, Yorkshire (on the invitation of the owner, Sir Lowthian Bell, bt.);
- ii. Harbottle, Alwinton, Holystone and Woodhouses pele;
- iii. Harnham, Shaftoe and crags, Kirkharle (church) and Capheaton, and, if time permit, Little Harle tower and Kirkwhelbington church; and
- iv. Norton and Billingham churches, and Greatham hospital and church.

Members at 7-30 adjourned to the lecture room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, where, with Mr. C. J. Bates, V.P., in the chair, Mr. J. P. Gibson read an interesting description of 'Excavations made on the line of the Roman Wall in Northumberland during the last ten years.'

In the course of the lecture, which was illustrated with lantern views from photographs taken by Mr. Gibson himself, the lecturer acknowledged the indebtedness of the excavations committee, which had been at work since 1894, to several gentlemen whom he named.

The full report of the excavations *per lineam valli* will be printed in an early part of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

At the meeting of the society on 28 March (p. 216), the following notes on

THE LACYS OF TYNEMOUTH, NEWCASTLE, AND EDEN LACY.

were read by Mr. Sidney S. Carr.

"The first member of this family came from Great Yarmouth towards the end of the seventeenth century. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the family is described as of Newcastle, afterwards the Lacys acquired lands and resided in Cumberland.¹ This local branch can not be considered a family of great importance and its interest is in the members of it having owned lands in this district, and in their altar tombstones, upon which the inscriptions and armorial bearings are now partly illegible. The writer has not endeavoured to trace the pedigree beyond the period when the family dwelt in Northumberland, or by trying to connect it with important houses of the same name, such as that of the earls of Lincoln.

The tombstones referred to, three in number, are to the east of the choir in Tynemouth priory burial ground. The most northern, that of the Reverend Ralph Clarke, bears the arms—[gules,] a saltire engrailed between four horses heads coupéd [or]². He was vicar of Long Benton from 1703 until 1733³. On April 6th, 1697, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Elizabeth Brown, widow,⁴ who died September 3rd, 1759, aged 79⁵: amongst their children were Ann, Elizabeth, Ralph (II) and Robert.

Ann, the second daughter, married Samuel Lacy (I)⁶, the member of the family who came north; he was the son of Richard (I) and Hester Lacy of Great Yarmouth⁷ being born on April 6th, 1690. As early as 1730 he owned lands in the township of Prestou⁸ which forms part of the manor of Tynemouth. These lands were at Preston, South Preston, and near those places. On 24th

¹ In collecting the matter for the pedigree of Lacy, and for this account, the writer had the co-operation of the late Mr. James Thompson of Milton hall near Brampton, a descendant of the family. The facts relating to the last names on the pedigree, Samuel Lacy (II) and his descendants were mostly communicated by him. But for Mr. Thompson's sad death the results of the research would probably have been given in a joint paper. The information furnished by Mr. Thompson, whenever possible, is acknowledged in the foot notes.

² His arms are given in Barber's *Arms of Northern Families* amongst those of the subscribers. The inscriptions on the stones are now too worn to be completely read which is partly the writer's reason for giving them verbatim in these foot notes. That on this stone runs 'Here lyeth the Body of the REVEREND MR RALPH CLARKE | VICAR of LONG BENTON, who departed | this life March 4th, 1733 | aged 59 years | Also near this Place lyeth interred Eliz. | Taylor Da. to the Rev. Ra. Clarke who | Deptd this Life Novr. the 9th day 1741 | aged 41 Years. Eliz. wife of the Reverend | Ralph Clarke died Sept ye 3rd 1758 | aged 79 years. Also lyeth here Mr Ralph Clarke Son of the above Revd. | Ralph Clarke who died ye 2d of May | 1785 aged 77 Years.'

³ *Parish Registers of Long Benton, cf. Besley, The Church and Vicarage of Long Benton; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. A. Richardson, 1843.*

⁴ A pedigree of Clarke now being compiled by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., gives his mother. For the marriage in 1697 see *Tynemouth Registers, cf. Gleanings from the Records of the Parish of Tynemouth*, by H. A. Adamson, *Arch. Ael.* vol. xix. p. 205.

⁵ See inscription on tombstone given in note 2.

⁶ *Tynemouth Registers, cf. Gleanings from the Records of the Parish of Tynemouth, Arch. Ael.* vol. xix. p. 206.

⁷ *St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, registers.*

⁸ *Records of the Manor of Tynemouth.*

April, 1758, Margaret Farrington surrendered lands at Preston to the use of Ralph Clarke (II) of North Shields in trust for him.⁹ This Ralph Clarke (II) was his brother-in-law, being a son of the vicar of Long Benton.¹⁰ Some land in the township of Monkseaton, which also forms part of the manor of Tynemouth, was the farm now known as the Monkseaton Red House farm¹¹, this at least he inherited from the Clarks.¹² He was one of the copyhold tenants who rode the shire bounders on St. Mark's Day, 25 April, 1740.¹³ He died in 1762 and his will dated 1759¹⁴ gave Preston lands in trust to his wife, remainder to his son Richard (II). His monument is the most southern of the three at Tynemouth and bears the arms quarterly—[*argent and sable,*] *on a bend [gules], three martlets [or], over all a label of as many points [of the fourth],* LACY;¹⁵ impaling CLARKE, as before.¹⁶

He was succeeded by his son Richard (II)¹⁷ who was born in 1744¹⁸ and married Dorothy¹⁹ third daughter of Joseph Dacre of Kirklington in Cumberland. The entry in the registers of Kirklington church is in a larger hand than others and the only case where there are more than three witnesses.²⁰ Of these witnesses, W. Dacre was the bride's brother, Rose Mary Dacre and Catherine Anderson were his sisters, the former married Sir John Clarke of Penicuik. Another witness was 'M Dockwray' one of the Dockwrays of North Shields. Elizabeth Clarke a sister of the bride was also of North Shields. A portrait of Dorothy Dacre painted, before marriage, in 1703, and that of Richard Lacy painted 1771, both by unknown artists, now hang at Milton hall.²¹ In Dorothy Dacre's marriage settlement, and on the Dacre pedigree, Richard Lacy is described as of North Shields, on his tomb he is designated of Newcastle where the young people lived in Pilgrim street. He was sheriff of Newcastle²² two years after their marriage when only twenty three years of age. He died on March 18th, 1778,²³ having settled the Tynemouth lands on his wife before

⁹ Abstract of Title of Property purchased by John Scott of Samuel Lacy (II) in 1805.

¹⁰ The Clarke pedigree by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.

¹¹ *Surrey of the Manor of, Tynemouth* in 1766.

¹² 1735 Mich 8, Ralph Clarke of North Shields and Elizabeth Clarke of North Shields surrendered 'all that customary or copyhold tenement in Monkseaton late belonging to Ralph Clarke in trust to such use as Samuel Lacy shall declare or appoint.' *Manor Rolls of Tynemouth*.

¹³ Communicated by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson.

¹⁴ Abstract of Title of Property purchased from Samuel Lacy (II) in 1805.

¹⁵ The tinctures here blazoned are taken from Glover's *Ordinary*, cf. Cotton MS. Tiberius Harl. MSS. 1392 and 1459.

¹⁶ The inscription runs thus:—The Burial Place of | Samuel Lacy of Great Yarmouth | Master and Mariner | Who died October the 6th 1762 | Aged 71 Years. He Married Ann the Daughter of the Reverend | Mr Ralph Clarke Vicar of Long | Benton who had Issue Eighteen | children. Sixteen died Young. | Ann the wife of the above named | who died the 6th of December 1765 | aged 60 years. |

¹⁷ The relationship is proved by Samuel's (I) will which is dated 1st February, 1759, and gives trust premises to wife, remainder to son Richard.

¹⁸ Inscription on tombstone see note 23.

¹⁹ *The Kirklington Register* records the birth of Dorothy Dacre in 1711. The pedigree of the Dacres of Lanercost shows her to have been the granddaughter of Joseph Dacre-Appleby, son of Joseph Appleby and Dorothy Dacre; her mother was Catherine Fleming, daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

²⁰ The marriage register runs thus. 'Richard Lacy of the parish of Tinmonth in the Co. of Northumberland Esq. & Dorothy Dacre of this parish were married in this church by licence this 15th day of Jan. 1765 by me W. Baty, Rector. Richard Lacy.

Dorothy Dacre,
Witnesses, W. Dacre, Eliz. Clarke, Eliz. Lowes, M. Dockwray, Dorothy Knock, Rose Mary Dacre, Edward Anderson, Cath. Anderson, Huup. Senhouse, Rich. Burdus, James Ker.'

²¹ The residence of the late Mr. James Thompson referred to in foot note 1.

²² See Brand *Newc.*, vol. ii. p. 541. The Bell of St. Anne's Church Newcastle is inscribed 'EDW : MOSLEY : MAYOR : RICH : LACY : ESQ : SHERIFF' cf. *Proceedings*, vol. iv. p. 183. Two pieces of plate at the same church, presented by the bishop of Durham, also bear his name, cf. *Proc.* vol. iii. p. 361, and *Plate Catalogue, Arch. Acl.* xxi, p. 31.

²³ This is shown by his tombstone the inscription upon which is 'The Burial Place of | Richard Lacy Esq | of Newcastle who married | DOROTHY third daughter of JOSEPH | DACRE Esq. of Kirklington in the County | of CUMBERLAND | Richard Lacy died March 8th 1778 | Aged 34 | Joseph Dacre his second son died | May 25th 1772 aged . . . |'

marriage.²⁴ His altar tombstone is between the two referred to in the priory burial ground. It bears the arms of LACY²⁵ impaling quarterly,—first and fourth [gules,] *three escallops [argent]*, DACRE: second and third, [azure,] *six martlets [or]*, *three, two, one*, APPLEBY. Dorothy Lacy married again before 1794, her second husband being Timothy Featherstonhaugh; they lived at a quaint house at Kirkoswald called 'the College' about twenty miles from his father's residence of Kirklington hall.²⁶ Thus the family while retaining the Tynemouth lands settled in Cumberland.

Richard (II) and Dorothy Lacy's eldest son Samuel Lacy (II) was born on February 18th, 1766, in Pilgrim street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.²⁷ He became a lieutenant colonel in the Cumberland militia.²⁸ When twenty two years of age he purchased some property near Kirkoswald, and went to reside at Salkeld lodge; he then bought an estate nearer Kirkoswald still known by the name of Eden Lacy which he gave it.²⁹

His interesting account book now at Milton hall gives coloured plans of the lands at Tynemouth which he inherited. The entries begin in 1788 and run on until 1795. The lands are described as follows:—³⁰

Preston farm	86 A : 0 ro. : 34 po.	£150 rent.
Chirton	30 A : 2 „ : 21 „	£63 „
White house farm	108 A : 2 „ : 29 „	£140 „
Monkseaton	123 A : 0 „ : 21 „	£140 „

73 A : 2 ro. : 7 po. of land at Monkton rent £52 10s. are also mentioned.

In 1789 John Clarke of Dockwray square, North Shields, was admitted as tenant to the property at Preston,³¹ and on July 23rd of the same year the premises were surrendered to the use of his brother Ralph Clarke (III) of the Coal Exchange, London.³² He parted with these Preston lands on September 19th, 1805 to Dixon Brown, of Newcastle, in trust for John Scott of Dockwray square, North Shields.³³ At the time of the surrender the Preston property comprised (1) land now forming the Fenwick park estate; and (2) lands lying between the lands now belonging to archdeacon Yeoman's representatives and the vicarage of Preston.³⁴ Seven years earlier he had parted with the Monkseaton farm and the South Preston lands, these latter consisted of lands which now belong to the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. C. J. Spence and others.³⁵ At a time when heraldry had so little recognised meaning, the alterations which Samuel Lacy (II) made in his arms are most interesting; as well as having the tinctures of the field changed, he caused the second and third quarters of the shield to be charged with an *acorn* [], and substituted for the warlike crest, a *dexter arm embowed, holding an arrow*, to be seen on the Tynemouth monuments and elsewhere, a *dexter arm embowed, holding a piece of mistletoe*. The acorn and mistletoe were intended to represent his ownership of the stone circle of 'Long Meg and her daughters' on his Eden Lacy estate.³⁵

His sons were Samuel Walter, and Richard (III). Mr. James Thompson, so often alluded to in the foot notes, was a grandson of Richard (III) who was born in 1796,³⁶ and succeeded his father. He wrote *The Modern Shooter*.³⁷ It is part

²⁴ A copy of the marriage settlement in the writer's possession made by the late Mr. James Thompson from the original in the possession of the Rev. William Dacre, gives minute details of the lands as is usual in such documents.

²⁵ The Lacy arms here have no label and might be taken for another known Lacy coat than that already blazoned were not the arms on his book plate charged with a label which tends to show it is omitted here.

²⁶ Information furnished by the late Mr. James Thompson.

²⁷ Information furnished by Mr. Richard Welford.

²⁸ *Ex. inf.* the late Mr. James Thompson.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Abstract of Title of Property* purchased from Samuel Lacy (II) in 1805.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Surrey of the Manor of Tynemouth.*

³⁴ *Records of the Manor of Tynemouth.*

³⁵ An account of this change in his arms was found by the late Mr. James Thompson in an old letter from Samuel Lacy (II) to a brother.

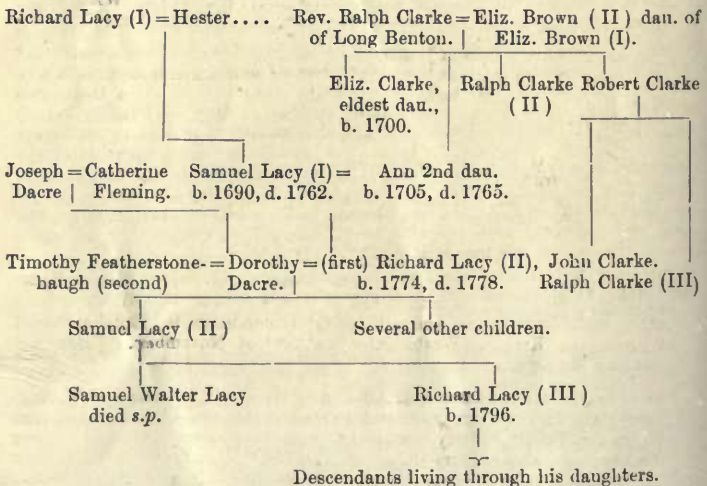
³⁶ *Ex. inf.* the late Mr. James Thompson. ³⁷ Published by Whittaker & Co., London, 1842.

of the preface of this book which concerns us as the story though probably a myth relates to Newcastle and does not seem to have a place in local history or fiction. It runs:—' In the early part of the last century there resided in Newcastle-on-Tyne, an ancestor of mine, a married lady, named Mosley, who died and was buried, at her own particular request, with some favourite and very valuable rings on her finger: this circumstance having been buzzed abroad at her funeral, the sexton about midnight repaired with lamp and spade to the tomb, determined to become possessor of them. To be brief he unscrewed the coffin lid and seized and wrenched the icy taper finger, but it would not part with the rings. He clenched his teeth, drew his knife and began to saw, when slowly she arose. He as quickly fled and never knew how he reached his home, leaving the lamp to light the re-animated lady once more to her earthly dwelling. She rang the bell, was admitted as she was, and found her husband sitting comfortably by the fire. Circumstances do not help us to say what happened at that meeting being so unusual. We must leave it to the reader to guess. Mrs. Mosley lived to enjoy many years of conjugal bliss with her husband. Had this not been so I had not been here to relate this most extraordinary yet well founded narrative of her.'

Richard Lacy's (III) beautiful book plate engraved by Bewick shows his arms in the altered form, as first borne by his father, charged on an oval shield resting against the stump of an oak tree. He lived until 1883. There are descendants of the Lacy family in the male line.

The writer desires to thank Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Mr. H. A. Adamson and Mr. W. W. Tomlinson for assistance with, or information for, this paper."

THE PEDIGREE OF LACY OF TYNEMOUTH, NEWCASTLE, AND EDEN LACY.



MISCELLANEA.

The document (B. 3719) in the Record Office, of which an extract is given on p. 209 from *Ancient Deeds*, has been examined. In it Sir John de Bromfield appears as 'Vicar' of Corbridge not as 'Sheriff.'

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., has kindly supplied the following abstract of an entry in the Patent Roll, 29 Henry VIII., part 4, relating to Haydon, Northumberland:—

Pardon to Roger Stoko of Heydon, co. Northumberland, yeoman, *alias* a Roger Stoko of Brokenhough within the barony of Langley, yeoman, *alias* Roger a Stoke of Brokenhough within the parish of Heydon, yeoman, *alias* Roger a Stokowe of the parish of Langley, yeoman, for all treasons 'tam maiores quam minores' and 'crimina lese majestatis', and treasons against treaties, customs or conventions concluded or used between the King and the King of Scots in the marches both English and Scotch, also misprisons and concealments of treasons and all other offences perpetrated before 14 May 29 Henry viij., touching the reception in his house at Heydon within the barony of Langley of Archebald Armstrong, John Nykon and other Scots, and also the concealment and abetting of a theft of three horses from Thomas Erinton.

Witness, the King, 4 July.

By writ of Privy Seal, etc.

The following extracts, continued from p. 210, relating to the battle of Shrewsbury and the Percys, are from the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, (2 ser. xii. i. 39, *et seq.*):—

The King to William Johanson of Newcastle upon Tyne greeting. We command you that you deliver without delay to our beloved and faithful Thomas Nevill, chivaler, locum tenens of our dearest son John in the parts of the East Marches towards Scotland £200 which belonged to Henry de Percy, forfeited to us, and which is now in your hands. Witness the King at Doncaster the 17th day of August. By the King himself.

The King to his bailiffs of Worcester greeting. Whereas we have heard that some sons of iniquity have made discord and dissension, that several spiritual and temporal lords of this realm have consented to the unjust and malignant deeds of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester, and Henry de Percy chivaler, and other rebels; We order you to proclaim that we and our Council have caused to be made a diligent examination on this behalf of those who are suspected of favouring the rebels, and find they in nowise consented. Witness the King at Worcester the 7th day of September. By the King himself.

Close Roll, 5 Henry IV., part 1.

The King to the Sheriffs of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Yorkshire. We command you to proclaim that we will pardon all adherents of the Percies, who will sue for pardon before the Epiphany next. Witness the King at Westminster the 22nd of November. [See also *Rymer's Foedera*, viii. 338.]

The King orders the Sheriffs of London to take down the head of Thomas Percy, late Earl of Worcester, and deliver it to John Clifford, esq., and Thomas de Burgh, to bury it with the same Earls body. He also orders the Abbot of Salop to bury the same head with the body, in the Church of the Blessed Peter of Shrewsbury. Witness the King at Westminster the 18th day of December.

Commission to John Woderyngton, Gerard Heron and John Mitford, to administer to the knights and esquires of Northumberland an oath not to assist the earl of Northumberland against the King. Witness the King at Pontefract 15 August 4 Henry IV. [See *Rymer's Foedera*, viii. 322].

The following local notes are extracted from the MSS. of the duke of Rutland (Hist. MSS. Commission Rep. xii. Ap. 1.) (continued from p. 22) :—

- “ William, Lord Grey to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North. 1562, July 11. Corton.—On behalf of Roger Laty, late of Berwick. who has been apprehended for a stolen horse. *Signed.*” (p. 81.)
- “ Sir Thomas Gargrave to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North. 1562, September 20. Kynsley.—I have this morning received the Queen’s letters for levying 200 men and sending them to Berwick. I have already sent commission to the gentlemen, for the levy of 100 men in Richmondshire, and 100 in Allertonshire. The commission is directed to Sir Christopher Danby and others.” (p. 82.)
- “ Sir Thomas Gargrave to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North. 1562 [-3], March 16. York.—Concerning a robbery and the apprehension of the offenders. The commission of the peacc is sent down to Mr. Frobisher, without any alteration, save the naming of Mr. Walshe to be a justice of the peacc. I do not hear of the commission of oyer and terminer. Your children, my Lady, and your family here are well. The country is quiet. ‘At my commyng hether, I found suche newes as I could not here at London, wyche was that your Lordship shuld be Lord Tresorer, and my Lord of Shrewesbury Lord Presydent, and this was here, as ys sayd, very constantly brutyd. Yt ys also sayd Mr Clyfton shuld be Governor of Barwycke.’ Dr Rokeby, having the subsidy for the clergy of this province, required to have the sum sent up by post, and I sent it up to Mr. Secretary. *Signed.*” (p. 83.)

“ Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland. 1576, May 25. Berwick.—I was in very good hope that I should have been discharged of this office, but I am now stayed. Her Majesty has remembered herself and is fully resolved to send a new treasurer hither, Mr. Robert Bowes. Most of the money is st Newcastle, in readiness against his return from the Court. Upon his coming, I hope to get liberty for two months, to seek remedy for my health. The Lord Regent offered to send me the best surgeons and physicians in Scotland, but I would have none. When I can get liberty, I mean to go to Buxton. No one ever lived here at so great a charge as I do, for all things are at an extreme price, and there is no one here but myself to entertain any strangers or others that pass. I do not find my house so chargeable as the extraordinary charges, I have had of her Majesty 200*l.* imprest, and the garrison is unpaid since Michaelmas, and not one penny imprest. In times past, when there was no pay imprest was given to the captains and soldiers upon any needful cause, I have been forced to disburse about 80*l.* out of my 200*l.* for the watches and other causes. The Lord Treasurer would have entrusted the Queen’s money to me, but I refused, because I would not meddle with accounts, and as I often lack money myself I might be always nibbling it away. I send you particulars of the revenue that your ancestors had in Northumberland and now in the Queen’s hands. In conscience it belongs to you and not to her. If you can spare my brother George, give him leave to come to me.” (p. 108.)

In the series of ‘Harvard Historical Studies’ (Longmans & Co.) has appeared *The County Palatine of Durham: a Study in Constitutional History* by G. T. Lapsley, Ph.D. It is vol. viii. of the series. For a review of the work see the *Athenaeum* for May 5/00, p. 556.

The larger pastoral staff shewn on p. 216 is in the Black Gate museum, Newcastle.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1900.

No. 24.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 30th day of May, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy being in the chair.

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

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read letters from Mrs. J. B. Clayton, Mrs. Alex. S. Stevenson, and Mr. J. C. R. Macdonald (on behalf of his mother, Mrs. Macdonald), returning their thanks to the members for their expressions of sympathy.

Mr. Blair reported that General Pitt-Rivers, F.S.A., one of the honorary members of the society, had died since the last meeting. He was Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments; and made extensive excavations on his property in Wiltshire, the numerous objects discovered being arranged in a museum near his house at Rushmore, in that county, not far from the places of discovery. Full accounts of these finds are given by the discoverer in four fine copiously illustrated quarto volumes, copies of which the writer from time to time presented to the society. He was also a vice-president of the London Society of Antiquaries and a prominent member of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. Charles Henry Blair, 32 Hawthorn Road, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- ii. Dr. Hardeastle, Newcastle.
- iii. Edward Richmond Newbigin, 15 Chester Crescent, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted:

From Sir G. F. Duckett, bt., the author:—*Gundreda de Warene, final and concluding evidence*; 8vo. pp. 8.

From Mr. J. Ions Clark, 40 Burdon Terrace, Newcastle:—An enlargement from a photograph taken by him, of the extensive series of 'reins' at Settlingstones.

[Mr. Dendy, in moving a vote of thanks to the donor, said the photograph gave a very clear representation of the hill-side terraces at Settling-

stones. Traces of Roman workings for lead have been found at Settlingsstones mine which is only a few miles south of the station of *Procolitia* upon the Roman Wall. In Northumberland the best examples of these terraces are found near the centres of Roman occupation as at Corbridge and Housesteads, but they are also common in other parts of Northumberland, and in England generally. In Anglo-Saxon charters, and at the present day, in the south of England they are called 'lincs', but in Northumberland and in the Yorkshire dales, where they abound, they are locally known as 'reius'. The German word for them is 'rain', and in Roman agriculture, according to Siculus Flaccus as cited in Seebohm, they are termed 'superciliae'. According to Seebohm they are part of the common field system, and were formed by constantly ploughing in the same direction, the plough turning the sod outwards and returning idle for the next journey, but he cites no authority for this statement. Whilst their likeness to the terraces of Italian cultivation lends some colour to the idea that some of them were formed in Roman times, they possess such obvious advantages for agricultural operations that many of them may have been formed in quite recent times when the large price of corn led to the sowing with cereals of many hillside places which are now only used as grass pastures.]

Exchanges:—

- From the Swedish Society of Stockholm:—*Der Orient und Europa, Einfluss der orientalischen Cultur auf Europa bis zur mitte des letzten Jahrtausends V. Chr.*, von Oscar Montelius; pt. i.
- From La Société Archéologique de Namur:—*Annales*, xxiv. i. 8vo.
- From the Historical and Philosophical Society of Heidelberg:—*Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher*, ix. ii. 8vo. 1899 [contains an important article on 'Die principia des römischen Lagers'].
- From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, 3 ser. v. iv. 8vo.; Dublin, Mar./00.
- From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:—*Transactions* for 1898, I. n.s. xiv. 8vo.
- From the Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie:—*Aarboeger*, 2 ser. xiv. iv. 8vo.
- From the 'Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde':—*Annalen*, xxx. large 8vo.; Wiesbaden /99.
- From the Academy of Sciences and Letters of Christiania:—*Analyse de l'Idée de la Morale*, by Kristian B—R. Aars, Ph.D., 8vo. Christiania, 1899.

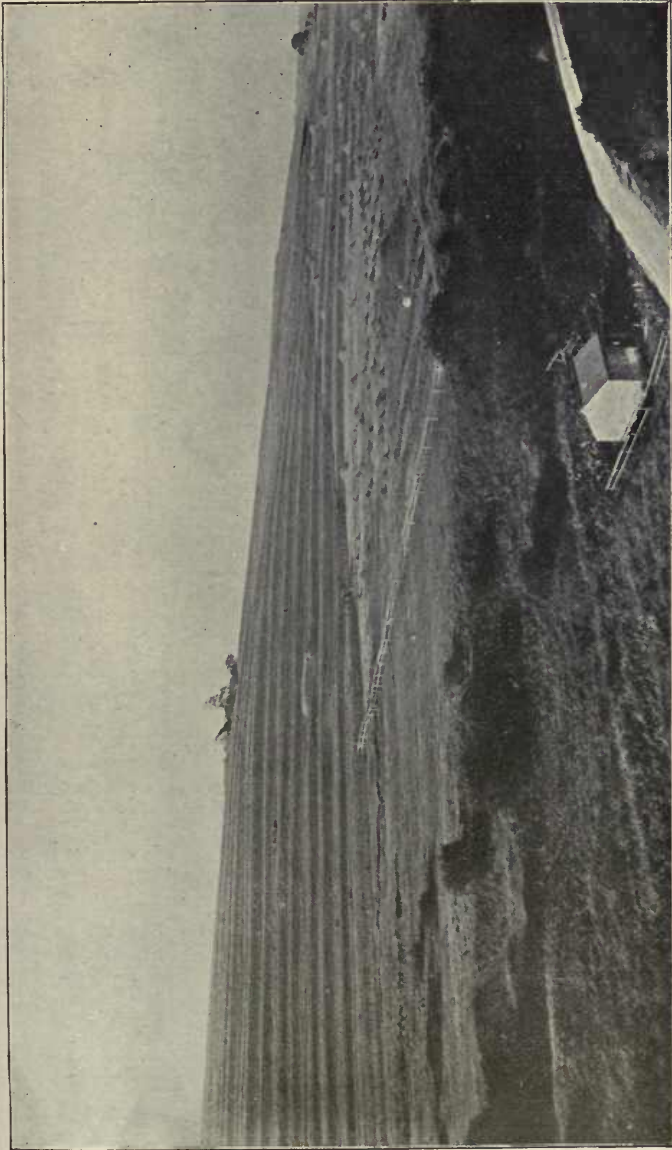
Purchases:—Mittheilungen, xiv. iii. & iv., and *Jahrbuch*, xv. of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute; *The English Dialect Dictionary*, pts. ix. & x.—flyer—gyver (completing vol. ii.); R. C. Clephan's *The Defensive Armour of the Middle Ages*, etc.; *Freemen of York*, vol. ii. (102 Surtees Society publ.), green cl. 8vo.; *Feudal Aids*, 1284—1431, vol. i. large 8vo. cl.; *The Registers of Pitchford, Shropshire*, and *A List of Parish Registers* (Par. Reg. Soc.); *Notes and Queries*, nos. 122—126; and *The Antiquary* for May/00.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM—

The following was announced :

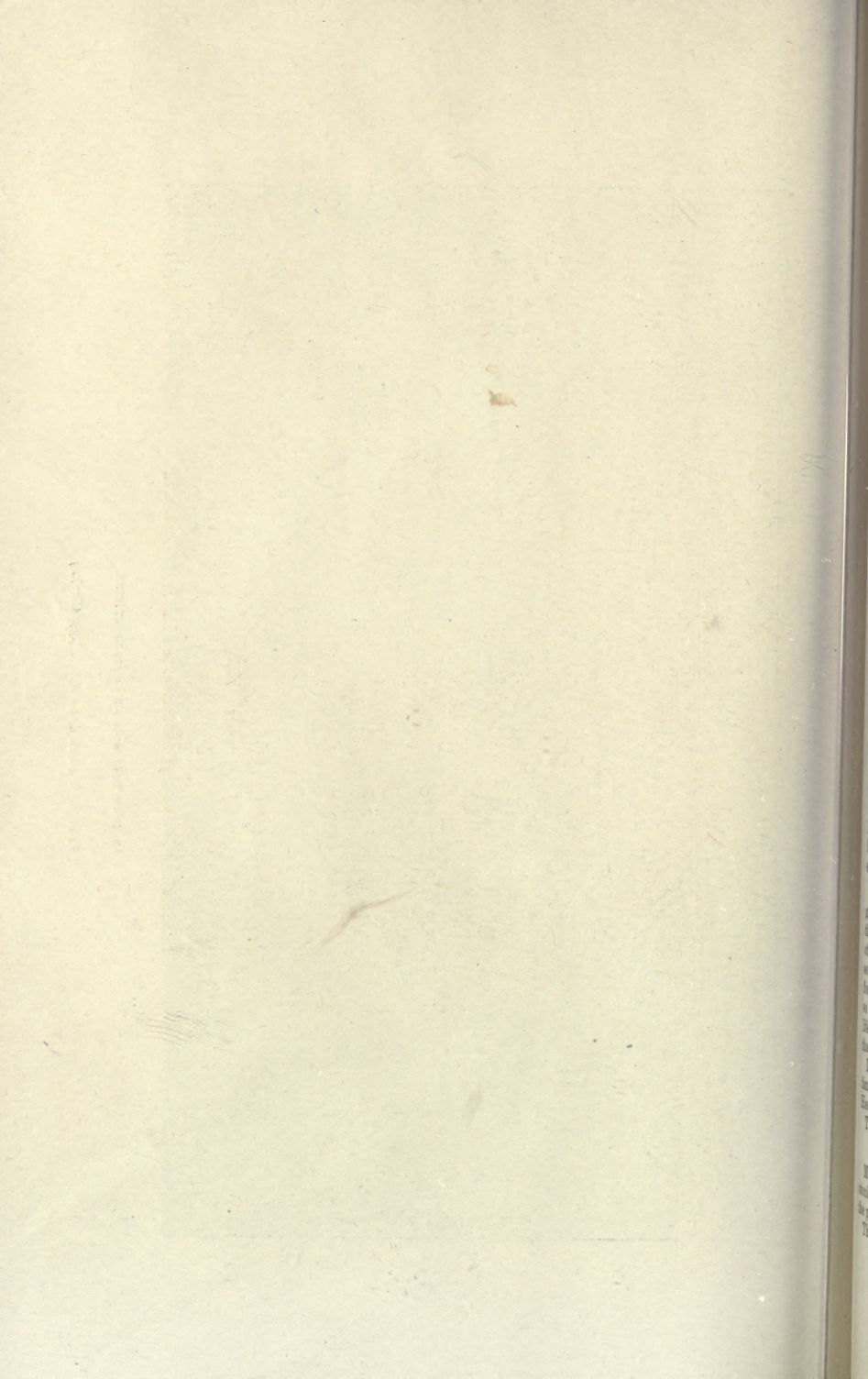
From Mr. T. Glover (per the Rev. C. E. Adamson):—A fine smoke-jack taken out of an old house in Wellington Street, South Shields.

[Mr. Heslop directed the attention of members to the working parts of a smoke-jack lying on the table, which had been obtained for the society's museum through the exertions of the Rev. C. E. Adamson.]



ANCIENT TERRACES AT SETTLINGSTONES.

(From a photograph by Mr. J. Ions Clark.)



They consist of a cross-bar, with a slot for seat ; box containing worm and pinion carrying oil-box and fan spindle above ; shaft (working worm box with bevelled pinion) from interior of flue to outer wall face over chimney msntel, with pulleys for the driving chains. The floor stands, chains, and spits are wanting, and the fan vanes are also gone.

Mr. Adamson, by an extemporized fan, exhibited the action of this once familiar kitchen utensil and showed the apparatus in motion. He said that he had been informed of the existence of the smoke-jack by Mr. Willits of South Shields who had noticed it in a house in Wellington Street. This street from about 1770 until 1840 contained the residences of some of the leading people of South Shields. It is on the ' bank top ', and the houses on one side have a splendid view of the entrance to the river. It was pitiable to see these grand old houses let as tenements and common lodging houses, or simply going to ruin. The tenants of the house where the smoke-jack was found, one of the smaller houses, were purposing to cut the iron work in order to get a smooth surface for papering, but an application to Mr. T. Glover, the agent for the property, enabled him (Mr. Adamson) to secure this relic of bygone days for the society.]

Thanks were voted to Mr. Glover and to Mr. Adamson.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. C. W. Mitchell :—Two fine carved crosses of Eastern work, and also an ' icon '.

Mr. Mitchell was thanked for the exhibition.

THE LATE MR. SHERITON HOLMES, V.P.

Mr. F. W. Dendy read an obituary notice of Mr. Sheriton Holmes, a vice-president, and late treasurer of the society. He said Mr. Holmes became a member of the society in 1877, was elected on the council in 1883, served the society as its treasurer from 1890 to 1900, and was appointed a vice-president in the year preceding his death. He was born at South Shields in 1829. Mr. Dendy then gave in detail a sketch of Mr. Holmes's life and work, dealing as well with his achievements as an engineer and surveyor, as with his interest in art and archaeology. Concluding, the writer said Mr. Holmes was kindly, upright, generous, fearless, and companionable, with a keen sense of humour, a strong love of nature, and an appreciation both of what was beautiful and fair in the life around him, and of what was memorable and sacred in the days of old.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dendy's paper, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop said :—'The great loss so well and so touchingly expressed by Mr. Dendy was felt by all in this room. By the death of Mr. Sheriton Holmes our meetings were deprived of a presence ever welcomed, and we had lost not only a valued member of the society but a friend and comrade held in our highest esteem. We were fortunate in possessing in our chairman this evening a biographer who had in so sympathetic and so excellent a manner recounted the story of Mr. Holmes's life and work. In the name of the members of the society I tender our thanks to Mr. Dendy for his paper.'

It was unanimously resolved that a letter of sympathy be forwarded to the family of Mr. Holmes on the proposition of the chairman seconded by Mr. Heslop.

The paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

EDMUNDBYERS.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) in the absence of the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh, the writer, read portions of an interesting paper on the history of the parish and church.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Featherstonhaugh.

JUNE AND JULY MEETINGS.

The council recommended that as usual the meeting on the 27th June next, being Race Wednesday, be not held; and that the meeting of the society on the last Wednesday in July be held at 2 p.m., instead of seven, to give country members a chance of attending.

MISCELLANEA.

Six well preserved fifteenth century heraldic bosses have been discovered lately in the cloister of Hailes abbey in Gloucestershire, a few miles N.E. of Cheltenham, amongst them are three bearing the arms of three successive Sir John Huddlestons, and one the arms of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland. (*Notes and Queries*, 9 ser. v. 432.)

The following is in the 15th Report (General Index) of the Historical MSS. Commission (1899), p. 40 :—

Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison.—In this collection there is much to be found beginning at the year 1737, relating to the trade of Newcastle, and to the early commerce between the North of England and the American Colonies; but the correspondence with America ceases upon the outbreak of the revolutionary war in 1775. The chief exports sent out thither by Mr. Ralph Carr, merchant and banker, from the year 1748, were glass, lead, iron, and woollen goods, and the chief import was tar. Amongst Mr. Carr's correspondents were many persons bearing names since well known in the United States, e.g., Wendell, Inman, Quincy, Hutchinson, Bowdoin, Gould, Schnyler, Franklin, with many others. One letter from Governor Hutchinson written from London in 1774 says that he, after enduring the most cruel calumnies, has received from the King as full an approbation of his entire conduct as perhaps any subject ever received from the Crown. With the house of Thomas and Adrian Hope in Holland Mr. Carr had constant correspondence, and with John and James Coutts, bankers, in Edinburgh. He interested himself on behalf of a poor lady in America with her son, who was the widow of Robert, the eldest son of Sir Arthur Hesilrige, whom his father had disinherited. Several letters to and from this Lady Hesilrige in 1768-1771 are preserved; and by Mr. Carr's interposition her son, who died in India in 1805, was assisted by Lord Maynard. There were three letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, and one from William Steward in 1798 respecting his *Biographiana*, the frontispiece to which was designed by Miss Harriet Carr. Amongst some seventeenth century documents relating to the property of the Ellison family at Jarrow is one with a fine impression of the seal for writs in the county palatine of Durham in 1656, with the figure of the Protector on horseback.

CORRECTIONS.

- P. 114, line 7 from bottom. The Woodhorn patent is of 1768-9 not of 1748-9.
 p. 154, line 17 from bottom, strike out 'on it are' and insert 'as part of', also line 16 from bottom after arms insert a full stop and add 'The brewer's arms are'.
 p. 166, last three lines, for '1 and 2 Fitz-hugh, 3 and 4 Marmion', read '1 and 4 Fitz hugh, 2 and 3 Marmion'. and p. 168, lines 1 and 3, for '1 and 2 Willoughby' and '3 and 4 Bek', read '1 and 4 Willoughby', '2 and 3 Bek', and for '1 and 2 Fitz-hugh, 3 and 4 Marmion', read '1 and 4 Fitz-hugh, 2 and 3 Marmion'.
 p. 182, line 26, for 'third, DELAVAL', read 'third, ermine, two bars [] should probably be *barry of six ermine and gules, RUSSEY (ancient)*'.
 p. 196 line 14, for 'seven-' read 'eight-'.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 25.

The first country meeting of the season was held on Thursday, June 7th, 1900,
at

HARBOTTLE, ALWINTON, AND HEPPLÉ WOODHOUSES

Members and friends assembled at Rothbury railway station, where they were met by Mr. D. D. Dixon at 11 a.m., on the arrival of an excursion train from Newcastle, etc., in which carriages had been reserved. They at once took their seats in the seven conveyances which awaited them, and were driven by way of Thropton, across the Coquet at Sharperton bridge, direct to

HARBOTTLE.

On the way Mr. Dixon pointed out Plainfield moor, which was crossed, where the Northumbrian Jacobites under the earl of Derwentwater met in the Rising of 1715, and also the extensive view of an interesting tract of country in passing over Wreighill pike.

At Harbottle the members were met by Mr. Fenwicke-Clennell and conducted to the ruins of the castle situated on a hill under which the pretty village nestles.

Standing within the inner bailey Mr. Dixon, the historian of Coquetdale, and the guide for the day, read the following paper on

HARBOTTLE CASTLE.

“Apart from the picturesque spot on which it stands amid the wilds of Upper Coquetdale, there cluster around the old grey ruins of Harbottle castle many thrilling associations full of interest to all who take pleasure in the history of Northumberland. Situated at the very head of the cultivated portion of the valley, on the verge of a hilly and unfrequented region, the castle would, in the days of border warfare, occupy a most important strategic position, being the extreme outpost of the English over against Scotland in this part of the borderland. Older than the castle, there had been a stronghold and probably a mote hill like those at Wark and Elsdon, on which the ancient inhabitants held their meetings to settle disputes, and to award justice in accordance with ancient custom. Dugdale quotes a charter that tells how the royal franchise of Redesdale, which included Harbottle, was held, in Saxon times, by Mildred, the son of Ackman, but as Domesday book does not give the names of the Saxon owners on this side of the Tees, we lack that minute information respecting pre-conquest owners, possessed by the other counties of England. However, in 1076, William the Norman gave the lordship of the valley and forests of Redesdale to his kinsman Robert de Umfraville, otherwise, Robert *cum barba*, or Robert ‘with the beard’, to be held by the service of defending that part of the country from enemies and wolves with that sword which king William had by his side when he entered Northumberland. The boundaries of this princely domain included the whole of the parishes of Elsdon

and Corsenside, part of the parish of Alwinton, and part of the chapelry of Holystone. The river Coquet formed the eastern boundary from Windyhaugh (6 miles up Coquet) to Swindon, near Hepple (5 miles down Coquet); at the present moment we are on the southern or right bank of the stream, therefore within the ancient lordship of Redesdale. Of the founder of Harbottle castle there is no uncertainty. Mr. Bates¹ tells us that 'No sooner had Henry of Anjou resumed possession of Northumberland than he began to fortify it against Scotland. By a rare exercise of the royal prerogative, with the aid of the whole county of Northumberland and the bishopric of Durham, he built the castle of Harbottle at the head of Coquetdale, on a site owned by a private subject, Odel de Umfraville.¹ Harbottle castle was built soon after the year 1157, the masons had not long left their work until it suffered from hostile attacks, for in 1174 'the men of Galloway; after wasting Redesdale, appear to have captured the castle of Harbottle.'² During the early part of the thirteenth century Richard de Umfraville, the owner, began to repair and fortify the castle, but having shortly before (in 1218) 'complained that Phillip de Ulcotes, who had been a powerful favourite of king John, was building a castle at Nafferton, where no castle had previously existed, to the detriment of his castle and lands of Prudhoe, a writ, in the name of Henry III, commanded Ulcotes to stay the work. Thereupon he [Ulcotes] revenged himself by obtaining royal letters ordering the destruction of Umfraville's castle at Harbottle. It needed the protection of Hubert de Burgh to prove that Harbottle was not an adulterine stronghold.'³ This saved the castle from demolition, for it was so strong in 1296 that 'Robert de Ros and the Earls of Athol and Menteith with a horde of 40,000 besieged the castle of Harbottle for two days in vain, killing the deer in the park.' After peace was restored on the border 'the park of Harbottle was restocked with bucks and does from Tynedale.'⁴ Robert Bruce, in 1311, came by Harbottle on his way into Tynedale, and in 1318, the castle was taken by the Scots and dismantled, but was again speedily restored. Four years after this it narrowly escaped being razed to the ground. In 1322, a treaty had been entered into between Edward II. and Robert Bruce 'One of the conditions was that Harbottle Castle, then held by the Scots, should be delivered to Edward's commissioners in their private capacity. If a final peace were not concluded, it was either to be restored to Bruce, or to be completely dismantled before the expiration of the truce. When the time came, all hope of peace being at an end, John de Penrith, the Constable, was ordered to demolish it with as little ado as possible.'⁵ A writ was served on John de Fenwick, sheriff of the county, who was ordered to be personally present along with 'Roger de Horsley, Gilbert de Burghden, and Richard de Emeldon'; how the castle fared at the hands of these Northumbrians we are not informed, but they probably performed their duty lovingly, for some twelve months after we find it in the hands of Robert de Umfraville. But Scottish warfare had again so seriously weakened the defences, that Gilbert de Umfraville, in 1351, set forth in a petition to the king and parliament, that it was so much ruined by the wars with the Scots as to be insufficient for the custody of prisoners, and he therefore desired that all persons taken within the liberty of Redesdale should be kept in Prudhoe castle, until he could repair that of Harbottle; this request was granted for ten years. Perhaps one of the most interesting events in the annals of Harbottle castle occurred in 1515, when the castle was the residence of Lord Dacre, warden of the Middle March. Here on October 7, 1515, he received Margaret of Scotland, and her husband Angus, and here was born soon afterwards their daughter Margaret, lady Douglas, mother of lord Darnley and

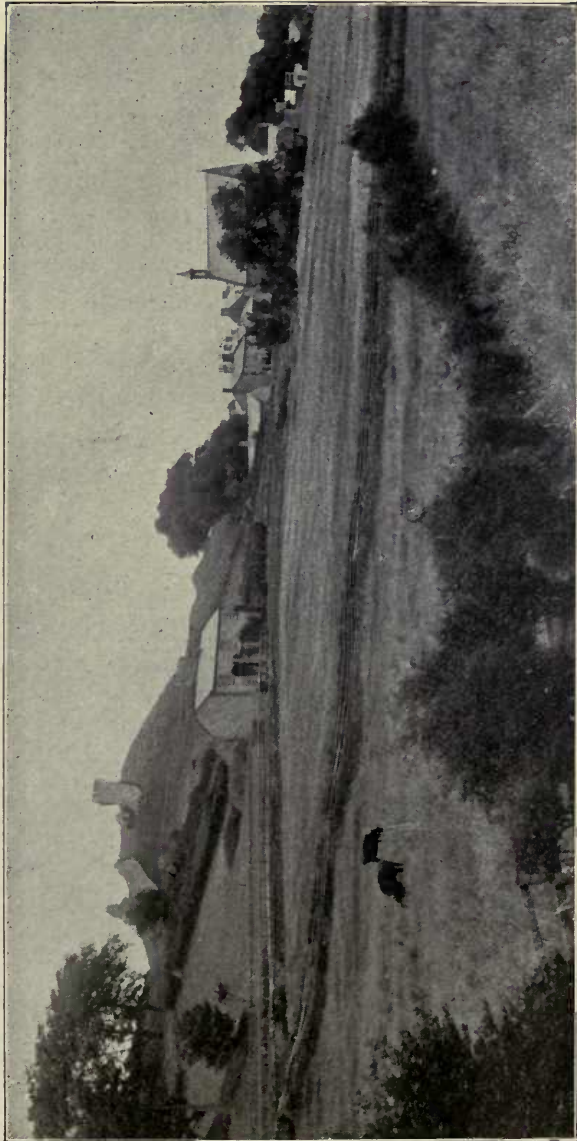
¹ *History of Northumberland*, p. 123.

² *Ibid.* p. 190.

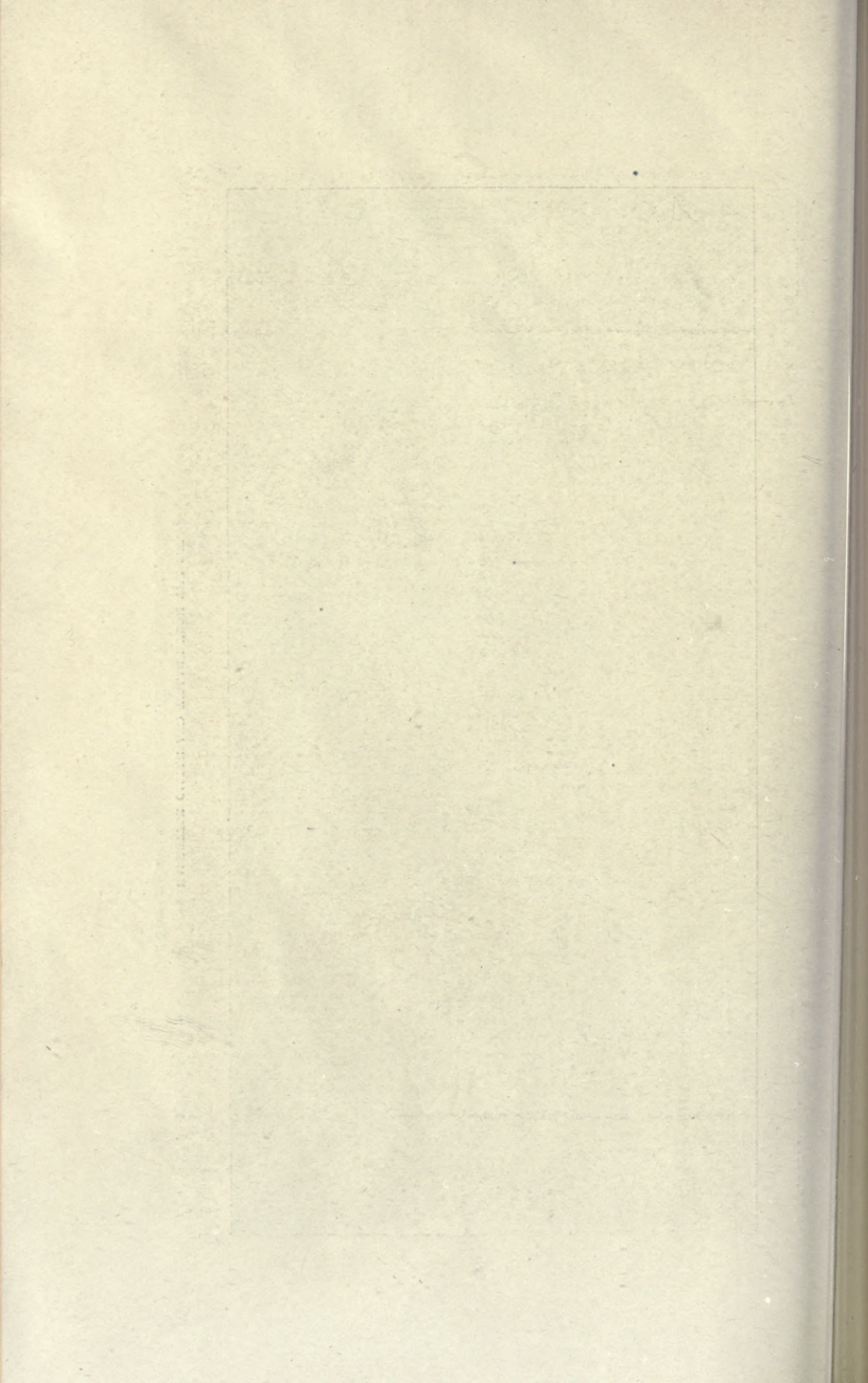
³ *Ibid.* p. 134.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 150.

⁵ *Ibid.* 162.



HARBOTTLE CASTLE AND VILLAGE FROM THE S.W.
(From a photograph by Messrs. S. Victor White & Co. of Reading.)



grandmother of James I. of England. On the 16th of November, the queen and her infant daughter were removed to Cartington, thence to Brinkburn priory, and on to Morpeth, being carried all the way in a litter by lord Dacre's servants. His lordship quaintly described his situation as 'uneasful and costly, by occasion of far carriage of everything, and so we were minded to move her grace to Morpeth as soon as conveniently she may. Nevertheless she has a wonderful love of apparel. She has caused the gown of cloth of gold and the gown of cloth of tynsen sent by Henry to be made against this time and likes the fashion so well, that she will send for them and have them held before her once or twice a day to look at. She has within the castle 22 gowns of cloth of gold and silks, and yet she has sent to Edinburgh for more, which have come this day. She is going in all haste to have a gown of purple velvet lined with cloth of gold, a gown of bright crimson velvet furred with ermine, three gowns more and three kirtles of satin. These five or six days she has had no other mind than to look at her apparel.'⁶ Frequent reference is made to the condition of Harbottle castle in the State Papers of the sixteenth century. In the *Survey of Border Fortresses in 1541*, we read 'Harbottle castle in great decay, a very convenient place for to lodge a garrison of 100 horse, for the kepar of Riddesdale.' The report further says 'Apon the Southe syde of the ryv^r of Cockett ys a stronge place & metely for the defence of all that countrey aswell againste the Invasion & Incourses of Scottes in tyme of warre as for defence of the theftes & spoyles of the Ryddesdayle men standeth the castell of Harbottell wythin the said countrey of Ryddesdayle.'⁷ The men of Redewater appear to have been a source of constant trouble to the warden at Harbottle. Coquetdale men were more easily kept in order owing, no doubt, to the close proximity of Harbottle castle and the warden's machinery of pillory and stocks, the dungeon and the gallows. In 1518 Lord Dacre arrested ten of the principal chiefs of Redesdale, and having put them in irons within the dungeon of Harbottle castle, sent for the gaoler and bailiff of the shire to convey them to Morpeth. Dacre, to prevent a rescue, summoned his Harbottle tenantry to the number of eighty, to which were added his own household servants. Setting out from Harbottle the prisoners were safely conveyed as far as Rothbury gate, where they were handed over to the gaoler and his escort; but the prisoners' friends, the sturdy men of Redewater, being apprized of the movement, crossed down the moors behind Simonside, and overtaking the convoy at a strait path in Rothbury forest, killed the bailiff and six of his escort, took the gaoler and four of his men prisoners, and having released their ten kinsmen, fled for refuge into Scotland.⁸

In 1541 the last of the Tailbois owners of Harbottle, died without issue, and then the lordship became by exchange the property of the crown and so remained until 1604 when James I., 'for divers good causes and considerations', granted it to George Home, earl of Dunbar, from whom it passed to the Howard family, and thence to the Widdringtons who sold it to a member of the Clennell family, one of whom bequeathed it to Thomas Fenwick, who took the name and arms of Clennell.⁹ The castle and estate are now in the possession of Mr. Fenwicke-Clennell. After the union of the thistle and the rose, border strongholds, such as Harbottle castle, were happily not required, therefore the modern mansion of Harbottle was built by one of the Widdringtons who used the old fortress as a quarry. 'Some of the border strongholds fell before a royal mandate, for James I. in order to extinguish the memory of past hostilities, proscribed the use of the name *Borders* and substituted that of the *Middle Shires*, and ordered all places of strength therein to be demolished,

⁶ Cal. of State Papers, II., 316.

⁷ Bates. *Border Holds*, (Arch. Arch. xiv.) 44.

⁸ Charlton, *Memorials of North Tynedale*, 87.

⁹ *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*. vi. 428.

excepting the habitations of noblemen and barons, their iron gates to be converted into ploughshares, and the inhabitants to betake themselves to agriculture and the peaceful arts.¹⁰

Of the extent of Harbottle castle, a fair idea can be had from the spot on which we now stand. Built, as we have seen, about 1160, it had like most Norman castles a donjon or keep, a barbican or entrance gateway, an inner and an outer bailey enclosed by curtain walls, 6 feet thick and 27 feet high, which were strengthened by mural towers. Around the keep was a fosse, and around the whole enceinte was another fosse which was crossed by a draw-bridge. Outside the entrance gateway was a barmekyn—an outer defence chiefly for the protection of cattle. On the south side stood the keep, its south wall forming part of the outer line of defence, and like Morpeth and Mitford, its foundations buried deep in the ground. The keep may have been of some height but not of great extent. According to a survey made in 1537, the hall in the keep was 48 feet long and 30 feet broad, and here was the queen's chamber. The two baileys are overlooked by the keep, the inner lies to the N.W. and the outer to the N.E., and they are still divided from each other by a portion of the wall running from the keep to the outer curtain. In the inner ward was the draw-well, the kitchen, the brew-house, the bakehouse, and the horse-mill. Fragments of a tower can be seen in the north wall where the postern may have been, which required an iron gate 3 feet 9 inches wide by 6 feet 9 inches high. On the east side of the outer ward stood the barbican and entrance gateway approached by a drawbridge. In 1537 iron gates were required for this gateway 10 feet 3 inches high by 9 feet 9 inches broad, to make which it would take two tons of iron. Within the outer bailey were the stables to accommodate 100 horses, and above them garners for corn and lodging chambers for the garrison.¹¹ While gazing on the extensive ruins of Harbottle castle, we can in some measure understand the importance attached to this old border fortress during the dark centuries when

‘English lords and Scottish chiefs were foes.’

And we can almost imagine we see those long trains of steel-clad warriors following the red banner of the Umfravilles, with its golden cinquefoil and an orle of crosses, led by the brave baron himself bent on Scottish raid or border fight, passing through the barbican and winding down the steep slopes of the ancient mound, watched, perchance by loving eyes, from the lofty turrets of the keep as they disappear amongst the hills and passes beyond Alwinton, Clennell or Biddleston. To-day how great the contrast. Instead of grim border towers and gloomy castle-houses studding the hill sides, we see around us thriving hamlets and peaceful homesteads, and, at the risk of repeating myself, let me say how thankful we ought to be that our cry is not

‘God send the land deliverance
Frae every reiving riding Scot
We'll sune hae neither cow nor ewe
We'll sune hae neither staig nor stot.’

but that our song is

‘Now we can ride the border side
And brethren meet at every turn
But then the meed was hang and head
To ravish, pillage, slay and burn.’

Standing upon the *débris* within the ruins of the keep, several places and objects in the natural features of the surrounding country, many of them bearing names of some interest to the philologist, were pointed out to the members. Bounding the view on the north are the green porphyritic hills of the Cheviot

Redpath, *Border Hist.*, 706.

¹¹ *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, vi. 435.

range—Clennell street,¹² Gallow law,¹³ and Lord's seat,¹⁴ and on the southern banks of the Coquet the Swire,¹⁵ the Drake stone,¹⁶ and Caa'd-laa-kip¹⁷ forming the rocky summit of Harbottle crag, with the long heathery ridge of Gallow edge¹⁸ further to the south east. Closer in, the Coquet is seen winding its way past the northern face of the mound, a sharp bend in the stream is locally known as the 'Devils elbow'. On the slopes beyond the river, are the Camp hills¹⁹ and the Park.²⁰ An old ford east of the castle leads through the Coquet to the Peels and the Well-house. While skirting the southern base of the castle mound is the village of Harbottle with its neat Presbyterian church, and comfortable manse, its town hall and the charming ancestral mansion of the Clennells, the whole forming an ideal picture of an old English village. The Presbyterian congregation was first established in 1716. An old record book, containing the registers of baptisms and many curious items of local interest, an old communion cup of pewter, and a number of communion tokens, are in the safe keeping of the Rev. John Scott, the present minister.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's paper, a perambulation of the walls was made under his and Mr. Clennell's guidance. The latter then conducted the party to his residence, where Mrs. Clennell and he most hospitably entertained them, for which, on the motion of Mr. Oswald seconded by the Rev. E. J. Taylor, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation.

The following are a few additional notes from different sources relating to Harbottle :—

Expenses of Sir Robert [Syme?] at Harbottle with a letter of William Evers 4s. 6d. and of Robert Sanderson with a letter of Sir William Bulmer, knight 3s.¹ The castle of Harbottle and manor of Otterburn were held in 1428 of the king *in capite*, by Robert Umfraville, by the service of keeping Redesdale free from wolves and robbers.² In 1430 Robert Umfraville held 100 acres of land near Harbottle paying therefor 8s. a year.³ Walter de Insula gave to God and St. Cuthbert 100 acres of land which Robert de Umfraville had on the death of his father given to the bishop.⁴ In 1464 Harbottle which had been given to the convent of Durham by Walter de Insula was let to different men for 8s. a year. According to a rental of 1539 the relict of Gilbert de Ogle held this land then called 'Brownryges' at 8s. a year but that it used to be 13s. 4d. a year.⁵ In another place it is called 'Brome Rigg' for which [blank] Ogle paid 8s. a year.⁶ Archbishop Newark gave instructions to his proctors at Rome to ask leave to appropriate the livings of Bolton Percy, Wheldrake and Misperton in Yorkshire 'ad mensam', because his manors at Hexham and Alwinton 'in marchia Scotiæ' had been burnt by the Scots and many

¹² Shewing traces of an ancient track way leading over the Cheviots, by Bloodybush Edge and Windygyle into Scotland.

¹³ The old place of execution for the manor of Alwinton.

¹⁴ A massive green-backed hill, 1300 feet high, to the west of Alwinton. Marks of the terrace cultivation of early times can be seen on this hill.

¹⁵ The hollow or declination of a mountain or hill near the summit (Heslop). This is an old road over the moors from Redewater, leading down a slack into the valley of the Coquet.

¹⁶ A huge sandstone rock some 30 feet high, and computed to weigh about 2000 tons. 'The 'Drake stone' is a gigantic semi-detached block of grit close beside its out crop, perhaps shifted a few yards by ice, or perhaps by the downward *creep* due to changes of temperature.' (Geology of the County around Otterburn and Elsdon, by Hugh Miller, p. 102).

¹⁷ Cold Law Cop. Cop (A-s) the top or summit, the head or crest (Wright).

¹⁸ The old place of execution for the Harbottle lordship.

¹⁹ The probable camping ground of the Scots when besieging the castle.

²⁰ The deer park of the Umfravilles.

¹ *Durham Household Book*, (18 Sur. Soc. publ.) 14.

² *Hexham Priory*, ii. (46 Sur. Soc. publ.) lxxiv.

³ *Feodarium Prior. Dun.* (56 Sur. Soc. publ.) 84.

⁴ *Ibid.* 3n.

⁵ *Ibid.* 305.

⁶ *Durham Halmote Rolls* (82 Sur. Soc. publ.), 204.

men slain; the request however was refused.⁷ In 'A breif remembrance of the demeanor of Sir Thomas Percy, Kny^t. in the county of Northumberland, in the tyme of the late rebelyon ['The Pilgrimage of Grace'] 1536, it is stated that 'the sade Sir Thomas [Percy] cam to the castell of Harbottell in Riddesdale, and was w^t John Heron of Chipches there one ny^t, and wold have met as lieutenant of the Mydle Marches w^t the officers of Scotland; which thay, perceyvyng his usurpid auctoryte w^towt any special grantt from the kynges highnes or his warden', refused to meet him.⁸ In a letter dated from the 'Castell of Barwicke' 13 Feb. [1537] from the Council for the Marches to Henry VIII. it is stated that George Fenwick who had been appointed lieutenant of the Middle March, could not directly exercise his office 'for the weell of the cuntree' unless the rule of the men of Redesdale 'be reserved unto hym with the castell of Harbottyll to lyv and remayn at'.⁹

In a muster roll of the Middle Marches in 1580, of 'The ten towne belonging to Harbottell Castle', Clenuell contributed 7 men, Newetowne 2, Nether Allanton 3, Parkehead 1, Over Allanton 1, Bydelston 14, Netherton 5, Farnton 1, Sharperton 7, Burrodon 6, Newehall 1, Lyntorigges 1, a total of 49.¹⁰ In the 'present state of the castles and fortresses upon the Border needing repair [in 1580],¹¹ 'it is thought convenient by the Commissioners for the East and Middle Marches, that as Her Majesty hath no castle of her own between the river of Tweed and Harbottell which is about 20 miles, and between Harbottell and the West Border, is 20 miles likewise, endlong all the plenished ring (?) of the border, but is enforced to use the houses belonging to her subjects being for the most part of small receipt, and by that means her subjects families and goods sustain trouble and hindrance. 3 new towers and fortifications to be built endlong these Marches, between Harbottell and the Tweed, and 1 between the West Border and Harbottell—each sufficient for a garrison—a great help in time of peace, a great resource in time of war'. In 'Rules for defence of the Borders' [1583, June?], 'Chipchace and Harbotle castles. The fourthe places of defence next to Beawcastle and Askerton in Gillesland, is Chipchace and Harbotle in the Midle Marches, where requysyte yt weare to have another c. of footemen from Barwycke if they mighte be sparede for the tyme, likewise to be the helpe and staie of our borders of Riddesdale and Tindale, which withe a litle ayde, encouradgment and maintenance, would sone laie the pride of th'Ellwoods and Crossyers theves of Scotlande, that comonlie truble the same our Midle Marches,—and all that maie be done without breache of peace, as if anie be taken with the red or blodie handes, lawfull yt is to execute them forthewith; and if in followinge of their trode to rescue the stollen goods, they be set upon by the theeves. as lightlie they will doe, rather than lose their prairie, in defence of them selves they maie use their discretion,—accordinge to th'order of the Borders set downe by the Comissyoners boke'. 90 foot and horse to lie in Harbotle. 'Forces to be placed in the Middle Marches: Harbotell—horsemen 1^{ste}, footemen x^{ste}'.¹²

In 1584, May 3-19, there are 'Complaints of Forster and others: by Sir John Forster against Read Marten Elliott of the Hueghe-howe, Jocke Elliott his brother, Arche Elliott of the Hill, Will Elliott of Stretchell hill *alias* Will Henhead, Jeymeye Elliott of th'Armitage borne, called Jeymes Gawen, Yll Hobbe of the Ramsgill son to Gawen of the Rowghelie, Arche Elliott of the Shawes brother to Edie Elliott of the Shawes, Arche Nixon *alias* Cofoole of the Stelle, and nobles Clemey Crosier, and others above 20 score, for stealing from his place called the Ridleie borne in the forest of Harbottle on the 3^d May 1584, seven score kye and oxen with insight worth 40l. sterling'.¹³

⁷ *Priory of Hexham* I. (44 Sur. Soc. publ.) xxvii.

⁹ *Ibid.* cxlix.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 23.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 33.

⁸ *Ibid.* cxxiv.

¹² *Ibid.* 103, 110.

¹³ Bain, *Cal. of Border Papers*, I. 188.

Inclosed in a letter of Feb. 6, 1584-5, from Forster to Walsingham is a 'Note of the garrison at Harbottle &c. from 2^d November, 1584, to 25th January thereafter when discharged' giving 'Captain at 4s. *per diem*, lieutenant at 2s., ensign at 12*d.*, two 'sargents' at 12*d.* each, the 'drom' at 12*d.*, the 100 soldiers at 8*d.* a piece, total 322*l.*¹⁴ In another letter of the same to the same, dated Aug. 23, 1585, from 'my house nigh Alnwick' it is stated that 'At this present, there is no warden in Scotlande for want of obedience, so that the Borders doo stande verie open and daungerous, so that I thinke yt verie necessarie that there were ane hundreth men layed abowte Harbottle for a tyme, till there were some warden appointed and meitinges holden, and the Borders at a better staye,—for the like was never seine in Scotlande since I knewe yt.'¹⁵ In a letter from 'my house near Alnwick' dated Dec. 27, 1585, of Forster to the Earl of Huntingdon, it is stated that 'the commission to survey Harbottell, which your honour directed to certain captains of Berwick, is not yet executed, and I would desire your honour to cause them to make it and report at once. For it needs both repairs and a garrison more than the other Marches, 'which are neither so large, nor yet are in so dangerous a place. The iner warde is resonable well, but the owter part is almost downe. I understand further, that there are some which seeke to gett the keepinge therof, which is a thinge insident and anexed to myne office, and if I be not worthy of the credite of the one, I desyre not the other. The fee is but twentie marckes by yere.'¹⁶

In some replies of Sir John Forster 'to certeyne articles objected againste him' dated c. Sep. 27, 1586, it is said that 'the Queen has no house except Harbotle castle for the warden of this March to repair to for the days of truce, and this was considered in the time of King Henry the eighth, in the exchange with the 'Earle of Kyme',—and Nicholas Forster and his deputy were then not merely to keep it, but to provide for the warden in coming to and fro on the days of truce'.¹⁷

Under date of Feb. 26, 1586-7, Forster, in a letter to Walsingham, from his 'house nigh Aluwick', says that 'if 200 or 300 men were laid at Harbottell and other places in this march, it would be 'a greate defacement' against the evil disposed'. And under date of Mar. 18 of the same year, he says that 'this March [the middle] is very open, unless 100 men were laid at Harbottle, which would be some help in case of sudden invasion'. While in a postscript to a letter of the 25 March, he writes 'Though my lord lieutenant has written for 150 men to lie at Harbottle and Chipehace, I think they will not be needed long, for the 'Scotts lye darkings' and can do nothing till the corn is off the ground'. And on April 3, 1587, that 'this sudden coming of the King [of Scots] will encourage the disordered people to break, and I have ordered all within my bounds to be ready both day and night to stand to their defence,—and have laid 50 shot at Harbottle till the Borders are quiet'. On May 13, that it is very necessary to lay the 50 men at Harbottle to defend the country, 'till I see what the King and Council will do.' On June 3 it was stated that it was necessary to place 50 men at Harbottle, for a time till the Border is quiet, to avoid further charges. On June 15 the Council authorize the Earl of Huntingdon to place 50 'shott' of Berwick garrison in Harbottle castle, and to supply their place with a like number from Yorkshire under the leading of some discreet person. In a letter of Aug. 14, 1587, from Forster to Sir Francis Walsingham, it is urged 'that the 50 footmen asked for should lie about Harbottle for 3 or 4 months to keep the Border quiet, as the dearth of corn is now amended'. In a note of 'sundry incursions and day forays done in the Middle March since the last day of April 1587,'

¹⁴ Bain, *Cal. Border Papers*, 172.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 194.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 214.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 233.

'Some of the Elwoods of Liddesdale that were the foray runners at Clenell, Harbottle and burning the Stobes' came to Sir John Forster at Alnwick on 10th June, were well treated, and got the Elwoods taken at Clennell at liberty, without redress to the owners. This was done lest it should break the 'band of kindnes' between Sir John and the Elwoods. On the last day of August, 1587, Sir Cuthbert Collingwood was appointed to Harbottle and the keeping of Ryddesdale. Hunsdon, in a letter of Sept. 14, 1587, to Lord Burghley, says he 'will see Harbottle and all the dangerous places of that March [middle], and put them all in order for defence'. On Oct. 18, 1587, from Berwick, Hunsdon prays 'God that hereafter her Majestie may thinke this office of the keeping of Harbottell well employed uppon Sir Cutbertt'. On August 19, 1588, Forster writes to Leiceater that 'the Borders are quiett, bnt that a fewe theaves of Tevidail haith entered Harbottle castle, findeing it destitut of a keeper, and haith broken the inner ward and caried awaie much goods without either showt or crie, as the like haith not ben seen hartofor'.¹⁸

Amongst the 'Bills committed by the Scottish Middle march men since the meeting of the Commissioners' in 1589, is one of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and his tenants of Ingram 'upon Jock Burne of the Coatt younger, Mark, Charlie and George Burne of Elisheugh, Richie Frame, Thome Burne of Autenburne, and Jocke Younge 'Blackhall', who 'in forcible manner entred the outter courttinge of Harbottle castle', and took 60 kye and oxen, 14th August, 1588.¹⁹

Carriages were rejoined in the village and the journey resumed to

ALWINTON CHURCH,

where they were received by the Rev. Barnabas Binks, the vicar, who pointed out the different objects of interest in the sacred building.

Bishop Chandler, in his 'Parochial Remarks on his Visitation', supposed to have been made in 1736, thus refers to 'C. Allenton & Haly Stone Cap. 3 m. f. Allent. from E. to W. w^r it borders on Scotland above 12 m., from S. to N. (taking in Kidland Ldsh^p w^{ch} calls itself extra paroch) & touches on y^e border above 8 m. Held by sequestrac'on, no house, glebe... Rest. W^m Hall c. sensible. Sal. 8 : 5 : 0. Impropria's 400l. in y^e Dutch. of Norfolk, & Tho. Selby of Bidlestone, both Papists. Fam. 223 of w^{ch} 100 Presb. 28 Papists meet at Biddleston a mile from the C., at Mr Selby's, Rob. Widdrington Preist. 8 Lic^d meeting houses where is service & the catech. The cheif is at Harbottle a m. from the C. where service 3 successive Sundays and y^e 4th Sunday at Windy-haugh 5 m. from ye c[hurch]. Jas. Bell, Teacher. A C. School for 5 poor children. Cat. $\frac{1}{2}$ wth Sharp'a Cat. twice in ye chapple Sam^{ts} 4 times 60 coune. Kidland Ldshp belongs to Sr Th. Legar & [blank] Shafto Esq^r pays no tith, but buries & christens at Allenton, remaius of an old Chap. appear among y^e mountains, called Nim[m]er or Member-Kirk, p^t joyne to M. Cheviot or Cheviot forest. In Kidland Ldshp 65 Fam. most...live mostly in single houses called steed houses inhabited by stock masters & herds. But one Gentlemⁿ in y^e Parish a Papist (?) 4 part & $\frac{1}{2}$ of six part of y^e land belongs to Papists.'

Archdeacon Sharp in answer to Horsley's queries respecting 'Allenton & Holyatone,' says that 'they are not properly united, but both have been served by the same curate from time immemorial, for though Mr. Willis makes St. Mary'a, Holystone, a chapel to St. Michael's, Allenton, yet they are commonly reputed different parishes. The proper patron was anciently the prioress of

¹⁸ Bain, *Cal. of Border Papers*, i., 247, 252, 253, 258, 260, 261, 265, 262, 269, 272, 282., 330.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 359.

the nunnery at Holystone, after the dissolution the impropiators, but they being Roman Catholics and stipend no more than 8*l.* the University of Cambridge never thought worth their while to look after it, so they were served by any curate the people approved of. . . It was augmented as a vicarage though stripped of its vicarial rights, but to save expenses the present incumbent has no institution but holds by licence from the bishop. The appropriation was first to the nunnery at Holystone, after the dissolution, both places being in lay hands, it became an appropriation worth between £400 and £500 a year, Mr. Selby of Biddleston having two thirds, Mr. Talbot, lady Sherborne (now Duchess of Norfolk) and others, the remaining third.²⁰

In 1780 Mr. Moser gave 129 as the number of Roman catholics in his parish. It is said that the poet Burns visited Alwinton at the end of last century, Mr. Moser being then incumbent of Alwinton and Holystone, and he thus commemorated his visit :—

' As cauld a wind as ever blew,
As cauld a kirk an' in't but few ;
As cauld a minister as ever spak ;
Ye'll a' be het ere I come back.'

The bishop of Durham was petitioned by the parishioners to appoint Mr. Bland who had been curate for near seven years to Mr. Moser, and also schoolmaster, probably in his house at Angryhaugh. The latter was said to be very old and infirm.

Standing on the chancel steps, Mr. Dixon read the following notes on the church and village :—

" The church of St. Michael at Alwinton is one of some interest. Originally a Norman structure, it consisted of nave and chancel. Portions of this Norman work can yet be seen in the small round-headed window in the south wall of the chancel as well as in the masonry of the wall itself. During the Early English period the chancel has been lengthened, and at the same time the nave widened by the addition of north and south aisles and a south transept. The arcade of three bays on the north side of the nave is also thirteenth century work (say 1220), the lower courses of the west wall of the nave may be part of the original Norman edifice, which has been strengthened by two buttresses when the Early English builders rebuilt the church on its present lines. During the fourteenth century the large Decorated window was inserted in the south wall of the chancel.²¹ The insertion of a large window alongside narrow Norman lights or Early English lancets was, at this period, of frequent occurrence. The same thing had been done in the south wall of the chancel of Rothbury church. A most curious feature in Alwinton church is the great height of the chancel floor above the level of the nave, owing, no doubt, to the steep slope of the ground on which the church is built. It requires a flight of ten steps to gain the chancel from the nave, while other three steps lead up to the altar. In 1851 the church was carefully restored while the Rev. Aislabie Procter was vicar, Mr. Pickering of Durham being the architect. This much needed restoration was not before time, as the church had fallen into a most wretched condition, and during the eighteenth century the edifice had undergone several serious alterations, characteristic of that period ; every window had been filled with common sash frames, while to make them a good fit, mullions were knocked out, and the tracery in the windows plastered up to admit the square frames. Outside, the earth was piled high against the chancel walls, and the water ran in a stream down the floor. The pillars of the south arcade were also so dilapidated that

²⁰ *Ined. Contrib. to the Hist. of Northumberland*, 63.

²¹ There are three windows on the south side, the eastern being Decorated of two lights, the middle, Norman, and the third, a shoulder-headed 'low side' window.

they had to be entirely rebuilt. The plan now consists of nave, with north and south aisles, a south transept known as the 'Biddleston porch', and a chancel (in the south wall of which is a piscina), with a modern vestry built on the north side. On the floor are several seventeenth century tombstones, amongst which are the following — [G]EORG BOLIM | WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE | SEPTEMBER | THE 9 1679; THE BODY OF JOH[N] BYDDELS OF | NETHERTON | WHO DEPARTED | THIS LIFE FEB. 19 1698; HERE LYETH THE BOD | Y OE (sic); JAMES YOY[NG] WHO DEPARTED THE | 25 DAY OF MARCH | 1692' and a fragment in the chancel.... 'THE BODY | ..[M]ICHAEL P[OT] | 1614 SON | .. 1662.¹

Beneath the floor of the north aisle rest many generations of Clennells, whilst in a large vault beneath the chancel lie the Selbys of Biddleston. Several mural tablets record the burial of various members of this ancient family. In the Clennell mortuary aisle, are the tombs of Luke Clennell of Clennel, who died in 1745, and of Sarah, his wife, the daughter of Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton; also of Thomas Clennell of Clennel who died in 1701. Under the south aisle is the family vault of the Fewwicke-Clennells of Harbottle castle. On the wall is a tablet with this inscription—'M.S. | Perc: Clennell: Arm: de Harbottle castle | in comitatu Northumbriensi | qui obiit 12 Mar. A.D. 1796 | Ætatis 82 | Amico benignissimo Thomas Clennell | Hoc posuit monumentum.'

Since the restoration of 1851 the church has been further embellished. Some of the windows have been filled with stained glass, including the chancel window which is in memory of Mary, wife of Colonel Massey Drew, 7th Hussars, and daughter of Anthony Wilkinson of Clennel. The two lancet lights at the west end were filled with stained glass in 1884 to the memory of the Rev. Aislabie Procter, who was vicar of Alwinton 44 years, 1833-1877. The bell in the turret on the west gable of the nave is inscribed—'Mr. Tho. Selby, of Bitelson, Esq. and Mr. Louk Clennell, of Clennell, Esq. gifters of this bell to the Parish of Alinton R.M. Fecit Ed. [? A.D.] 1711.'² The registers which belong to Alwinton and Holystone begin in the year 1719. The oldest register, which would no doubt contains entries full of local information, has unfortunately been lost.

A few brief historical notes relating to Alwinton and its church may be of some interest to the members. From the *Newminster Cartulary*² we learn that an agreement was made in 1223 between 'Magister' Thomas, parson of Alwinton, and the abbot of Newminster, respecting the tithes of Kidland. The former claimed the tithes from Newminster abbey for Kidland with its appurtenances, 'Superius Kidland', Heppeden, and other places named; this is followed in the same year by an agreement for arbitration between them, William de Mikeley, seneschal of Gilbert de Umfraville, being one of the arbitrators, and for the sake of peace it was arranged, saving the privileges of the monks, that Newminster should give to the parson half a mark of silver and a pound of pepper and a pound of incense annually at Michaelmas, the parson promising to obtain the sanction of the pope and of the bishop of Durham to the arrangement.⁴ Kidland is an extensive district amongst those green hills stretching northwards to the bounds of Scotland, the whole of which at one time belonged to the monks of Newminster. These good brethren, what with wayleaves, rights of way to osier beds and marl pits, had their fingers in almost every estate in Upper Coquetdale. I think there is no doubt but that a church was standing here at least a century before this 'Pepper grant' of 1223, previous even to the erection of Harbottle castle, which, as we have seen, was built circa 1160, the little Norman window in the

¹ Inserted in the gable of the south transept, on the outside, is a rude coat of arms, having above it the letters T A, below IHS, and at either side 16 and 72. Built into the south wall of the nave near the south door is the fragment of a floriated grave cover.

² Wilson, *Churches of Lindisfarne*, 98.

³ 66 Sur. Soc. publ. p. 81.

chancel, its size, its extreme simplicity, as well as the glazing being nearly flush with the outside, all point to the first half, or second quarter, of the twelfth century.

In 1245, Alwinton church, then valued at £186 13s. 4d. and the vicarage £13 6s. 8d. besides the portion of Holystone, was in the gift of Gilbert de Umfraville, lord of Redesdale, William de Lexington, being vicar. We have an interesting thirteenth century notice of Alwinton church that throws a strong side-light on the lawlessness of that period. Thomas de Holms was, for some transgression, taken prisoner by Gilbert de Umfraville, but becoming appellant (*i.e.* turning king's evidence) he escaped from Harbottle castle and fled to Alwinton church, where, before the coroners, he foreswore his country and sought to leave it, but two of Umfraville's men went in pursuit and overtook him on Simonside where they beheaded the poor fugitive, and taking his head back to Harbottle hung it on the gallows there. This unscrupulous chieftain Gilbert de Umfraville had also a gallows at Alwinton, the site is preserved to us in the name of a hill known as 'Gallow-law', a prominent green knoll overlooking the village and manor of Alwinton. I might remark in passing that all manors or lordships did not possess capital rights, there were only four in Upper Coquetdale which had the power of life and death—Rothbury, Hepple, Harbottle, and Alwinton. About the same time Ralph, the nephew of the vicar of Alwinton, was also taken prisoner by Gilbert de Umfraville, and lay within the walls of Harbottle castle until his uncle released him by paying 12 marks to de Umfraville. The vicar of Alwinton, like many another border parson in those rough old days, lived for safety within a stoutly fortified house, such as were then in common use all along the borderland. The Survey of 1541 says:—At Allaynton ys a lytle bastell house of stone the mansion of the vycar edge scarcely in good repac'ons.' From the *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*⁵ (1575-1587) we learn that the parish church of 'Halistone' and the chapel of 'Alanton' had no incumbents but were served by stipendary priests; that Roland Wilkinson, the parish clerk of Alwinton, was excommunicated for non-attendance at the chancellor's visitation at Alnwick, on Jan. 25, 1577 [-8], while George Levinston, a Scot, the unlicensed curate of Alwinton, was present, but John Turner the curate of 'Halliston' did not appear, he probably having been excused. On the 30 July, 1570, there was no curate. Mr. Levinston was excused from attending the visitation of the 30 July, 1578, he being said to be sick and infirm. During the early part of the seventeenth century the parishioners of Alwinton must have been rather an unruly class for the poor parson to keep in order, for in 1628, at the instance of Alexander Myngzies, the curate, three of the parishioners—John Hearon, John Linton, and Roger Pott—were summoned to appear before the High Court of Commission at Durham for 'prophanation of the Sacramentes'.⁶ At that period holy communion was administered only once in the year at Alwinton, viz., on Easter day, 'when 500 or 600 persons usually assemble.' One of the many complaints was that John Hearon on these occasions took his seat in the high part of the chancel at the east end, where he collected the Easter reckonings when the holy communion was being administered 'in the body of the church,' thereby causing much noise and disorder, as many of the people would not agree to pay Hearon's demands. The brawling was heard not only throughout the church but in the churchyard. This is not surprising when we are further told that 'the walls of the church and chancell are in great decay, noe glasse in the windowes and noe doores for the church, but it lieth all open'. This John Hearon, a descendant of a powerful Northumbrian family, appears to have been an imperious and troublesome neighbour, for he had also taken possession of the vicar's bastle

⁵ 24 Sur. Soc. publ. p. 9, 88, 77, 940.

⁶ 34 Sur. Soc. publ. p. 7.

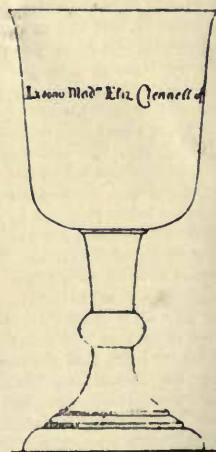
mansion and let it as an alehouse, so that the vicar was obliged to build himself a small cottage to live in out of his 'poore pencion of 14 nobles by year.' In 1634 and 5 'William Selbie, Esq., of noe certaine abode [probably the squire of Biddleston], was enjoined to repair the Porch in Allantown church which concerned him and his predecessors'; and at the same time a monition was issued to the inhabitants to repair the church and 'to laie a cessment for the doing thereof.' On April 23, 1635, and subsequently the same Sir William Selby was twice before the court for clandestine marriage, and for contempt of jurisdiction and private baptism.⁷ The *Oliverian Survey* of 1650 thus describes 'Alenton and Halliston':—'That the Parish of Allenton and Halliston is a Rectorye. Sir Edward Wyddrington, Baronett, George Thirlewall, Gent., and Mr. Selby, Patrons thereof, Mr. Starbecke, Incumbent *pro tempore*, and the value of the said Rectorie worth p. ann. two hundred and seaventye pounds. That two partes of the said Rectory is under sequestracion for the said Sr Edward Widdrington and George Thirlewall's delinquency, and the other parte in Mr. Selby's owne hands. That Member Kirke and Kendlande may fittly be united to the said parish, and that there was formerly paid to the curate of the said pish., viz., flower pounds, thirteene shillings, fourepence, to Allanton, by the Crowne, and flour pounds by the Crowne to Halliston'."

Alwinton communion plate, including a communion cup made by John Younghusband, a Newcastle goldsmith, in 1711, is fully described in these *Proceedings*, iv. 9.

The attention of the members was drawn to the following:—(1) What was probably a piscina in the east wall of the north aisle, no doubt a relic of the mortuary chapel of the Clennells, (2) A large corner stone to be seen in the south east angle of the chancel outer walls covered with the diamond broaching, similar to what is found built into churches on the line of the Roman Wall, at Hexham, Corbridge, etc., and at Escomb, co. Durham, and (3) A set of beautifully embroidered altar frontals, antependium and bock markers, for the various seasons of the church's year.

Mr. Dixon said that Mrs. Binks had kindly arranged these objects ready for inspection, and no doubt the ladies of the party would be pleased to view them under the guidance of Mrs. Binks, whilst the gentlemen inspected the less attractive details in stone and mortar. He was sure that all would agree with his concluding remarks that to-day is found in this remote upland parish of 32,000 acres, whose northern boundaries reach to Scotland, a well appointed church with many architectural features of much interest, everything kept decently and in order, and having the general appearance of being duly cared for by those who were its present custodians.

After thanking Mr. Binks, the party proceeded to the carriages, and the road, back through Harbottle, taken to Hepple Woodhouses, passing *en route*, near to the village of Holystone, the line of the Roman road from the camp of High Rochester (*Bremenium*) in Redewater, to the eastern branch of the Watling Street.



⁷ 34 Sur. Soc. publ. 110, 124, 189.

The following are a few additional notes relating to Alwinton :—

According to the old taxation of one mark in forty, the value of the rectory of 'Awynton' is given at *c m.* and the tax 33s. 4d.; the portion of the nuns of Holystone in the same as 30*m.*, and the tax 10s.; and the rectory of Holystone, with the chapel of Harbottle, as 12*m.*, and the tax 4s.⁸. In an account of the tenths granted to bishop Kellawe by the clergy in the first year of his consecration (1311), the rector of Alwinton is down for 16s. 8d. 'pro secundo termino'.⁹ In 1313 the amount of the same is 21*d.* 'pro primo termino'.¹⁰

On the 10 May, 1316, Richard de Cotes, rector of Alwinton, had licence to study in the Schools for four years;¹¹ and on the 9 June in the same year he was a member of a commission respecting the collegiate church of Auckland.¹² In 1331, he was still rector of 'Alwentona in Northumbria'.¹³ At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church on Oct. 4, 1507, the 'proprietary' and vicar of Alwinton were present.¹⁴

By his will of Oct. 10, 1580, John Fenwick of Walker, gentleman, gave to Isabel his wife [she was daughter of George, Heron of Chipchase; his lease of the tithes in the parishes of 'Allenton, Halvston', etc.¹⁵ By his will of Dec. 27, 1582, Lancelot Thirlwall gave to 'the preist of Allanton for William scolle lyre 12*d.*'¹⁶

On June 23, 1589, 'the Larde of Varren John Snawdon of Lynbriggis, John Wilkenson of Dausgren, George Gren of Allenton, with the rest of the town of Allenton and Linbriggis, complain upon Will Elliot of Fidderton, Hobb Elliott, larde of the Burne heades, Quintus Arche Croser, Renyon Armstrong of the Gyngills', and 200 others for 'reiving 100 kye and oxen, 20 horses and meares, spoiling the town, and taking 20 men prisoners'.¹⁷ In 1677, Francis Widdrington of Hepple, gentleman, Thomas Clennell of Clennell, Esq. and Robert Browne of Allanton, appear in a list of Roman Catholic recusants.¹⁸

At Holystone, in addition to the well of Paulinus, in which in early times so many Northumbrians are said to have been baptized, there are the scant remains of the nunnery, but as time did not permit of it no halt was made.

At

HEPPLE WOODHOUSES

members were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rich who offered tea, which was gratefully accepted after the damp drive from Alwinton, and on the motion of the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, they were heartily thanked for it.

Before leaving the house, the attention of the visitors was drawn in the hall to the remarkable head of a wild he-goat with two magnificent horns, one of a number of these animals which are wild on the crags to the north of the house. It was shot by the son of Mr. Rich who informed the party that the herd was kept down to about two dozen or so animals.

The ruins of the pele were next visited. Mr. Dixon thus described them :—

"We have to-day viewed the ruins of a once magnificent feudal stronghold, as well as an ancient manorial church, both of which possess thrilling associations that carry us back to the dark ages of the twelfth century. Structures, however, such as Harbottle castle and Alwinton church can be met

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 97.

¹⁰ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Sur. Soc. pub.), cviiij.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 831.

¹³ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres*, 109.

¹⁵ *Wills and Inv.* II. (38 Sur. Soc. publ.) 77.

¹⁷ *Bain, Cal. of Border Papers*, I. 85.

¹⁸ *Depos. from York Castle* (40 Sur. Soc. publ.), 227.

⁹ *Ibid.* II. 488.

¹² *Ibid.* 791.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* ccccvj.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 35.

with in almost any county throughout the land, but the plain old building, before whose walls we are now assembled, belongs to a class found only on the borders, perhaps most numerous along the fringe of the Cheviot hills. This relic of domestic architecture presents to us a substantial memento of those turbulent days in which our sturdy hard headed ancestors fought and flourished—

'Those days of yore, before the birth of order
When rapine was the warden of the Border,
When will was law, craft wisdom, and strength right,
And the best plea for doing wrong was might;
Those good old times the poets loved to paint,
When whip-cord and cold water made a saint.'

Woodhouses pele is probably the latest erection of its kind in Coquetdale, and belongs to a class of fortified dwellings, sometimes called a bastle house or pele, which two or three centuries ago were indispensable to the safety of the inhabitants of the borders, but scarcely so large and stately as the pele towers of Whitton, Cartington, Hepple, and Elsdon. It forms the first of a range that stretches up the fells towards Redewater, the other peles being the Craig, the Raw, High Shaw, and Iron house, all in the parish of Elsdon. These were evidently erected for a defence against the men of Redesdale and North Tyne, as much as against our friends across the border. Even as late as 1645, we are told by a letter from Sir Henry Vane to Sir Thos. Widdrington, that 'Gilbert Swinhoe and the Laird of Graden endeavoured to raise the moss troopers or thieves of Tynedale and Redesdale to join with the Rebels of Scotland.'¹⁹

Although the date cut on the door-head is 1602, the foundations of this pele were laid perhaps a century before. The term Woodhouses, is, comparatively speaking, a new one, the first mention we have of Woodhouses is in a document dated 1604, two years later than the door head.

WF-BP-1602
TAM

There are two lists extant of our border towers, well known to the antiquary, one drawn up in 1415, the other in 1541. The fortresses of Farnham, Hepple, Whitton, Cartington and Thropton, are recorded in that of 1415, but it is not until the list of 1541 that we find our pele thus described:—'At a place called the hare clewgh one Rog' hangingshawes hath lately buylded upon his owne Inherytance a stronge pele house of stone in a conveyent place for resystance of the Incourse of theeves of Ryddesdale, and he ys not able in defaulte of substance to p'forme & fynyshe the same.'²⁰ Therefore it would appear that this pele or 'stone pile' as it is also termed, lay in the condition Roger Hangingshaws left it, until the year 1602, when it was completed by a family named Potte, whose initials we find, along with the date, cut on a stone over the doorway. This stone certainly does not appear to have been part of the original building, probably it was inserted by the Potte family, when in 1602 they finished the building. In a 'Survey of Border Lands in 1604', Woodhouses consisted of 4 houses, 2 outhouses, and 82 acres of land, the whole of which was held by five persons for the annual sum of forty shillings, one of the five was a William Potte, whose initials are those on the doorhead. In 1618 in the 'Rentall of the Lordship of Harbottle' for 'Linterne Hough, Barthol. Pott paid xxd., Thomas Pott xxd., Andrew Pott xxd., Sum vs.'²¹ Woodhouses, also Herne house (now Iron-house), the Rowe, Panchford, Herdlawe, Gresleies, Headshope and the Crage, all being part of the manor of Harbottle, were held

¹⁹ *Portland Papers*, I. (Hist. Miss Comm. Rep.), 273.

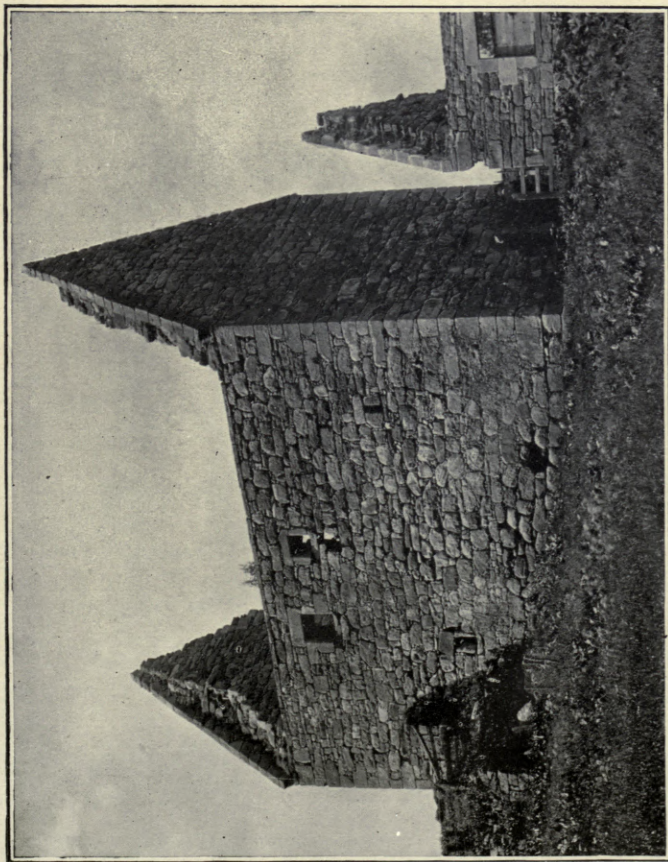
²⁰ *Border Holds*, (*Arch. Ael.* xiv.), 45.

²¹ *Arch. Ael.* II. (O. S.) 390. Here we complete the initials cut on the doorhead:—

W.P. William Potte, Woodhouses.

B.P. Bartholomew Potte, Lanternside.

TAM. Thomas Potte, Lanternside.



HEPPLE WOODHOUSES PELE FROM THE S.E.
(From a photograph by Mr. J. Worsnop of Rothbury.)

(This illustration given by Mr. Rich.)

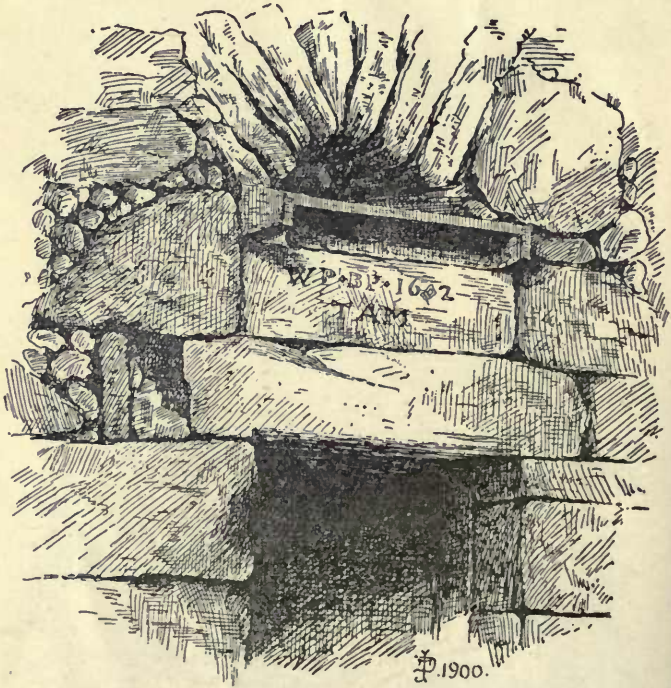
at that period (1604) by 'Customary Tenants' where 'the tenement after the death of the Tennant, is parted equally among his sonnes, bee they never so manye, both rente and farme.'²² 'The tenants owe their service to Harbottle castle to bee commaunded by the Captain there for his Ma^{ty}s Service, to serve in field on horse or foote for the defence of the Border land. They soe, reape, and moae each man his knowne ground, and after the first croke they eate all in common wthout either stynt or number.'²⁰ In 1663, Sir Edward Widdrington



of Cartington, was the owner of Woodhouse, the rental then was £20. Roughly speaking the pele is an oblong of 35 feet east and west, by 28 feet north and south, and is built about 300 yards from the river Coquet, on ground which slopes considerably from N.W. to S.E. and presents a picturesque appearance, its walls of freestone ashlar work being beautifully tinted with hues that age alone can produce. The walls at the basement are 5 feet in thickness, and about 22 feet high to the eaves, the steep pitched roof, which of late years was thatched with heather, would originally be covered with grey stone slates

²² This appears to have been an ancient form of tenure peculiar to the manor of Harbottle, not at all common in the north of England.

fastened in the usual way with sheep shank bones. The basement has a barrel arched roof, and in the south east corner are the remains of a winding staircase leading to the upper apartment which was lighted by the small windows seen in the south wall and in the gable. The windows in the upper chamber are small, deeply splayed on the inside, and have been protected by stout iron bars. The accompanying sketch (on p. 243) from a drawing by Mr. J. T. Dixon, shews the smallest of the windows in the south wall, also a sink or drain for domestic purposes, the wall on the inside as will be seen in the plate (facing p. 242) shews the effect of the water. The window opening is 16. ins by 18½ ins. The only original doorway is in the east gable. The



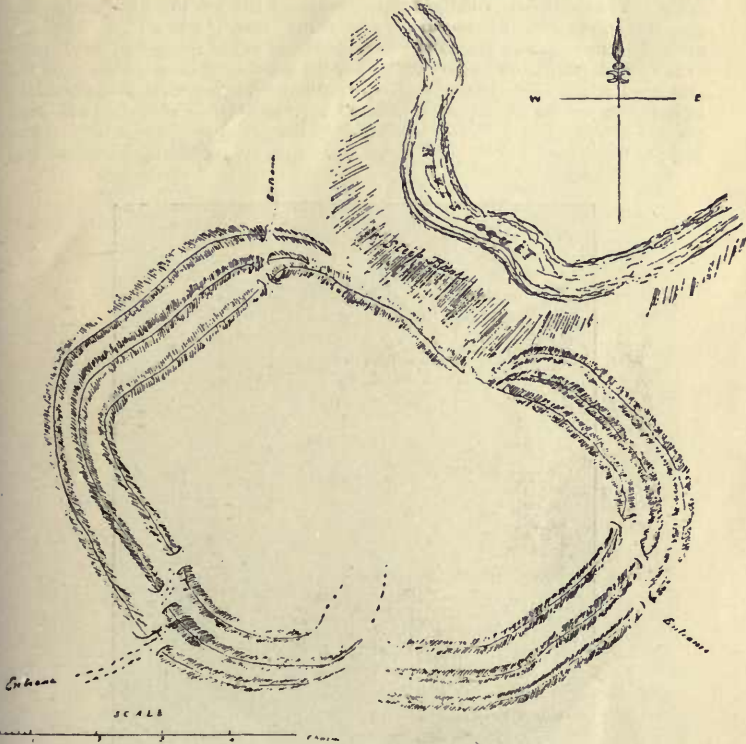
square sockets are yet seen in the walls where the oaken bar was placed to secure the entrance. The doorway is 5 feet 6 inches high by 2 feet 8 inches wide. The above illustration, also from a drawing by Mr. J. T. Dixon, shews it.

Of the later owners of Woodhouses we shall not enter into any detail to-day, but as a Society of Antiquaries, we may congratulate ourselves that one of our members is now its possessor, for we feel certain that in the hands of Mr. Rich, this interesting relic of old border times is perfectly safe from demolition. He has already shown his veneration for old landmarks by carefully repairing, in the most conservative manner possible, this sixteenth century stronghold."

Owing to lack of time and the rain, a visit could neither be made to the 'Five Kings' on the moor to the W. of Hepple Woodhouses, nor to the fine British camp on Harehaugh hill, but Mr. Dixon exhibited a number of photographs of

the four monoliths, a reproduction of one of them from a photograph by Mr. Wornsnop faces p. 246, and the plan of the camp is given below. In Mr. Rich's drawing room he read the following notes upon the 'Five Kings':—

"These rude relics of a pre-historic age stand on the heathery and boulder strewn slopes of Woodhouses beacon, a hill rising to the west of where



PLAN OF HARECLEUGH CAMP.

we are assembled, some 900 feet above the level of the sea. The summit of the hill is crowned by an immense cairn of stones many yards in extent, this may have some connection with the standing stones of which you have the photographs. Harebaugh, the long dark hill opposite, has its ridges furrowed by the deeply dug trenches of an extensive camp, considered to be the work of the same people.

Four only, of these stones are now standing, the fifth having been removed to make a gate post; this piece of vandalism was perpetrated some years ago, long before the advent of Mr. Rich, otherwise, we should have still had the 'Five Kings' complete. The stones are standing in a row, roughly speaking east and west. No. 1, is eight feet in height, 2, five feet, 3, five feet, and 4, seven feet; the distances between the monoliths are as follows:—from 1 to 2, seventeen feet, from 2 to 3, ten feet, and from 3 to 4, nineteen feet, the alignment altogether extending about 46 feet, the full extent when there were five stones being 63 feet. In whatever

locality large standing stones occur, there generally clusters about them local legend and folk lore. It is said respecting these, that the whole countryside around here belonged to five brothers who were five kings, and these stones were erected to their memory. I have been told that when the late Dr. Bruce approached the 'Five Kings' he reverently uncovered his head. Care is to be taken not to confound so called standing stones left on the hills during the glacial period with those that have really been 'set up'. Although untouched by tools and presenting the appearance of the rough surface boulders of the sandstone hill on which they stand, the position of these stones, and the manner in which they are 'set up', shew unmistakable evidence of organized labour and deliberate design. Alignments, and stone circles, have long presented the most difficult problem for the antiquary to solve. The antiquities we have seen to-day have, all of them, some existing document that



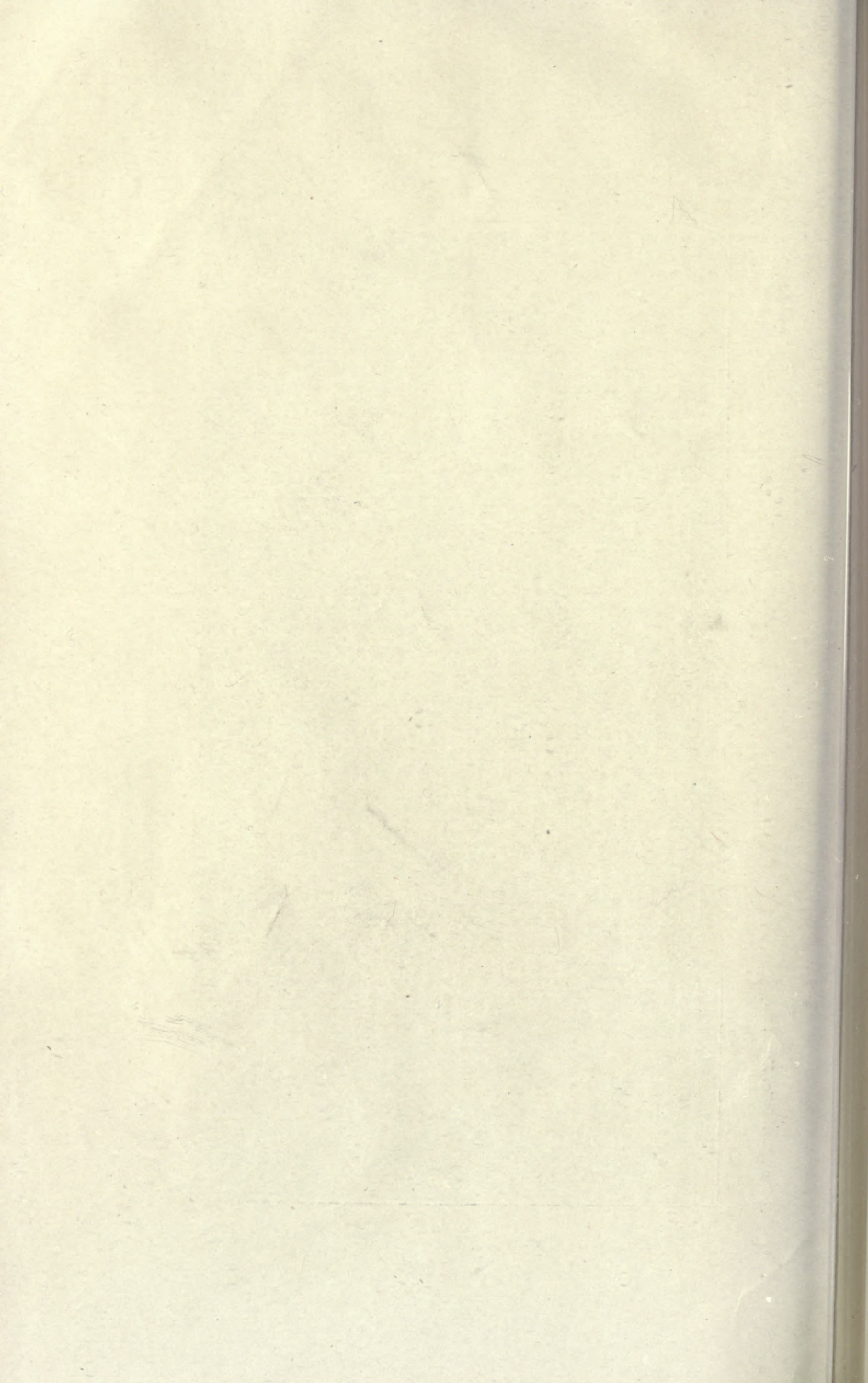
FONT, ETC., HEPPLE CHURCH (see opposite page).

helps to tell their history, but of remains such as these it is an unwritten record by which their use can even only be guessed at. Whatever those magnificent structures, Stonehenge and Avebury, may have been, my own opinion regarding these four stones is, that they are sepulchral memorials of a prehistoric age, and have stood on the bleak hill side for many centuries—no one can tell the exact time. We read in holy writ how Jacob set up a pillar over the grave of Rachel, and Absalom also had a pillar set up to preserve his name from oblivion, the earliest records of sepulchral



THE ' FIVE KINGS ' ON WOODHOUSES BEACON, looking N.E.
(From a photograph by Mr. J. Worsnop of Rothbury.)

(This illustration given by Mr. Rich.)



monuments. The site of these stones commands a delightful view of the valley of the Coquet, and such spots were frequently chosen by our pre-historic ancestors as the burial places of their dear departed. On the day, when with a friend, I last visited this lonely mountain spot, and gazed upon the thickets of primeval birch in the Hare-cleugh below, the waters of the Coquet glittering in the distance, and then turned to examine those rugged memorials of bygone ages, the lines of the great poet flashed across my mind, when speaking of the happiness of the man who—

—— ‘ exempt from public haunt
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.’

The road was then taken back to Rothbury, a short halt being made at

HEPPLE

where members were met by Sir John W. B. Riddell, bt., who kindly had the church open and pointed out to them the round bowl, 2 feet 5 inches in diameter, of a font of Norman date with a rude figure on one side under an arch supported on two pillars. It had been discovered on the supposed site of an old chapel on West Hepple farm; with it was found a floriated grave cover now built into the wall of the church behind the font. In the church is also the head of a cross found on the neighbouring moor with a plain cross incised upon it measuring 15 ins. across each way. It is somewhat, though not quite, like the cross discovered near Chew Green, presented to the society by Mr. J. R. Carr-Ellison, and figured in these *Proceedings* (iv. 277), and to another cross discovered on the moor north-east of Otterburn and now in the church there (*Proc.* iv. 216). All were probably boundary crosses. See a representation, on the opposite page, of the font and also of the boundary cross, from a photograph by Mr. Worsnop of Rothbury.

Within a few yards of the church, the remains of the ancient pele^s near to the road were passed, but time did not permit of a halt being made to inspect it.

At the County hotel, which was reached at 5 o'clock, members sat down to dinner on the invitation of Mr. Watson-Armstrong, a member of the society, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation on the motion of Mr. Oswald, who also moved another vote of thanks, carried in like manner, to Mr. Dixon who had so ably acted as guide during the day. Mr. Dixon mentioned that Mr. Smith of Gunnerton, had just presented to him a curious lock and key, which originally belonged to the old 'Kitty' or lock-up at Rothbury.

This concluded the day's proceedings and members then wended their way to the railway station, which they left at 6-10 p.m. reaching Newcastle at 8-15. The day was on the whole an enjoyable one, notwithstanding the heavy showers of rain and only occasional gleams of sunshine, the country looking fresh and green. The lilac trees, both white and purple, were flowering luxuriantly, as was also a white clematis whose star-like flowers almost covered many of the houses in Harbottle and elsewhere.

Amongst those present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury, and Mr. F. W. Rich of Newcastle, were the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, vicar of Elwick hall, co. Durham; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Mitcalfe and Miss Mitcalfe, Mr. S. S. Carr, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Heslop, of Tynemouth; Mr. J. Irving of Corbridge; Mr. Charles Hopper, of Sunderland; the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A. of Durham; Mr. J. D. Robinson of Gateshead; Mr. J. M. Moore and Mr. R. Blair (secretary) and Miss C. Blair, of Harton; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald and Miss Oswald, Mr. W. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, Mr. R. Swarley Thorpe, Mr. W. Glendinning and two daughters, Mr. C. H. Blair, and Mr. Newbigin, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ridley and Mr. Bell, of Rothbury, etc., etc.

^s For account of the pele see *Border Holds* (*Arch. Ael.* xiv.) p. 376.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local extracts are from the Belvoir MSS. (His. MSS. Commission Rep. XII., Ap. 1) (continued from p. 224):—

“ Sir Robert Constable [to the Earl of Rutland].

[1577 ?] September, Berwick—Riding about the Queen's works here, my horse has fallen upon me and bruised me so much that I am not able to stir out of my bed. I find the cause very dangerous, yet I could get no help of physic. I hope to God to escape the danger, though it will be very hard, in consideration of my old years. I have written to my Lord Regent's grace for a physician, for there is none to be had nearer, but I hear no word of him as he is at Stirling. I was hurt on Tuesday last, and was dressed by the surgeons of this town. All my body is bruised, especially my breast on the right side. The fall was so great that my sword was broken into three pieces. If my brother George is with you, I beg that he may come to me with expedition.” (p. 114.)

“ Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, 1577, October 24, Berwick.—I thought that I should have had leisure to go into the country, my Lord Governor being here, but of late a commission has come down from the Queen to my Lord and me to meet the Regent and others appointed on the Scottish side, for the conclusion of the late actions and the execution of offenders. The day of appointment is referred to the Regent's leisure, which cannot be for these three weeks, because the Convention—as they term it—is held at Edinburgh this week. There is the assembly of all the noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland. Till that is ended, we remain here quietly without news of anything. Sir Valentine Browne is bound to deliver the store of grain to the new victualler appointed. There is in the store 6,000 or 7,000 quarters of grain, whereof a great part is very ill, which the new victualler refuses to take. If Sir Valentine bears the loss it will be a great matter. *Signed.*” (p. 114.)

“ Sir Robert Constable to the Earl of Rutland at Belvoir.

1577, November 14, Newcastle.—I am well amended of my hurt but cannot yet get leave to come into your country, but am forced to here with this great charge, which is far above my ability to maintain. Of necessity I must render it up into Her Majesty's hands, as it grows continually greater and greater, by reason that the Lords do commit divers other extraordinary charges to me, such as the commission now for the piracies, which I am obliged to come to Newcastle, to sit upon. My men, horses and such company as go with me, which I cannot refuse, being in the place in which I now am, cause me to be at greater charge. I also had another journey to Newcastle, and a commission for Chopwell Woods and Holy Island and Ferme (*sic*) Island. I send you a falcon and a tressell, and a ger-falcon to take your choice of. If you like I will give you the gerfalcon, and the tressell, and the falcon to Sir Thomas Stanhope, but if you prefer the falcon and the tressell, then Sir Thomas shall have the gerfalcon.” (p. 115.)

“ Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland.

1584, May 13. The Savoy.—I dined to-day with the Lord Treasurer who is better. Her Majesty expects your Lordship shortly. My Lord Leicester assures me of his fast friendship for your lordship. Tomorrow I intend to accompany my Lord Cobham to my Lord Admirals. Sir John Parret toke yesterday his journey towards Ireland. The Scottishe Kyng hath beheaded the Erl of Gowre, Archeinbald Douglas and another nobleman. Augwisshe (Angus) and his assosentts are at Newcastle. We have yet nothing out of France'. *Complimentary postscript by Sir Thomas Manners.*” (p. 165.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1900.

No. 26.

The second country meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, the 11th day of July, 1900, at the ruins of the Carthusian priory of

MOUNT GRACE,

situated at the base of the Cleveland hills in north Yorkshire.

Members and friends assembled at Stockton railway station on the arrival at 11-11 a.m. of the 10 express from Newcastle, and were driven in two brakes, to their destination, through the villages of Yarm, Kirk Levington and Crathorne, the churches of the two last named places being visited *en passant*. The day could not have been finer, and the roads in better condition, and there was just sufficient wind to temper the burning rays of the sun.

The first halt was made at

KIRK LEVINGTON

noted formerly for the celebrated herd of shorthorns kept there by Mr. Thomas Bates.¹

From an inquest *temp.* Ed. I, we find that Nicholas de Meynell held in Castle Levington half a knight's fee of the king *in capite*, for which he paid 6s. to the king's bailiff as a fine; and William de Levington held eleven bovates in Kirk Levington subject to a fine of 18d. In 1303 (31 Ed. I.) Cristiana de Meynell held half a knight's fee in Castle Levington. In 1311 (5 Ed. II.) John de Meynell obtained a charter of free warren in Castle Levington. Henry de Percy the first (born c. 1160), married Isabella, the daughter of Adam de Brus, lord of Skelton, with whom he had the 'towne' of Kirk Levington *in liberum maritagium*, which went to his descendants. In 1303 (31 Ed. I.) Henry de Percy held four carucates of land in Kirk Levington. In 1391-2 William de Percy held the manor of Castle Levington of the king *in capite*, by homage, fidelity, and the service of finding for the king at his own expense, for forty days during the war in Scotland, in addition to a horse without trappings, a man armed with a haketton, palettes, a lance, and gloves of plate.²

By an inquisition *p.m.*, in 1281 (9 Ed. I.) we find that William de Fengers died seised of lands in Castle Levington.³

The church, which stands on a hill and is dedicated to St. Martin, has been very much 'restored.' It consists of an Early English chancel, an aisleless nave

¹ See *Thomas Bates and the Kirk Levington Shorthorns*, written by his great-nephew, Cadwallader J. Bates. Newcastle, 1897.

² *Kirkby's Inquest* (49 Sur. Soc. publ.), 130, 132, 236, 235n, 237.

³ *Whitby Cartulary*, II. (72 Sur. Soc. publ.), 684n., 685n., 686n., 689, 691, 704n.

⁴ *Kirkby's Inquest*, 438n.

with two transepts, a south porch and a bell cot on the west gable. The chancel arch and south door, with zig-zag and other ornamentation, are of late Norman date. The nave is later. In the north transept are several interesting grave covers, one of them of early date; while at the west end are others, and a number of fragments of pre-conquest crosses with the usual interlacing and other devices upon them, discovered during the re-construction of the church. Built into the north wall of the chancel is a grave cover, the floriated head of which is of an unusually elaborate pattern, with a chalice and book at either side of the shaft of the cross—the usual symbols for a priest. The bowl of the ancient font is in the churchyard supported by a shaft of earlier date, which does not belong to it, the shaft being decorated at the angles with dog-tooth ornament.

The *locum tenens*, in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. F. D. Brock, met the party.

Seats in the carriages were again taken and the drive resumed, the next halting place being the pretty village of

CRATHORNE

situate on the river Leven.

At the almost rebuilt church, which is dedicated to All Saints, the party was met by the Rev. J. A. Wilson, the vicar, who described the objects of interest in and about it. It consists of chancel, nave, tower, and south porch. On the north side of the nave is the cross-legged effigy of a Crathorne who was slain at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. On the south wall of the nave above the south door is a shield bearing the arms of Crathorne [*argent*] on a *saltire* [*gules*] *five crosses crosslet botonée* [*or*]. While on the floor of the chancel is an incised brass, also bearing the same arms, to the memory of Thomas Crathorne and Elizabeth his wife; it is thus inscribed:—

*hic iacet Thomas Crathorne Armig' et Eli
zabeth vx' ei' quoru' a'tabus p'picietur deus.*

Near the south door is the socketted base of the churchyard cross. In the church are several medieval grave covers. Used as a lintel to the south doorway is a good specimen of a hog-backed stone of pre-conquest date; there is another in the Durham chapter library from this church. The iron work on the wooden door is of fourteenth century date.

In the course of his description of the church, the vicar said that the north wall of the nave was of early, and the south wall of late, fourteenth century date. He further remarked that the built up north door was used in the fourteenth century in a superstitious spirit on all occasions of the rite of baptism. Immediately opposite to this door was the south door, and the font stood between the two. At the moment of the administration of the sacrament, the two doors were thrown open, and as soon as the water was poured and the sacramental words spoken, the evil spirit of the child flew out into the cold and gloomy air of the north, whilst its good spirit entered from the light and warmth of the more genial south, for this reason the north door got the name of 'the devil's door.'

Before 1226 William de Percy gave to God and the church of St. Mary of Giseburn all his right in the church of Crathorne as in the charter of Ernulf de Percy, 'avi mei', and of Ernulf, 'avunculi mei', are contained.⁵

On 4 Sep. 1225, John de Wisbech, clerk, was collated to the church of Crathorne, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Giseburn, the patrons, reserving the old pension to the said house; and on the 6 Oct. 1233, Peter de

⁵ *Whitty Cartulary*, II., 697n., 699n.

Vallibus, clerk, was instituted to the same on the presentation of the said convent 'salva pensione.'⁶ In the *Memorials of Ripon* it is stated that dom. Reginald de St. Albano was instituted to the rectory in 1288 and held it until 1293.⁷

On 19 May 1295, Walter and Francis de Levington having the first tonsure, stole two horses worth 20l. and 40l. sterling, gold and silver cups, gold rings, etc., from the house of Walter de Cambow, and were in consequence degraded, the formula being pronounced at the west door of Ripon minster.⁸

At the time of an inquest in 1285, William de Percy held one knight's fee in Crathorne, etc., and had also free warren in Crathorne. In 1303 Arnald de Percy held six carucates of land there.⁹ On the 25 April 1316 Alice de Harlesey, Margery de Crathorne and Dionisia de Billingham, were granted the custody of the lands, at Norham, of John, son and heir of John de la Leghe, during his minority.¹⁰ In 1445, Thomas Crathorne, and Alice his wife, and William Crathorne and Alice his wife, in 1483, dom. Thomas Crathorne, and in 1485, William Crathorne, were members of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York.¹¹ In a letter of 1663, Mrs. Alice Thornton tells us that her 'sister Margaret was married to Mr. [Ralph] Crathorne of Crathorne of £800 a year.'¹²

The following are a few notes from old wills relating to Crathorne and the Crathornea, etc. :—

In 1457 John Castell, rector of Rudby, made Robert Crathorne, gen. one of his executors. On June 22, 1483, Christopher Conyers, chaplain and rector of Rudby, desired to be buried in the choir of Rudby church between the high altar and the statue of All Saints, and amongst other donations, gave to Ralph Crathorne of Crathorne a quarter of corn and to his wife a quarter of malt, and to the wife of William Crathorne four lambs and a heifer. Thomas Crathorne, younger son of John Crathorne of Crathorne, was instituted to the rectory of Crathorne on Dec. 31, 1480, but was not ordained sub-deacon till Dec. 22, 1481, deacon, June 1, 1482, and priest, Sep. 1 in the same year; by his will of 17 July, 1491, he desired 'to be bered in the church of Crathorn on the sowthe side of the chauncell': to William Crathorn he left 40s., to Agnes, Cissill, Custaunce, Marione, and dame Elynor Crathorn 'everychon of thame' 20s., and to his nephew Thomas Crathorn four of his best oxen. His brother Sir Ralph Crathorn, knt., came before the York court as a party to a suit for breach of promise of marriage and several of his love letters were put in evidence.¹³ On June 4, 1507, James Dale of Raventhorp, willed that 'Ellinor my daughter, be movid to be a woman of religion; and hir unkyll, parson of Crathorne, have the over sight of hir parte', and he gave to the parson of Crathorne, a 'gressel horse',¹⁴ One of the monks of Durlham bore the name of Nicholas de Crathorne, he having been ordained deacon and priest in 1337. On 20 Jan. 1343, Robert de Crawthorne was ordained deacon by the title of 5 marks from Alexander de Crawthorne, by letters dimissory from the archbishop of York.¹⁴

After Mr. Wilson had been thanked for his kind attention the journey was resumed and

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY

was reached about half-past two o'clock.

⁶ *Archbishop Gray's Register* (56 Sur. Soc. publ.), 5, 63.

⁷ 78 *Sur. Soc. publ.*, 224.

⁸ *Kirkby's Inquest*, 135, 235; *Whitby Cartulary*, 698n, 700n. ⁹ *Ibid.* 21.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1298.

¹¹ *Guild of Corpus Christi* (57 Sur. Soc. publ.), 38, 44, 114, 117.

¹² *The Life of Mrs. Thornton* (62 Sur. Soc. publ.), 213.

¹³ *Test. Ebor.* III. (45 Sur. Soc. publ.), 155, 230, 292; IV. (53 Sur. Soc. publ.), 71n., 260.

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III., 186, 198, 135.

At the lodge the party was met by the late owner, Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., the editor of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and shortly afterwards the present owner, Sir Lowthian Bell, arrived and welcomed the visitors.

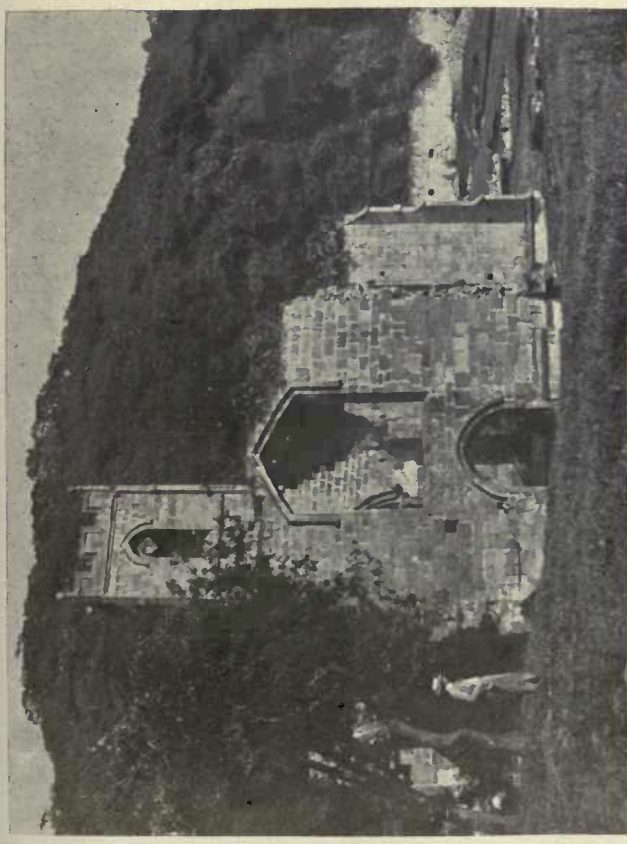
Mount Grace priory is the only Carthusian building in Britain which has been left in anything like completeness. The houses of the order were never numerous, there being two only in Yorkshire, Mount Grace and Hull,¹² and of those known to have existed the majority have disappeared altogether, and in one or two instances only, have small remnants been preserved. But at Mount Grace the whole of the foundations remain, and the tower and nave walls of the church and high monastic wall which enclosed the religious establishment are practically intact. The site contained within these walls, including the outer court to the south of the church, and the great cloister court to the north, covers no less than four acres. When the party arrived they were first shown over 'the Manor house', which has apparently been built out of the stones which previously formed the dwellings or cells of the monks of this severe order. It bears the date 1656, and T L, the initials of Thomas Lascelles,¹³ one of the post-Reformation owners. Mr. Brown, took the party over the ruins, with many protestations that the history which he would give was in part of the order of 'pious opinion' rather than being founded on accredited fact, or even reliable assumption. Owing to the admirable and praiseworthy manner in which Sir Lowthian Bell is carrying out excavations and explorations, however, many interesting facts, which are indisputable, have been ascertained.

Mr. Brown standing in the middle of the ruined choir said :—

"The priory of Mount Grace was founded in 1397 by Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey and earl of Kent, nephew, by the half-blood, of king Richard II., being grandson of Joan, countess of Kent, commonly called 'the fair maid of Kent', daughter of and heir of Edmund of Woodstock, by her first husband Thomas de Holland. She married secondly the Black Prince and had by him one child, Richard II. The duke states by the foundation charter that his reasons for choosing the Carthusian order was :—The admiration and love he had from his youth for their holy and peculiar rules, and for the persons living under them, and also from the affection he bore to the festivals of the Assumption of the glorious Virgin and St. Nicholas. The priory was dedicated to God, and in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, and was endowed with the manor of Bordelby in Cleveland, and the founder willed that in future it should be called the House of Mount Grace of Ingleby. As a matter of fact the house was always termed the house of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary of Mount Grace. The founder was somewhat singular in his love for the Carthusian order. There were altogether only nine houses of this order in England, the earliest of which was founded at Witham, in Somersetshire, in 1181, by Henry II. The first prior there was St. Hugh, the Burgundian, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. The fortunes of Mount Grace underwent an eclipse soon after its foundation in consequence of the death of the duke of Surrey, while in rebellion against Henry IV., in 1400. His head was sent to the king at Oxford and afterwards set up on London bridge. His remains were buried at Cirencester, where he was killed, and remained there until 1412, when his widow obtained leave to remove his bones to Mount Grace for re-interment. She obtained this permission by the kind offices of her relative Lucy, countess of Kent. This lady, who was sister of Bernabo Visconti, duke of Milan, forms an

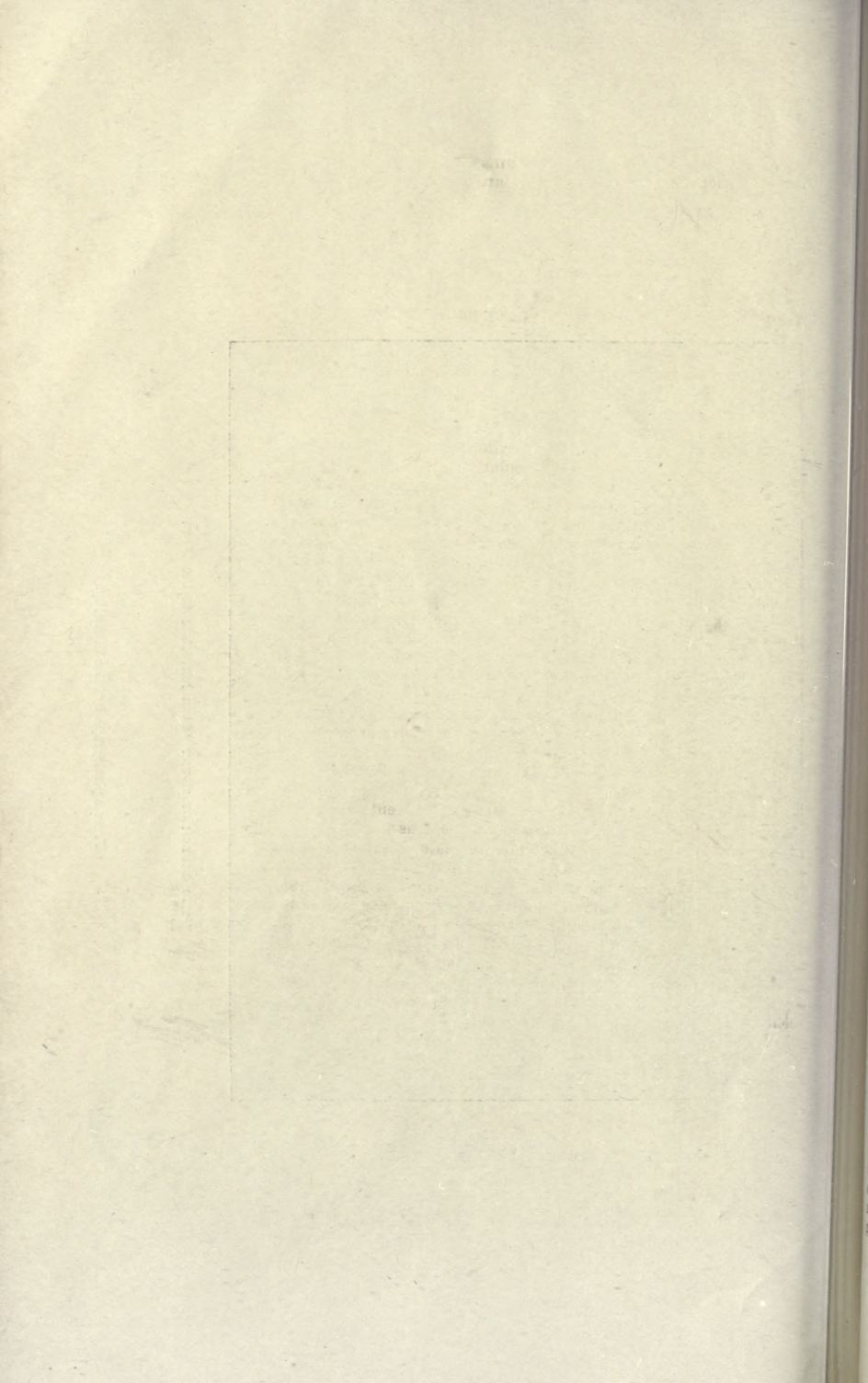
¹² Robert Est. of York, by his will of 6 Nov. 1467, left to the Carthusian houses of Mount Grace and Hull 6s. 8d., 'cum litera fraternali.'—*Test. Ebor.* III. 160.

¹³ In a deposition relating to a plot, identical with the Muggleswick plot, Ralph Robinson of Cockerton, said that he with others 'both Presbiters and Anabaptists' were to rise in arms on the 13 Oct. 1663. amongst them 'one Lassells living nere Osmotherley was ingaged and belevies it is the same Capt. Lassells who lives at Mount Grace'.—*Depositions from York Castle* (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 111.



THE CHURCH OF MOUNT GRACE PRIORY, from the West.

(From a photograph by Miss MacCarthy.)



interesting link with the great Carthusian house, near Milan, the Certosa of Pavia, which was founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti a year before this place. It is one of the most sumptuous buildings in Europe, and this one of the plainest. For some time the prior and monks had great difficulty in getting the titles to their possessions confirmed by the crown, and it was not till 1440 that Henry VI. confirmed in parliament all the duke of Surrey's grants to them. Their estate at this place was small, only five hundred acres. Their chief income was derived from the alien religious houses, which were taken away from the foreign monasteries and given to English ones. In this way Mount Grace became possessed of the alien priories of Wareham in Dorsetshire, Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, Long Bennington, Mintington, and Hough-on-the-hill, in Lincolnshire, Fieldalling in Norfolk, and Begger in Derbyshire. There is one gift to which special attention must be called, that made by Henry V. in 1415, when, on the petition of Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset, he confirmed to them the alien priory of Hinkley for the support of five monks, through which augmentation a circuit of five houses or cells was built round the church. At the dissolution there were twenty seven persons in the house and its income was £343 2s. 10½. At the same time the net income of Rievaulx was only £278 10s. and with twenty-four inmates. After the Reformation the site was granted to Sir James Strangways, the younger, of Harsley castle. After passing through the families of Roos, Rokeby, Darcy and Lascelles, it came in 1744 into the possession of the Mauleverer family, by whose descendant it was sold last year to Sir Lowthian Bell, bart., on whose kind invitation members visit the priory to-day. In approaching the priory, the first objects which present themselves to the visitor are the remains of the gate house, and the seventeenth century house, built in 1654, by Thomas Lascelles, within the medieval walls. In the court within, to the south and east of the church, are the foundations of the five cells built with the money given by Henry V. at the solicitation of the earl of Dorset. The church is very plain, with nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and tower to the west of the crossing. None of these buildings are bonded together and were probably added as money came in. On the north wall of the north transept are the initials e.c. with a cross between, supposed to be a pilgrim's mark made after the dissolution. In 1614 an order was made by the Council of the North against unlawful conventicles for the acting and performing of sundry popish, idle and superstitious pilgrimages and like vanities, at a chapel or hermitage nigh unto the late dissolved monastery of Mount Grace, meaning the Lady Chapel on the top of the hill above the priory. This makes it probable that the initials were inscribed at one of these pilgrimages. There are two other examples, but not such good ones, besides a great number of masons' marks. In the north transept is a large stone, probably the support of a tomb, beneath which a skeleton has been lately found. On the side of the chancel is a chapel containing the base of a tomb with an altar on either side for the priests to say masses for the deceased, very possibly that of the founder. Around the inner court or great cloister are arranged the fifteen cells of the monks, five on each side, none on the south side next the church. Each cell, (for though no one is perfect, it is quite possible from the remains to reconstruct one as it was before the dissolution), contained two storeys the upper one a loft, and below a passage leading to three rooms. The one with the fire place was the living room, and the two others the bedroom and oratory, a garden was on two sides of the cell with a garderobe at the end. Each monk had his own supply of water coming from a small reservoir in the wood to the north-east of the cloister court. The passage around the cloister was built of stone and covered with small flags, as were the cells. The food was served to the monks through an opening in the outer wall of the cell, on the side towards the great court, so contrived that the monk would receive his daily portion of food

without opening the door or being seen. Lately the foundations of the fountain which stood in the centre court have been discovered. The stews or monastic fishponds, now almost silted up, lie to the north-west of the priory. In the wood above the priory are the remains of the Lady chapel consisting of the chapel and cells for two monks, and to the south St. John's well with a medieval stone cover, but there is not time to visit these two last mentioned places of interest.'

The following are a few references to Mount Grace priory taken from old wills:—

In 1401 Lady Isabella Fauconbergh of Cleveland, left to the prior her best furred mantle. On Thursday before 'yoleday', 1429, Roger Thornton,* the wealthy merchant of Newcastle, left a noble to every monk of 'Chartyrhouse' to pray for his soul. On Ap. 24, 1444, John Danby of Allerton, left 40*d.* On 30 Oct. 1476, John Trollop of Thornley, left 6*s.* 8*d.* to the priory.¹ On 12 Oct. 1478, Joan, widow of Sir William Ingleby, knt., desired to be buried in the monastery or priory of the Carthusians, commonly called Mountgrace, of which one of her husband's ancestors had been the founder. On 28 May, 1480, William Lambert, vicar of Gaiuford, etc., left 40*s.* to the house of Mount Grace, and 60*s.* to be distributed amongst the poorest in the parishes of Leatham and Whorlton. On June 22, 1483, Christopher Conyers, rector of Rudby, left to the prior and convent of Mount Grace 20*s.*, and to the chaplain of Whorlton 20*s.*² On Aug. 7, 1489, Robert Pynkney, chantry priest at Hornby, left to the prior of Mount Grace 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to the convent 'for to sing for my soule *Placebo* and *Dege* w^t one obet messe' 6*s.* 8*d.*³ On 12 Jan. 1491, Agnes Witham left to the same 26*s.* 8*d.*⁴ On 3 Ap. 1500, Thomas Darell of Sessay, desired to be buried within the monastery, and left to the prior and convent his lands and tenements in East Harlsey. On 21 May, 1500, Edmund Thwaites of Lund, left ten marks to the same. On 28 Oct. 1500, dame Jane Strangways 'wytt unto the Mount Grace x marc, for to praye for my saule and the saule of my husbond Strangweis, their beyng buried; and the Prior w^t hys bretherne, to doo on obbett for my saule, my husbond saule, and all Crysten saules in theyre quere, wⁱⁿ x dayes after they be deserryd to doo it; and on other to be downe be theime at my twel-month day then next foloyng; 'to 'dane' Thurston at Mountgrace she left 10*s.* On Oct. 19, 1502, Elizabeth Swinburne, probably of the Capheaton family, left to the house and convent a pair of beads ('par preclarium'), 50 of them of gold and 100 of coral, with all the 'gandyes' of gold, and also one gold peudant ('monile') hanging from the said beads, on the condition that Elizabeth Swinburne her mother ('mater mea'), and Elizabeth Swinburne her daughter ('filia sua'), are made sisters of the house in perpetuity.⁵ On 24 Ap. 1506, Margaret Norton of Bilburgh, widow, left the residue of her estate to her son, William Norton, and 'dan' John Norton of Mount Grace, and appointed them executors.⁶ On 5 July, 1509, Alison Clark of York, 'wit to Sir Richard mownk of Mownt Graice oon of the best of the iij. alter clothes . . . and to the Mownt graice, to the bulding of a glasse window, xs.' On 28 Dec. of the same year, Sir John Gilliot, knight and alderman of York, left 20*s.* to 'the Prior and Covent of Mountgrace to syng for my saule and all Christen saules xxx Messes of *Requiem*'. On 20 Mar. 1514 [-5] James Roos of Ingmanthorpe, left 'to Sir Thomas Sudder than beyng parochie preste of South-Dighton, a par bodas off threede with a ryng off golde at theym, the which was yeven to me

¹ *Durham Wills & Inv.* 1, (2 Surt. Soc. publ.) 79, 90, 98.

* See note p. 260.

² *Test. Ebor.* III. (45 Surt. Soc. publ.) 243, 265, 288, 289.

³ *Ibid.* IV. 41. ⁴ *Ibid.* III. 265n. ⁵ *Ibid.* IV. 172, 175, 188, 208n.

⁶ *Ibid.* III. 92n.

by the Priour off the Mountgrace than beyng'. On 5 May, 1521, Ambrose Pudsey of 'Bolton ny Bolland' bequeathed 6*l.* 'for v trenteles & v obites, to sing for my fader saull, my moder, and myne'. On 10 July, 1521, John Tong, bailiff of Burnholme, gave 6*s.* 8*d.* 'to the placys of Monte-grace'.⁷ On 10 Ap. 1522, John Trollop left 10*s.* to the monastery.⁸ On 2 Sep. 1522, Thomas Strangeways, knight, directed his 'bodie to be beriede at Mountgrace, where as the Prior of the same house thynkes best, . . . and I gif to the Montegrace, if it please God that I be beried there, on other horse, also I gif to the saide house of Mountegrace, and to the brether of the same, for to pray for my saull lxs. . . . Also I will that the Prior of Mountegrace have, for to pray for my saull and all Cristen saulles that God wold have praid fore, xxs. . . . Also I will that the preist that synges at our Lady chapell. . . shall sing there still for them that he synges for, for the space of iii yeres be commyn and gone' and to have 3*l.* in the year for his wages. In 1523, Thomas Boynton of Rowsby [Roxby], left 6*s.* 8*d.* On the 4 Mar. 1527[-8], mag. John Chapman of York, left 30*s.* to the prior and monks for obsequies, masses and prayers, to be divided amongst them. On 6 Feb. 1529, Thomas Lyndley of Scutterskelf, left 10*s.* for a trental. In 1549 Ralph Surtees of Middleton St. George, left 'vj puderde salmon'. On 27 Mar. 1552, 'syr will'm bee, clarke and su'tene a professed brodere of the monastery of montgrace And nowe a bydyng at Newcastle upon tyne', desired to be buried 'in Sante Nycolas churche yarde as nere before the est ende off the churche as may be'.¹⁰

At five o'clock, after a substantial tea at the manor house, to which full justice was done and a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown for his services, had been proposed and carried by acclamation, the return journey was begun, a hurried visit being made, on the way to Potto station, to the ruins of

WHORLTON CHURCH AND CASTLE.

In the unavoidable absence of the Rev. J. C. Fowler, the vicar, members were met by the Rev. P. Ellis, vicar of Kirkwhelpington, his *locum tenens*, who acted as *cicerone* to the church and also to the castle.

Temp. Ed. I. the heirs of Walter Boy held in Wrelton, of John, lord Wake [who died 28 Ed. I.], two carucates of land.¹¹

Mr. Fowler thus describes the church:—'The early Norman church consisted of a nave of three bays, with north and south aisles, a chancel and a fine chancel arch; the three bays on the north side of the nave are early Norman, very massive and dignified, about the beginning of the twelfth century; the capitals, below the square abaci, are richly ornamented with dragons, &c., the centre one being as usual the most elaborate; the cable ornament is used on the piers of the chancel arch. The south arcade of the nave is about one hundred years later; the arches are round, the columns being also round with an octagonal abacus to the caps, which are Early English in style; the bases are square with a shallow water moulding. The plinth of the Norman chancel has recently been laid bare in digging a trench outside; it extends half the length of the present chancel. The chancel arch is part of the nave structure, and was usually built with it. The present chancel is early Decorated. In the north wall is a large arch, under which is the Meynell tomb (p. 257), which formerly communicated with a chantry chapel of the same period now pulled down, the windows being inserted in the chancel of the new church

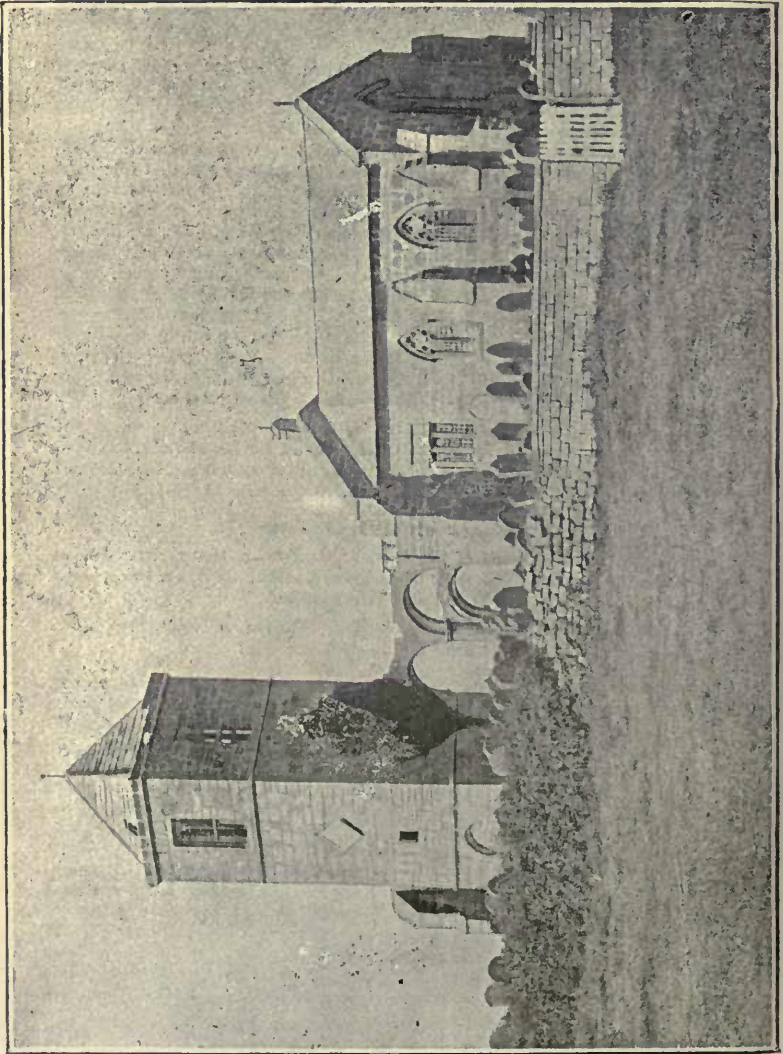
⁷ *Test. Ebor.* v. 5, 14, 16, 190, 195.

⁹ *Test. Ebor.* v. 155, 156, 110, 240.

¹¹ *Kirkby's Inquest*, 240.

⁸ *Durham Wills & Inv.* i. 105.

¹⁰ *Durham Wills & Inv.* i. 109, 133, 135.



at Swainby ; at the east end of this arch is a single lancet window with one cusp. The south wall was originally pierced with three two-light windows and a priest's door ; but the westernmost window was replaced, in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, by the square-headed window over which are the Bate arms ; under this window is a low-side window, now walled up like the priest's door. The present east window is late Perpendicular, and contains some of the original painted-glass. The piscina remains, with the drain cavity fluted ; there is a hollow moulding in the underside of the arch,



WOODEN EFFIGY, ETC., SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL, WHORLTON CHURCH.

the same as in the large arch already mentioned ; there is an ambry on the north side. The west end of the north wall of the chancel is also Norman, with a Norman window now blocked up. The communion table is of oak, a copy of about a hundred years ago of one either of the time of Elizabeth or of the Restoration period, probably the latter ; there are two stone

brackets on either side of it very coarse and heavy, having at one time supported statues. This church has been rich in stone brackets, the heads on the early ones, contemporary with the chancel, being elegant and well executed; the large ones are remarkable for their coarse design and workmanship. The mullions of the east window have, at the base inside, two elegant brackets in stone, one the head of a king, the other of a bishop, which are very unusual. The gable over the chancel arch bears a beautiful sanctus bellcot. Towards the close of the fourteenth century the nave was enlarged westward by another bay; this was no doubt caused by the increased population brought together through the building of the castle in the time of Richard II. The tower, according to Mr. St. John Hope, is of early fifteenth century date, of the usual type, but it has no buttresses; the north side was built over the western Norman arch of the nave; on the south side the foundation of the tower has given away, causing it to lean 22 inches towards the south. Several thirteenth and fourteenth century gravestones are built into the wall within and without. There is what appears to be a holy water stoup on the inner wall. The tower still contains one of the medieval bells, bearing the inscription 'Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.'¹² The tower has recently had a new roof put on, and the bell rehung, a buttress has been built on the north side of the chancel arch, and the gable over this arch has been rebuilt; other repairs have also been executed. The former roof bore the date 'T. E. 1722.' The repairs were executed at a cost of 127*l.* The church is scored in many places with markings made by sharpening spears and arrows-heads in the days when every man was armed with spear or cross-bow; these markings are found all over the country more or less, and may be noticed in this neighbourhood on Northallerton church, and on the inside of the porch at Osmotherley. The large early Norman font, cylindrical in form, is now placed on its ancient foundation near the tower. The church was dismantled some twenty-two years ago, when the new church was built, the chancel only being left in a state of repair for a mortuary chapel. In pulling down the nave the arcades were found, no one, it appears, having any idea that they existed, as they were walled up on either side, and windows inserted in the arches, probably in the fifteenth century, when the north and south aisles were pulled down. The monument of Sir Nicholas de Meynell is on the north side of the chancel, beyond which was the Darcy chantry. The figure is carved out of a solid block of oak, cross-legged, with a dog at his feet, with a bishop at the head and foot; the amice can still be seen round the neck of each; it is one of the few remaining wooden figures in England. The hands are folded, as in prayer, and the sword sheathed; Mr. St. John Hope gives the date of it as early fourteenth century, which corresponds with the time of Sir Nicholas. The handsome canopy and the base of the tomb, seem to be of later date than the figure. The shields, Graves concludes, bear the arms of Roos, Latimer, Darcy, Gray, Neville and Fitzhugh, families with whom the descendants of Sir Nicholas intermarried. The other side of the tomb is a replica of the chancel side, but the gable only exists in fragments.' (See representation of it on preceding page).

Mr. Fowler, in a letter regretting his absence, writes:—'The outer moat you cross over between the castle and the church, and you must observe

¹² The vicar has kindly sent a rubbing of the bell inscription. The letters are slightly decorated square capitals. Probably the bell is that referred to in the following will extract as the lettering appears to be of about the date of the will. There is a 'cross' stop between every two letters, the s of NONIS is on its side, and there is a founder's stamp on the rim. The height of the bell to the crown is 1 ft. 8 ins., and the diameter at the mouth 1 ft. 3½ ins. By his will of 7 July 1528, 'William Swanne of Swanney, in Whorleton parish' desires 'to be beried in the kirke of the Holie Roode in Whorleton,' to which he gives 10*l.* 'to by a bell, the which xii. is in Master William Grene hand, and this bell to be halowed, and caried, and hongyn of my propre costes.'—*Test. Ebor.* v. 249.

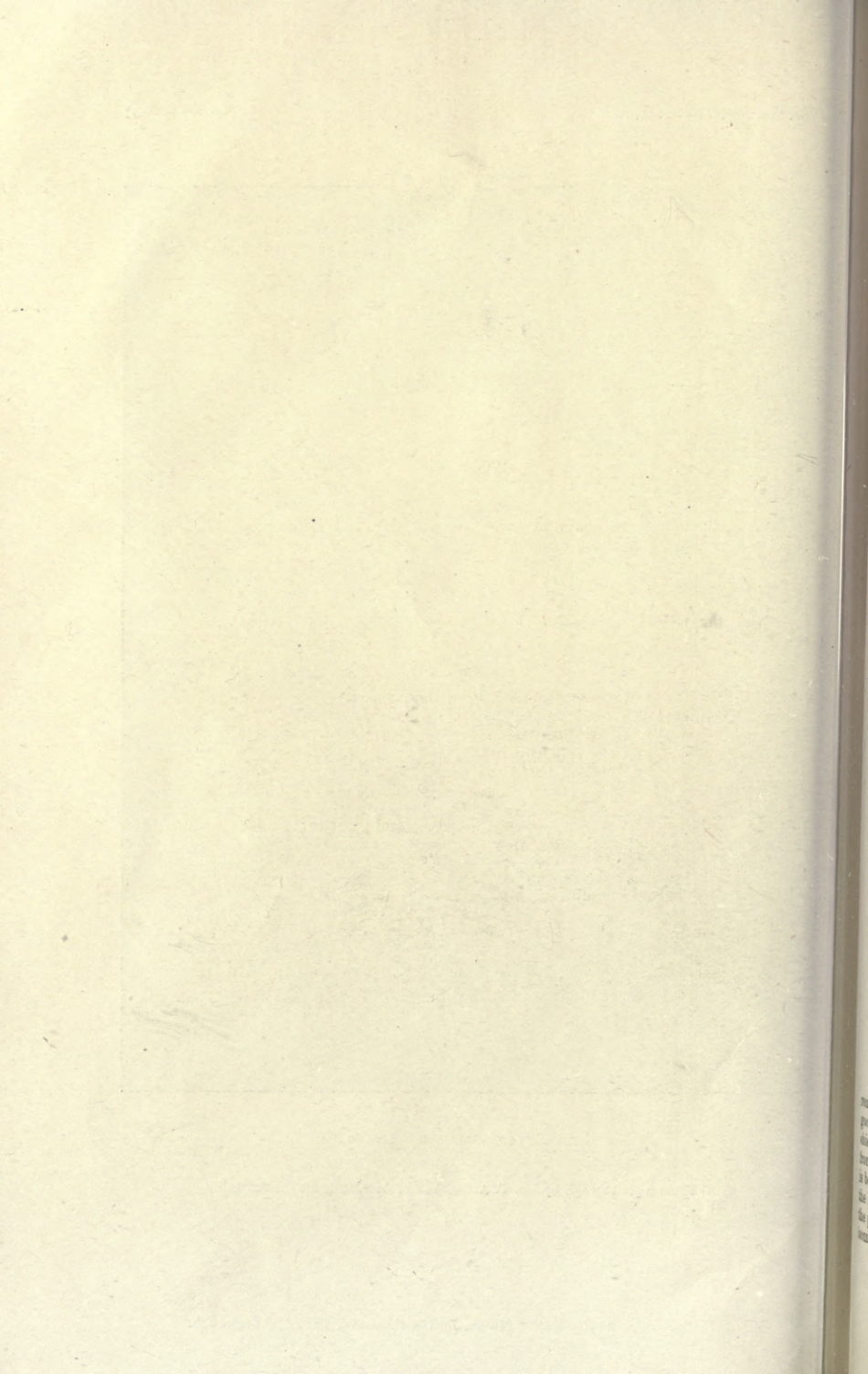
258'



ARCADES OF WHORLTON CHURCH.

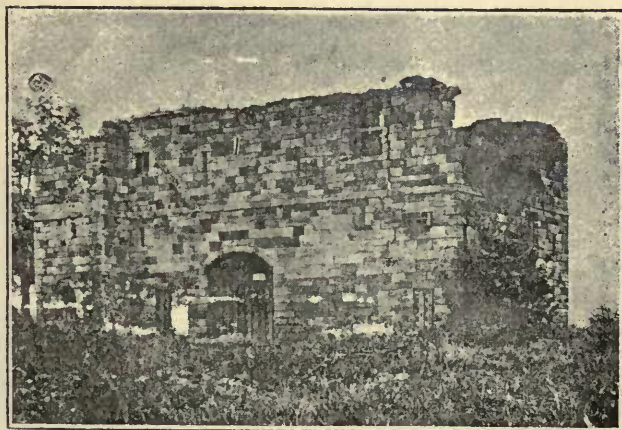
(From a photograph by Mr. T. A. Lofthouse, Architect, Middlesbrough.)

This illustration kindly lent by Messrs. Jordison and Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.



the earthwork on the west side of the churchyard just as you enter. No doubt the church was within the earthworks, and the bay at the west end of the church rather leads to the idea that the church was enlarged to meet the requirements of the garrison. In the field north of the church, across the road, you will find some very fine earthworks, as also in the field between it and the castle—there you will trace an earthwork of Roman character. Very little is known of those earthworks. A fine counter, *temp.* Edward III., made in imitation of the coins of France of the time, was found in the moat a few years ago and is in my possession. I showed it to Sir John Evans who was delighted with it. There are many masons' marks and spear marks. The oak water-pipe for supplying the castle with water, is known to exist near Whorl Hill.'

After leaving the church a very hasty visit was made to the castle by some of the members. We are again indebted to Mr. Fowler for the following description of it:—'The castle was built on the commanding summit of a natural spur, and in plan was circular, enclosing less than two acres, being defended by a deep moat and drawbridge. Little now remains of the castle except the guard-room, and gateway of a rectangular form, very massive, and containing, within the thickness of the walls, stone stairs. There was a double portcullis. The entrance, 10 feet wide, extending through the building, is vaulted, with a room on either side. Over the whole was a fine large room, and over this again other chambers, the fireplaces and corridors in the wall still



GATEHOUSE, WHORLTON CASTLE (Interior).

remaining. On the front of the gateway, over the arch, are three shields in good preservation, charged with the arms of Meynell, Darcy and Gray; another shield above bears the arms of Darcy and Meynell. The castle is said to date from the time of Richard II., but little is known of it with certainty though it is believed parts of the castle are older; extensive vaults still remain, with the kitchen, fireplace, etc. Formerly a deer park surrounded the castle, and at the present time very extensive earthworks exist, some very perfect, the western boundary of the churchyard being one of them. The late Dr. Atkinson was of

opinion that the old church was the chapel of the castle as well as parish church.¹³ This point could, no doubt, be settled by excavating within the castle grounds. From the Torre MSS. at York we find 'There was a Chantry founded in the Chappell within the Castle of Whorlton in Clyveland.' In one of the chambers, tradition says, were signed the fatal lines that bound the beautiful queen of Scotland to Henry Darnley. His mother (Margaret) was a niece of Henry VIII., and this monarch, as we have seen, granted Whorlton castle to the earl of Lennox, Margaret's husband. Village tradition also says that the Protector bombarded the castle, which was held for some time by the Royalists, the field being pointed out whence the attack was made by the cannon of those days on this grand old relic of feudal times.'

'Whorlton in Cliveland was the principal House of the Lord Menelle which syns cam to Mr. Strangways in Partition. The Lord Menel was also Lord of Yarn Lordship in Cliveland and Grenho in the Egge of Blakmore. Menel was also Lord of other Lordshippes in Cliveland.'¹⁴

Members again joined the carriages at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, and were driven through Swainby, past the modern church, into which are built some of the windows from the ancient church, and on to Potto station, where the train was taken at 7-8 p.m. for the north, and thus ended a most delightful day.

Amongst those present were the Rev. G. W. Reynolds, rector of Elwick Hall; the Rev. J. Johnson, Hutton Rudby; Mr. R. W. Vick, West Hartlepool; Mr. Wm. Hodgson and Mrs. Bevan, Darlington; Mr. Welburn and Miss Macarthy, Tyne-mouth; the Rev. C. E. Adamson, South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. Newbiggin, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopper, Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford, North Shields; Miss Wilson; the Rev. H. C. Windley, Bensham; Mr. M. W. Sidney, Blyth; Mr. R. Swarley-Thorpe and Mr. W. H. Robinson, Newcastle; Mr. J. Thompson, Bishop Auckland; Mr. R. Blair (secretary), and others.

¹³ George Strangeways was on 24 Oct. 1475, instituted to the chapel in Whorlton castle on the death of Ralph Surtees on the presentation of Sir James Strangeways, knt. He died in 1504.—*Test. Ebor.* iv. 41. By his will of 2 Sept. 1522, Thomas Strangeways, knight, gave 6s. 8d. to the church of Whorlton.—*Test. Ebor.* v. 155. Henry Conyers who made his will June 10, 1520, desired to be buried 'before the crucifix in the chappell of Whorlton.'—*Ibid.* iv. 110 n.

¹⁴ Leland, *Itin.* iv. 8.

'Thornton, Mayre of Newcastle borne yn Witton. He purchacid 800. Marke Land, and died wonderful riche. Sum say by Prices [? pieces] of Sylver Owre taken on the Se.'—Leland, *Itin.* vi. 60. See page 254.

The blocks, on pp. 256, 257 and 259, of Whorlton church and castle, have been kindly lent by the Rev. J. C. Fowler, vicar of Whorlton.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 27.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 25th day of July, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

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

THE LATE MR. SHERITON HOLMES, V.P.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Mr. R. S. Holmes, in which he conveyed to the 'members of the society his own and his sister's grateful sympathy' and further said that his 'father's interest in the society continued unabated to the end, and it is gratifying to us to know how kindly his services to the society have been recognised.'

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

- i. William George le Fleming Lowther Hodgson of Dee View, Trevor, Llangollen, N. Wales.
- ii. William Turnbull of Whin Bank, Rothbury.

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

Present, for which thanks was voted to the donors:

From the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society:—*The Bradford Antiquary*, pts. 1—x., forming vols. I and II. (Jan. 1881—July, 1895), 8vo.

Exchanges:—

From the British Archaeological Association:—*Journal* for June/00 (N.S. VI. II.).

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club:—*Proceedings* for 1899, pt. XII. (vol. IV. pt. III.) 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings* for June/00, 3 ser. V. pt. V. 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal* for Mar./00. vol. LVII. no. 225 (2 ser. VII. I.), 8vo.

- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 60, (vol. xv. pt. iv.) 8vo.
- From the London & Middlesex Archaeol. Soc. :—*Transactions*, n.s. i. iii. 8vo.
- From the Canadian Institute :—*Proceedings*, n.s. ii. iii. Feb./00. 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle* for 1900, pt. i, 3 ser. no. 77.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings* for 1898-9, sm. 4to., cl.
- From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Historical and Archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, pt. LXI. June/00 (vol. xxxi. ii.).
- From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, vol. xiv. pt. ii. Ap./00. 8vo. illustrations.

Purchases :—Griffin's *Yearbook of Societies for 1899* ; *The Reliquary* for July/00 ; *The Antiquary* for June & July/00 ; *A New English Dictionary*, ser. III. pt. iii. (I—Impushing) (vol. v.) ; *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. III. ; *Musgrave's Obituary, Ci—F* (Harl. Soc. publ.) ; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, vol. xv. 1900, pt. xii. ; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 127—134, sm. 4to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM :—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) :—A framed platinotype of St. Nicholas's cathedral church from the east.

[Mr. Heslop said, that by the recent demolition of the western side of Dean street at this point, a perspective view of the church, hitherto hidden from sight, had been revealed. The new building shortly to be erected here, will once more obscure this interesting view, and it may be well that a copy of this picture should be in the society's possession. A further interest attaches to the view inasmuch as it is supposed to be the place at which the Roman Wall crossed the dene. Excavations to be made in the course of the building construction will probably settle the question as to the exact line of the Wall. These excavations will, at all events, be watched with interest in this connexion.]

From Mr. C. Carver, of 4 Prince Consort Road, Gateshead :—A German hunting rifle, with back action lock, hair trigger, cell in butt for patches, and a knob at top of heel plate. It bears the inscription F. Jung u. Söhne in Suhl, and is 4 ft. 3 ins. long.

[Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson has supplied the following note :—' This appears to be a German sporting rifle of about 1830, in its present form, though the barrel may be older, a new breech piece having in that case been fitted to it. The barrel is a heavy octagonal one of very thick metal, and apparently of uniform thickness from breech to muzzle. The breech is a screwed one, without 'break off,' and has been constructed with nipple for percussion cap, it has not been converted. The stock and lock also have been constructed for percussion caps, the lock is a 'back action' one, and can therefore never have had the pan of a flintlock. On the lock plate is the name of J. Jung u. Söhne, Suhl. Suhl is in Prussia, in a detached part of Saxony, and was noted for the manufacture of arms. The percussion cap came into use in England between 1820 and 1830, so this rifle in its present form cannot be earlier, but it is probably a very early specimen of a percussion lock rifle.]

From Mr. Foggin, High street, Corbridge :—A sculptured stone of Roman date 1 foot 2½ ins. high, 12 ins. broad, and 2 ins. thick, representing Mercury, with the winged cap on his head and a caduceus in his left arm. At his right hand is an altar. It was found about a fortnight previously in an excavation for a drain in the road near Halton colliery. The illustration, one eighth inch scale, (from a photograph by Mr. P. Brewis), shows it.



Special thanks were asked to Mr. Foggin for his gift.

'LOW-SIDE' WINDOWS.

The chairman, and Mr. Heslop in turns, read a long and elaborate introductory paper on 'low-side' windows, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson of Witton-le-Wear.

Thanks were voted to the writer.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. F. W. Dendy has kindly supplied the transcript from which the following interesting document, relating to Newcastle, has been printed :—

Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII. Bundle 20, No. 2
To the King, &c.

The mayor, aldermen & commonalty of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne & of the port & haven thereof complain that whereas from time immemorial they have enjoyed, 'in fee ferme', many great customs, franchises & liberties, now of late, one John Stanwell, prior of Tynemouth 'of his forward & ungracious disposition nott dredying god or your grace or your laws,' the priory standing about 8 miles from Newcastle 'beying a mighty strong holde & fortelett,' by which, all ships coming in or leaving said port must pass, has 'forcibly accroched to him' a great quantity of ground within said port & haven & has reared thereon many wharves, statches & quays & built upon them many houses, saltpans, milnes, & with great company forcibly keeps them to his proper use whereby the said port is greatly 'streyted and hurted.' The said prior daily 'chargeth & dischargeth' ships at Sheles and Tynemouth and takes duties that belong to the king & unless remedy be provided the town of Newcastle, as it is only maintained by the ships applying there will become 'empty & desolate' and plaintiffs, who pay the king £100 yearly, 'fee ferme' for the said town & porte will be compelled to give it up. For every ship leaving & entering and leaving the port loaded with merchandize the king should have xvjd. The prior also makes 'fyschgarthes & weeres for takyn salmone', in the said haven between Newcastle & the sea & yearly removes them from place to place at his pleasure whereby the port is 'wreked & shallowed' & where in times past ships of five hundred tons weight might have come to the

bridge before the town, none but small ships can come now. If the prior continues to use the fish-garths the town & haven will be utterly undone for ever. And when a French ship loaded with the goods of 'Scottesmen & Frenchmen' was driven by stress of weather into the haven the prior sent 40 of his servants to the ship & they took goods to the value of £200, whereupon the Mayor sent John Yong, sergeant at the mace, of Newcastle, to the prior commanding him in the kings name to deliver said goods to the owners & this he refused to do & moreover imprisoned the seargeant for one day. Plaintiffs dare not convey any goods out of this realm for the French nation, as they know the prior would take the same. And when John Yong and Robert Herryson, two sergeants of the mace attached a ship within the port, one Robert Cresswell, servant of the prior accompanied by 40 others 'arrayed in hernas with jakkes, brigandynes & sallottes' with bills, bows & arrows, came to the port & by order of the prior took the sergeants to Tynemouth priory & imprisoned them until Robert Herryson died, maliciously murdered, as is openly supposed, by the prior & his servants. And also on the 18th February last past Robert Cressewell & Ralph Wederington & more than four score persons 'arrayed defensibly in hernas' with bows & arrows, about 3 o'clock at night came to the port of Newcastle & by the priors order entered a ship called the Elizabeth, laden with merchandise & riding at anchor, intending to murder the mariners, take the goods & 'drown' the ship, which they would have done but for the help of the inhabitants of 'South Sheeles' & other strangers. Also on the 10th day of February last past in the time of the last parliament, Rauff Fenwyk, George Cressewell, Richard Strether, Gilbert Colynwudde, Roger Eryngton, Robert Cressewell, Humfrey Rogerson, John Wilson, Rauff Wederyngton, Roger Cramlyngton, John Cressewell, Robert Dole, Roger Belyneham, Richard Verell, Christofer Codlyng, Robert Grame, George Rodesford, Rolland Lawson, Robert Gusterd, Robert Smyth, William Blyths, Robert Bowmaker, Thomas Gallan, Archenbald Brown, Thomas Dalton, John Harrop, Robert Carre, Thomas Pattonson, Richard Pattonson, Robert Eldwald, William Baxter, Edward Jackson, John Reede, Thomas Bell, Thomas Hanson, Richard Stockball, George Waldhave, Thomss Wilkynson, William Herdwyk, William Milborne & John Davyson, & others unknown to plaintiffs to the number of 500, 'forcibly armed in hernays with speres, gleyevs' (i.e., glaive, a weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a lance) 'howes & arrows' by the exhortation of the prior assembled at Tynemouth with great numbers of the inhabitants of Tynedale & Reddesdale, to whom as it is supposed the riot was committed. The prior gave wages of vjd per day to the intent that the said persons should murder the Mayor, Aldermen & other inhabitants of Newcastle & take, 'drown' & destroy the ships in the port. And for 6 days they assembled about said town & took many of the inhabitants and imprisoned them at Tynemouth & as some of the rioters say the prior said that though they should kill 'one hundreth' of the Caytiffs dwelling in Newcastle he should be their warrant. The rioters then took one John Haweswell, merchant of Newcastle & imprisoned him with others of the town & he was in prison until the prior fearing he might die released him but he died within 14 hours. They also took John Todde, Robert & Richard Wilkynson, who dwelt in Newcastle & kept them in prison until they were bound & promised to re-enter prison on the priors order. And during the time of these assemblies the inhabitants of Newcastle dare not for fear of their lives go to their ships at Sheeles or otherwise about their business but kept themselves close within the walls, &c. Plaintiffs pray for redress.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1900.

No. 28.

The third country meeting of the season was held on Monday the 30th day of July, 1900, at

NORTON, BILLINGHAM AND GREATHAM.

Though the day was fine the attendance of members was very small. They assembled at Stockton station at 11-11 a.m. on the arrival of the 10 express from Newcastle, and were joined there by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear. A brake was waiting for them and they were driven to

NORTON CHURCH,¹

where the Rev. J. F. Hodgson briefly pointed out the chief features of this most interesting building. He said there was little to fix the date of the church, which however may be of the tenth century or earlier. All the remaining Saxon work is in the tower, north transept, western half of the chancel, and part of the south transept. The eastern half of the church was added in Pudsey's time, when the nave was rebuilt, along with the east and west arches of the tower. The north and south arches have had their chief inner order, that is, the *real* arches themselves, destroyed, in order to get increased space for the occupants of the two transepts known formerly as the 'Blakiston' and 'Pity' porches—most likely since the Reformation when the men servants of the Blakiston family were assigned the north transept to sit in, and men servants who could not read were packed into the other. The fine cross-legged effigy—by far the finest, he thought, in the county—is not that of a Blakiston. The arms, so impudently cut upon the shield, could only have been borne by some descendant of the Blakiston who died in 1586. But the small shields beneath the head—the cross moline of Falthorpe, and an inescutcheon with, he thought, a bend, which seems also to have been used by some of the family—are interesting. They are probably only arms of alliance, as the effigy itself, which certainly belongs to the first quarter of the fourteenth century, must be that of a Park who were owners of Blakiston at that time.'

The value of the vicarage by the old taxation was 30 marks, the tax being 10s., and by the new taxation 13*l.*, and the tax 26*s.*² *Temp.* Henry viii. as given in the *Liber Regis*, it appears thus: 'xxxj*l.* x*s.* iii*d.* [15*l.* Gleba inde at 80*l.*] ' the bishop of Durham being patron.³

¹ For notice of the land given at Norton by Ulfeytel, son of Osulf (who was earl of Northumberland c. 960), to St. Cuthbert, Durham, see de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*, iii. 539, and *Liber Vitae* (13 Sur. Soc.), 57. For Mr. Longstaffe's description of this church, see *Arch. Acl.*, xv. 1; see also *Proc.* iii. 146.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 92, 101. ³ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes.* (22 Sur. Soc. publ.), 4.

The following epitaph was noted in the churchyard near the west end of the church :—

Here lieth the Body of John Jefferson
who exchanged this Mortal Life in
hopes for a better the 4th Janry 1758
Aged 59. He had all the Qualifications
of an honest Man with the sincerity
of a true Christian.

The Rev. T. E. Scott, the vicar, owing to another engagement, was not at home to meet the members but he very kindly left the communion plate and registers for them to see. The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings* (iv. 42, 146).

The following notes from different sources relate to the vicar, prebends, etc., of Norton :—

In 1228, William de Norham occurs as dean and parson of Norton.⁴

On 21 January, 1240, Reginald de Stowe, a chaplain of archbishop Gray, was collated by lapse to the vicarage of Norton, the see of Dnrham being vacant. He died in 1267.⁵

On the 5 March, 1312, a commission was issued to enquire into the right of patronage to the vicarage ; on the 10th of the same month another commission was issued to sequester the living from the time of the death of John de Bambrugh ; on the 22nd the sequestration was relaxed, the custody of the sequestered fruits being granted to John de Norton, clerk ; on the 23rd, Ralph de Dalton was directed to shew cause why Bernard de Kyrkeby should not be inducted into the vicarage ; on the 3 April, the last named was instituted to the vicarage on the presentation of the king ; and on the 24 October, pope Clement V. issued a bull granting to him leave of non-residence. In 1314, bishop Kellawe ordered an enquiry to be made relative to the defects in the chancel, vestments, books, and other ornaments of the church, and also in the houses and other things belonging to the vicar, and in the vicarage, during the time it was held by Ralph de Dalton. On 6 Oct. of the same year, the same bishop granted a licence to John de Norton, clerk, and friend of John de Pykering, vicar, then lately dead, to receive 30*l.* for Bernard de Bergh, the vicar, for the defects in the chancel, books and ornaments, and in the house of the said vicar, during the time of the said John.⁶ On the 3 Dec. 1338, John de Wighton who had exchanged Dinsdale, of which he was rector, with Robert de Calne, who was vicar of Norton, was inducted into Norton church, and on the fifth of the same month he was instituted.⁷

At an array of the clergy on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on 24 Mar. 1400, the vicar of Norton was present with one lancer, one ' hobbeler ' and three archers, and the vicar of Billingham with one lancer and two archers.⁸

In 1415 Ralph de Bromley, vicar of Norton [1410-1415], desired to be buried in the choir of Norton church, and he left 4*lbs.* of wax to be burned about his body on the day of his funeral, 20*s.* for bread and beer, to the chaplain at his funeral 4*d.*, and to the church 6*s.* 8*d.*⁹

At the time of the visitation of 13 Nov. 1501, ' dom' . . . Claymont, the vicar, was non-resident, dom. William Aire, the parish chaplain, and dom. Thomas Apilbie, the ' cantarista ' did not appear, and they were therefore suspended.¹⁰ In 1534, the sum of 12*s.* was received from Christopher Chaytor, for

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 250.

⁵ *Abp. Gray's Register* (56 Sur. Soc. publ.), 87 & n.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 137, 138, 160, 166, 170, 172, 175, 269, 549, 569, 622.

⁷ *Ibid.* 225.

⁸ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres* (9 Sur. Soc. publ.), clxxvi.

⁹ *Durham Wills & Inv.* i. (3 Surt. Soc. publ.), 58.

¹⁰ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, xvii.

mag. Swinburne, for the second and third parts of the king's subsidy, for a prebend in the church of Norton, being for two years.¹¹ At the visitation of 4 Feb. 1577 [-8], John Reed [*sic*], the vicar, was infirm; Thomas Blenkinsop, the unlicensed curate, John Harperley, the parish clerk, and Roger Wydowes and Richard Middleton, the churchwardens, appeared. At the visitation of 23 July, 1578, Thomas Blenkinsop [Blenkinsop], curate of Norton, performed the task (the Gospel of St. Matthew); Mr. John Rand, the vicar, was sick and infirm. Both vicar and curate attended the visitation of 28 Jan. 1578[-9]. On 12 Aug. 1579, the chancel of the church was in decay; and in Aug. 1580 'there Bible is not sufficient, being old and torne, lacking fower or five leaves together in sundrye places of St. Paules epistels.¹²

In a letter from bishop Cosin to Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, dated Aug. 22, 1661, he writes 'It is now high time to resolve what you will doe in taking or refusing the Vicarage of Norton, which is situated in a pleasant place of this country, about six miles from the sea, the fresh river running by it, and worth eight or nine score pounds per annum. If you will take it untill a better falls, it shall be yours.¹³

Chantries in Norton church :—

According to the Chantry Certificate of 2 Edward vi. 'the Parrishe Church of Norton' had of 'howselinge people dcc. The stypend of one Preste within the seyde church for terme yeres; incumbent, William Herteborne; the yerely valewe of landes, none; stocke of money for iij yeres to come, at iiij*l.* by the yere, given by William Blakston, xij*l.*; plate, &c. none. The porcion of tythe with the seyde Parische of Norton; incumbents, having the seyde tythes porcioned amongst them to studye at the universitie, Jerom Bernerde, John Tunstall, Nycholas Thornell, Nycholas Lentall, [blank] Philpe, Rowland Swyneborne, Anthony Salven, and Lancelotte Thwayte; the yerely valewe, xlviij*l.*, stocke, &c., none'.¹⁴

'Th'obyte founded within the parische church of Norton: A stocke of money given by William Blaxston, for the finding of a priest for xx*l.* yeres, at iiij*l.* per annum, whereof iij yerres were to come at the time of the dyssolucion of the said chantries, xij*l.*'¹⁵

The Prebends :—

On the 13 kal. April, 1228, 'Mr. H. Devon' was instituted to the prebend in the church of Norton, which belonged to William Cantans, on the presentation of the king, the see of Durham being vacant.¹⁶

In 1311, the sum of 60s. each was due, under the king's writ of *levari facias*, from the prebends of Louis de Beaumont, Roger de Insula, and John de Brabant; in 1312, the same sums were due from the two last named prebends, and 40s. from the former. According to the return only 20s. had been recovered from Beaumont, and it was stated that de Insula and Brabant were not portionaries. In another return, in 1312, to the king's writ, it was noted that the goods sequestrated were Beaumont's 40s., and Brabant's the same, but nothing was recovered from de Insula as he was not a portionary. By another writ of the same year, Beaumont and Brabant's sums are given as 40s. each, while 60s. was raised by sequestration of John de Brabant's goods and 10s. of those of Beaumont and of de Insula. On the 27 Jan. 1313, the sum of 40s. was due from the portion of de Brabant in the church of Norton, and on 26 April of the same year 60s. from the portion of de Beaumont, arrears of a moiety due to the king.¹⁷ On 10 April, 1313, Gerald de Aldenardo resigned his prebend; on the 2

¹¹ *Durham Household Book* (18 Sur. Soc. publ.), 230, 231.

¹² *Ecel. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 74, 75, 95, 124, 127.

¹³ *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. (Sur. Soc. publ.) 21. ¹⁴ *Ecel. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, lix.

¹⁵ *Inv. of Church Goods* (97 Surt. Soc. publ.), 154.

¹⁶ *Abp. Gray's Register*, 21.

¹⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 835, 836, 848-851, 861, 875, 881-2, 896, 900; I. 281, 317.

June following, the bishop collated John Vanne to the same; on 23 Mar. 1314, James de Avisio was collated to the prebend vacant by the resignation of the last named. On 15 Dec. 1315, Roger Sauvage resigned his prebend, and, on the next day, John de Norton was collated.¹⁸ Christopher Monteforte was (*temp.* bishop Langley) collated to a prebend at Norton, *p.m.* magister John Norton.¹⁹ On 18 Jan. 1316, Roger de Saxton was collated to the prebend which Manfred de Bargiis lately held. On the 21 August, the latter was reinstated by the bishop. And on 13 Sep. the former was collated to the prebend vacant by the death of Louis de Beaumont.²⁰

On 17 Jan. 1339 [40], in a certificate of the official of the archdeacon of Durham, as to aliens benefited in his archdeaconry, in return to a mandate enclosing the king's writ enjoying an inquisition to be made as to aliens thus benefited, it is stated that 'magister' Lucas de Perers, who was non-resident, held a prebend in the collegiate church of Chester, and another in the church of Norton which was taxed according to the old taxation, at 6*l.*, and according to the new tax at 4*l.*, and was then worth 9*l.* Junayn, also non-resident, held a prebend in the said church of Norton which was taxed, according to the old taxation at 6*l.*, and according to the new tax, at 4*l.* and also was then worth 9*l.* On the 13 Ap. 1340, Luke, son of Matthew de Periers was granted leave of absence from his prebend, on condition that a fit substitute were provided during his absence; before setting out on his his travels he seems to have made his will, as on the same day the bishop of Durham (Kellawe), at Luke's request, attached his seal to it. The portions of Thomas de Nevill, Thomas de Goldynton, Robert de Calne, Nicholas de Eltham, John de Norton, Adam de Aymonderby, and Luke, son of Matthew, as prebends of Norton, were worth 9 marks each, according to the old taxation of one mark in forty, the tax being 3*s.* each, while by the new tax of 1306 the portions of mag. Luke de Periers, mag. Thomas de Nevill, mag. Benedict Junetyn, Nicholas de Eltham, Thomas de Goldynton, John de Norton, Thomas de Cave, and John Sleght, were valued at 4*l.* each, and the tax 8*s.* On the 22 July 1340, a mandate was issued by the bishop, to the perpetual vicar of the church of Norton, to enjoin the canons and prebends thereof who receive the funds to put the church into due repair before Easter following, the roofs, walls and glass windows of the choir, being miserably deformed by ruins, causing scandal and obloquy and a pernicious example to others; if they neglected this their benefices were to be sequestrated. On the 17 kal. November, 1340, John called 'Sleghe', formally resigned the prebend which mag. Thomas Nevill lately obtained, and Adam de Aymundreby was collated to the same prebend. In 1342, Adam de Harewold resigned the living, having exchanged it with Robert de Calne for Dinsdale, to which he was instituted on the 8 Sep. of that year. On the 4 Oct. 1342, Adam de Harewold was collated to the prebend in Norton church last held by mag. Thomas de Cave deceased, and was duly inducted.¹ In 1512, Mr. Rowland Legh was appointed to a prebend, he having been ordained priest on 18 Dec. of that year.²

Kellawe's Register gives the ordination of the following natives of Norton, during his episcopate:—

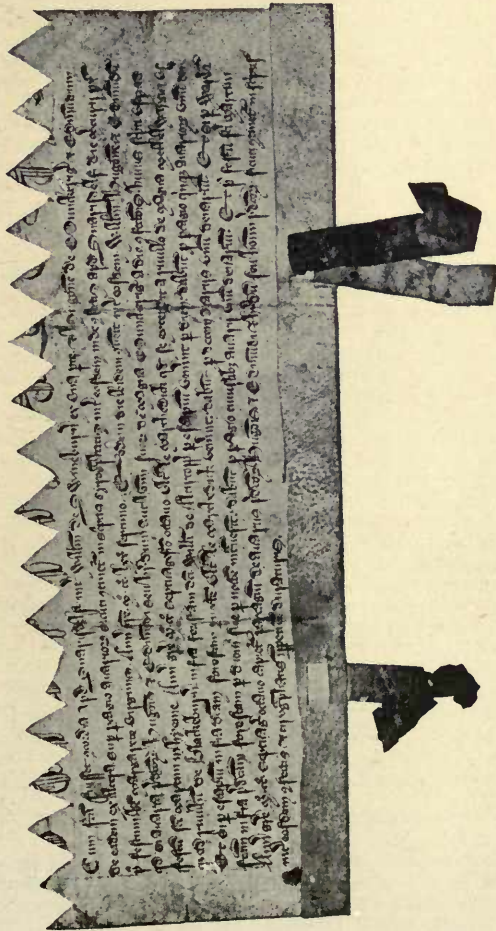
Gilbert de Norton, sub-deacon at Durham on the 23 Dec. 1335, by the title of 5 marks of Richard de Park, lord of Blakiston, from his mills in 'Quetelawe' and 'Birs', and by the same title he was ordained priest 'non beneficiatus', at Durham, on the 20 May, 1337, by John, bishop of Carlisle; on 20 Dec. 1337, William atte Well de Norton,

¹⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dnn.* i. 851, 352, 520; ii. 768, 765.

¹⁹ *Mem. of Ripon*, ii. (78 Surt. Soc. publ.) 204. ²⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dnn.* ii. 776, 822, 831.

¹ *Ibid.* iii., 225, 226, 316, 380, 381, 92, 101, 299, 296, 312, 433, 497.

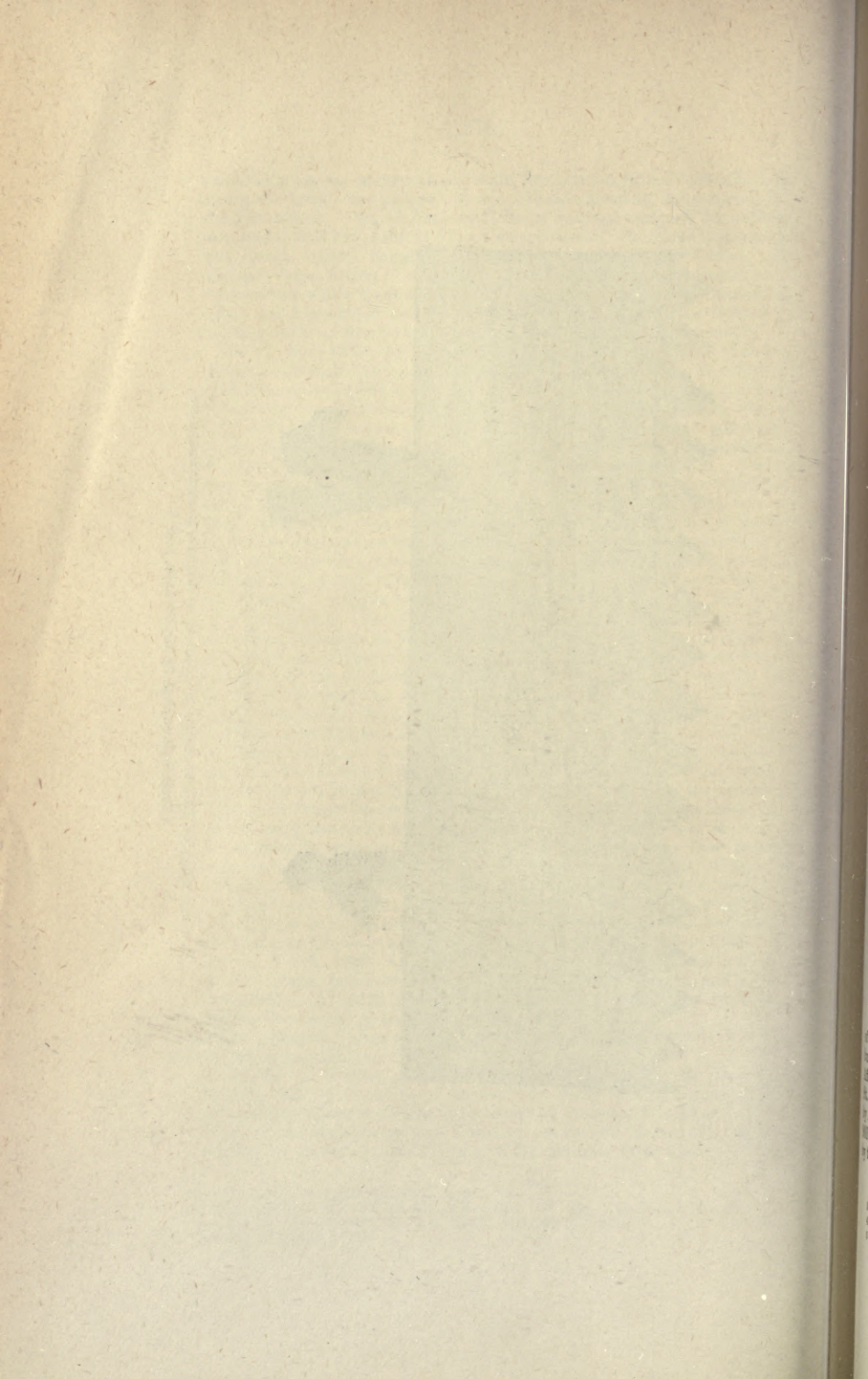
² *Mem. of Ripon*, ii. 241.



(8½ ins. long by 3 ins. broad).

A DOCUMENT OF 1277 RELATING TO LAND AT OTERCOFS, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(From a photograph by Mr. Ventress, junr.)



an acolyte, 'non beneficiatus', at Auckland; in 1338, William de Norton, acolyte at Durham, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania. In 1339 a William de Norton was chantry priest of the chapel of 'Clos' upon the Wall ['Clos super Murum'], in which year he resigned it. William, son of John Gerut of Norton, was ordained sub-deacon at Durham, by the bishop of Corbania, in 1338, by the title of 4 marks from Robert Lucas, with which he said he was satisfied. Another William de Norton was admitted to the first tonsure at Kepier hospital in 1342, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia. William del Well of Norton, was ordained deacon at Durham, on the 20 Jan. 1343, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, by the title of 5 marks from Robert Lucas of Norton, with which he said he was content. On 28 Sep. 1343, Richard Whytlok of Norton, was admitted to the first tonsure at Stockton, by the bishop.³

The following are a few extracts from ancient wills relating to Norton:—

By his will of 20 Dec. 1436, John Palman, alias Coke, left to the high altar of the parish church of Norton two yards and a half of linen. By his will of 1555, Roger Tempest of Norton, desired to be buried in the church of Norton, he gave 12*d.* to the high altar for forgotten tenths, and directed that 'soull masse & derige be songe and a honest dyner the day of my buryall . . . that ev'ry cottage house of Norton have on pany in mony or els in bred; to ev'ry god barne iij*d.*; to St Thomas Boweton, curet all my bookes & ijs. to pray for me.' William Blaxton of Coxhoe, left by his will of 15 Jan. 1561 [-2], 10*s.* to the poor of Norton; and Nicholas Blaxton of Norton, by his will of 5 July, 1562, desired to be buried in the church. Francis Bainbrige of Wheatley hill, by his will of 10 March, 1575-6, left 5*s.* to the poor of Norton; and John Tonstall of Longnewton, by his will of Sep. 8 1583, also left 6*s.* 8*d.* to the same, and to the poor of Stockton; and on Oct. 17, 1584, Robert Tnnstall of Stockton, desired to be buried at Norton, beside his father; and about the same time William Watson of Norton also desired to be buried in the church to which he gave 12*d.*: Robert Claxton, the curate, to whom the testator gave 'one frencehe crowne as a token' is a witness to his will.⁴

Bishop Skirlawe [1388—1406], by his will proved on 21 Ap. 1406, amongst many other valuable gifts, gave to the church of Norton a vestment of white satin, embroidered with little golden leopards, lined with green 'carda', consisting of a chasuble with orphreys 'aureis strictis', two tunics, and a cape with orphreys of red velvet embroidered 'garteriis quadratis', three albs and three amices, and two stoles and three maniples.⁵

The carriage was rejoined and the drive continued to

BILLINGHAM,

of which we are told by Symeon of Durham that bishop Ecgred [830—845 or 6] built Billingham in Hartness, and gave it with other villis to St. Cuthbert. After Osbert's death, Ella, in 867, who promised well but acted badly, took from St. Cuthbert the two villis of Billingham and Ilecliff [Cliff-on-Tees], but, attacked by Hubba, leader of the Frisians, he was quickly put to flight and slain¹. In 901, bishop Cuthard [900-915] granted Billingham to Elfred who was slain by the Danes at Corbrige under Regenwald. The latter divided the villis and

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III. 169, 188, 190, 203, 281, 123, 135, 130.

⁴ *Durh. Wills & Inv.*, I. 86, 146, 197, 205, 406; II. 79, 103*n.*; I. 188.

⁵ *Test. Ebor.* I. (4 Sur. Soc. publ.), 306.

gave the land from the vill named Iodene [Castle Eden] to Billingham, to a powerful soldier named Scula, and from Iodene to the river Wear he gave to Onalafald.² William the Conqueror, for his own and his son's salvation, restored to St. Cuthbert, Billingham which had formerly been founded by bishop Egred but which had been taken away by the violence of malignant men.³ Pope Urban by bull, *temp.* Germanus (prior 1163—1188), confirmed Billingham to the convent of Durham.⁴

In 1314 Robert Seigneur of Billingham, who was arrested for causing the death of Adam Ivering, said that he was in no way guilty, and appealed to his fellow villagers who made oath that Robert slew Adam in self defence. He was lodged in gaol but subsequently pardoned.⁵ Dionisia de Billingham, and two others, were granted the custody of the lands of John, son and heir of John de la Leghe, at Norham, during his minority.⁶ On the 17 Feb. 1342 [-3] William de Billynham and Thomas Tayliour de Billingham, were granted a pardon by the bishop, for all felonies and transgressions committed by them, except homicide.⁷

Amongst other properties, the heirs of Robert Rikelott held in Billingham, in 1430, one toft and one croft, and eight acres and a cottage, which previously had belonged to William del Holme, returning for the said toft and croft 2s. at the light of the great altar of Billingham.⁸

In a letter of bishop Cosin to William Collingwood, dated July 9, 1650, he says 'iff the tythes of the parish of Billingham and the Salt Holme bee not disposed of for your use, I am in a capacitee to doe you very good service in these particulars.'⁹

.At

BILLINGHAM CHURCH,

members were met by the Rev. Thomas Rudd, the curate in charge, and nephew of the Rev. Philip Rudd, the vicar (since 1853), who, they regretted to find, had been for some time an invalid.

Here again Mr. Hodgson made a few remarks about the church, of which the tower is of pre-Conquest date. He said that the 'nave—certainly as far east as the last pier on the north side—gives the dimensions of the original Saxon nave, as regards length and breadth. The fifteenth century clearstorey gives the height, as it is simply superposed. The original chancel has left us no remains. That the arcades have been inserted at different times and by a different man, is also certain, though how far the north one is later than the twelfth century south one is not so certain; since the sharply pointed arches, with their exceptionally narrow chamfers, though looking like late Transitional work, may quite possibly be later. The man seems to have designed them in as violent a contrast to those on the south as possible.'

1 *Sym. Dun.* i. (53 Sur. Soc. publ.) lxxvii, 68, 142, 231.

2 *Ibid.* (Rolls ed.) 208, 209.

3 *Ibid.* 108; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* ii, xx, cccxxii.

4 *Ibid.* lvlij.

5 *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 568; ii. 1258.

6 *Ibid.* 1298.

7 *Ibid.* iii. 417, 418.

8 *Feod. Prior Dun.*, 41.

9 *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* II. 5.

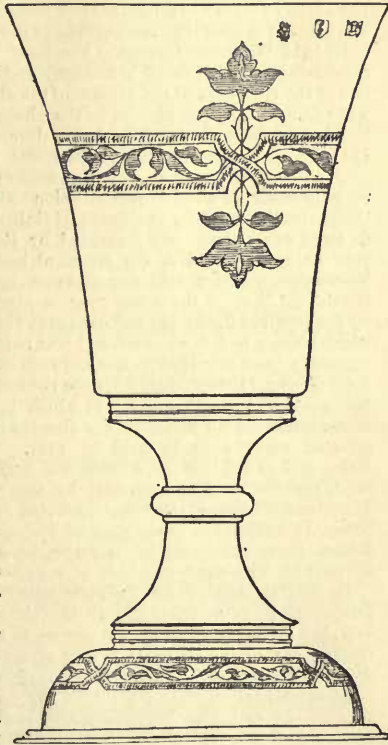
There is in the church an interesting seventeenth century oak communion table, decorated with winged heads, etc. The tall spire-shaped crocketed font cover and poor box are of the same period. The font itself is Transitional Norman. The communion plate, including a cup of York make, shown in the annexed illustration, and bells, have been described in these *Proceedings* (III. 188, 194; IV. 149).

'Percivell Lampton' by his will proved 13 Nov. 1501, directed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Mary in the church of Billingham, the vicar to have the accustomed mortuary.¹⁰

The following are a few notes from various sources relating to Billingham, its church, and vicars:—

In the 'Antiqua taxa' Billingham thus appears: 'xxx marcae Ecclesia de Bylingham, xs. ; vij. marcae de vicaria ejusdem ijs. vid.', and in the 'Taxatio Nova' 'De ecclesia de Billingham xiiijl. vjs. viijd.' the tenths being 2s. 8d. ; 'De Vicaria ejusdem xxiijs. decima ijs. iijd. ob. di. qu.'¹¹ The vicarage was valued *temp.* Henry VIII. as appears from the *Liber Regis*, at '11l. 3s. [90l.]' the dean and chapter of Durham being patrons.¹²

In 1228 in the attestations of witnesses concerning the churches of the prior of Durham, William Baard, parson of Middleton [St. George], sworn concerning the custody of the church of Billingham, said that Simon Camerarius who had held the church of Billingham, being *in extremis*, Henry, son of Simon, had said to him 'go to prior Bertram and ask him, or my part, to send with you on his part, to the church of Billingham, and know, that that church is mine, because the monks had given it to me, and that you and the person whom the prior will send, shall take care of that church, and if any one should come to you on the bishop's part commit no violence but have good witnesses to see what was done. He said also that Henry came to the prior as he was enjoined, and the prior sent with him



¹⁰ *Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, ii.

¹¹ A taxation of all benefices granted by the pope to Edward I. towards the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land, generally known as pope Nicholas's taxation. *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 89, 99.

¹² *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 4.

Arkebald, his seneschal, and that he and Arkebald were in the church in peace about four days after the death of Simon, in the name of Henry, and afterwards Henry came and held it in peace all his life; after the death of Henry the monks took possession, but he does not know by what right; concerning the custody of the church he knows nothing.¹³

In 1312 Walter de Offyngton the vicar was a member of a commission concerning the church of Whitburn, and in the same year he appears as one of the collectors of the arrears of the clergy. On the 27 Mar. 1313, he was appointed, by the bishop, to the charge of Caecilia and Cassandra, the two daughters of Sir John de Dale, deceased, during their minority. In 1314, he had a dispute with Richard del Park, as on the 27 May, in that year, the bishop issued his monition ending it. In Sep. of the same year he is a member of another commission with reference to the chapel of 'Briggeford', vacant by the death of Galfrid de Seton, to which dom. John de Pampeworth had been presented by Robert de Lambton; in the same year he was accused of the crime of homicide, as on the 21 Nov. the bishop fulminated a sentence of excommunication against his defamers. On the 26 Dec. of the same year, a mandate was issued by the bishop for the repair of the bridge and causeway between Norton and Billingham, for which money had been given but was being detained, and the holders are warned to hand it to the vicar, under pain of major excommunication.¹⁴ Prior John Fosse [1342-1359], with the consent of the convent, gave lands and tenements at Billingham, etc., of which the rent was 66l. 10s. 9d. for the sustentation of an altar, in the chantry named the Trinity, at which he directed services to be held for ever. During his priorate he built a water mill at Billingham, a gable and a window in the church, and a mill at Wolviston.¹⁵ The memorial brasses of John Neceham, who died in 1456, and of Robert Brerely, who died in 1480, are in the church, the latter, in addition to being vicar of Billingham, was one of the prebends of Norton; on the brass he is represented wearing a tippet made of grey squirrel fur with pendent fringe of tails.¹⁶

On 10 Feb. 1497, prior Thomas Castell sent a monition inhibiting the public sale of merchandise in the church and churchyard on pain of interdict; it is prefaced by a reference to the selling in the temple and the driving out of the sellers.¹⁷ At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507, the 'proprietary' and vicar were present.¹⁸

At the visitation of 13 Nov. 1501, dom. Thomas Dobson, the vicar, was present, as were also William Harte and Robert Thorpe, 'parochiani', who said all was well. Neither did John Magbray, the vicar, Thomas Nabbs, the curate, Thomas Watson, the parish clerk, nor Marmaduke Green and John Sudicke, the churchwardens, attend that of 4 Feb. 1577 [-8], and they were therefore excommunicated. The remaining two churchwardens, John Forest and John Thompson, were present. The same vicar was excused from the task at the visitation of 23 July 1578. He was also excused from that of 23 Jan. 1578 [-9], which John Manwell, the curate, attended.¹⁹ On the 11 Oct. 1587, there appears to have been a quarrel between the churchwardens and vicar Magbray; witnesses asserted that the vicar had strange curates to perform christenings, etc., and that the curate, being in deacon's orders only, could not administer the communion, etc. The evidence of the witnesses is set out in the *Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Bishop Barnes*.²⁰

¹³ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 249.

¹⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* I., 183, 187, 810, 548, 63, 643; II. 633, 684.

¹⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* 131, cxli.

¹⁶ See *Archaeologia Aethiana* for illustration and description of this brass, and also of another in the church.

¹⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* cccxxxix.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* ccccv.

¹⁹ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, xvii, 55, 57, 75, 95, 96.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 135, 136.

On the 10 Mar. 1575 [-6] Francis Bainbridge of Wheatley hill, by will gave 6s. 8d. to the parson of Billingham; and on 4 June, 1593, Thomas Radcliffe gave 40s. for distribution amongst the poor people.¹

In 1686 Samuel Bolton was nominated to the vicarage.²

In 1721 Charles Thompson, in 1736 John Nicholson, and in 1739 Richard Lightfoot, were curates. While from 1775 to 1792 John Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, held the post until he removed to Norton, where he died in 1793, aged 79 years; previously he had been curate of Simonburn but resigned, he having been ordered by Dr. Scott, the rector, to whip the dogs out of the church which he declined to do saying that the rector should send his servant for the purpose.³

The parish registers begin in 1570, with

Oct. 4, Imprimis, Isable Bainbrige baptizata est spon. Tho. Watson, Isable Bainbrige, et Elizabeth Boon.

Nuptæ. April 13 Willm hixson et Ellenor brown nupta sunt

Buriallis. Februar. 25 Agnes heighington sepulta est.

Amongst the entries are the following:—

On May 3, 1572, John Eden was baptized, his sponsors being John Blakiston, John Eden and Allison Claxton.

On 30 April, 1601, Deborah, daughter of William Smythe, the vicar, was buried.

In 1624 'Thomas the supposed son of Mr John Welburye was baptized the 19 daie of October.'

In 1636 'Michael Stawllie, Minister dieth the 1 of Jainenery.'

In 1645 '2 painted trenchers' were given by the vicar for the communion bread.

On the 6 Nov. 1653, Michael Manwell 'being formerly Clerke and chosen by the Inhabitants and householders....was sworne and approved Register for marriages, Birthes and Burialls....according to the late Act of Parliamt' The record is signed by 'Chr. Fulthorpe'.

On Aug. 27, 1662, Mary, the wife of Richard Clarkson, miniater, was buried.

On May 1, 1680, Mr. John Eden was buried.

On Oct. 23, 1701, the burial of Mr. John Alcock, vicar, is recorded; on Feb. 8, 1712 [-3], that of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Simpson, vicar; and on Dec. 23, 1715, that of Mr. Simpson himself.

On Sep. 19, 1721, Charles Thompson, the curate, was buried.

On Sep. 13, 1728, Richard Maughan and his wife Jane 'boath buried in one grave haveing livd together man & wife about 60 years.'

In 1769, on July 7, Blenkinsop Cooper, a mariner of Sunderland, cast up near Haver-ton Hill; and on Aug. 1, 'a servant of Raby Davies drowned in crossing from the Island, Havn Hill.'

There occur the Christian names, (daughter, in 1600); ferdinando (wife, in 1660); fridismond (in 1673); Boniamine (? Benjamin, in 1675); Moiseas (son in 1684); Uzziah (in 1701); and Bethelina (in 1750); and surnames, Mounseir (in 1655); Tantony (in 1665 *et seq.*); Nevilson (in 1673) Cittron (in 1682); Jobie in 1727; and Porat (in 1757).

Many Edens are recorded in the registers.

On Oct. 7, 1701, the 'poor folks Kiln' was let to farm for seven years; and in 1703, 2s. was paid 'for a bell rope for the poors Kiln'. On 6 Jan. 1708/9, the poors close was let to John Manwell.

The church books are interesting. During the whole of the last century, as in the century preceding, there are very frequent entries for supplying bell ropes and of payments to ringers; also for repairing bell wheels, church windows, and for other purposes. The ringers appear to have been very liberally paid. The conclusion of peace in 1713 was the occasion of ringing bells at a coat of 7s. 5d.

It appears port wine was not always used for communion, for in 1716 there is an item—

For a pint of claret for a private communion for a poor person, and sending for it..... 0 0 11

¹ *Durham Wills. & Inv.* i. 406, ii. 238.

² *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* ii. 122n. The register thus records vicar Bolton's burial: '1681, June 10, Mr. Samuell Bolton, vicar of Billingham, was buried.'

³ *Em inf.* the late Mr. John Clayton.

In 1722 are the entries :—

To a poor traveller born in Turkey, and baptized in England.....	0	1	0
Giving to a distressed person, the truth of whose complaint was very evident and moving	0	2	6

The suppression of the rebellion of 1745 warranted an expenditure of 6s. on the duke of Cumberland's birthday in 1746, and of 3s. 4d. more on the 9th October, that being a day of thanksgiving.

The heavy expenses incurred by the churchwardens in the middle of the last century attracted attention. A meeting was convened of the churchwardens, sidesmen, and principal inhabitants, and it was decided to pay 2s, 6d., and no more, to each churchwarden on going to the visitation courts. The churchwarden of Billingham was ordered to state at the end of the year how many appeared at the courts, and who they were. For thanksgivings 5s. was to be allowed and no more. The churchwardens were also to state in their accounts what quantity of wine was got for each communion and what was paid for it. An order was made that no churchwarden should make any payment to the vicar towards his charges for attendance at the visitation. Nor was either the vicar or the curate to have any wine to carry out of the church on communion days—fines of ten shillings to be imposed in each case for violation of the orders.

This suggests an unpleasant state of things. Under date 9th June, 1767, is this—'At a vestry meeting held this day agreed that the salary for ringing the Bell morning and evening and taking care of the clock be continued until Michaelmas next to the Clark upon his good behaviour.' A still more suggestive entry is made April 21, 1767, when churchwardens were appointed for Billingham, Wolviston, and Cowpen. Against the names in another hand is written—'Look'd upon by the vicar as an improper person to serve as church warden ; therefore is rejected and James Moor appointed a second year.'

For other extracts from the church books see these *Proceedings* (iv. 148 et seq.).

In the Durham Halmote Rolls⁴ there are many references to Billingham manor court. In 1358, John, son of Gilbert, is fined for hiring a servant to make salt at a higher price than his neighbours. In 1364, the tenants were to find beds for the servants of the terrar and bursar of Durham when they came for the halmote, or at other times ; farmers of windmills were bound to keep in repair millstones, iron and 'sailclothes', otherwise the 'husbandi' are held responsible. In 1366, Isolda is fined for exposing for sale bread made of unsound corn ; and at the same time a man of Wolveston is fined 2s. for scattering mustard seed about his garden. In 1370 Emma Child is sued by Margaret, lately her maid, for the detention of a russet gown and is fined ; and at the same time fourteen jurors find that twelve persons, including the vicar of Billingham, chased rabbits in the prior of Durham's warren, they having 'heard say' that one of the offenders had acknowledged that he had six for his share, the total number killed not being known. In 1374 apple and pear trees were planted in Billingham orchard. In 1377 gleaning of peas by the poor was permitted ; and at Wolveston tenants were ordered not to allow strangers to come and make a disturbance but to assist the constables to put them down. In 1380 all tenants of Billingham are forbidden to give Agnes Souther lodging, food or clothing, and John Miryman is fined 40s. for disobeying ; it is forbidden to send boys to work at a mill pond. In 1382 mowing is paid for at the rate of 40d. for six acres.

In 1293, the sum of 120l. was received from the parish of Billingham ; in 1392, 69l. 11s. 6d. ; in 1420, 56l. 6s. 8d. ; in 1430, 57l. 18s. 8d. ; and in 1436, 54l. 14s. 4d.⁵ According to an inventory of the estate of the convent in 1446 (*temp.* prior

⁴ 32 Surt. Soc. publ. These extracts have been made by the Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres.* ccxlviii, ccxlix, ccl, ccll.

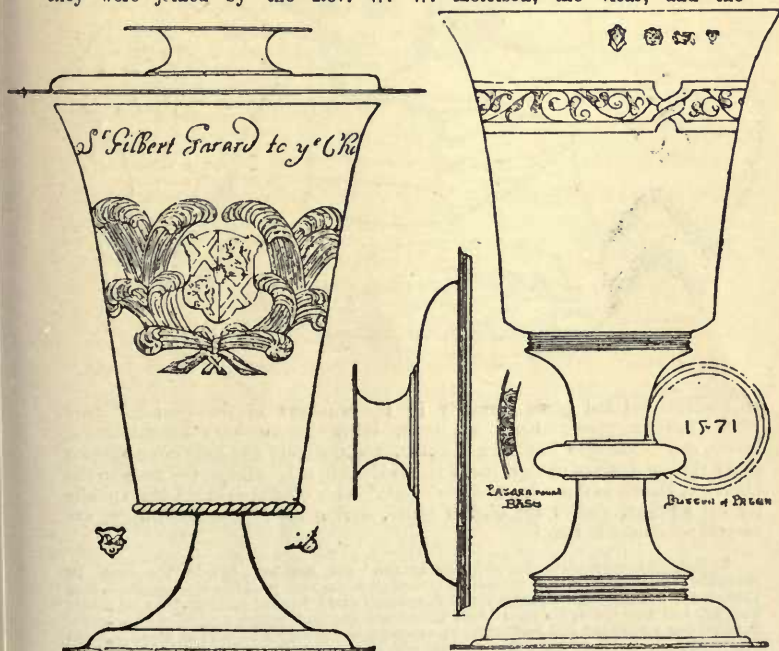
Ebchester), the rents received from Billingham were 62*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* that there was a loss of 17*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* ob. *q.* on account of the non-repair of the messuages and cottages; the rent of the mill was 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* though before this year it was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a loss of 26*s.* 8*d.* The repair of the mill was estimated at 20*s.*, of the tithe barn, at 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of three messuages, 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of 19 cottages in the hands of the lord 'in muris, meremio et tectura', 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and of the chancel of the church 10*s.*; the tithes of the whole parish, assessed at 46*l.*, were in the hands of the lord except those of Belassis which had been sold to William Dycon.⁶

In the fourteenth century several people described as of Billingham were ordained:—On 10 Dec. 1335, Thomas de Billingham was admitted to the first tonsure by the bishop, in the house of the friars minor at Hartlepool. On 23 Nov. 1337, John de Byllyngham was ordained, at Durham, acolyte 'non beneficiatus', by Boniface, bishop of Corbania. On 22 Sept. 1341, Richard de Bilingham was ordained acolyte, by the bishop, in the chapel of the manor of Stockton; and on 8 id. Mar. 1341, Robert de Bilyngham the same, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church.⁷

After thanking Mr. Rudd, the journey was resumed to

GREATHAM.

On arrival members at once proceeded to the parish church, where they were joined by the Rev. W. W. Morrison, the vicar, and the



Rev. G. W. Reynolds, rector of Elwick hall. Mr. Reynolds standing in the chancel said 'The church of St. John the Baptist consists of nave,

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* cxcvii, ccv.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 167, 111, 125, 130, 195.

north and south aisles, chancel and small tower. The length of the nave, inside measure, is 57 feet, and width, including aisles, 30 feet, the chancel being 29 by 17 feet. By the grant of bishop Stichill the advowson was given, on the next avoidance, to the hospital, and this was confirmed by bishop Bek, who required an additional chaplain and clerk to be appointed. The nave arcades are Transitional (1180-90), a great number of churches in Durham county being of this same period. It may have replaced a Saxon church, and the pillars now supporting the altar slab may probably be of this date. The external walls are said to have been nearly rebuilt in 1788, the tower in 1792, and the north and south walls in 1860-73. There are some stones of Norman date with a star pattern upon them, built into the west end of the north wall. The Elizabethan communion plate and cover are of 1571, and are described with the rest of the communion plate, and also the bells in these *Proceedings* (iv. 16). The illustrations, on p. 275, show the cups of the hospital and of the church. The vicar has in his possession a small box containing fragments



of ancient painted glass formerly in the windows of the church. One piece has a man's head upon it, other pieces have seeded roses, leaves, &c. He also has a small paten, and the stem and base of an ancient grave chalice, both of pewter, found in the churchyard. One of the pews in the church is known as the 'dog whipper's pew.' This official was paid 10s. annally for his services, and in the church books, during the eighteenth century, are several references to him.¹

¹ Not only were there dog-whippers in the 'old country' but in the new. In Shrewsbury parish in Maryland, the following resolution was come:—'1725, May,—Agreed, that Thornton shall keep and whip dogs out of the church every Sunday morning till next Easter Monday, and also the cattle from about the church and churchyard, for 100lbs of tobacco.' Tobacco was a legalized and much-used currency in the southern colonies of America. At St. Paul's cathedral there was a dog-whipper who whipped the dogs out of the church every Saturday to make the church ready for Sunday. In a satirical ball ad of 1784 (Wright's 'England under the House of Hanover', ii. 122) the following relating, to Richard Sheridan, occurs:—

'To Comic Richard ever true,
Be it assigned the curs to lash'

The registers begin in 1563, and the parish book in 1716.

The vicar has made the the following extracts from the registers :—

1649. Edward Smarhwate called to the ministry of Greatham.
 Junii the 14th, 1653, being Saturday, James Muke was called and sent by Dr. Rand to be minister at Greatham.
 Mr. Patrick Drummond entred Minister off Greatham and Chaplane off ye Hospitall of God there on the 17 off August 1660. Mr. Thomas Cradock, Master of ye Hospitall. Memorandum. That Mr. Patrick Drummond was legally inducted into the Vicarage of the parish Church of Greatham, Sept. 2, 1663, by me Dan : Bollen, Rect'r of Elwick. Witnesses, John Wilkinson, panter. Thom. Youl, smith.
 1665. Fasts for ye Plague. Collected one the fast dayes of Sep. & Octob. 1s. 8 0.
 Collected on ye fast of November 1s. 4d. 2.
 Collected and given on Wednesday ye fast of Decembre 10d. 0.
 Collected in ye Church of Greatham for ye use of those that suffered by ye dreadfull fire of London the sum of five shillings, four pence, on ye fast day being wednesday 20thent of Octob. 1666.
 Collection for ye fire burning in ye County of Salope.
 1665. Collected on ye 29 of Octob: for one Langley of Ireland 1s. 1d. 2.
 Collected for ye repairing ye Church of Clun in ye County of Salope 1 8s. 4d. Collected for fire per Christialls in ye Countie of Stafford 8d. 0.
 Collected for ye preparing of Heartlepool on April 23, 1666, 1s. 10d. 0d.
 Collected June 23, 1666, for ye use of Nathan Troyle of Sorby (? Sowerby) in ye County of York ye sum of 2s. 1d.
 Collected by vertue of a patent giuen by his Ma'tie to John Osburne, Ruseia Merehant, for his insupportable losse att Sea ye sum of 3s. 2d.
 Collected on ye iv octob: 1666, for ye sufferers by London Fire the sum of 5s. 4d.
 1667. Collected for ye use of Morish Long and his sister who suffered in Ireland by pyrates 1-4.
 Sep. 24, 1671, for the release of those yt suffered by fire in ye town of Hilton in ye parish of Wh—Kirk in ye Countie of York in ye parts of two shilling, seven pence.
 Ap. 23, 1677, for those that suffered by fire in ye town of Ottenham in ye County of Cambridge four shillings.
 May 5, 1667, for ye release of ye toune of Hinxton who suffered by fire ye 25 day of April 1666, in ye County of Cambridge.
 Collected on ye 16 of Junii 1667 for ye release of those who suffered by fire in Weymouth and Malcome (sic) Regis in ye County of Dorset ye sum of one shilling 8d. 2.
 Collected July 21, 1667, for those who suffered by fire in ye toune of Pool in ye County of Montgomery ye sum of eleven pence.
 Collected on ye 11 of August 1667 for ye releiffe of [them] yt suffered by fire in Worksopp in ye County of Nottingham one shilling & four pence.
 Collected upon a brieffe for ye releiffe of Christian Captives in Algyers on ye 24 May 1668 ye sum of 02s. 4d. delivered to Jo. heepe att Newtoun upon Oze in Yorkshire.
 Collected for ye reliefe of those yt suffered by fire in Hexhill (?) in Suffolke 1 8 2d. 0.
 1643, Roger Barwick, Frater Xenodochij, buried 18ma Januarij.
 Ap. 14, 1645, A Scottish Serjeant.
 Jan. 29, 1646, Margarit Woods, coelebs.
 Richard Dand, alias Philipp, one of the poor men of the Hospitall was buried the xvth dai of Nouember.
 1617, Edward Moorcroft, gentlemen, one of his Majesties gard (sic) was buried the fift dale of May.
 Gascoyn Dun frater Xenodochii Dei De Greatham sepultus fuit vicesimo primo die Nov: 1723.
 John Watson a Cosin of Robert Johnson was buried xvliij dai of Februarij.
 Wm. Watt, Coatman, was buried the ninth dai of Januarij.
 1622, Thomas Robson, Coat man, the elder, xi day of Julij.
 1625, Georg Johnson a poor man of Billingham found dead in the field was buried the third day of April.
 Same year, A poore man a stranger was buried the viij day of Junii.
 A Child of a poor woman a stranger died & was buried the xv. day of (? November)
 John Moffett a stranger who died in ye back . . .
 Jane Atkinson a child who died in the back . . . was buried ye first of Febrarij.
 Anthonie Bates a poore child found dead in the fields son of ane Bates a stranger was buried here the first day of April.
 Gabriell Aubourne a young girl being a stranger was buried ye xiv of April.
 A poor woman a stranger was buried ye 2nd of . . .
 Lancelot Deanes (?) a poore man a stranger was buried ye last of February.
 1625, A stranger was buried the ixth day of April.
 1666-7, Brian Harison, child of Brian Harison of Brereton was buried iu ye Church May 26, Whitsunday.
 Robert Drum'ond son of Mr. Patrick Drum'ond Vicar of Greatham was buried in ye Chancel att ye South Wall near to the communion table, April 13, 1670.

Jan. 2, 1671, Elizabeth Clarke, Widow, buried in the Church.

— 10, 1671, Thomasin Lowther, Widow, buried in ye Church.

Mar. 18, 1676, Anthony Habbuck, [son] of George Habbuck parish Clerk, buried.

Margaret Johnson Widow of Richard Johnson buried in ye Church on the 31st day of Aug. 1678 in lining.

Simion [son] of George Hubbock buried in wollen, Sep. 18, 1678.

The names of those buried in Woollen only According to Act of Parliament entitled An Act for burying in Woollen only: their Affidavits made according to Law: Anno Dom'i 1679

Memorandum that on Thursday the 22nd of October 1697 The Honble Robert Boothe, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Durham with the Rev: Hamond Beaumont, officia, visited this Church officia & admonished the Churchwardens to Certify the repairs of the following losses at the next Michaelmas Visitation. That Rails to the Com'union Table be sett up, & the Roofs of the Church ouer the South door be repaired: a New Bible & Register Books bought. — Smith, Reguarus.

1727, Dec: 26, Rachel, Daughter of Simon Yule, a Quaker, was baptized.

The following are a few notes relating to Greatham church, vicars, &c.:—

In the 'Antiqua Taxa' of one mark in forty the value appears as 'xxxv marcae Ecclesie de Gretham' and the tax 11s. 8d. The 'Taxatio Nova' gives 'de Ecclesia de Gretham, xiiijl vs. viijd.', and the tenths 26s. 8d.; and the 'temporalia hospitalis de Gretham, 66s. 8d.' and the tenths 6s. 8d.² By the *Liber Regis* (temp. Henry viii), as given in the *Clavis Ecclesie* of bishop Barnes, 'the hospitall of Greteham' is valued at '60l. [350l.]' the bishop of Durham patron; and the vicarage at '7l. 20d. ob. [26l. 13s. 4d.]' the master of the hospital being patron.³

On March 13, 1255, pope Alexander iv. granted a dispensation to Maurice 'dictus Sanson', rector of Greatham, and of Edlington in the diocese of York, allowing him to hold another living.⁴ On the 3 June, 1343, Lawrence de Ebcestre was appointed by the bishop to the vicarage of Greatham, on the death of Richard de Shireburn the last vicar, William de Middleton being mentioned as master of the hospital; on the 2 July following, he was instituted by the bishop on the presentation of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Blessed Mary of Greatham, and inducted into the corporeal possession of the same.⁵ In 1314, Ralph de Gretham, and others, made an exchange of lands with the bishop.⁶ William de Gretham, a monk of Durham, became prior of Coldingham in 1315. John Emson, clerk, was vicar of Greatham, from Feb. 20, 1535, until 1558, the date of his will; by this he directed his body to be buried 'in the quere of greth'm Church our Lady being patrones there'. He gave 'vnto the two prests of the Chapell to s^r George winter [who succeeded him] and s^r peter Arrendell' 3s. 4d.; attached to the will is an interesting inventory of his goods.⁷ By his will of 12 Oct. 1528, John Rose, alderman of Nottingham, left to his 'poore kynsfolke at Gretham in the Countie of Yorke (sic), where I was borne vjli. xiijs. iiijd. and to the parische Church there on cope, the price xxvjs. viijd.⁸

At the chancellor's visitation of 3 Feb. 1577 [-8] George Wynter,⁹ the vicar, Richard Pattenson, the parish clerk, and William Sparke, Edward Sparke, Michael Sheraton, and Robert Shipperde, the churchwardens, appeared. On the 30 April, 1578, the bishop held a visitation in

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 991, 99, 102.

³ 22 *Sur. Soc.* publ. 4.

Alp. Gray's Reg. (56 *Surt. Soc.* publ.) 108n. He again occurs as rector on 18 Oct., 1202.—*Cart. Gisburn* (89 *Sur. Soc.* publ.) 202.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 451

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* II. 1250.

⁷ *Durham Wills & Inv.* I. 169.

⁸ *Test. Ebor.* v. (79 *Surt. Soc.* publ.) 286.

⁹ George Winter was executor to Dr. Thomas Spark, the first and last bishop of Berwick, who was master of Greatham hospital. He died in 1552, having in his lifetime prepared a grave in Durham cathedral church, but Winter buried him at Greatham, and sold the grave and slab. The slab remains *in situ* in the middle chapel of the transept on the way to the clock.—*Ecl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes.* 54 & n.

Greatham parish church. At the visitation of 23 July, 1578, George Wynter, the vicar, performed the task (The Gospel of St. Matthew).¹⁰

On the 8 March, 1578[-9] Peter Spark and Roger Woodrington of Greatham, were ordered to pay each 12*d.* to the poor, to do penance and certify, for being 'absent from mornynge prayer on Saint Thomas day last past.'¹¹

Under Mr. Reynolds's guidance the party then proceeded to the chapel of

GREATHAM HOSPITAL

where the story of the foundation was thus told by him:—

"The history of this very interesting foundation may be said to date from that memorable day, August 5, 1265, when, by the splendid skill and courage of prince Edward, the forces of the confederate barons under Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, were finally defeated at Evesham. In that battle fell the earl, and his eldest son Peter who left a son of the same name behind him. The earl of Leicester, dying in arms against his sovereign, was declared traitor and his estates were forfeited. As a matter of course king Henry iii. laid claim to them as forfeited to the crown, and granted Greatham, with all its appurtenances and rights to Thomas de Clare,¹ brother of the earl of Gloucester, whereupon Robert de Stichill,² bishop of Durham, protested that as he possessed regal rights in the bishopric of Durham, the forfeited estate should be his. With wonderful promptitude the king recognised the bishop's claim, and one is disposed to think that although afraid to offend so powerful a family by refusing their probable demand, he was not altogether sorry to find an excuse for not further enriching those whose loyalty had been so uncertain and wavering.³ Be that as it may, the king promptly executed a deed of revocation in which he states the bishop's claim, and proclaims his desire to do justice to all his subjects, and resigns his claim to the Greatham estate that the bishop may 'exercise his own will therein'; this was on May 23, 1267. But the bishop was not satisfied, for he proceeds to obtain from Peter de Montfort, who, but for the forfeiture, would have inherited the manor, a grant of the same without any mention of his holding it by regal rights, and when afterwards he founded the hospital he rests his claim to the property, not on his regal rights, but as having obtained it from his special friend, Peter de Montfort. Now this is interesting and at first puzzling. Why should the bishop, having asserted and had acknowledged his *jura regalia*, be at the trouble to obtain a

¹⁰ *Ecl. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 74.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 115.

¹ A.D. 1316, 'Procedure in support of franchise royal of the bishop of Durham between the Tyne and Tees, in Northumberland and Bedlingtonshire.' 'Item, bonae memoriae dominus Henricus, quondam rex Angliae, avns domini nostri regis nunc, post guerram Angliae, seisivit in manum suam manerium de Greatham [cum pertinentiis], quod est infra libertatem praedictam, et quod fuit Petri de Monte Forti, et illud dedit Thomae de Clare, credens illud manerium esse escaetum suam, pro eo quod predictus Petrus fuit contra dictum Henricum regem in guerra predicta', &c., and mentions 'conflictum habitum apud Evesham.'—*Reg. Pal. Dun.* III. 7.

² Greatham was held of the family of Bertram as superior lord, and Graystones says (*Scrip. tres*, 54) that the bishop (Stichill) had bought the vill itself from a certain person named Bertram.—*Feod. Prior. Dun.* 150n.

³ 'By usage and continuall possession syne the tyme that forfautures of werre were first atcheyved, as in the tyme of king Henry the thyrd, during the Barons werre, Petrus de Monte Forti lorde of the Maner of Greatham, lying within the libertie of the said Bisshopyrche, that is to say, in the wapentake of Sadberge, betwix the water of Tyne & Teyse, within the Bisshopyrche of Duressme, for werre levying ayenst the Kyng at the Batell of Evesham, wh[er] at he was slayn, forfautead not only said Greatham, but also all the landes that he hade within the realm of England; & all be it that said King, supposing forfauture of werre to apperteneith to hym within the said Bisshopyrche, as it did in other plectes without, seasid the sayd maner into his handes, the same King afterward wele understoode of the right of the said Bisshop, restored to hym the saide maner as by his letres patent theruppon made to the said Bisshop it doth playnly apere. Thys was the first forfauture of werre, wherof is now remaynyng any maner of recorde.—*Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), ccclii.

concession from the man who, but for the forfeiture, would have been the possessor of the manor? I think, if we recall the history of those very troubled times, we shall find that the bishop's cautious action was fully justified. Until the victory of Evesham, the king had reigned in name only, the real power had been wielded, since the king's majority, by the barons, and that for long time before that battle both he, and prince Edward, the heir apparent, had been kept in close and separate confinement. After the many vicissitudes in his long and unhappy reign, who was to say that the day of Evesham had finally settled the balance of power? Henry's universal weakness and the hastiness which had been displayed by prince Edward might well have raised doubts in the bishop's mind as to the security of his possession. If the barons returned to power there would have been an end of the forfeiture, and the manor would have reverted to Peter de Montfort but for the charter the bishop wisely obtained from him. There seems also to have been a further reason: the manor of Greatham was situated in the wapentake of Sadberge, and it is at least doubtful whether the *jura regalia* extended over that wapentake. This may have been the reason why the bishop in his charter of foundation suppresses all allusion to his regal rights, and bases his claim on the concession of Peter de Montfort solely. It may be further asked why did Peter de Montfort so readily agree to part with his possible reversionary rights in the manor of Greatham; not improbably, I think, because he knew better than the bishop the effect of the victory of Evesham, and so set little store on his prospect of recovery; also, possibly, because of some private understanding between the bishop and himself. After the forfeiture of the estates, the de Montfort family would fall more or less into poverty, and the bishop, who speaks of Peter de Montfort in terms of affection, in some practical manner which it was not wise to announce publicly, may have earned his affection; having then secured by every possible precaution indisputable possession the bishop proceeds to found the hospital to the Glory of God and of the Blessed Virgin and St. Cuthbert. It is highly interesting to note the great legal precision with which the charter of foundation is drawn, and also to recall the fact that the bishop further obtained a confirmatory bull from pope Nicholas. I take it that before 1272 the buildings had already been erected. They were to house a master who was to be a priest, five other priests and two clerks, besides, of course, the necessary servants, and forty brethren. There must have been a large hall as was always the case at that period, and as it was to afford space for forty-eight persons and occasional guests to sit down together. There were the separate apartments of the master, the quarters of the priests and clerks, and the dormitories of the forty brethren and servants. It was specially laid down in the charter that all 'were to eat at one table and lie in one house'. Then also there would be the kitchen, stables, and other offices, necessary for so large a brotherhood. But over and above the domestic buildings there was the chapel in which the divine offices of the various hours were to be duly celebrated. It is quite possible to form some idea of this noble hospital as it was dedicated by bishop Stichill. We should expect to see a quadrangle, the chapel on one side, the great hall opposite, the other two sides containing the dwelling and domestic offices. And when you reflect that this was just the period when the most beautiful and the most perfectly constructed edifices were erected in England,—it was the time when Westminster abbey rose in its sublime beauty,—and also bear in mind the munificent generosity of the bishop, you will not be far wrong in believing the hospital was worthy of the time and of the founder. Little more exact description is possible except a glimpse, and a sad one, which we have of the chapel in its last stage. I quote Hutchinson's description* :—' From the present appearance of the chapel, it seems, from what is now standing, only to be a part of the original building. . . . The chancel is entire, but the nave much mutilated; nothing but the cross aisle remaining . . . and there is a short aisle at each end, formed by two pillars supporting pointed arches. This part of the

* *Hist. Durh.* 111. 109.

building, north and south, is twenty-two paces in length, and only seven paces in width from the chancel to the west wall. The pillars of the south aisle are circular, the north octagonal: the ceiling is wood in pannels painted. A large window of three lights in each aisle; a circular arched door in the west wall, with a window above it. Under a low elliptic arch in the wall of the south aisle, is a wooden figure much defaced and white washed over. The chancel is appropriated to divine service; the outer part serving as a saloon or portico, separated by a screen and stalls, covered with heavy canopies of woodwork. There are stalls on each side of the chancel for the hospital men. The ascent to the altar is by four deep steps, passing on both sides of a large marble tomb-stone which lies in the centre, level with the upper pavement, bearing no inscription.' [Was this the altar slab?] That was before 1788, for in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1788, (pt. ii. p. 1046-7) we read:—'From the decay of time, it became necessary to take down the old chapel. . . . In the south wall of the transept at the west end of the chapel was an ancient monument. A wooden figure, much defaced, lay under an arch, which the architect employed in taking down the chapel, assured me must have been made at the time of the first erection, and left probably for the purpose of sepulture.' The writer visited the place later and observed a very complete skeleton in the tomb when opened, with leaden chalice and part of a shoe or sandal, which he conjectures may have been that of Andrew de Stanley, the first master.⁴ Now as I read these memoranda I

suppose them to mean that the chapel was a cruciform building, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and north and south transepts, but that at the time of writing the nave had disappeared and a wall had been built at the west connecting the said transepts. By the original statutes the master, priests, clerks, and brethren, were provided for in all respects, and lived and ate and worshipped simply and devoutly. The simplicity seems indicated by the dress ordered for the priests, viz., a surplice and black cape after the manner of the Benedictines. Now if this was the state of the hospital at its foundation it is strange that bishop Skirlaw should write in his confirmation of the mastership to Thomas Weston,⁵ in 1396, that he had satisfied himself that the said Thomas Weston not only



SEAL OF GREATHAM HOSPITAL.

by his own personal supervision and industry, but also at heavy and lavish outlay

⁴ The tomb discovered, anno 1788, could not have been that of Andrew de Stanley, for in Sedgfield church, on a red freestone in the pavement lying before the altar rails, is a crozier, supported on the back of a lamb, a chalice in the middle of the stalk, and the ends of the cross in the form of fleurs de lis, the whole having been inlaid with brass; the inscription, in Lombardic capitals:—Sir Andrev de Stanlai: metir de: Greatham git icy: pur Dev pries: pur Pan.—Hutchinson *Hist. Dur.* III. 63.

⁵ Thomas Weston, master of Greatham hospital, by his will of 9 Aug. 1409, directed that the third part of the residue of his estates should be divided between the hospital of Greatham, and the churches of Pasington, Sedgfield, and Howden.—*Dur. Wills & Inv.* I. 45.

of his own goods, had made extensive repairs of the buildings and walls greatly collapsum ac quodam modo desolatum'.

The seal of the hospital, which is open to inspection, raises an interesting question which some present may be able to answer, I can not. It is the seal of Stephen Payn, almoner to Henry V. who began his reign in 1413. Payn was dean of Exeter, and died in 1419, but why his seal should come into the possession of, and be used in, the hospital it would be interesting to know. A representation of it, reproduced from a sealing wax impression, is given on p. 281.

In 1590 visitation 'Articles and Interrogatories' were addressed by bishop Hutton to the 'maister and keeper and priests, clearks, and poore persons or brethren of the hospital of the Blessed Lady Mary Virgin at Gretham', the tenor of which seems to imply that there had been great laxity, if not dishonesty in dealing with the funds. They are all interesting. I quote one of the eight, the second item 'How longe the said maister hath been maister and keeper of the said hospital, and whether since the time of his admission he hath beene continually and personally resident there, and personally taken the charge and care of that hospital, as by the foundation thereof he is bound. If not, how longe, how often, and for what causes, whether for the business of the house, or for his own private business, he hath beene so absent?'

Other enquiries are made as to the brethren getting their dues and as to whether any unlawful alienations of the lands had taken place. Unfortunately, the answers to these enquiries do not seem to exist, but they certainly hint at very grave disorders. A very important and little known addition to the history found neither in Hutchinson, Surtees, nor in the records in the possession of the present master, is to be seen in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vi. 38 *et seq.*). Whether the replies to bishop Hutton's articles of enquiry revealed a scandalous state of things or from other causes, queen Elizabeth, in 1593, appointed a royal commission consisting of the earl of Huntingdon, the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and chancellor of Durham, and other persons, in which she states that she 'has heard that many colleges, hospitals, &c., founded for the charitable relief of poor, aged and impotent people, are decayed and impoverished, and that the possessions and revenues thereof and other lands, money and chattells given for other like good and charitable purposes, are unlawfully and uncharitably converted to the private lucre of some few greedy persons, she is moved with a godly zeal' to have such abuses enquired into and redressed. As a result enquiries were made by a body of jurors, who had been appointed to examine into the affairs of the hospitals of Sherburn, Greatham, Gateshead, and Barnard Castle. They did their work very conscientiously and made an elaborate return of Greatham among the others, dated May 4, 1594. Estimating the arable land as worth one shilling per acre, meadow land at three shillings and four pence, pasture at four shillings, they compute the value of the lands to be £59 9s. 2d. annually, but to this has to be added tithes of corn, rents of cottages, &c. But in addition to the lands for which rents were received there was a considerable home farm in the occupation of the master, for the jurors return stock, crops, etc. as '30 draught oxen, 14 milk kyne, and a bull, 12 draught horses, 10 twinters,⁶ 6 calves, 10 score sheep. whereof about four score lambs, 40 swine, besides 20 quarters bigge, quarters of wheat, 8 qrs. of peese, corn sown upon the ground with wain geare and household stuffe, the valewe whereof the now master standeth bound £300 to the Busshope of Durham, and his successors to answer at the time of his death notwithstanding all casualties, reparacions and necessary expenses. All which the premises ar to be employed upon the master's hospitality and the daily relief of the brethren and other necessary officers and labourers within the said hospital, and their stipend and wages.' That the number of people employed was large,

⁶ 'Twinters' are beasts that have lived for two winters.

is obvious from the appended list: 'One Porter 28s., clerk of chapel £2, bailif £2, cook £2 0s. 0d. under cook 16s. butler £1 10s., house-keeper £1 13s., laundresse £2, 4 women servants £3 10s., 'shepherdes rowthirde', slaughter man and swine herde £5, a baker and a brewer £2 13s. 4d., horse keeper £2, 16 poore labouring men about husbandrie £26, besides many other necessary labourers which ar used daily. A steward or overseer £2, 2 serving men £4'. All the above were to have 'diett' and the men employed about the hospital their liveries. Then follows 'To Mr. Thomas Calverley, a lawier for his councill by patent, a horse grasse and 40s. To a minister, being vicar of the parish of Greatham, for saying service twyse a day besydes diett 40s.' After mentioning that they 'found nothing assigned or appointed for the mending of bridges or highwayes or exhibicions to scholers or anything else, they go on to give a list of the brethren in the hospital, and the four expectants (with which four the master thinketh himself overcharged,) who got £1 but no 'diett' and they made careful enquiries as to their conduct, for they note 'Tuchinge the behaviours of the said brethren, Geo. Reveley is vehemently suspected of incontinence . . . Gerard Speed is found by verdict of a jury to be a fighter and Edw. White a most unquiett person given to swearing and extraordinary drinkinge in ailehouses, having sufficient with the residence in the said hospitall, whose disorders the said maister hopeth to reforme.' And yet we find Reveley and Speed still in-brethren in 1610. From this highly important document we find that the 'said maister' was Henry Dethicke, who had already held the office for 3 years. The charter of refoundation of 1610 appears to appoint Dethicke, master of the hospital, but evidently its meaning simply was to retain the master and brethren already in possession. One strange bit of information we get also, viz: 'There belongeth to the said townshippe of Greatham, the tennants whereof in tillage having leases whereof the most part are pretended to be made by Tho. Spark, late maister there, in the tenth year of her majesty's reigne, for ninetie and nine yeares, to pay yearly rents amounting to £59 9s. 2d.' Here we get some insight into the manner in which the charity was abused. Not only did the master maintain the costly establishment already revealed, but granted leases for unheard of periods, at rents which must have been far below their proper value, that he might profit by the fines on renewal. I suppose that master Spark, whose initials appear in two places on the buildings must have pocketed a pretty considerable sum for letting lands on 99 year leases. Hutchinson in his history has mistaken the number of the brethren in the charter of 1610. It was thirteen 'tresdecim', not thirty as he says, and merely continued what was the status of 1594.

In the turgid latin charter of 1610, king James states that some doubt has been thrown on the validity of the charter of bishop Stichill and taking enormous credit to himself for benevolence and pious intentions, promulgates his new foundation; this time, though the value of lands should have largely increased since 1272, still only for thirteen brethren, with no mention of priests, clerks, or chaplains. I should have mentioned that among the other privileges conferred by bishop Stichill on the hospital, was the advowson of the parish church on the next avoidance of the benefice. This was only done on the death of Maurice the vicar (king James called him rector). In the charter of 1610, it is provided that the master shall be either M.A. or LL.B., but it is no longer stipulated that he should be in holy orders. We may then take it for granted that such divine services as were performed, and spiritual oversight as was exercised, fell to the vicar of Greatham, who received about £10 a year (I suppose without 'diett'), for this work. Perhaps the less said about successive masters the better. They seem, as hinted in bishop Hutton's enquiries, to have enriched themselves and impoverished the institution. Dormer Parkhurst, who succeeded his father in 1711, after enjoying the revenues for

fifty years (father and son together held the office for eighty-eight years), did endow what is known as the Parkhurst hospital for six poor women being widows or spinsters, and endowed it with land at Stockton. He also rebuilt the master's house. After the death of Nicholas Halhead, his successor, in 1785, the then bishop, Egerton, put his eldest son, William, into the mastership, who, on becoming earl of Bridgewater, did not resign. To him we owe the present chapel and hospital buildings. Hutchinson (III. 128) says 'that during the last nineteen years, . . . the present master having expended several thousand pounds, in the erection of a new and beautiful Hospital, after a plan of Jeffrey Wyatt's, with every comfortable accommodation for the Brethren; commodious fold yards for the farmer, &c. He has enlarged the number of resident Brethren to thirteen, the original number' (they had fallen to six).



Objects in the chapel of Greatham hospital:—Altar slab of Frosterley or Tees marble, with cross at south-west corner, and part of central cross. Small piscina recently placed in present vestry. Tombstone of William de Middleton in pavement, 1351, with inscription of brass Lombardic letters:—' + HIC IACE | T : MAGISTER : WILELMVS : DE : MIDDILTOUN : SA | CRE : PAGINE : DO | CTOR : QVONDAM : CVSTOS : DOM' : ISTIVS : ORATE | : PRO EO '. A brass on the north wall, in black letter, the letters being in relief, which expanded reads:—' Orate pro a[n]i[m]abus Nicholai hulme, Joh[ann]is Kelyng et Wille[l]mi Estfelde,

A new table of diet, and new regulations for the government of the Hospital have been introduced. The chapel of the Hospital, as described above, has been taken down, and a new one built; the same has also been the case with the parish church. . . . The old Hospital was nearly in the last stage of its decay. The timely interposition of the present master has not only saved it from perishing, but has restored it to a state of perfection both within and without, which probably it has not before attained.' Such was Hutchinson's opinion, we may form our own, but surely Hutchinson must have received some attention from bishop Egerton and his family, for his biography of the bishop, prepared for the last edition, printed after the bishop's death, beats anything I have read in fulsome adulation. In 1866, a new scheme was drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, by which thirteen brethren are to be maintained in the hospital and thirteen out brethren, the in, to receive £12 a year, the out, £26, and all a suit of clothes.

clericorum quondam hujus hospitalis magistrorum, ac parentum fundatorum, suorum benefactorum atq' omnium fidelium defunctorum quorum animabus propicietur Deus, Amen.' The fine Flemish flagon of silver (shewn in the illustration on p. 284) was the gift of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, bart. [1663—1676]. Both it and the rest of the communion plate are described in these *Proceedings* (iv. 16). Mr. J. G. Waller has described the brasses in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (xv. 84).

The following are a few additional notes relating to the hospital :—

In 1311, the master, John de Botheby, and brethren, made a grant, to Matthew Lardener, of the room called *Le Frerechaumbre* for his life, and a seat at the table with the chaplains, to be served with meat and drink when present, and he was permitted to have a servant who should live with the other servants of the house. In his absence, he, or anyone in his name, had to have daily a white loaf and a seconds loaf, a jug of best beer, a dish of meat from the kitchen, and a robe of 'secta armigerorum'; also hay for a horse. If, in process of time, the said Matthew from any infirmity or decrepitude could not leave his room, he and his servant were to be served with bread and beer; on 23 Sep. 1315, bishop Kellawe confirmed this.⁷ On 29 July, 1312, the same John de Botheby, appealed respecting the presentation to the church of Greatham, Adam de Bedale being vicar at the time. On 6 Ap. 1313, there was a composition to avoid litigation, &c., between mag. John de Botheby, and the brethren of the hospital, and mag. Thomas de Levesham, D. Rich. de Topclyve, and Adam de Bedale, vicars of Stanton and of Greatham, executors of Thomas de Levesham, formerly master, concerning 200*l.* left by bishop Sticheill to the hospital; and on the 17 May, 1316, a monition was issued by the bishop to observe the decree touching Thomas de Levesham's will.⁸ On 4 July, 1313, the bishop of Durham granted to the master and brethren of the hospital, by deed, two acres of land in the waste of the bishop, in a certain place called 'Swynhopelawe' in the forest of Weardale, next the western gate of the bishop's park of Stanhope, and other land in Weardale, to be held by them for all time, with pasture for sixty cows, etc., in the same forest, returning annually therefor as a rent, 2 lbs. of silver. On 27 May, and on 22 July, 1313, of the fifteenth granted to the king by the clergy, there was due 'de hospitali de Greatham, viijs. *xd. ob. qu.*'; and on the return the sum is said to have been paid, being amongst other sums of which Richard de Eryum was acquitted by the bishop; on the 3 Oct. 1313, the same amount was accounted for.⁹

On the 22 Jan. 1344[4] the bishop (Kellawe) confirmed a grant, by the master, or keeper (William de Middleton), and brethren of Greatham hospital, to Nicholas de Neuton, as a sustentation for himself and a servant, of the room formerly held by John de Ryton, to dine at the table of the house, and his servant with the servants of the master, and to receive a robe annually with the rest; if he should be sick or aged then to be ministered to in his room.¹⁰

In 1363, John de Sleaford was, for a short time, master, succeeding Henry de Snaith.¹¹

At an array of the clergy, on St. Giles's moor, Durham, on the 24 March, 1401, the master was present with one lancer and two archers.¹²

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* ii. 728, 729.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii. 1225, 940, 961, 962.

¹¹ *Mcm. of Ripon*, ii. (78 Surt. Soc. pnb.) 187.

⁸ *Ibid.* i. 218, 318; ii. 784, 329.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* iii. 365

¹² *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.* clxxxiv.

Thomas Weston, master,¹³ by his will of 9 Aug. 1409, directed that the third part of the residue of his estates should be divided between the hospital of Greatham and the churches of Easington, Sedgfield and Howdon.¹⁴ Sir Nicholas Hulme, master from 1427 to 1433, who with two other masters, is commemorated by a brass in the hospital chapel, and was also rector of Redmarshall, and prebend of Norton in Darlington collegiate church, is mentioned in the will (28 April, 1436) of Robert Conyers of Sockburn.¹⁵ John de Soulbby, master, held the office from Sep. 11, 1433 (when he exchanged with Nicholas Hulme), until his death in 1439-40.¹⁶ On 24 Jan. 1463, there is a licence from the prior of Durham to John Otterick and Thomas Johnson, both of Greatham, to go against the Turks, and other enemies and people unfriendly to the cross of Christ, and in defence of the christian faith.¹⁷

At a visitation of the parish church 'appropriated to Greatham hospital', on the 13 Nov. 1501, 'mag.' Edward Strangwaies, the master, mag. John Watson, and dom. Robert Betson, the parish chaplain, were present, as were also John Elnerowe, William Paycock, and John More, 'parochiani', who said all was well.¹⁸ At a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 Oct. 1507, amongst those present was the master of Greatham hospital.¹⁹

On 30 April, 1578, Robert Swifte, the commissioner, visited Greatham hospital, and the master, Mr. John Kingsmill, not appearing, he pronounced him contumacious, and prorogued his visitation till the second day of June following. On this day he was also absent and notice was given to him to appear on the 8 July, when he was again absent and a citation *viis et modis*, for 24 July was issued. By a commission from the bishop, Thomas Burton and Henry Dethicke were appointed Swifte's colleagues. On the 24 July they attended, but the master was still absent, and the visitation was again put off till 13 Oct. John Hormeside and Andrew Allanson, two of the brethren, were presented, one for being 'a comon drunkarde,' the other 'he doethe not his lawfull obedience to the M^r of the Hospitall or suche as are placed in his stead; and did departe from the Ospitall without leave, and said if the M^r wold not geve him leave, he wold goo without leave.' Dethicke one of the commissioners, eventually became master on the ejection of Kingsmill.²⁰

'The Bishop of Durham's [Cosin] Answers [about 1665] to his Majestie's Instructions concerning the present condition of all Hospitalls in England and Wales'²¹ :—

Greatham Hospitall.

2. Robert Stichell, Bishop of Durham, was the first founder of this Hospitall, which was afterwards founded againe in the 8th or 11th yeare of King James. The charter thereof is to be found in the Rolls.
3. The yearly revenue upon the rental is £75 per annum.
4. The fines are casual, as lives fall, there being no farme belonging to this Hospitall worth above 20*l.* per annum, and but eight of those farmes. When a life dyes the usual fine for renewing the same is 20*li.* There [are] 5 other farmes called Noble farmes, each accounted there with part of a farme, and renewed for 40*s.*
5. There is a demesne land belonging to the said Hospitall (out of which the Master and Brethren are mainteyned) worth, if well stocked 300*l.* per annum, There are no woods, nor leasehold houses, only 13 tenements mentioned in the next precedent Article. Some few cottages, the rent

¹³ *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres*, clxviii.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 81.

¹⁷ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres*, ccclix.

¹⁹ *Hist. Dun. Script. tres*, cccciv.

²¹ *Bp. Cosin's Corres.* 11. 131.

¹⁴ *Durham Wills & Inv.* 1. 45.

¹⁶ *Memorials of Ripon*, 239.

¹⁸ *Ecc. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, xvi.

²⁰ *Ecc. Proc. Bp. Barnes*, 68, 69n.

whereof is computed in the 7*l.* per annum the summe total of the rental, the Master and Brethren having the lettering of all.

6. The Bishop of Durham is their visitor, and there is no other trustee.

7. Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knight and Baronet, is the present Master of the said Hospitall. His allowance is what shall remain, after all the charges mentioned in the subsequent Article defrayed, and his place is reputed to be worth 80*l.* or 100*l.* per annum.

8. There are 13 poor Brethren mainteyned in the said Hospitall by the foundation in this manner vizt :

[*Blank.*]

9. The Order and the Constitutions are referred to the Charter above mentioned. The Lord Bishop of [Durham] hath power, as Visitor, to make and alter the Rules as he thinkes good'.

The following are a few extracts from ancient wills :—

An inventory of the goods of Thomas Spark (master in 1541), is in existence dated 1572.¹ On 16 Sep. 1558, Richard Thadye of Bruntoft, gave 6*s.* 8*d.* to 'St. Tho's of Elwick', to pray for his soul; to the poor folks of Elwick 4*s.* and to the 'prests and bedmen of Grethame emongest theme to praye for my soull x*s.*, and to the 'pure folkes of Gretham' 4*s.*² Thomas Gaile of Greatham, gave by his will (proved in 1581) to John Marley all his interest in his farmhold in Greatham belonging to the hospital; 5*s.* for the repair of his parish church; 3*s.* for the mending of the highways about Greatham; 40*s.* to 'the poore cottengers' of Greatham; and to his cousin, Thomas Parker, the lease of his farmhold in Greatham belonging to the hospital.³

Amongst the ordinations in the time of bishop Kellawe were :—

On 23 Dec. 1313, letters testimonial were issued for the ordination of John, son of William Silly of Greatham, as acolyte, deacon, and priest, to the title of John Makepays of Claxton; and similar letters for the ordination of John le Foulter of Greatham.⁴

On 10 Dec. 1335, to first tonsure at Hartlepool friar minors, John de Greatham. On 23 Dec. in the same year, in Durham cathedral church, Adam de Gretham, as sub-deacon, by the title of five marks from the farm of Thomas Lombard in Oneton, and on the 20 May 1337, by John, bishop of Carlisle, priest 'non beneficiatus' by the same title. In 1341, as acolytes, by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, John de Gretham and John, son of William de Gretham. On 27 Sep., in the same year, as acolyte, another John de Gretham; on 20 Jan. 1343[-4], subdeacon, by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, by the title of five marks from Sir John de Lumley, with which he said he was satisfied; and on 18 Jan. of the following year, deacon by the same title. On the same day, a person of the same name, as subdeacon, by the title of five marks from John de Scrneton.⁵

After Mr. Reynolds had been thanked for his paper on the hospital, by the master's kind invitation the party partook of tea on the lawn in front of the house, it being dispensed by Mrs. and Miss Barridell-Smith, assisted by the Misses Morrison, for which a vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. Reynolds, accorded by acclamation.

Under the master's guidance, members visited the Parkhurst almshouses in the village, and this ended the day's proceedings.

Seats were then taken in the carriage and the return journey made to Stockton station, whence members went by rail to their several destinations.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 379. & n.

² *Durham Wills & Inv.* i. 178, 179.

³ *Ibid.* ii. 40.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* i. 490.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.* iii. 169, 167, 188, 107, 111, 132, 147, 146.

Amongst those present were :—Mr. and Mrs. W. Vincent, of Newcastle ; the Rev. J. and Mrs. Johnson of Hutton Rudby ; Mr. J. M. Moore, Mr. R. and Miss Elsie Blair, of Harton ; Mr. R. W. Vick of West Hartlepool ; Mr. W. Hodgson of Darlington ; Miss Reynolds of Elwick Hall ; the Rev. Mr. Reilly of Liverpool ; Mr. J. Thompson of Bishop Auckland ; Mr. W. Tate of Greatham, etc., etc..

MISCELLANEA.

The following extracts relating to Seaton Carew, etc., are from the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, vol. III :—

[Durham] D. 423. Grant by Ralph de Neville, earl of Westmorland, to John de Lumley, knight, his nephew of the fourth part of the manor of Seton Kerrowe, and of all his other lands, &c., there, except those which he holds of the demise of Robert Umfravyle. Feast of St. Cuthbert in March (20 March), 6 Henry V. [p. 454].

Durham D. 431. Indenture witnessing the payment by Master John de Stokton, vicar general of the bishop of Durham, and Master John de Seton, sequestrator of the same, in accordance with the king's writ, to William Scott, and William de Brompton, of 22*l.* for their expenses in London concerning the body of Master John Wawayne, formerly constable of Bordeaux, and in bringing it from London to Brancepath. Durham, Tuesday, 7 October, A.D. 1438. Fragments of two seals. [p. 455.]

The following, relating to

THE CHANTRY OF OUR LADY IN THE PELE-YARD OF PRUDHOE,

is from the duke of Northumberland's MSS.

The licence granted by Richard II. on the 28 October, 1377, to Gilbert de Umframville, earl of Angus, to empower him to increase the endowment of the chantry founded in 1300 in the chapel of 'notre Dame en la Peleyarde de Prudhowe' in the present garden of the castle, by his grandfather of the same name and title, is already known.¹ A subsequent licence from the first earl of Northumberland, from whom the Umframvilles held the water-mills of 'Shirmondesden' in Coquetdale, was necessary to enable the earl of Angus to confer a rent-charge of five marks issuing from them on Richard of Edlyncham, chaplain of the chantry, and his successors for ever. This is now given here in full from the original in the Percy archives. It is dated Kyme (the residence of the Umframvilles in Lincolnshire), 1st Nov., 1377 :—

As touz yeux qe cest escripte verrount ou orrount Henry Count de Northumbre et seigneur de Percy Salutz en dieu. Sachez nous auoir grante et notre licence especiale donee a Gilbert Dumframuille Count Dangos qil puis donere et grantere vne annuelle charge de cynk marcez issantz de ses molyns eawretz de Shirmondesden les queux il tient de nous en chef a Richard de Edlyncham Chappellein de la chaunterie du notre Dame en la Peleyarde de Prudhowe. A avoir et tenir au dit Chappellein et a ses Successours as termes de saint Martin en yuer et Pentecoste par owelles porciones en aumentacione de lour sustinance as touz iours Issint qe si le dit Rent soit aderere as ascuns des termes susditz en partie ou en tot qadonqes bien lice au dit Chappelleyn et ses successours es dits molyns et en lour cyte one les appartenancez destreyndre et les destresces amener et retenir tanqe lour gree soit fait de le Rent susdit et des arrerages dycele. En tesmoigne du quele chose a cestes presentz auoms mys nostre seall Done a Kyme le primer iour de Novembre lan du regne le Roi Richard second primer [1377].

(Seal.)

¹ *Rot. Pat. i. Ric. II. m 1* ; *Cal. Doc. relating to Scotland*, iv. p. 54 ; *Border Holds*, i. pp. 202, 203.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 29.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday the 29th day of August, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Johnson Baily, vicar of Ryton and hon. canon of Durham, 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 :—

- i. The Rev. William Wilson Morrison, M.A., vicar of Greatham, near Stockton-on-Tees.
- ii. J. T. Ridley of Gosforth, Newcastle.
- iii. The Rev. F. G. J. Robinson, rector of Castle Eden, co. Durham.
- iv. William Thomas Tate, of Hillhouse, Greatham.

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

Presents, for which thanks was voted to the donors :

- From Mr. John Bell Simpson, the author :—*Capital and Labour in Coal-mining during the past two hundred years*, 8vo., cl., pp. 48.
- From Dr. Burman, the printer :—*The Alnwick Parish Registers*, pp. 37—44, 8vo (privately printed).
- From the 'Old North-west' Genealogical Society of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. :—*Their Quarterly*, vol. III. no. 3, July, 1900. 8vo.

Exchanges :—

- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 2 ser. XII. ii. 8vo. 1900.
- From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*List of the Members*, etc., May, 23, 1900. 8vo.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, 2 ser. vol. xv. pt. i. 8vo. Kjoebenhavn.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser. no. 67. July/00. 8vo.
- From the Numismatic Society of London :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 3 ser. no. 78.

From the Huguenot Society of London:—*Return of Aliens dwelling in the City and Suburbs of London*, ed. by R. E. G. Kirk and Ernest F. Kirk. 4to. pp. covers. Aberdeen, 1900.

Purchases:—*The Visitation of Kent. 1619* (Harl. Soc. publ.); *The Antiquary* for Aug. 1900; and *Notes and Queries*, nos. 120 & 135—139.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., read notes on

PROOFS OF AGE OF HEIRS TO ESTATES IN NORTHUMBERLAND,

in the reigns of Henry IV., Henry V. and Henry VI., for which he was thanked.

The paper will be printed *in extenso* in the current volume of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (xxii).

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (one of the secretaries) then read the following

“NOTES ON A PANEL ON THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE NO. 33 AKENSIDE HILL,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

To the visitor Newcastle has always attracted attention by the striking contrast of the old with the new presented in the aspect of its streets. This feature was especially marked in the Sandhill and in the thoroughfares converging upon it. The east side of the Sandhill has now become entirely modernized. Its north side fortunately preserves to us several of its half-timber structures in a more or less complete condition, and from these it is yet possible to realize the aspect which, but a generation ago, lent an old-world air to the locality. At once market-place and place of assembly this great open space has, in the past history of Newcastle, played many parts. The loud tongues of the fish-wives contrasted with the staid deliberations of the Merchant Adventurers, or the clamour of the boothmen gave place to the trumpet of the herald who announced the arrival of the judges of assize. Or again at intervals the parliamentary election effected a yet stranger adaptation of the place by the erection here of the time-honoured hustings, the centre of the excited multitude that crowded the area and voted and vociferated in the manner of past times.

Surrounding the wide space stood these rows of ancient buildings, all of them serving the purpose of trade on their ground floors, but rising aloft in many-tiered height, lighted from end to end with window casements, and enclosing in their panelled parlours and low ceiled apartments the dwellings of many a goodly merchantman. With the air of repose belonging to an earlier century, these old buildings looked down upon the struggling throng on the Sandhill and afforded just that contrast which gave a picturesqueness to Newcastle in the eye of the stranger, and brought the past and the present face to face in a manner especially interesting.

Radiating from this centre there were lines of streets where buildings of similar character predominated, and of these the Quayside was formerly an example. Fire and time have however changed its appearance. Until quite a recent date the Side and the Head of the Side retained many of the old half-timber buildings. But here again fire and the destroyer have been busy. In the lower Side some examples are spared to us. Of others, all that remains to us are their delineation in the pages illustrated by the skillful draughtsmanship of our colleague, Mr. W. H. Knowles. We have but to turn over the pages of the *Vestiges of Old Newcastle & Gateshead* to realize the measure of our indebtedness to the diligence of Mr. Knowles.*

In leaving the Sandhill, the steep ascent on the right hand leads us to the church of All Saints. The handrail at the upper part indicates the width of the

* See also *Remnants of Old Newcastle*, of which two parts were published by the society. A few copies yet remain at 2/6 each. The drawings were made by the late Mr. S. Holmes and others.—Ed.

roadway previous to the explosion of 1854, which destroyed a great portion of the south side of the street. A reference to Corbridge's plan of Newcastle, made in 1725, shows the condition of the lines of communication, before the formation of Dean Street in 1787. Up to that date all traffic from Gateshead passed over the Tyne bridge and thence reached the higher part of the town, either by the steep and narrow thoroughfare before us, or by the yet steeper and narrower street by way of the Head of the Side.

Brand tells us that 'Pilgrim-Street, growing narrower as it approaches All-Saints church, winds down the hill towards the foot of the Side, taking the name at present of Butcher-Bank, as being chiefly inhabited by persons of that trade, but it was formerly called All-Hallow-Bank. In a deed preserved in All-Saints vestry, dated Oct. 29th, 1319, it is called 'vicus qui ducit del Cale-Crosse ad ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum'.'

It was in a house in All-Hallow bank, on the 9th November, 1721, that Mark Akenside, physician and poet, was born. In his native town it is chiefly remembered that the author of *The Pleasures of the Imagination* held in contempt the honest calling of his father, and the humble mansion wherein he was born. That mansion has long since been replaced by a building of dingy brick. But our local authorities have given the name of 'Akenside Hill' to this street. With such a choice of names before us we may for the present select its most ancient one All-Hallow bank.

Next door, below the site of the Akenside shop and dwelling, is a house numbered 33. It is one of the original timber-framed houses. Each of its two storeys overhangs the storey below it, being carried on a corbelling of projecting oak beams, so that the building leans forward over the roadway. Like all the other similar and contemporary structures, it is really a strong framework of oak, trenailed at every joint like the frame of a ship. The brick and plaster-work are mere fillings which might all be taken away without impairing the structural design of the building. The basement is occupied by a shop, now modernized, and by a passage-way, which gives an independent entrance to the dwelling overhead, and leads to an outside staircase at the rear communicating direct from the yard to the living rooms. The shop itself and the dwelling above it are thus each of them independent of the other.

Immediately over the entrance to the passage-way of this house is a decorated panel, lozenge-shaped, and measuring about four feet from point to point at the extremities of its angles. In appearance it has, at first glance, the effect of a hatchment. This house front has frequently been engraved, and its peculiar panel has been mentioned from time to time. But in no case has an attempt been made to explain it, and it has remained to the present time an enigma to local observers. The panel itself is modelled or cast with every appearance of artistic skill in its design and execution. A bold moulding surrounds its four sides. In the centre of the field is a mermaid, whose extremities form two tails curling round on either side towards the head of the figure. An arm is stretched towards each tail, and from the outer side of each tail four bars project outward, between the uppermost and lowest of which there is a disk inserted. Each of the four angles surrounding the figure contains a *fleur-de-lis* of the conventional type. Although the panel bears devices used in heraldry, its whole appearance and arrangement have never suggested that its intention was heraldic. A glance will show its entire difference from anything of the kind. Suggestions have been made that it may have represented a merchant's mark. But here again its appearance differs from anything of the nature of the 'skin marks' as used by the ancient fraternities. In the face of these difficulties its character and meaning have continued in obscurity.

* Brand, *Hist. of Newc.*, 1780, vol. I. p. 343.

My attention was lately called by our friend Mr. Parker Brewis to that remarkable book, *The Evil Eye*, by Mr. Fred. T. Elworthy, the distinguished exponent of the dialect of West Somerset. In a work full of interest one of the most suggestive chapters is that which treats of the development of the Siren myth. In the illustrations to this chapter will be found figures corresponding to the two-tailed mermaid in the All-Hallow bank panel.*

In the same work the significance of the *fleur-de-lis* is explained and its use as a charm described.† The conjunction of these two symbolic figures in the panel, appeared to answer Mr. Elworthy's description so closely, that I was induced to ask his opinion on the question. In the promptest manner he has replied to my interrogatories and has furnished us with what proves to be the key to this long locked secret panel."

The following are Mr. Elworthy's notes on the panel :—

"This remarkable carving consists of two parts which should be considered separately though forming, in combination, one and the same design. Seeing that the position of the panel is over the principal door, its intention is manifestly to attract the observation of all who enter, and from the objects carved upon it, there can be no hesitation in asserting that its object is that of an amulet to protect the house and its inmates from the dreaded power of the



evil eye, and the machinations of witchcraft. In fact it is an elaboration of the same latent belief, that leads to the nailing of a horseshoe over or upon stable and other doors here in England, while in Italy and elsewhere, the crescent horseshoe is reinforced by the addition of more obvious horns of various kinds (see *Horns of Honour*, F. T. Elworthy, 1900, pp. 56, 58).

* *The Evil Eye*, by Frederick Thomas Elworthy, 1895, p. 356. † *The Evil Eye*, p. 330.

The central figure is by no means the conventional mermaid, for she is never represented as compounded of a woman with two fish, like that upon the panel. This figure on the panel is identical, in general characteristics, with the common Sirena of Naples, one of which, in the writer's possession is almost an exact representation of it, except that they are invariably crowned, while this does not appear to be so. The crown too is much less in evidence, than in other specimens. A study of the panel suggests that the man who placed it over his door was well acquainted with Naples; that he had seen the double-tailed Sirens suspended there, and knew of their reputed virtue. He then gave instructions for the carving of a similar personage. Possibly, however, the house may have belonged to a Neapolitan immigrant. The change of the legs into two serpents, or two fish, is to be found in classic times, and seems to have become very common among the Gnostics; for wherever we find a representation of the Gnostic god Abraxas, said by the late Rev. C. W. King*



ABRAXAS GEM, AESICA (enlarged).

to be identical with Mithras and Iao, he is usually portrayed with a human body, the head of a cock, and two serpents for legs. The number of gems on which he so appears, is very numerous, as may be seen in Mr. King's book, *Montfaucon*, and elsewhere. There is a famous cameo at Naples depicting Jupiter overthrowing the Titans. The former holds the thunderbolt in his hand, while the two Titans are men with serpent legs (see King's *Handbook of Engraved Gems*, plate xxii. 2nd ed.). It is explained at length, elsewhere, how these figures came to be called Sirens (*Evil Eye*). The horizontal bar and circles at the side of each fish-tail, on the panel, have doubtless a meaning, but at present, no satisfactory explanation can be given.

The four conventional *fleurs-de-lys* in the angles of the lozenge, are of course part and parcel of the whole, intended to increase the power of the entire amulet. The writer is by no means satisfied with the account given of this symbol in the *Evil Eye*, p. 339. It was an undoubted and powerful protector against evil, and we are disposed to give much importance to the views of Dr. Bonavia, whose book on *The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments* has only recently come to our notice.

Bonavia denies that the *fleur-de-lys*, so called, represents a flower at all, and points to all the earlier conventional representations of it as having no sort of resemblance to the iris, and that it only developed into a flower since the Crusades; that in the opinion of Planché the alternative name *fleur-de-luce* is a kind of rebus, signifying 'Flower of Louis', who, on setting out on his Crusade, chose the iris 'as his heraldic emblem'. In modern heraldry the symbol has been developed so as to better suit its name, while retaining a characteristic which plainly proves it to be no flower at all. Strangely the very earliest and latest forms are almost identical, and are singularly corroborative of Dr. Bonavia's contention (Op. cit. pp. 140 *et seq.*). In Perrot et Chipiez, *Histoire de l'Art*, vol. II. p. 205, fig. 68, is a remarkable scene called 'Tabernacle de Campagne', 'Postes de Balawat', which represents a bronze plaque, now in the Assyrian department of the British Museum. It is of very ancient date, time of Salmanasar

* *The Gnostics and their Remains*, 82.

II. On each side is a pole, to the sides of which are bound two crooked objects, which Bonavia says are horns tied to the pole. In Layard's *Monuments of Nineveh*, pl. 30, is another column capped with a pine cone, having an ibex horn on each side, springing from the cone, and forming a very fair representation of a *fleur-de-lys*. So much for early examples, of which many others might be produced. Compare this with the typical heraldic *fleur-de-lys* in Boutell's *Heraldry*, no. 231, p. 149, and with a sketch given by Bonavia, p. 145, of a *fleur-de-lys* on a brass shield in Bond Street (1895). Of this last he says 'Compare this *fleur-de-lys* with the 'luck horns' tied to the stems of sacred trees, and those on the tabernacle pole'. He maintains them to be identical and continues, 'If Louis VII. were the first to use it as a royal emblem, it is more likely that he did so *after* his return from the Holy Land: for it is hardly conceivable that his artist in copying the iris, should have exactly copied the horn emblem of Assyria, *ligature and all!*' It is this invariable ligature in the heraldic device which seems to point to anything rather than that which the name implies. Further, this same device, but with many horn-like branches, and with the ligature very distinct, appears as a crest on helmets of ancient Nineveh. Compare this horned crest with many horned helmets shown in *Horns of Honour*.

Bonavia goes on to elaborate his horn theory, and says that the conventional thunderbolt of Jupiter is really a horn symbol equivalent to the so-called *fleur-de-lys*, such as that depicted on the Newcastle panel. We do not quite follow him in this, but commend his book to the attention of all those interested, who can consider his arguments for themselves. We would point out the *ligature* on each symbol on the panel; and whether it ultimately represents, as we believe, two crescents bound to a pole, or whether it be the thunderbolt of Jupiter, we maintain it to have been considered as a powerful ingredient in an amulet, by the person for whom it was carved".

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Elworthy and to Mr. Heslop, for their notes.

MISCELLANEA.

The following interesting notes by Mr. Thomas Punphrey, on the

WATER SUPPLY OF NEWCASTLE,

appeared in the *Newcastle Leader* of 4 Aug. 1900:—

"The unearthing a few days ago in Mosley Street of the old wooden water pipes, suggests the republication of a few facts extracted from a historical sketch kindly lent by the courteous secretary to the Water Company.

It was in the years 1698-99 that the earliest systematic attempt was made to supply Newcastle with water. The enterprising author of this effort was one William Yarnold, an attorney from the South of England. Prior to this undertaking, water was conducted from Heworth and other springs in the neighbourhood to public fountains erected in the streets. It is possible that the bored elm trunks just brought to light formed part of the service from Heworth Springs, in which case they must be 300 years old. They appear to have varied from seven to nine inches in diameter, with a borehole of 2½ inches in diameter along the line of the heart of the timber, one end being tapered to fit into a tapering socket of the next length. Brand mentions a conduit head at the top of Pandon Bank, which is supposed to have supplied the palace of the Saxon Kings and the House of Carmelites; and in 1264 we have an account of the Black Friars having, under Royal grant, made an aqueduct from a fountain in the Warden's Close for the supply of their Monastery and thence to the town; and in 1342, of King Edward III. having granted to the Grey Friars, the sole use of the fountain called Seven Head Wells.

Leland, the antiquary, who visited Newcastle about the year 1538, says:— 'There be three hedds of conduitts for fresch water to the town; ' but the chief

source of supply for general domestic purposes of the inhabitants was the river Tyne, from which it had to be carried; and for drinking water they resorted to the street fountains or pants. In 1647 it was discovered that the water which supplied one of these fountains 'was hurtfull, and dangerous to be used for food and dressing of meate,' and was ordered by the Common Council to be cut off. The sinking of collieries in the neighbourhood drained several of the springs, and in 1671 the scarcity was so great that an order of Council was issued for stopping the supply to all private taps. Still no works of any magnitude were devised to meet the emergency until 1693, one Cuthbert Dykes had the hardihood to propose the erection of an engine and works for supplying the town with water pumped from the river Tyne at Sandgate! This, however, excited the almost universal condemnation of the inhabitants who, in derision of the project, bestowed upon it the name of 'The Folly.'

The Council was therefore more willing to listen to the proposal of Yarnold, who accordingly obtained from them a lease for 300 years, empowering him to erect cisterns for holding the water which were to be set on columns, and to construct any mill, water-wheel, or engine for forcing the water into the cisterns. The system of supply was chiefly by stand-pipes placed in the streets, for the number of private house-taps was limited to thirty! He obtained an Act of Parliament in 1698-9 entitled 'An Act for better supplying the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne with water,' giving him the necessary powers for carrying out his scheme. He established his works at Coxlodge, and obtained a supply of about 75,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

In summer, however, it was often quite exhausted, and the inhabitants were reduced to great straits. This is evidenced sufficiently by extracts from Yarnold's own books, as under:—

'Mayday, 1714.—Mr Sowerby cut off. Water being short, could not serve him.'

'Michas, 1714.—Mr Inehball cut off. Water being short, could not serve him. Would pay noe longer than midsummer, so have laid him on ye Folly at 10s. per annum advance.'

'Ladyday, 1714.—Thomas Allen, Keyside, ceased. Still continues on, but cannot be served till we have more water. Will not have ye Folly.'

'1724.—Ralph Emmerson, Flesh Market, cut off at St. Martimas, because he had not been served all last summer, so that he was forced to sink a well.'

Such are a few of the entries, taken at random from many more all speaking plainly of a provision of water far below the needs of the population in the seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth, centuries, and giving us some idea of the disabilities under which our forefathers laboured in regard to what we have long regarded as one of the essentials of life.

This contrast is strikingly illustrated by the comparison of the carrying capacity of these old 2½ in. wooden pipes which have been disinterred from Mosley Street with the double service of 30 in. metal conduit pipes now being laid along the same line of thoroughfare. The capacity is in the proportion of 9¾ in. to 2,828 in., or an increase of 290 times.

Let us hope that the health of the inhabitants is relatively improved; though the remark of an old Novocastrian* is brought to mind when comparing his past experience with the baths and lavatories of modern days—'I don't know what you want with these costly luxuries. When I was a boy I bathed in the Jurnn and washed at the pump, and I've lived to be ninety!'

* The late Mr. Robert Ormston of Saville Place.

Local extracts from the Belvoir Papers, I. (Hist. MSS. Comm. rep. xii. Ap. 1), continued from p. 248:—

"Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.

1586, June 18. The Savoy.—'I am glad you are so lyvelie; it is but a pange of youth. When you ar at Barwick wissh me with you. God graunt my lord to governe himselfe honorably and temperately in all thinges,

as I dout not but he will. I think his abode ther shall not be longue, and as it is yet supposed he shall not goe into Scotland, but that may alter.'

Postscript 'George woll prove an honest man, and now beginneth to studie.' (p. 196.)

"Sir John Forster, Warden of Alnwick, to the Earl of Rutland,
at Berwick.

1586, June 21. His House, near Alnwick.—'Since your departure from Alnewicke the Warden of Scotland sent a man of his owne unto me to Alnewick to remaine with me as plege for suche bills of Englande as are yett undischarged by Scotland, who could saye nothinge unto me of the certaintie of the coming of the Comissioners of Scotlande or the Warden unto Barwick; but he sayeth the said Warden is gatheringe in all the desperat attempts of Scotlande that he can gett to present unto your honour and the rest of the Comissioners. And I have made proclamacon at Hexam upon Mundaye last, and will doo the like at Morpeth upon Wennesday and at Alnewick upon Saterdag for all my Wardenrye to bring in their bills of attempts to encounter him withall so that yf yt might so stande with your honour's pleasure I would desire a longer tyme for my repairinge to Berwick.' *Signet.*" (p. 196.)

"Sir George Chaworth to John Manners, at Berwick.

1586, June 29, Brandon.—I should be greatly bounden to you if you would get me his lordship's leave to wait upon him at Berwick or in the way on his return." (p. 197.)

"Robert Vernon, 'vitallailer' of Berwick, to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, July 3. The Court at Greenwich.—In answer to complaints concerning the provisions supplied to the garrison at Berwick." (p. 198.)

"Philadelphia, Lady Scrope to her cousin, John Manners, at Berwick.

1586, July 4. Carlisle (Carlesley).—'If I myght be so hapey as to se my cossen Jhon in thys round contre, my love to my chamber is not so great nor my devocios so much but I wold find spar tyme anoffe to wine al his mone at tantos.'

Postscript. 'Tel my Ladey Withrinton that I wish mallinecoley wher as far from her as et is frome me.'" (p. 198.)

"The Earl of Rutland to Sir Henry Widdrington, Knight Marshall
of Berwick.

1586, July 21. Stamford.—Concerning the arrears of pay due to the soldiers at Berwick. *Copy.*" (p. 200.)

"George Courtpeny to John Manners, at Helmsley.

1586, August 21. Brancepeth.—I have been at Usworth with Mr. Lawson and seen the gelding. The price is 16*l.* 10*s.* Your son George desires a blessing." (p. 204.)

"Sir John Selby [Porter of Berwick] to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark
or elsewhere.

1586, October 3. Berwick.—According to your order Sir Thomas Gray and I have been before Sir John Forster and the other gentlemen chosen to hear all discourtesies between us, who have determined all matters to both our contentments. *Signed.*" (p. 208.)

"Thomas Langton, Baron of Walton, to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, May 13. Walton.—To ask for the constableness of the Queen's lands, which were the Earl of Westmorland's at Raby and elsewhere; not for any gain but for the good sport that country yields in the winter time." (p. 215.)

"Edward Talbot to the Earl of Rutland.

1587, July 11. Bothall.—Our borders are in danger of being spoiled by the Scots. My wife and I send humble duties." (p. 221.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1900.

No. 30.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Johnson Baily, rector of Ryton and hon. canon of Durham, being in the chair.

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

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

Present, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

From the Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham :—*A Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Assay Office, Birmingham*: 4to., $\frac{1}{2}$ bd. mor., gilt top, pp. 36 (privately printed on one side of page) Birmingham, 1900.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LVII. (2 ser. VII. ii.) 8vo.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, VI. i. & ii. (semi-centennial memorial volume, 1849—1899), 8vo.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections* XLIII., 8vo., cl.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—Octavo publications, no. XXXIII. (*The Manuscripts in the Library at Lambeth Palace*).

Purchases :—*Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*; *Lieferung* XI. large 8vo., plates, etc., Heidelberg, 1900 (Kastellen Wörth, Trennfurt und Schlossau); *Musgrave's Obituary*, C—K, large 8vo., cl. (Harl. Soc. publ. 1900); *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xv. i. & ii., plates, etc., Rom, 1900; *The Antiquary* for Sept./00; and *Notes and Queries*, nos. 140—143.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Mr. Haverfield relative to recent excavations at Chesters, and promising an account, if desired, for the next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to ask Mr. Haverfield to send the promised account and plan for the October meeting of the society.

Mr. Blair then read a long and elaborate paper by Mr. H. A. Adamson, one of the vice-presidents, on

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY BEFORE THE DISSOLUTION

dealing also with the Castle, Christ Church, North Shields, and St. Leonard's Hospital.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

Mr. Blair next read the following

'REMARKS ON THE OGLE TOMB AND ORATORY AT HEXHAM',

by Sir Henry A. Ogle, bt.

'It has generally been concluded that the date on the tombstone in the abbey church at Hexham is 1410, but it is to be remarked that the X used for ten is undersized and may have been meant for nine. It is clear from a charter dated 12 May, 11 Henry IV. (1410) that he, Sir Robert Ogle, was then dead and the writs for his inquisition *post mortem*, are dated 8 Nov. 1409, and were taken at Newcastle, 17th and 21st April, 1410, and they state he died on the Vigil of All Saints [31st Oct] 1409. Another inquisition was taken at Durham, 23 June, 1410. It is clear therefore that he died on the 31st Oct. 1409, and that this date should have been on the tomb, and that therefore the questionable X is possibly meant for IX in a contracted form, the inscription itself being contracted. But this conception does not suit Sir Robert Ogle's will, which is given in the second volume of the publications of the Surtees Society, and is dated 7 Feb. 1410. He also, in his will, desires to be buried in St. Mary's church, Whalton; that he was not buried there seems to have been due to the fact that a plague was raging at Hexham up to the year 1410, and that he may have been kept for some time before burial in the hope of transferring his body to Whalton, when fear of infection was at an end, but eventually was buried in the abbey church. The inscription and oratory were no doubt placed over the tomb some time after his death and might have been some years afterwards, so that if the X is still regarded as ten there may have been a mistake made in the date. Another point is—that he is not, on the inscription, mentioned as—though he was a knight and fought at Otterburn, although his grandfather is mentioned thereon as such. It is said that in the centre of the slab is the matrix of a brass representing a female her head resting on a cushion (*Arch. Ael.* xv. p. 76); why is it described as a female? The whole rested under a crocketed canopy which was destroyed in 1859, Mr. Fairless of Hexham vainly protesting. An ancient triptych, representing our Lord with the Virgin and Child on the right, and St. John on his left, occupied the east end of the oratory (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xvii., p. 66), so that the oratory must have been about twice the width of the slab. This painting was happily rescued by Mr. W. D. Cruddas, who has placed it in his chapel at Houghton castle. What is left of the woodwork of the oratory is kept in the abbey church. A description of the monument is given in Mr. Hodges's *Abbey of Hexham*. The woodwork of the oratory measures about 11½ feet long by 6½ feet broad and 8 feet high. The sides are exactly divided by a horizontal bar, the upper part being filled with carved tracery and the lower part plain. Numerous stars were placed on the stanchions and horizontals. The painting was in the upper part of the east end with an altar beneath, somewhat similar to prior Leschman's which in area but not in height it resembled. Some of the inner part was red, with white crescents, and was richly gilded. The door is said to have been in the south side at the west end. The tracery in the vestry of the church appears to have belonged to the south side of the shrine.'

* This length is estimated.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read

PROOFS OF AGE OF HEIRS TO ESTATES IN NORTHUMBERLAND,
temp. HENRY IV. V. & VI.,

by J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.

Thanks were voted to Sir Henry A. Ogle and Mr. Hodgson for their papers.

The paper by Mr. Arthur on 'Arthur's-hill, Newcastle' was deferred until the next meeting.

MISCELLANEA.

Local extracts from the Belvoir Papers, I. (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. XII. Ap. 1), continued from p. 296 :—

" Thomas Randolph, Ambassador, to the Earl of Rutland.

1586, June 12th, Berwick.—' Hearing of your Lordship's comming into these partes and that your Lordship is upon your journey, I thought it my duetie to lett your Lordship knowe how wellcom you shall bee, specially if Sir Robert [Constable ?] accompany your Lordship as I trust hee will. I will not discourage your Lordship in any thing, but for your Lordship's lodging and tretment it will not bee so well as it is wished for your Lordship, but your wellcom will bee great to many and a great deal of good your Lordship doubtles shall doe before your departure. The Scottishe Commissioners will bee—as I heare—in this towne the xvijth of this instaunt, and if both your Lordship and they doe com upon on day, the honour due to your Lordship, and accoustomably used in meeting and receiving of them can not bee doon both at on time. But all that I leave to the disposition and order of other that have to doe thearin.' " (p. 194.)

" Sir John Selby to the Earl of Rutland, at the Spital near Newark.

1587, July 21. Berwick.—Encloses 'occurrants' from the Court of Scotland. *Signed.*" (p. 222.)

" Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Earl of Rutland, at Nottingham.

[1587,] December 8. York.—My brother [-in-law Sir William] Bellasis has met with a misfortune which is a sorrow to us here. He was garrisoned at Eslington, and had a hundred soldiers dispersed through four towns. The Scots ran a foray, and before his people were assembled he was taken prisoner by the Lord of Buccleuch, as we hear. His brother James has not been heard of since, and James Godson and his ensign one Harte and fifteen soldiers slain. This was on the first of December. *Signed.*" (p. 232.)

" Robert Markham to Sir George Chaworth.

1587 [-8], January 29. Cottam.—When Lord Sussex was appointed to enter Scotland he was accompanied by 50 or 60 men of this shire all pikes and callivers, under Sir Jerome Bowes. As no defence was made against them the armour was brought back by the soldiers to Newcastle and left in the Queen's armoury to be delivered to our country's use on paying for the keeping, as Sir Robert Constable well knows. If by my Lord's means we could recover them to the relief of the county, there is much saved and a few lives well spent." (p. 238.)

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has sent the following note :—

Grant to Sir Thomas Gargrave of North Elmesall, co. York, knight, and William Adam, jun., of (*inter alia*) a cottage and one small croft of land adjoining thereto, now or late in the occupation of John Hogeson, in Forde, belonging to the late chantry of St. Mary of Forde.—*Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edw. vi. pt. i.

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON (continued from p. 161).

1739	Keshall in Com. Chester	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1911 &c	Read May 13 1739	Collected 0	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Fenn Stanton in Com. Huntingdon	..	..	..	Loss by fire 2078 &c	" July 8	" 0	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Standon in Com. Hertford	..	..	..	Loss by fire 5122 &c	" July 22	" "	13 10
	Bobig Villar ¹ in Valley of Luzerne in Piedmont	..	..	..	Loss by Inundation &c 435 $\frac{1}{2}$ &c	from House to House Aug. 12 th	" "	6 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Marchington Church in Com. Stafford	..	..	..	Charge 1154 &c	Sept 9	" "	8 7
	Dorchester Church in Com. Oxon	..	..	..	Charge 2289 &c	Sept 23	" "	10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Nuneaton Church in Com. Warwick	..	..	..	Charge 1350 &c	Dec. 9 1739	" "	0 5
	Saint Chad ² Church in Com. Stafford	..	..	..	Charge 1462 &c	Oct 28 1739	" "	0 4 0
	Twyford Church in Com. Derby	..	..	..	Charge 1050 &c	April 13 1740	" "	0 5 1
	Walton &c. in Com. Worcester &c.	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1092 &c	Nov 11	" "	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Macl-field Church in Com. Chester	..	..	..	Charge 1197 &c	Jan 13 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "	4 4
	New Alresford in Com. Southampton	..	..	..	Loss by fire 3477 &c	May 11 1740	" "	11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1740	Stitchley Church in Com. Salop	..	..	..	Charge 1603 &c	Read June 8 1740	" "	0 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	St. Paul's Church of Thornton in the Moors in Com. Chester	..	..	..	Charge 1085 &c	July 13	" "	7 3
	Sharps Hill Church in Com. Stafford	..	..	..	Charge 1643 &c	" September 28	" "	5 0
	St. John's Chapel in Deritend in Com. Warwick	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1357 &c	" October 12	" "	7 1
	Hinxton in Com. Cambridge	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1143 &c	" August 10	" "	5 3 10
	Bierton in Com. Bucks	..	..	..	Loss by inundation 3666 &c	" March 29. 1741	" "	9 9
	Foulness in Com. Essex	..	..	..	Charge 2120 &c	" Jan 11. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Coughton Church in Com. Chester	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1164 &c	" Feb 4	" "	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bascot ³ in Com. Warwick	..	..	..	Charge 1292 &c	" March 15	" "	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Prestwold Church in Com. Leicestershire	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1325 &c	" April 12 th 1741	" "	4 0
	Grome in Com. Norfolk	..	..	..	Charge 1084 &c	" March 8 th 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	4 —
	Heapy Chappel in Leyland in Com. Leicestershire ⁴	..	..	..	Charge 2279 &c	" June 28 1741	" "	8 5
1741	St. Andrews Church in the City of Worcester	..	..	..	Charge 1100 &c	" July 12	" "	4 10
	Upton Parva alius Wake Upton Church in Com. Salop	..	..	..	Loss by fire 1058 &c	" August 9	" "	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	St George & St John Wapping in Com. Middlesex	..	..	..	Charge 1150 &c	" September 13	" "	5 6
	Skimbleby ⁵ Church in Com. Lincoln	..	..	..			" "

¹ Bewes, *Church Bricke*, p. 318, prints 'Bobblo & Villaro'.² 'Probably St. Chad's, Stafford.³ 'Buscot'.—Bewes, p. 320.⁴ Should be 'Lancaster'.⁵ 'Thimbleby'.—Bewes, p. 320.

At the meeting on the 26th September, 1900, Mr. R. O. Heslop read the following paper by Mr. J. C. Hodgson : *

" SOME BRIEF NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF DARTIQUENAVE OF PATMER HALL, HERTS, AND OF ILDERTON IN NORTHUMBERLAND.¹

Some years ago the late Dr. James Hardy of Old Cambus drew my attention to a mysterious individual, who for some time during the last quarter of the eighteenth century was a resident at Ilderton. From the references given me by Dr. Hardy, and from various other sources of information, the following notices have been extended.

A reputed son² of Charles II, Charles Dartiquenave who was born about the year 1664, enjoyed many lucrative appointments. In 1689 he, and a certain John Trussell, acquired the office of keeper of Hampton Court and Hampton and Bushey Parks, to be held during the life of Barbara, duchess of Cleveland;³ and in 1706 he was appointed paymaster of the Board of Works.⁴ By his marriage with Mary, daughter of John Scroggs, and sister and coheirress of Thomas Scroggs of Patmer hall in Hertfordshire, he acquired a moiety of the manor of Patmer hall in the parish of Albury : subsequently he purchased the other moiety from his wife's sister Judith and her husband John Lance.⁵ Dartiquenave was a friend and associate of dean Swift, who, in his journal to Stella, describes him as 'the greatest punner of his town next myself',⁶ and as 'the man that knows everything and that everybody knows ; and that knows where a knot of rabble are going on a holiday and when they were there last.'⁷

As an epicure, Charles Dartiquenave was well known to the men of his day, for, as Swift says, 'Dartineuf loves good bits and good sups'⁸ and in the words of Pope

' Each mortal has his pleasure ; none deny
Scarsdale his bottle, Darty his ham pie '¹⁰

¹ For assistance freely rendered in the preparation of these notices the writer is greatly indebted to the Rev. W. J. Webber-Jones of Ravenscar, Huyton, Liverpool, and to the Rev. J. G. Shotton, rector of Ilderton.

² Cf. Obituary notice of Charles Peter Dartiquenave—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1801, p. 1054. A lady who is presumed to be Charles Dartiquenave's mother was living at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in 1689, when under the style of Madam Anne Dartiquenave she assented to the marriage of her daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Dartiquenave, spinster, age about 17, with John Bladwell of Swarlington hall, Norfolk, esq.—*Marriage Licences of Vicar General of Canterbury*, p. 96. (31 Harl. Soc. publ.)

³ 1688/9 Feb. 21. Indenture made between the duchess of Cleveland and William Young of St. Andrew's Holborn, esq., of the first part, Charles Dartiquenave and John Trussell, of St. Martin's in the Fields, gentlemen, of the second part, and George, earl and duke of Northumberland, natural son of the late King Charles II. of the third part, witnessing the sale by the said William Young to the said Dartiquenave and Trussell of the office of keeper of the north and south parks of Hampton Court, the office of ranger of the said parks, the office of bailiff of the manors of Teddington, East Moulsey and Imber, the office of steward of the chase of Hampton Court, &c., during the life of the said duchess.—*Cal. Treasury Papers* 1556-1696, p. 32.

⁴ 30th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, pp. 401, 402. Cf. *Cal. Treasury Papers* 1714-1719, pp. 358, 366. *Ibid.* 1729-1730 pp. 252, 264, 273, 293, 348, 573, 592, 606.

⁵ Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, vol. iii. p. 336. Salmon, *Hertfordshire*, p. 284. Thomas Scroggs of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Patmer hall, died 18 July, 1710, aged 25 years. M.L. Albury. Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, (1723) vol. iii. p. 336.

⁶ Journal to Stella, sub 1 Oct. 1710.—*Works of Swift*, edited by Sir Walter Scott, vol. II. p. 80.

⁷ *Ibid.* sub 27 March 1710/1. *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 211.

⁸ Journal to Stella, sub 21 March, 1711/2.—*Works of Swift*, edited by Sir Walter Scott, vol. III. p. 17.

¹⁰ *Imitations of Horace*, Book II. Satire I. line 45. Elwin's edition of *Pope's Works*, London, 1881, vol. III. p. 202.

* See p. 299 where the paper is wrongly given as 'Proofs of Age of Heirs to Estates in Northumberland,' &c.

and again

' But after all what would you have me do ?
When out of twenty I can please not two ;
When this Heroics only deigns to praise,
Sharp satire that, and that Pindaric lays ?
One likes the pheasant's wing, and one the leg ;
The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg.
Hard task ! to hit the palate of such guests,
When Oldfield loves, what Dartineuf detests ' . 11

He was also a friend of Addison, who with Swift drank punch at his house on the 2nd January 1710-11,¹² and as a friend to the bottle he contributed to the *Tatler* (No. 282) a good defence of the cheerful use of wine.¹³ In his portrait, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1702, he is depicted with ' a long wig, open collar, leaning with his right arm ' and having a ' scarf or drapery thrown about him ' ¹⁴ He was living in Surrey street, St. James's, in 1732, and dying at the age of 73 in the year 1737¹⁵, was buried in Albury church under a stone on which there is cut : *An embattled tower, in front of which is a shield charged with a cross, on a chief, a key between two fleurs-de-lis. Crest : a lion sejant holding an arrow in the fore-paw ;* and the following inscription ' Here lieth the body of Charles Dartiquenave, esq., who married Mary, the daughter of John and one of the coheiresses of Thomas Scroggs of Patmer hall, in this parish, esq. He died 19th of October, 1737, aged 73 years. ' ¹⁶

One of Charles Dartiquenave's sons, who is described as a ' captain in the Guards ' , married a member, or kinswoman, of the naval family of Dent,¹⁷ and had issue, with other children, a son Charles Peter Dartiquenave. The latter was born about the year 1743 and in due course succeeded to Patmer hall but sold that estate in the year 1775¹⁸. The reasons which prompted him to emigrate to the remote Northumbrian parish of Ilderton are now unknown, but he was settled there before the 21st April, 1778,¹⁹ occupying the old mansion of the Ildertons, as tenant to Mr. Thomas Ilderton who resided at Hawkhill in the parish of Lesbury.

Two of his sisters, Anne and Dorothy, are said to have accompanied Dartiquenave to Ilderton. Miss Anne Dartiquenave was living in 1790, but no record of her death or burial has been found. Tradition says that Miss Dorothy Dartiquenave (between whom and her brother a strong affection existed,) died at Ilderton,²⁰ and was buried in the pleasant terraced garden attached to the old house, where some rare shrubs were pointed out until recently as of Dartiquenave's planting.²¹ The garden adjoins the churchyard, and a spot called ' Miss Dorothy's garden ' is still shown. Dartiquenave was successively elected a churchwarden of the parish on the 2nd April, 1782, 20th April, 1785, 10th April, 1787, and 26th April, 1791.²² Mr. Thomas Ilderton died *s.p.* on the 20 October, 1789, and subsequently differences arose between Mrs. Maria Ilderton, his widow and executrix, and his heir, Mr. Robert Ilderton of Westoe, in the course of which, an action was brought by the former against Dartiquenave in a plea of

¹¹ *Imitations of Horace*, Book II., epistle ii., line 80.—Elwin's Edition of *Pope's Works*, London, 1881, vol. lli. p. 383.

¹² *Journal to Stella sub 2 Jan. 1710/1.*—*Works of Swift*, edited by Sir Walter Scott, vol. II. p. 187.

¹³ *Ibid.* vol. II. p. 191n.

¹⁴ Ames, *Catalogue of English Heads* (London, 1748), p. 53.

¹⁵ *Cf. Gentleman's Magazine*, 1737, p. 638.

¹⁶ M.I. Albury, Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, vol. III. p. 338. The arms of Dartiquenave given in Salmon, *Hertfordshire*, p. 284, are *Argent a castle triple towered gules, on a chief azure, a key erected or, between two fleurs de lis argent.*

¹⁷ Obituary notice of C. P. Dartiquenave.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1801, p. 1054.

¹⁸ Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, vol. III. p. 336.

¹⁹ *Ex Ilderton Vestry Accounts*, communicated by the Rev. J. G. Shotton, incumbent of Ilderton.

²⁰ *Ex inf.* the Rev. J. G. Shotton.

²¹ *Ex inf.* Mr. G. P. Hughes of Middleton hall.

²² *Ex Ilderton vestry accounts* communicated by Rev. J. G. Shotton.

PEDIGREE OF DARTIQUENAWE.

Madam Anne Dartiquenave, living 1689 at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Charles Dartiquenave, paymaster of the Board of Works = Mary, daughter of John Scroggs, Elizabeth, married John Bladwell, of Swarnington, Norfolk, was 17 years of age in 1689, the date of the marriage licence.

Thomas Dartiquenave, esq., of Latton, Essex, an officer in the army 1743,^(d) buried at Albury 21 May, 1748.^(e)

Thomas Dartiquenave, esq., buried at Albury 27 November, 1739.^(c)

Charles Dartiquenave = Anne..

Edward Dartiquenave, =? [Lucy Dartiquenave buried at Albury 18 June, 1733.^(a)

Horatio, buried at Albury 12 September, 1722.^(a)

Charlotte, buried 6 July, 1720.^(a)

Mary mar., Nov., 1735, Stafford Eyre, esq.,^(e) named in the will of her brother Thomas.

Jacob, son of Charles Dartiquenave and Anne his wife, baptized 13 March, 1747/8.^(b)

Charles Peter Dartiquenave, of Patmer Hall, grandson, and at length heir of Charles Dartiquenave; sold Patmer hall in 1775; was residing at Ilderton 1778-1791; died at Alnwick, and was buried there, aged 58, on the 26th September, 1801.

Anne, living at Ilderton, unmarried 29 November, 1790.

Edward, son of Edward Dartiquenave, esq., buried at Albury 17th February, 1752.^(a)

Lucy, buried at Albury, 11 December, 1749.^(a)

(a) Registers of Albury, Herts.
(d) Gentleman's Mag. 1748, p. 107.

(b) Registers of Latton, Essex.
(e) Gentleman's Mag. 1755, p. 631.

(c) Somerset House Probate Registry.

trespass, in which he was bound over in a sum of £200 to appear at the High Court at Westminster. Robert Ilderton of Westoe, and Anne Dartiquenave of Ilderton, spinster, were bond for his appearance.²³

Whether as a result of these proceedings, or for other reasons, C. P. Dartiquenave²⁴ subsequently removed to Alnwick where he resided in a house which at that time existed at Lough-house, near Greensfield farm,²⁵ where he kept his coach. Dying in²⁶ 1801, he was buried in Alnwick churchyard on the 26 September of that year, his age, as entered in the parish register, being 58 years, his 'quality' a gentleman, and his 'descent' unknown.²⁷

²³ Bond dated 29 Nov. 1790.

²⁴ The following singular passage occurs in the *Memoirs of Percival Stockdale*, vicar of Lesbury, vol. i. p.206. 'I do not think that rare and accidental excess of wine; and throwing a heap of coals on Thomas Meffin's dirty usher (they were as notorious poisoners in one way, as Dartineuf and Apiclus were in another) give me leave to say that I do not think that these trespasses were daring sins.' Thomas Meffin was the upper cook at St. Andrew's University when Stockdale was a student there in 1754, and the 'dirty usher' an under-cook upon whom Stockdale and his companions had played some practical joke when in liquor.

²⁵ So says Sir David Smith, but there is a farm called Lough house near the Aln cf. Tate, *Alnwick*. II. 386. Lough house may be a mistake for Firth house which was not far from Greensfield.

²⁶ A search made in the Probate Registry in Durham for C. P. Dartiquenave's will has been unsuccessful.

²⁷ 17 Sept., 1801. At Alnwick, Charles Peter Dartiquenave, esq., of Ilderton. His father was captain in the Guards; his grandfather a natural son of King Charles II, and himself was nephew to the late Mrs. Dent, mother to the present Sir Digby Dent, bart.—*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1801, p. 1054.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Reginald Peacock has communicated the following extract from "The Names of the Dukes, Ercles, BARONS, Knights, Esquires, Serviteurs and others that wer withe the Excellent Prince King Henry the Fifte at the Battell of Agincourt on Fryday, the xxvth Day of October, in the yere of Our Lord God, 1415, and in the Firte [third] yere of his reigne."—Harleian MS. 782. Printed in Sir Harris Nicolas's *History of the Battle of Agincourt*, 2nd ed., 1832, pp. 346-7.

Sir John Grey
with his retenn

Thomas Salveyn	Robert Lyske
Edmond Heron	John Horton
Thomas Judde	John de Cramlyngton
Edward Heron	Rouland de Rede
John de Eryngton	Thomas Ragge
Richard Habraham	Robert Corbet
Richard Acherton	John Yorke
Henry Writtington	John Reskell
Triston Leylond	John Wilson
Adam Egworth	Rouland Armestrange
William Kelde	William de Charleton
Robert Sampson	John de Woller
John at Wode	Davy Gray
John Hareford	Thomas Gray de Banburgh
Richard Peryson	John de Chester
Thomas Fitzhenry	Lyell de Chester
George Gray	
William Eworthe	

Lances xxxv. Archers lxxxxvj.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

VOL. IX.

1900.

No. 31.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., 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 :—

- i. Miss Mary Fenwick, Moorlands, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- ii. Trinity College Library, Dublin.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

- From the Rev. J. A. J. Roberts, vicar of Byrness :—*The History of King William the Third*, vol. III. only, 8vo., cf., London, MDCCLII., bearing on the title-page the autograph of 'Georg Collingwood'.
- From the Newcastle Public Libraries Committee :—*Fine Arts Catalogue, Central Public Library*, 1900; $\frac{1}{2}$ bd., 4to., pp. 145.

Exchanges :—

- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, 2 ser. x. ii. 8vo. Kjoebenhavn.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, n.s. v. iii. Sep./00.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 61 (xvi. i.), 8vo. 1900.

Purchases :—The following Registers : Bilton, Glos. (viii—150), Upton in Overchurch, Cheshire (v—51), More, Salop (95—xii) (Par. Reg. Soc.); Ebchester (xi—95), and Stanhope (viii—161) (Durh. & North. Reg. Soc.); *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes des Roemerreiches, Lief. xii.* (Kastell Niederberg & Kastell Arzbach), large 8vo., plates, etc., Heidelberg, 1900; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xv. iii. (1900); *The Antiquary and the Illustrated Archaeologist* for Oct./00; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 144—148.

The editor placed on the table pt. 55 of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* (xxii. ii.), which is about ready for issue to members.

The recommendation of the Council to purchase the following books was agreed to:—G. B. Hodgson's *History of South Shields*, F. G. Elworthy's *Evil Eye and Horns of Honour*, and Maberly Phillips's *Token Money of the Bank of England*.

EXHIBITED—

- By Mr. F. W. Elliott :—(i.) A large vase (modern), black with figures in red, of Greek design; (ii.) a small Greek vase; (iii.) a small Greek figure, etc.
By Mr. R. Blair (sec.) :—A small quarto book on mineral springs, printed at Lyons in 1552, interesting from bearing a reputed autograph on the

DE
BALNEORVM
NATVRALIVM
VIRIBVS
LIBRI QVATVOR,
Quorum argumentum proximè sequentes
pagellæ indicabunt,

BARPTOL'OMAEO A CLIVOLO
*Medico Taurinensi & professore
publico authore.*



LVGDVNI,
Apud Mathiam Bonhomme.

1 5 5 2.

title page of Dudley, duke of Northumberland. A reduced representation of the title page, shewing the autograph, is here given.

By Lord Northbourne :—A pardon, under the great seal of 12 Charles II., to his ancestor, Robert Ellison of Newcastle, armiger.

Mr. Blair thought the pardon was probably for the part Ellison took in the Civil War.

Mr. Richard Welford said the document was interesting, for it added to their knowledge of the after life of Robert Ellison. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and probably, as far as could be made out, disapproved of its violent proceedings which led to the execution of Charles I. This much was certain, that a few months before that tragic event was consummated, and for long after, Ellison ceased his attendance; at any rate there was no record of his appearance for some years—until, in fact, the Commonwealth was drawing to an end. Then, in November, 1659, when the Army, or Committee of Safety as they called themselves, summoned the 'rump' of the Long Parliament to meet, and a new election took place, Robert Ellison obeyed and went to the House of Commons to represent Newcastle. After taking part in the restoration of the king he appeared to have retired. At all events he was not a member of the first parliament of Charles II., and what became of him afterwards in regard to public life he (Mr. Welford) had not been able to discover. The exhibit showed he had made his peace with the king.

Dr. Hodgkin asked if a general amnesty was not granted? If that were so, why did Ellison need a special pardon?

Mr. Welford said Ellison might have been excluded from the amnesty or did not feel himself secure under it. A great many people were in the latter position. He concluded by moving that thanks be given to the different exhibitors, especially to Lord Northbourne.

Mr. F. W. Dendy said certain men were exempted from the Amnesty Act, and a supplementary measure was passed. Every name was fought over in the House of Commons. The pardon appeared to have been granted for the greater satisfaction of Ellison.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Heslop, was carried by acclamation.

EXCAVATIONS AT CILURNUM.

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin read an account of some excavations made by Mr. Haverfield, with Mrs. Clayton's permission, in September, when a ditch through the camp from east to west in line with the ditch of the Great Wall, was stated by him to have been discovered. The paper was illustrated by a coloured section and other plans and sections, drawn by Mrs. Hodgson of Newby Grange, from surveys by Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson.

Mr. Blair stated that Mr. Hodgson, who was present while the work was in progress, had often urged that these cuttings should be made. He was now present and would give further explanations to members of the plan and sections. The following letter from Mrs. Hodgson, dated 30 Oct., addressed to Mr. Blair, explanatory of the sections, was read:—

"I am sending you a coloured drawing I have made of the principal trench cut at *Cilurnum* in September. I shall be glad if the Society will be good enough to accept it, as a record of what was found. I particularly wish to say that though I have drawn (in fainter colours) the shape of the ditch if it resembled that found close to the joining angle of the stone and turf Walls east of *Amboglanna* (the point where the shape of the turf Wall ditch was most clearly seen), I am very far from wishing to imply that the ditch at *Cilurnum* must necessarily exactly resemble it. That could not be determined without excavating to the bottom throughout the whole width of the ditch—an undertaking for which time failed."

On the motion of Mr. Welford, seconded by Dr. Hodgkin, thanks were voted to Mr. Haverfield and to Mr. Hodgson; and on the motion of Dr. Hodgkin

seconded by Mr. Blair, special thanks were voted by acclamation to Mrs. Hodgson for her work in connexion with the excavations.

The paper will probably be printed *in extenso* in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* with elucidatory plans and sections.

ARTHUR'S HILL, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following letter on the origin of this name, addressed to the society by Mr. Thomas Arthur of Gateshead:—

“To the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Gentlemen,

Sept. 3rd 1900.

Enclosed please find extract from the *Monthly Chronicle* of 1889, page 41, on ‘King Arthur and Arthur’s Hill’, which kindly read as well as the further facts appended.

Extract:—‘King Arthur and Arthur’s Hill.’ At a meeting of the British Association at Newcastle in 1863, an eminent antiquary, not connected with the district, delivered a most interesting address on Arthurian legends. He pointed to the legends regarding the mythic king in many parts of the country and on the continent. Coming nearer home, he said Arthur’s Seat, at Edinburgh, had its name undoubtedly from the British hero; there was the Arthurian legend—very widely spread—which connected King Arthur with Sewing-shields on the Roman Wall, and which will be found in Dr. Bruce’s *Wallet Book of the Roman Wall*, and there was still another legend which located King Arthur on the Derwent. Even in Newcastle, the antiquary said, he understood they had an Arthur’s Hill, and he had no doubt it could be traced to the all-pervading monarch. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bruce, who was present at the sectional meeting, to the great amusement of the audience, and the discomfiture of the enthusiastic king Arthurite, quietly stated that Arthur’s Hill, Newcastle, was so named by Mr. Isaac Cookson, the owner of the property, after his son Arthur! We may add to Dr. Bruce’s statement that the name given to the place originally was Arthur Hill. Other children of Mr. Cookson were honoured in the same manner. And so it comes that we have streets close at hand, and forming part of the old estate of the Cooksons, named John, Edward, William and Mary.’

Had I seen a notice of that meeting any time before the death of Dr. Bruce, I should have written him, giving the substance of the following; but I saw it for the first time on the 9th of June, 1900, and only find time now to state what I know of the matter. Now about 1768 Isaac Arthur was born in, or about, Newcastle. There were three brothers of these Arthurs, viz: Isaac, Thomas and William. Isaac was a pattern maker, and for many years foreman pattern maker under Mr. Cookson, ironfounder, of the Close. Thomas was a chainmaker, anchor and general smith, having works on the North Shore, as see *White’s Directory* for 1826, and before and after. The third brother William was also a blacksmith, and lived at Felling Gate, with a fine large garden behind his house, in which he took great interest, and kept in good order, but when the Sunderland railway was formed they took half his garden away, and he removed to Heworth or Felling.

At the close of last century there were no houses on Westgate Road anywhere from the corner of what is now Blenheim Street and what is now called Arthur’s Hill; no Cumberland Row, nor Villa Place, nor any houses; it was all really in the country, a beautiful walk, but no houses except a farm hidden from the road. It was something grand in those days to come down the Westgate road, unbuilt upon and only partially set with trees, and before you, unobstructed, stood the town of Newcastle, with its castle, its churches, its shining coloured houses, and the open green hills and

fields of Gateshead, Team Valley and Wickham Hill. Isaac Arthur thought he would build himself a house in the country, and on account of the magnificent prospect from the top of Westgate road, he chose there, and built a house with a nice garden attached. This had no sooner been erected than people began to call it 'Arthur's House', and 'Arthur's Hill'. In the course of a year or two he built other two houses, and it became more and more known as 'Arthur's Hill'. Isaac Arthur died about (I think) 1848, leaving a wife but no children. The houses being somewhat mortgaged his wife might deem it an advantage to get rid of them, but I know not. A few years ago I thought I would seek for those houses, but finding the people up the hill mostly strangers to the locality, I went to see the late Mr. James Scott, of Heaton, a nephew of Isaac Arthur, who could have given me every information, but found he had been dead about a year, and his son, Councillor Arthur Scott, was unable to give the information.

The other two brothers had children. Thomas had a son Thomas who died in the fifties. William who died in 1851, aged 78, left two sons. The elder of the two sons, William, was for many years schoolmaster at Heworth, and for 31 years clerk of the parish. He died in 1877, aged 79 years. A son of the last named, also a William, has lately retired from the station-mastership of Haltwhistle after holding it for 43 years.

When Dr. Bruce spoke of Mr. Cookson naming the hill after his son Arthur, knowing that he had named streets after other members of the family, he took it for granted that the hill was in the same manner named. The doctor was unaware that the first houses had been built there by Isaac Arthur many years previous to Mr. Cookson's building, and his name was given by the people. The people gave the name spontaneously. As they found who lived in the one house (before he built the other two), they naturally gave his name both to the house and the hill on which it stood, hence there was no need for Mr. Cookson naming it, the people had done this effectively years before, so effectively that it never lost it again.

Gentlemen,—I give the story as my father gave it to me in the forties, having asked him if King Arthur had fought there. I remember my disappointment at the simple manner in which it had received its name, for I was a lad well up in my teens, and a great admirer of King Arthur then. Having seen Dr. Bruce's statement I felt bound to make the statement made to me more than fifty years ago, over to you. I think there may still be persons alive who knew Isaac Arthur, pattern maker, of Arthur's Hill. I have told all I know. Kindly excuse my intrusion.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, Thomas Arthur."

Mr. F. W. Dendy thought Mr. Arthur's explanation was very probable. In the same way Scotswood was generally supposed to have been named from the Scots who besieged the city. He thought evidence could be found that it was named after a man named Scott who lived or owned property in that district many years ago.

Mr. Richard Welford said he agreed with Mr. Dendy that Mr. Arthur's explanation was not altogether improbable. A similar example in that neighbourhood was the Summerhill district. Joseph Barber, a famous bookseller at Amen-corner in the middle of last century, great-grandfather of Joseph Barber Lightfoot, the late bishop of Durham, built himself a house near the top of Westgate-hill, and coming originally from Summerhill, near Dublin, gave to his new home in Newcastle the name of his paternal residence in Ireland. From that name had come Summerhill grove, terrace and street. Into the same neighbourhood went an enterprising tailor and built a house, to which he gave the euphonious appellation—Gloucester place. But the neighbours re-christened it 'Cabbage-hall', a name which fortunately had not been perpetuated.

Dr. Hodgkin said all this pointed out that antiquaries had to be very careful. He remembered that Dr. Isaac Taylor, in his very interesting little book on *Words and Places*, thought he had found traces of a Celtic wave passing across Yorkshire in the existence of Ben Rhydding, near Ilkley. He (Dr. Hodgkin) heard that the name had simply been given to a hydropathic establishment by a certain Dr. McLeod, whose name perhaps accounted for this Celtic flavour in nomenclature.

The Duke of Northumberland said he was inclined to cap that by another story, rather against himself. He was once showing a party over Hulne park, and coming to a place known as 'Bishop's pasture' which lies between Hulne abbey and Alnwick abbey, he began to discuss learnedly on how evidently this name of 'Bishop's pasture' had been derived from the abbey. Unfortunately for his disquisition a person was present who interrupted by saying: "Oh no! That is not the derivation at all. My father knew the bishop very well. He was a Presbyterian hind who had a cottage at the top of the field, and who was so very fond of preaching that all his brother hinds gave him the name of 'The Bishop.' And this is the 'Bishop's pasture', because it was close to his cottage."

Mr. J. R. D. Robinson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Arthur (who he said was the author of a *Life of Grace Darling*,) for his letter, which after being seconded by Mr. Dendy was carried.

The meeting thus concluded.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is extracted from the Portland Papers, iv. (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. xv. Ap. iv.), 363:—

"John Bell to Robert Harley.

1706, December 3. Newcastle[-on-Tyne].—I beg your favour and assistance in a matter which I think is my right. I have been Postmaster of Newcastle, South and North Shields ever since the Revolution, and in the infancy of it was very serviceable to that interest at my own hazard, as Mr. William Carr who was then in this town can give you an account. I farm the by-letters of the Postmaster-General for which I paid twenty four pounds a year for several years; then they raised me to thirty pounds. Several attempts have been made by Sir Henry Liddell and Mr. Robert-Ellison, his son in law, to wrest part of the benefit of my farm out of my hands, not with design for the public good or for the benefit of the people of South Shields in general, but for a private end of their own—the obtaining it for the Postmaster of Durham who had married Sir H. Liddell's maid. They had made two former efforts to effect this, and now ventured on a third, by a representation to the grand jury of Durham, copy of which is enclosed, and of my answer thereto. Sir Henry Liddell being now in town will push the matter with all imaginable expedition."

The following is extracted from the Rutland papers, i. (Hist. MS. Comm. Rep. xii. Ap. i.), p. 289 (continued from p. 299):—

"Lord Burghley to [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland.

1590[-1], March 4. The Court.—Order has been given to the Feodarns of the Counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Bedford, Bucks, London, York, Essex, and Northumberland to survey all the lands both in possession and reversion of Edward, Earl of Rutland in those counties. *Signed.*"

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON (continued from p. 300).

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
1741 Marrick in Com. Ebor.	Loss by fire 1328 &c	Read September 20	7 7½
Oyster Dredgers &c. of Medway & Milton in Com. Kent	Loss by frost 10963 &c from H to H	" March 14 1741	2 11 3
Marsh Gibbon in Com. Bucks	Loss by fire 4852 &c from H to H	" April 25 1742	1 11 11
Holy Trinity Church in Guildford in Com. Surrey	Charge 4398 &c	Dec. 13 1741	6 6
Much Wenlock Church in Com. Salop	Charge 1127 &c	April 11 1742	3 11½
Polesworth Church in Com. Warwick	Charge 1053 &c	Feb 14 1741	5 11
Sleap in Com. Salop	Loss by fire 1055 &c	Jan 10 1741	4 11½
1742 Whittington Church in Com. Salop	Charge 1062 &c	July 18 1742	6 6
Culcheth Chapel in Com. Lancaster	Charge 1252 &c	August 22	4 2½
Middle Church in Com. Salop	1120 &c	September 26 1742	10 8½
Drayton Church in Com. Berks	Loss by fire 5192 &c from H to H	September 12 1742	11 7
Huby & Northmarston in Com. York and Bucks	Loss by fire 1115 &c	August 8th 1742	7 7½
Lower Wallop in Com. Southampton	Loss by fire 3043 &c	Dec' 12 1742	4 4½
Altcar Church in Com. Lancaster	1585 &c	March 13 1743	4 3
Stogumber in Com. Somerset	Loss by fire 1330 &c	See below 1743	
Chilton &c. in Com. Berks for 4 Counties	Loss by fire 1160 &c	Read Jan 16 1743	3 8
Formby Chappel in Com. Lancaster	1154 &c	Feb 13. 1743	4 3½
Llanhaese Church in Com. Flint	1160 &c	Jan 9 1743	4 10½
1743 Stogumber in Com : Somerset ¹	Loss by fire 1350 &c	Read May 8th 1743	0 8 0
June 3rd Received 5 Briefs viz :—			
Fishermen &c. of Faversham in Com: Kent	Loss by Frost 9000 &c	" June 12th	2 16 1½
Cheam Church in Com : Surrey	Charge 1082 &c	" July 10th	0 6 11½
Llangwin Church in Com : Denbigh	Charge 1113 &c	" August 21st	0 7 0½

1 See above in 1742.

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON (continued from preceding page).

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
Hunsingore Church in Com : York	Charge 1326 &c	Read October 9th	4 8½
Chilsworth &c in Com : Oxon &c., &c., &c.	Loss by Fire 1333 &c	" September 11th	7 11½
October 26th 1743 6 Briefs viz :			
Pulloxhill Church in Com : Bedford	Charge 1083 &c	" November 13th	7 7½
Great Steaping Church in Com : Lincoln	Charge 1180 &c	" December 11th	4 3
Malverley in Com : Salop	Loss by Floods 1333 &c.	" February 12th [174½]	9 0
Maxey in Com. Northampton & }	Loss by Fire 1407 &c	" April 15th 1744	5 2
Elsworth in Com. Cantabr	Charge 1824 &c	" January 8th [174½]	4 1
Croston Church in Com. Lancaster	Loss by fire 1998 &c	" March 11	5 2½
Sutton in the Isle of Ely			
June 1. 1744. 5 Briefs viz			
Sheepwash in Com. Devon	Loss by fire 4366 &c from House to House	" June 10 1744	4 5 5
Rosthern Church in Com. Chester	Charge 1102 &c	" Collected 12 &c	10 2½
Pryors Salford & Stretton in Com. Warwick & Derby	Loss by fire 1154 &c	" July 8	6 10½
Frtherworne &c in Com : Montgomery	Loss by Floods 1840 &c	" August 12	8 9
Bewdley Chapel in Com. Worcester	Charge 2426 &c	" September 9	10 9½
November 4. 1744. 6 Briefs viz			
Aswardby Church in Com : Lincoln	Charge 1031 &c	" November 11th	5 6
Buckerell Church in Com : Devon	Loss by Fire 1240 &c	" December 9th	8 4
Eynsford in Com : Kent	Loss by Fire 1661 &c	" January 13	8 3½
Stallingbrough Church in Com : Lincoln	Charge 1707 &c	" February 10	5 2½
Barrow Church in Com : Chester	Charge 2011 &c	" March 10	2 11½
Harthill Woodale &c in Com : York	Loss by Storm 2957 &c	" April 21	7 6

TO THE

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...

...



Hugh Taylor

MR. HUGH TAYLOR.

(This plate presented by his son, Mr. Thomas Taylor, F.S.A.)

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Vol. IX.

1900.

No. 32.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, 1900, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, a vice-president, being in the chair.

THE LATE MR. HUGH TAYLOR.

The chairman called attention to the loss which the society had sustained by the death of an old member, Mr. Hugh Taylor. Being a great man of affairs—Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Coal Trade, President of the local Chamber of Commerce, member of the Tyne Conservancy Board, etc. Mr. Taylor had not found time to indulge in hobbies, or to take an active part in the work of societies like theirs. But, although he had not been very closely identified with them, he had kept an observant eye upon the society's operations. He (the chairman) rarely met him without being asked, in Mr. Taylor's genial way, whether Dr. Bruce or Dr. Hodgkin had made any fresh discoveries, or what new local books were about to be unloaded upon the public. Having for many years had more than a passing acquaintance with Mr. Taylor, and for even a longer time observed his public life, he was able to express an opinion that among the illustrious sons of Tyneside there were few better men. Among his other good qualities, in fact it was the leading feature in his long career of public usefulness, was a most generous disposition; everything that he did was marked by large-hearted and open-handed benevolence. So well known was this trait in his character and so actively was it appealed to, that he once jocosely attributed his removal from Tyneside to the fact that he was unable to keep his hand out of his pocket. The society had lost an old member, but there remained to them Mr. Thomas Taylor, the deceased's son, to walk in his father's footsteps and follow his example. With more leisure at his command, Mr. Thomas Taylor was able to associate himself more closely with the society's work. Those who saw that admirable collection of old silver plate in the Black Gate museum two or three years ago would remember how much they were indebted for those exhibits to Mr. Thomas Taylor, who, working in conjunction with Mr. Lawrence Adamson and Mr. Blair, was the principal means of bringing them together. He moved that a letter of sympathy and condolence be sent from the society to Mr. Thomas Taylor.

This, having been seconded by Mr. Heslop, was carried.

THE LATE DR. D. EMBLETON, A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. F. W. Dendy read an obituary notice of Dr. Embleton which will be printed in the *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

The sympathy of members on the great loss sustained by the death of Dr. Embleton was directed to be sent to Miss Embleton, his daughter.

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

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—
Charles Winter, 30 Brandling Park, Newcastle.

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

Presents, for which thanks were voted to the donors :

From Mr. A. B. R. Wallis :—*Plans, Elevations, Sections and Specimens of the Architecture of Durham Cathedral*, by J. Carter, architect, large folio ; London, 1801.

From Mr. J. H. Round, the author :—*Studies on the Red Book of the Exchequer*, sm. 8vo., pp. x—91, cl., privately printed.

From Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., the writer :—*Notes on the Wallace Collection of Armour at Hertford House*, pt. i. ; pp. 15, 8vo., privately printed.

Exchanges :—

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, xv., 8vo., cl.

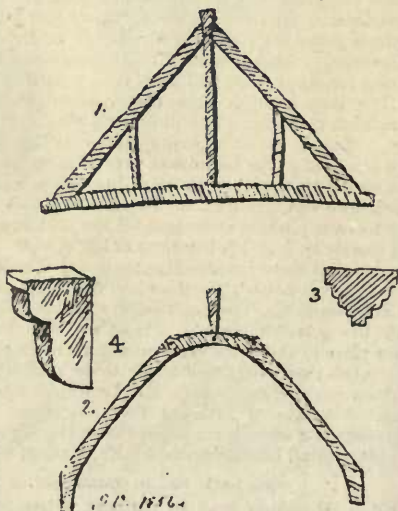
From the Cambrian Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 5 ser., no. 68, 8vo. Oct/00.

Purchases :—Elworthy's *Evil Eye and Horns of Honour* ; Phillips's *Token Money of the Bank of England* ; *The Antiquary* for Nov./00 ; and *Notes & Queries*, nos. 149—152.

EXHIBITED—

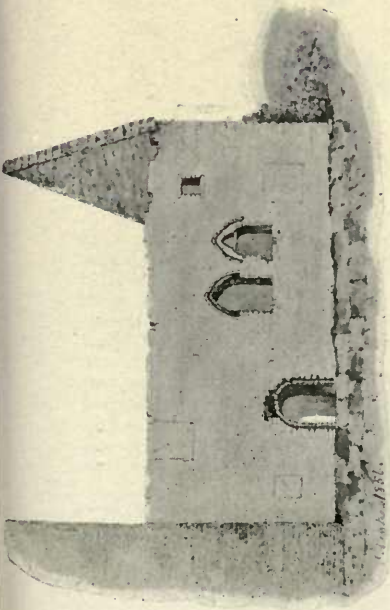
By Mr. John Ventress :—A number of drawings, made by himself in 1856, of an old house then at the head of the Side, Newcastle, reputed to be that of the Lords Lumley. The accompanying illustrations (pp. 314 and 315), and plate, are reproductions of them.

[In a paper *On the Early Municipal History of Newcastle*, contributed by Mr. John Hodgson Hinde to the *Archaeologia Aeliana*, nr. p. 114, occurs the following passage :—
“ When Gray wrote his *Chorographia* he tells us :—
‘ In the middle of the Side is an antient stone house, an appendix to the Castle, which in former times belonged to the Lord Lumleys, before the castle was built, or at least coetany with the castle.’ Surely we have here the identical



stone house built on the site of the mansion of Gospatric. It was the boast of the Lumley family that they were of the

1 One of three trusses in house. 2 A pair of ribs that had replaced a truss taken out. 3 Moulding on edge of ribs. 4 Corbel left side of doorway.



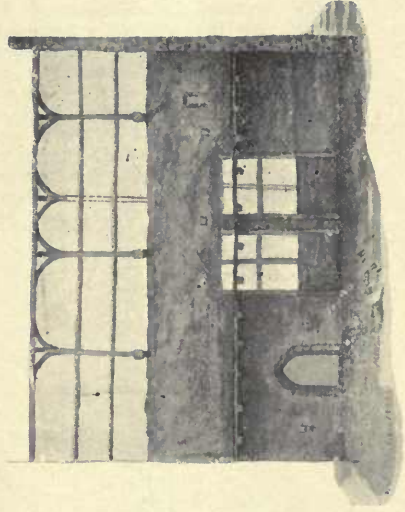
North Side (doorway, 9 feet by 4 feet 8 inches).



South Side.



Interior looking North. Oak floor, a portion raised 7 inches (like a dais) at west end.

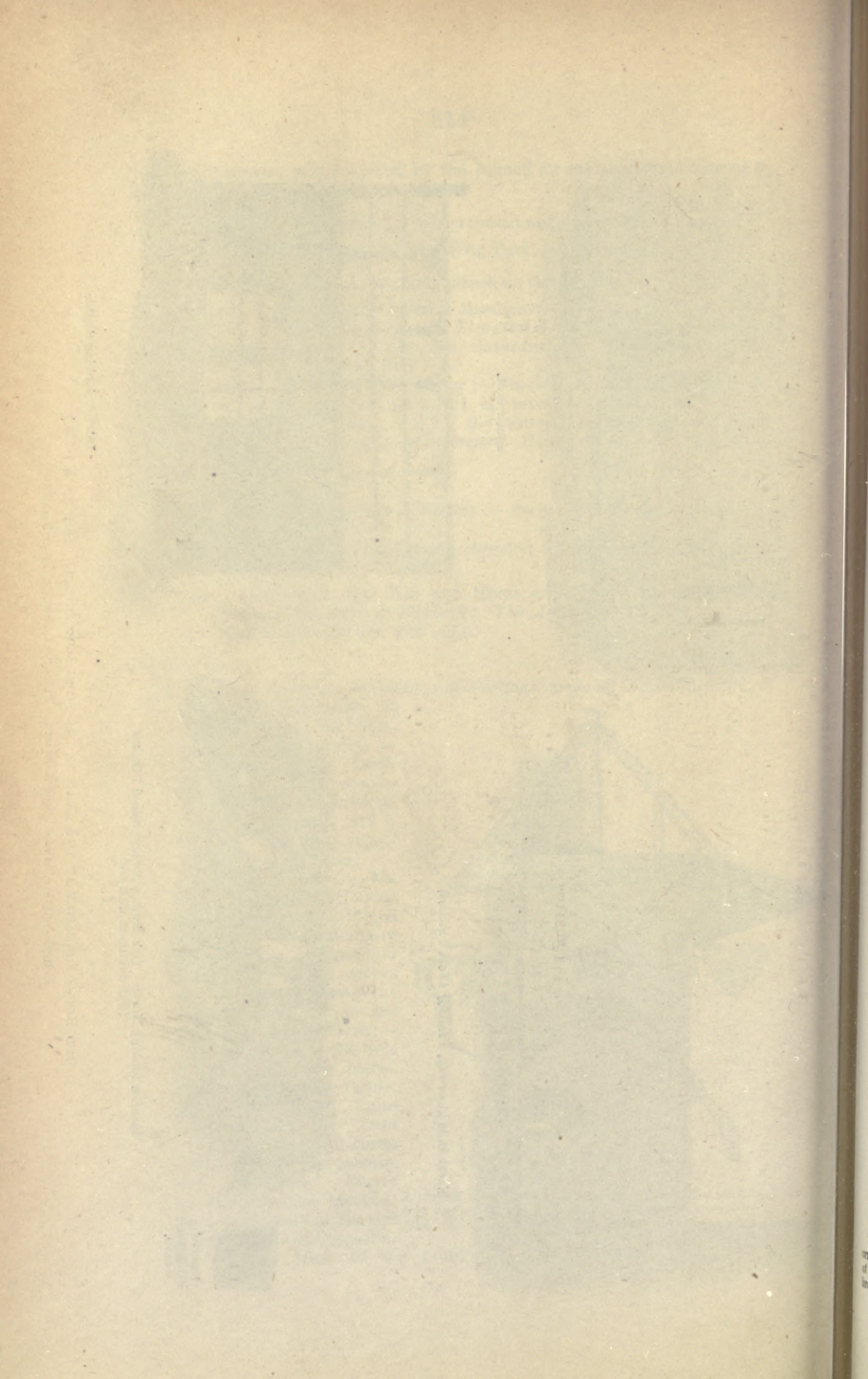


Interior looking South.

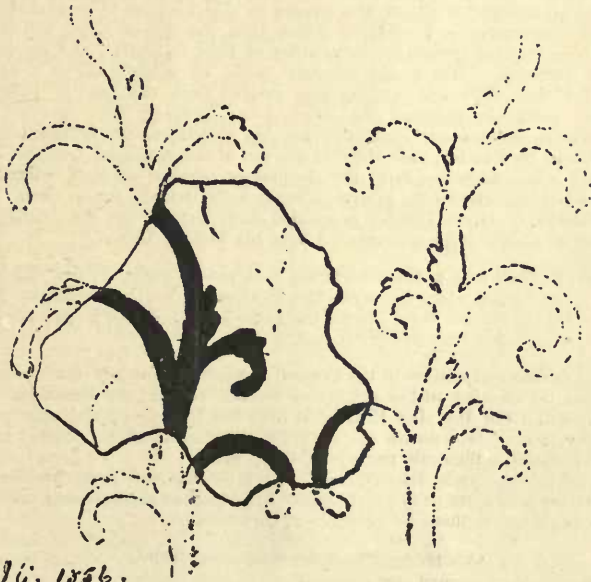


Base of Fireplace Jamb.

OLD HOUSE FORMERLY AT THE HEAD OF THE SIDE, NEWCASTLE. (See pp. 314-316) Length, outside, 54 feet; width, 33 feet. Thickness of walls, 2 feet 5 inches.



kindred of the Saxon earls of Northumberland, amongst whom the great Gospatric held so distinguished a position, and although we cannot assign a place in the Lumley pedigree to 'Gospatric of Newcastle' the presumed owner of this mansion, who flourished in the reign of Henry I, there is ample space for his introduction into the pedigree," &c. To this paragraph the then editor of the *Archaeologia*, Mr. Longstaffe, appended the following notes :—"In Gray's MS. corrections to his *Chorographia**, printed in the first report of our society, the words 'an appendix to the castle' are cancelled, and the description 'in the head of the Side' added at the end of the paragraph. During the recent destruction of houses at the head of the Side, a large oblong



July. 1856.

PATTERN ON WALL.†

stone building, with windows of the 14th century, was revealed behind the shop of Mr. Dickinson the tobacconist (no. 128 on Oliver's plan), and Mr. Ventress secured sketches of it. 'The kings of England reside at the Side, an appendage to the Castle, since called *Lumley Place*, being afterwards the habitation of the Lords Lumlies.'—Pennant's *Scotland*, 306. '31 Henry I. Gospatricius de Novo Castello debet 20m. argenti ut purgaret se de iudicio ferri per sacramentum. Between 31 Hen. I. (1130-1) to [and] 1174, 43 years elapsed. In the latter year the king (of Scotland) had very soon the castle of Appleby. There were no people in it, but it was quite unguarded. Gospatric fitz Horn, an *old grey-headed Englishman*, was the constable; he soon cried mercy' (*Jordan Fantome*). In 21 Hen. II. at the end of 1175, the sheriff of Northumberland accounts for the

* This volume is now in lord Northbourne's possession.

† After the removal of the stones that filled up one of the north windows, a piece of ornamented plaster was still adhering to the original splay. The above is a full-sized sketch of the supposed pattern restored with dotted lines. The colour of the pattern is reddish brown.—J.V.

rent of the house of Gospatric de Novo Castello, *newly* escheated, in respect of two years. In 22 Hen. II. (1176), Gospatric fitz Orm accounted in the Westmorland Pipe Rolls for 500 marks amerciamento because he yielded the king's castle of Appleby to the king of Scots. In 1179 he had reduced this sum to 20 marks. In the roll of 1183 his name is wanting. In 1185 the sheriff of Northumberland accounts for half a year's rental of the house of Gospatric, and we hear of it no more, unless it be the stone house made at Newcastle in 1188, which house is in the king's hands as *inter escheatas*. If Gospatric of Newcastle, and he, the son of Orm, were identified by these entries, it would seem probable that the house was seized as security for the fine, and after the debtor's payment, or death before payment, was, for some time occupied by the king, who caused its dilapidations to be amended by a new structure. Gospatric's father Orm was son of Ketel, and is said to have married Gunilda the daughter of Earl Cospatric, and originated the Curwens. But if the identity could be established, it does not follow that Gospatric is altogether severed from the Lumley pedigree. The pedigrees prepared for Lord John Lumley, who provided the fictitious effigies and portraits for his ancestors, do indeed identify Uchtred de Lumley, with Uchtred the son of the murdered Lyulph. Yet there is no evidence of this; the chronology requires another generation, and Lord Lumley's own evidences begin with Uctred, son of *Orm*. The Lumleys of Great Lumley descended from Uctred, but the Lumleys of Lumley Castle perhaps descended from his brother Osbert."]

By Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries):—A pewter plate, 7½ ins. dia. with rim 1¼ ins. wide, found on the Herd-sand, South Shields, in 1898. On the rim are three incised marks:—(i.) a crown (?), (ii.) two keys saltire, and (iii.) a pastoral staff.

On the recommendation of the Council it was unanimously resolved:—

1. That no meeting of the society or council be held on December 26th, it being the day after Christmas day, but that a special meeting of the council be held on the 16th January, 1901, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the report, &c. ; and
2. That this society become affiliated with the 'National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty,' and that an annual contribution of one guinea be made to the funds of that society.

ARTHUR'S HILL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The chairman read the following notes:—

"The letter read at our last meeting from Mr. Thomas Arthur (see it at p. 308) suggesting that Arthur's Hill, Newcastle, derived its name from the builder of a house there named Isaac Arthur, contained elements of probability which seemed to invite further inquiry. The inquiry has been made, and it is not favourable to Mr. Arthur's contention.

A preliminary step in the investigation was to ascertain when the streets which originally formed the village of Arthur's Hill were constructed. No mention of them, or of the hill, occurs in the *Newcastle Directory* for 1824, although at the end of the volume there is a list of 'New Streets, Courts, Places, etc., lately named and erected.' Nor does the place obtain recognition in Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland*, published a year later. Equally silent is the same author's *History of Newcastle* issued in 1827. We first meet with the name in Parson and White's *Directory*, volume 1, dated September, 1827, where it occurs with one street—Edward street—pertaining to it. The second volume of the same work, dated July, 1828, contains a statement that 'in the quarry field, near the Westgate toll-bar, a village of

stone houses has just been erected.' While in Oliver's *New Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne* issued in 1831, the place is described as 'Arthur Hill, a new built village, in which there are several streets, yet in an unfinished state, built upon the workings of an old quarry.' We shall not be very far wrong, therefore, if we assume that the streets which cover Arthur's Hill were begun in the year 1826, or soon after.

The next step was to identify Isaac Arthur, and endeavour to trace his connection with the locality. It seemed reasonable to suppose that a man who built himself a residence of sufficient importance to dominate and denominate the district would be found in the directories of Northumberland or Newcastle. These were accordingly searched, from 1795 to 1844, but the name did not appear in any of them.

Resort was then had to local poll books, for, down to 1835, Westgate Hill was in the county of Northumberland, and a freehold valued at forty shillings a year entitled the owner to a county vote. Now there were two very hotly contested elections for the county in 1826, throughout which great excitement prevailed, and every possible vote was polled. No person named Isaac Arthur voted on either occasion. Nor is the name entered in any poll book relating to Newcastle, either as freeman before the Reform Act, or as freeman or householder afterwards.

Other Arthurs, both in town and county, were traceable in these records, but no Isaac; and among the others none was associated with property near the top of Westgate Hill till the election in December, 1832. The poll book of that contest contains the name of an Arthur, who certainly did vote on a qualification derived from a freehold house at Arthur's Hill. Unfortunately his name was not Isaac, but Edward.

Here, however, was something tangible, for might not this voter be the pattern-maker hidden under misprint or mistake? Alas for that theory! Edward Arthur resided at Kirkley Westgate, in the parish of Ponteland, and recourse to Oliver's Plan of Newcastle, with its Reference Book of property owners, published in 1830-31, showed that his qualification was not a special house with large garden, but merely one of the new houses in the new streets there, of the same limited dimensions and frontage as the rest.

But, during the period covered by Mr. Thomas Arthur's letter, was there no Isaac Arthur in the neighbourhood of Newcastle? Yes, there was such a person, and a freeholder too, and one who exercised his franchise; but he lived and wrought, and voted 't'other side of the water.' Mr. Thomas Arthur mentions a William Arthur, blacksmith at Felling Gate, and afterwards of Heworth or Felling. It was at Heworth that Isaac Arthur was found. He is entered in the second volume of Parson and White's *Directory* as 'Arthur, Isaac, chain cable manufacturer, Heworth Shore,' and in the poll books for the county of Durham he is found voting with other freeholders in his proper division. Thus, at the election in 1820, residing at Gateshead, he voted for a house there owned by himself and others. In 1832 his residence was Low Teams, and his qualification a freehold house in Gateshead, while in 1837, still living at Low Teams, he voted for a house at Bensham.

It may be objected that all this negative evidence does not disprove the contemporaneous existence of Isaac the pattern-maker, builder of a house, as stated in good faith by Mr. Thomas Arthur, near the top of Westgate Hill. The objection is fair, yet, having now heard of this Isaac and his building operations for the first time, and finding no record of him or his property in the usual sources of information, it cannot be expected that we shall accept him as the founder of Arthur's Hill, until deeds of conveyance, family or parish registers, wills, or personal knowledge, shall have established the facts beyond dispute. Meanwhile, it is but right to repeat that the only Isaac Arthur revealed to us, after diligent search, was a chain cable manufacturer at Heworth Shore, living from 1820 to 1837 at Gateshead, and having no

traceable connection then, or at any other time, with either the county of Northumberland or the town of Newcastle.

Leaving then, the new 'Arthurian legend' for further development, we may consider seriously the statement of Dr. Bruce—a statement which, it is to be observed, has remained unchallenged for nearly forty years. The doctor asserted, as a matter within his own knowledge it is presumed, that Mr. Isaac Cookson, owner and vendor of the land described by Parson and White as the quarry field, gave to the village of small stone houses which his vendees erected there the name of his son Arthur. Now Mr. Cookson (the alleged employer, by the way, of Isaac Arthur,) had undoubtedly a son of that name, Arthur James, who, born in 1813, died at sea while returning from India on the 13th July, 1841. It may also be noted, for purposes that will appear presently, that he had three elder sons—John, Edward, and William Isaac.

Dr. Bruce, be it remembered, was a young man of twenty or more when Mr. Cookson laid out the quarry field for building sites. In 1831, before the streets were finished, his father, John Bruce, became one of the founders and trustees of Westgate Hill cemetery on the opposite side of the turnpike, and three years later was buried there. Under these circumstances it may be assumed that the doctor was acquainted with the neighbourhood, and knew perfectly well what he was talking about. If the locality had been called Arthur's hill 'many years previous' to Mr. Cookson's operations, Dr. Bruce would surely have known the fact, and would not have publicly and deliberately asserted the contrary.

Let us, however, try to trace the origin and object of this little village which so suddenly sprang up in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and ascertain to what extent Dr. Bruce's statement is strengthened thereby.

In a preceding paragraph reference is made to the Great Election of 1826. That contest received its distinctive designation because it was the second election in that year, and, more especially, because never before in the history of the county had a political campaign involved so much expense, or created such intense enthusiasm. No sooner was the struggle over than adherents of both the great parties in the State endeavoured to strengthen their respective positions by the creation of forty shilling freeholds. In the parish of Gosforth Mr. Job Bulman sold small sites for that avowed purpose, and the builders, attaching his patronymic to the little freeholds which they erected there, created Bulman Village. It is probable that Mr. Cookson, moved by the same impulse, devoted his land to the same purpose; only, instead of allowing the village and its short streets to bear his family name, he preferred to give them the Christian names of his four sons. Thus, by a process of natural selection, the site of the village was labelled Arthur or Arthur's Hill, and the first three streets were named successively John, Edward, and William.

The distinction between 'Arthur' and 'Arthur's' Hill is of no practical importance. But it may be noted that in his beautiful and elaborate plan of Newcastle, as well as in his *New Picture* of the town, Mr. Thomas Oliver printed the name 'Arthur Hill'. Now Mr. Oliver, like Dr. Bruce, must be presumed to have known what he was doing. A comprehensive survey like his, in which each separate property is delineated and its owner named, can hardly have been completed without assistance and information from landlords. Supposing then that he had authority for 'Arthur Hill', it is easy to understand how the possessive case crept in. Mr. Cookson may have intended the foreword to be 'Arthur' only, in the same way that Bulman was the foreword of the village at Gosforth. But popular preferences regard neither landlord nor builder. It is the 'Man in the Street' who regulates these things. Although 'Bulman Village' was set up on high in letters of stone, and 'Arthur Hill' was printed large in a great survey, the populace would not accept these 'authorised versions'. Local folkspeech demanded an intervening sibilant—Bulman's Village and Arthur's Hill."

Mr. Jos. Oswald moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Welford for his interesting paper. He said with reference to the remarks of Dr Hodgkin at the last meeting (p. 310) respecting the origin of the name 'Ben Rhydding', that he had recently read Speight's *Upper Wharfedale*, a book published this year, and at p. 221 he came upon the following footnote:—"Dr. Collyer writes that when Ben Rhydding was building in 1846, and the founders were casting about for a name, the matter came up for discussion one evening in the 'Pint-pot Parliament', which had sat at the 'Wheat Sheaf' in Ilkley time out of mind. Mr. Hamer Stansfeld (the founder) wanted 'a good and ancient name,' and was particularly wishful to know what the upland was called in the old times on which Ben Rhydding is built. Nancy Wharton, our hostess, said she knew, and gave us the name Ben (not Bean) Rydding. It had passed out of the common memory, but had survived by some good hap in Nancy's mind, and it was from this little seed the name sprang again which has become famous. Thus is history made!"

The motion having been seconded was carried by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is extracted from the Rutland papers, I. (Hist. MS. Comm. Rep. XII. Ap. I.), p. 289 (continued from p. 310):—

"Thomas Screven to the Earl of Rutland, at Belvoir.

1610[-11], March 4. On Thursday last in the afternoone the Visconte of Fenton was sent to Lambeth to the Lady Arbella with direction to will her to prepare for her present journey to Duresme, which I thynke will be before the King's return". (p. 428.)

"Diary of the Earl of Rutland.

[1639], March 31.—A petition by one of Sir Cunniors Darcy's sons was delivered [to] the King from the Bishop of Durham *et alios*, to send more soldiers to them, for that the Earle of Essex and Sir Jacob Ashley had from Newcastle drawn forth 1000 foote and 100 horse, and expected on ther march 500 foot more, and 50 horse to put into Barwicke; the Covenanters as was reported, intendinge to be ther in the towne before them. The Deputy Leiveteuants wer all called before the Kings, and by him promised pay before hand, else no marchinge. That day [April 1] I heard the Kinge say, the Earl of Essex troopes were to enter Barwicke, and Sir William Penrimans regiment consistinge of a 1100 foote were forthwith to march against Barwicke. Coronel Goringe, Henry Percy, the Earl of Bristowe, the Lord Pawlett of Sommersettshyre, and divers other Lords and Gentlemen came to Yorke. The randevous for horse was att Selby, from whence that day the Earl of Essex troupe was to march towards Barwicke.

April 2.—Word was brought by Sir Edward Widdrington from the Earl of Essex who was marching within 12 miles of Barwicke—whither Sir Jacob Ashley and divers gentlemen of the country were gone before—that his Lordship would be that day with his men, consistinge of 1000 foote and 120 horse, ther beinge 500 armed men in the town and 250 men carryed in thither before by the Lord Walden, which did not a litle cheare the Court and displease the Jesuiticall sect. It was then reported by the Earl of Trequire in his comminge to Court, that ther was many thousands of the Covenanters ready to enter Barwicke, but the Earle of Essex saw not a man." (p. 504.)

April 5.—That the Earle of Essex cam from Barwicke to Yorke, and when he cam thence, Sir Jacob Ashley com to New Castell, and left those foote and horse, the first consistinge of 1,200, the latter of 120, under the command of young Sir Walter Vavisor, and others com from the Gernyne warres." (p. 505.)

' BRIEFS ' COLLECTED IN THE PARISH OF RYTON, extracted by the Rev. J. Baily, rector (continued from p. 312).

Place for which the Brief was issued	Particulars	Date of Reading	Amount collected
June 15th. 1745. 5 Briefs viz ^t Colwall in Com : Hereford &c &c Blacktoft in Com : York Nether Knutsford Church in Com : Chester St Ives Church in Com : Huntingdon Westborough Church in Com : Lincoln October 26th 1745 6 Briefs viz ^t Stillington, Healey &c in Com : York & Southampton Wimbish Church in Com : Essex Hemingford Grey Church in Com : Huntingdon Willenhall Chapel in Com : Stafford Battlefield Church in Com : Salop Saint Albans in Com : Hertford	Loss by Fires 1173 &c Loss by Flood 1541 &c Charge 2780 &c Charge 1005 &c. Charge 1532 &c. Loss by Fires 1085 &c Charge 1098 &c Charge 1183 &c Charge 1254 &c Charge 1271 &c Loss by Fire 1384 &c	Read July 14 " August 11 " September 8 " June 16th " November 10th " February 9. 1744 [‡] " " 13. 1746 " " — 20 — " March 16 1744 [‡] " December 8. 1745 " January 19	4 7 ¹ / ₂ 7 3 ¹ / ₄ 5 4 6 4 ¹ / ₂ 5 9 ¹ / ₂ 6 4 4 8 3 6 4 11 4 11 ¹ / ₂ 8 6 ¹ / ₂
May 3. 1746 5 Briefs viz ^t Garstang Church in Com : Lancaster Hodington Church in Com : Salop Weston Turville in Com : Bucks Hythe Church in Com : Kent WAKE Townhope &c in Com : York, Hereford &c November 7. 1746 5 Briefs viz ^t Meole Brace alias Brace Meole Church in Com : Salop Flinton Church in Com : Lancaster Ponilton Church in Com : Lancaster Mold Church alias Mount Alto Church in Com : Flint Shittington Church in Com : Bedford	Charge 1910 &c Charge 1707 &c. Loss by Fire 1214 &c Charge 1100 &c Loss by Fires 1107 &c Charge 1006 &c 1008 &c 1047 &c 1959 &c 2087 &c	" June 8. 1746 " July 20th " August 10 " September 14 " March 22 " December 14 " April 26 " February 15 " Novr 9 " Jan'y 11	4 9 7 3 5 7 ¹ / ₂ 7 10 4 4 ¹ / ₂ 8 5 ¹ / ₂ 8 7 8 2 5 1 ¹ / ₂ 3 4 ¹ / ₂
June 5 1747. 5 Briefs viz ^t Heaton Oxcliffe &c in Com : Lancaster St Paul Shadwell in Com : Middlesex Bradley in the Moores Church in Com : Stafford Rocester Church in Com : Stafford Overton Church in Com : Flint	Loss by Inundations 5312 &c Loss by Fire 1387 &c Charge 1145 &c Charge 1125 &c Charge 1090 &c	" September 1747. From House to House " June 21, 1747 " July 12 " October 11 " August 16	5 2 5 7 4 5 7 ¹ / ₂ 7 2 4 10 ¹ / ₂

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(About three times the size of original).

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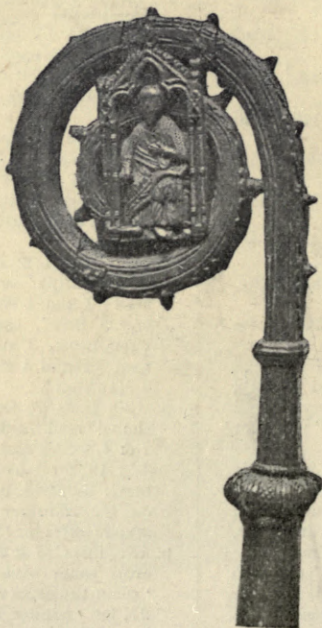
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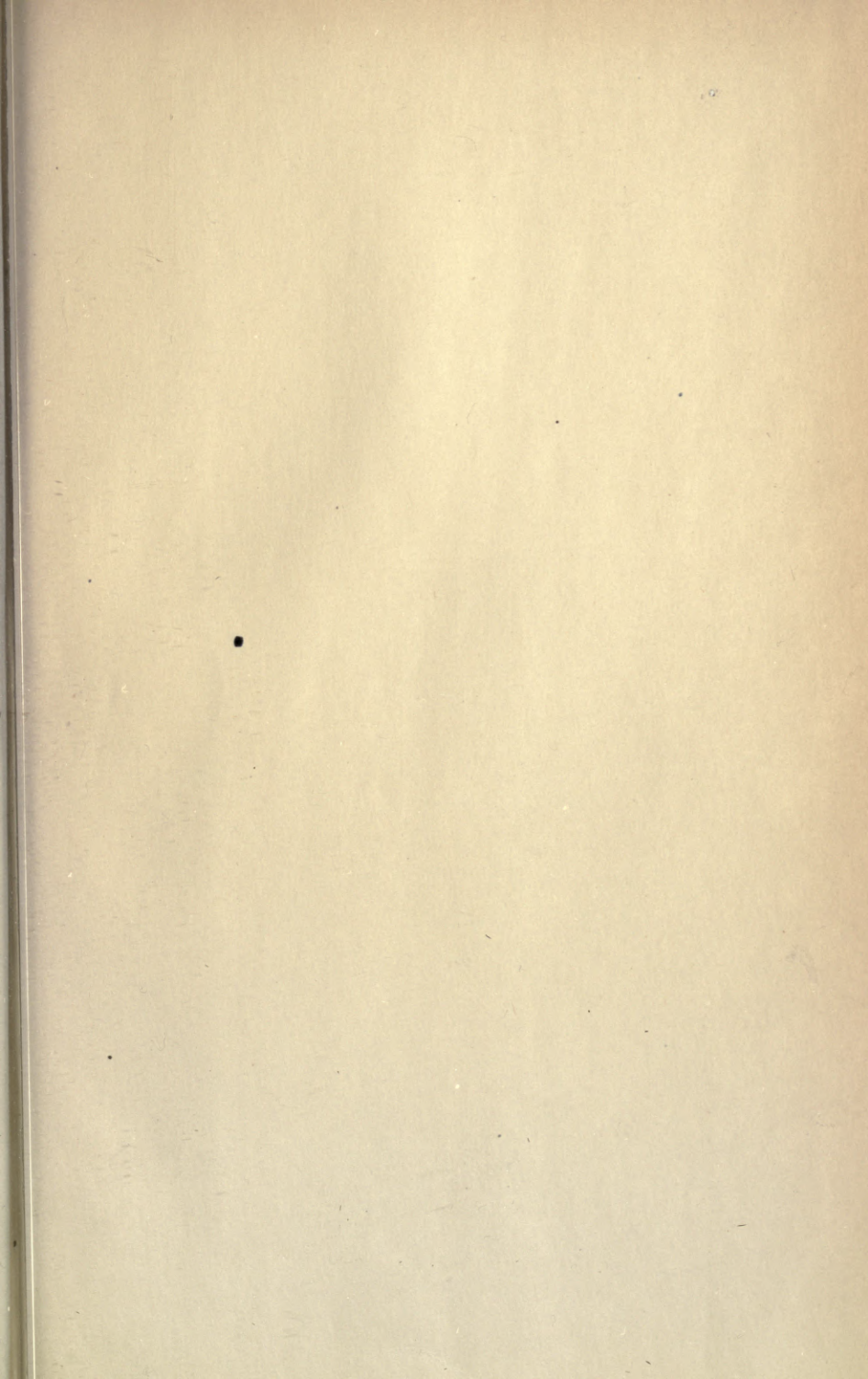
CROZIER FROM EASBY ABBEY IN BLACKGATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE.
(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis).

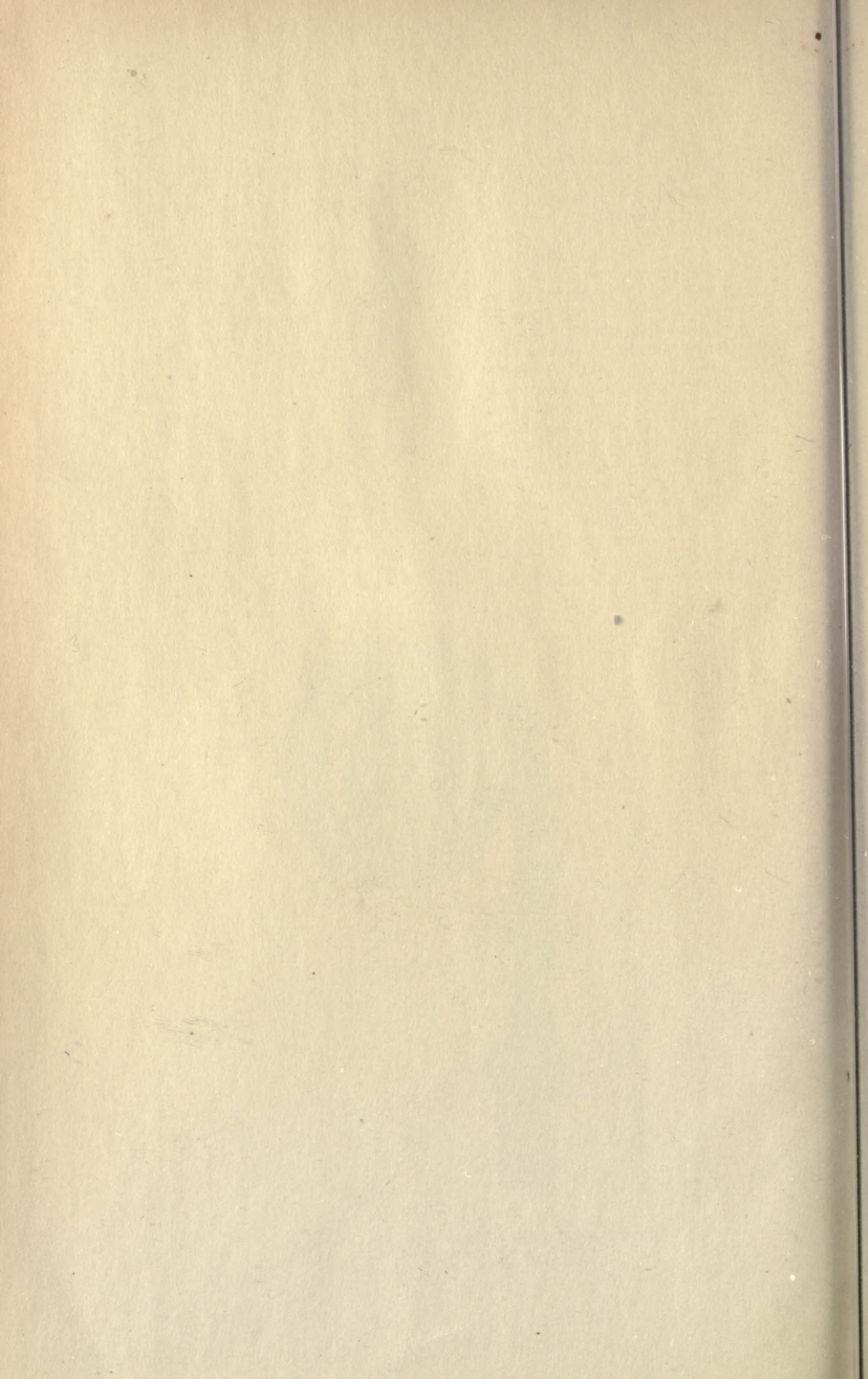
- p. 2, lines 30, for 'opening out' read 'opening disclosed'; 37, for 'This monastery' read 'The house of the Dominicans'; 38, for 'on' read 'in'; 39, for 'to' read 'giving'; and 40, *dele* 'of'.
- p. 46, line 9, for 'Dinelest' read 'Divelest'.
- p. 52, the dimensions of the pre-Conquest stone are:—height 17½ ins., width at top 11½ ins., at bottom 12 ins.
- p. 57, lines 16, insert 'and' at the beginning of the line; 33, insert '22' before June.
- p. 60, line 11, *dele* comma after, and insert it before, 'to'.
- p. 63, lines 10 & 17, for 'carnate' and 'carnate' read 'carucate'; 30, for 'James' read 'John'.
- p. 64, line 22, for 'Ditmishall', read 'Ditnishall'.
- p. 81, line 1, for 'Hogeen' read 'Hogden'; at end of line 4 insert 'but now extra parochial'.
- p. 82, line 33, for '1714' read '1688'.
- p. 98, line 9, for 'Headham' read 'Headlam'.
- p. 100, line 25, for 'Ingledon' read 'Ingleton'.
- p. 102, line 6, for 'James' read 'G'.
- p. 113, line 43, for '1577-9' read '1578-9'.
- p. 114, line 7, from bottom, for '1748-9' read '1768-9'.
- p. 120, line 20 for 'problems of the' read 'obscurities of'.
- p. 121, line 5 from bottom, for 'The' read 'That'.
- p. 122, lines 13, for 'The' read 'That' and 'oldest' read 'eldest'; 17, for 'was probably' read 'consisted probably of'; 20, for 'the' read 'that';
- p. 123, lines 2, for 'well is outside the so called keep' read 'wells are outside the so called keeps'; 5, for 'and' read 'as at'; 10, for 'gunners' read 'garrison'.
- p. 124, lines 15, for 'only' read 'to pass through'; 20 and 21, for 'turn this vault into' read 'fit it for'.
- p. 125, lines 2, for 'by' read 'up'; 5, for 'recall' read 'recalls'; 6, *dele* 'Hugh'; 7, insert 'also' after 'was'; 17, for 'floor in the hall' read 'floor, with the great hall'; 22, for 'magnificent' read 'thirteenth century' and for 'were' read 'remained'; 23, for 'remains' read 'is left'; 35 and 53, for '1232' read '1237'; 47, for 'windows' read 'window'.
- p. 126, lines 2, after 'avoid' insert 'being under'; 9, insert 'immediate' before 'entrance'; 10, *dele* 'Christian'; 33, for 'His' read 'Roger's'; 36, after 'area' insert 'on the site'; 3, from bottom, insert 'angel' after 'This'.
- p. 128, line 3, for 'attractions' read 'allurements'.
- p. 129, lines 34, for 'baily' read 'ward'; 42, after 'level' insert 'and the inner ward of Carlisle does stand on a raised mound.'
- p. 137, line 35, for 'G' read 'F'.
- p. 147, line 5 from bottom, read 'Additional'.
- p. 154, lines 15 and 16, for 'on it are the brewers' coat of arms', read 'as part of the brewers' coat of arms. The brewers' arms are:'
- p. 161, line 6 from bottom, for '1970' read '1670'.
- p. 166, last 3 lines, for '1 and 2 FITZ-HUGH, 3 and 4 MARMION,' read '1 and 4 FITZ-HUGH, 2 and 3 MARMION'.
- p. 168, lines 1 & 3, for '1 and 2 WILLOUGHBY' and '3 and 4 BEK' read '1 and 4 WILLOUGHBY', '2 and 3 BEK', and for '1 and 2 FITZ-HUGH, 3 and 4 MARMION', read '1 and 4 FITZ-HUGH, 2 and 3 MARMION'.
- p. 180, lines 7, for 'is the priory chapel' read 'in the priory chapel'; 7 & 8, for '2 and in' read '2 and 4'; 19, for 'decade' read 'century'; 35 & 36, for 'with a mullet on the shoulder' read 'with a mullet gules on the shoulder'.
- p. 181, lines 25 & 26, for 'when the arms same were recorded' read 'when the arms recorded'; 26 & 27, for 'banner be the as' read 'banner be the same as'.
- p. 182, lines 26, for 'third, DELAVAL', read 'third barry of six ermine

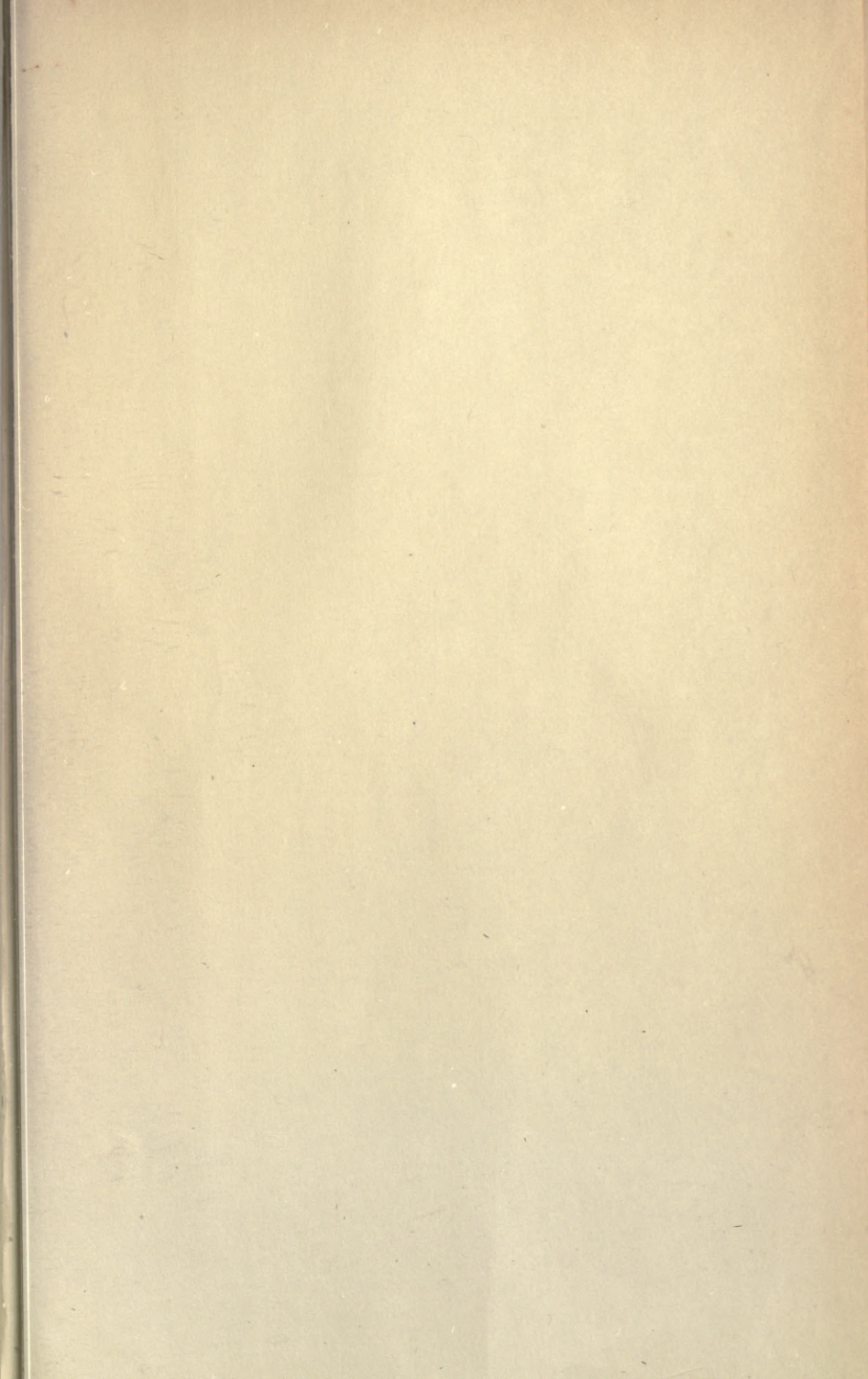
- and gules, Hussey (ancient)'; 28 & 29, dele 'why Delaval is quartered third is not apparent'.*
- p. 193, note 3 add '163'.
- p. 196, line 14, for 'seven-' read 'eight-'.
- p. 209, line 6, Mr. J. C. Hodgson has had the deed in the Record Office examined, and instead of being 'sberiff', Sir John de Bromfield was 'vicar' of Corbridge.
- p. 216, line 4 from bottom, insert before 'having' 'in Black Gate museum, Newcastle'.
- p. 222, in the pedigree of Lacy, for 'Richard Lacy (II) b. 1774' read 'Richard Lacy (II) b. 1744'.
- p. 250, line 37, for 'the north wall of the nave was of early and the south', read 'the south wall of the nave was of early and the north'.
- p. 263, line 16, for 'eight inch scale' read 'eighth of an inch scale'.
- p. 279, lines 9, after 'where' insert 'they were met and welcomed by the Rev. J. Barridell-Smith, the master, and'; and 10, for 'him' read 'Mr. Reynolds'.
- p. 299, line 2, for 'PROOFS OF AGE OF HEIRS TO ESTATES IN NORTHUMBERLAND temp. HENRY IV., V., AND VI.' read 'SOME BRIEF NOTES OF THE FAMILY OF DARTIQUENAVE OF PATMER HALL, HERTS., AND AT ILBERTON, NORTHUMBERLAND'.
- p. 301, line 4, for 'of' read 'at'.
- p. 310, lines 19, for 'J. R. D.' read 'J. D.'; and 5 from bottom, for 'Feodarus' read 'Feodaries'.
- p. 313, facing, the plate of the late Mr. Hugh Taylor was given by his son, Mr. Hugh Taylor, F.S.A., of Chipchase castle.
- p. 315, line 3 p. from bottom note, *dele* 'fullsized'.

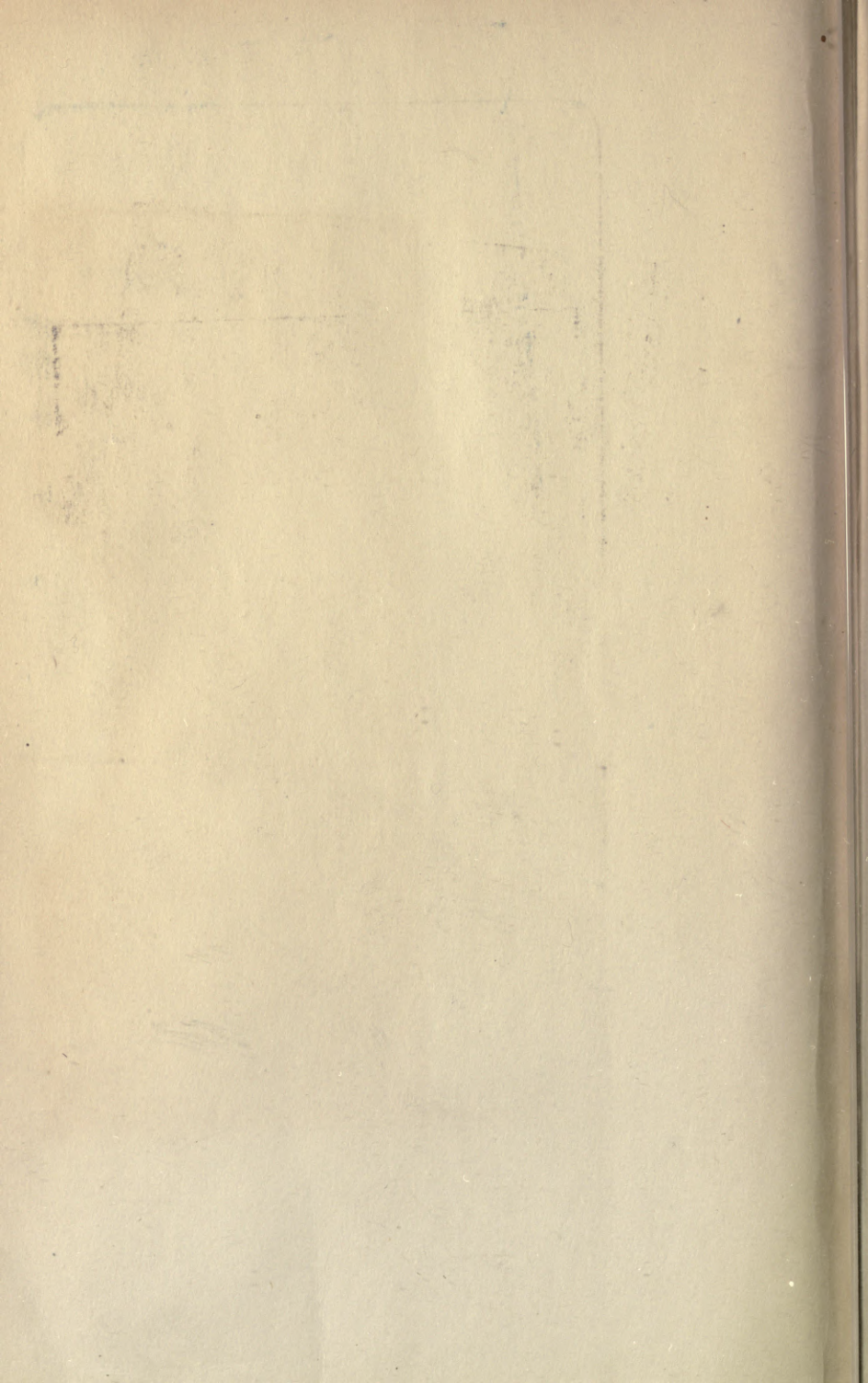


PASTORAL STAFF OF ABBOT SEABROOK OF GLOUCESTER.
In the Blackgate Museum, Newcastle.
(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.)









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