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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA:

OR,

Miscellaneous Tracts

RELATING TO ANTIQUITY.

PUBLISHED BY THE
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VOLUME V.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

MARSKE.

“ A braver sylvan mayd,
Scarce any shire can show; when to my river's ayd,
Come *Barney*, *Arske*, and *Marske*, their soveraigne *Swale* to guide,
From *Applegarth's* wide waste, and from *New Forrest* side.
Whose fountaines by the fawnes and satyrs, many a yeere,
With youthful greens were crown'd, yet could not stay them there,
But they will serve the *Swale*, which in her wandring course,
A nymph nam'd *Holgat* hath, and *Risdale*, all whose force,
Small though (God wot) it be, yet from their southerne shore,
With that salute the *Swale*, as others did before,
At *Richmond*, and arive, which much doth grace the flood,
For that her precinct long amongst the shires hath stood.”

(Drayton's Address to the Swale in his *Polyolbion*, Pt. II. 144.)

THE village of Marske lies in the middle of some of the finest scenery that even Swaledale can shew. It is distant from Richmond, as you travel towards Reeth, about five miles. You may reach it by two different routes. The New Road runs boldly up the valley of the Swale within half a mile of the village; but with the exception of a single glimpse of the hall, the passer by can only admire the long sloping pastures curving abruptly towards the north and crowned by thriving woods. The Old Road from Richmond skirts the hills on the northern bank of the Swale, and enters the village by a wild and precipitous descent called Clapgate. The church, the hall, and some twelve or fifteen low grey-slated houses, scattered along the banks of a pretty rivulet which takes its name from the village constitute the whole of Marske. It has a southern aspect and lies low and warm at the foot of a long steep hill called Marske edge, which shelters it from the north; to the south-east the valley gently undulates and widens through terraced gardens and copses towards the Swale; and above it, full against the sky, is the bold outline of the Red scar and the green rounded hills of Downholme, which are still reckoned among the estates of the lordly house of Bolton. To the north-west the valley sweeps away to Clints

and Skelton, hemmed in by wood-crowned hills, and rich with the finest pasture land. A pretty little Early English bridge spans the beck and leads you past the hall.

Dr. Whitaker was greatly struck by the beauties of the scenery, and describes them with all that charming gracefulness of diction which more than atones for his inaccuracies and deficiencies as an historian. And he might well admire them. On the hills above you have the wildest country, moss and moor, upon which the hand of cultivation has made but little progress; but in the vallies that run among them there is the most luxuriant verdure. They remind you strikingly of the little vallies, bright with the richest green, that run up to the stony bases of the Alps, or of the friths and straths that you may see among the Scottish mountains. At Marske, however, the woods with which the hills are crowned enhance the beauty of the landscape, and give a grace which you may look for in vain in Italy and in Scotland. Nature is here most lavish of her beauties: the inequalities of the ground give her constant opportunities of displaying them, and at every turn you have something to attract the fancy and please the eye.

The village of Marske has never probably been much larger than it is. The position attracted the notice of the ancient lords of Richmond, to whom it was given by the king at very early times, and they built themselves a hunting box in that little green valley, which in course of time was bestowed upon a favourite retainer. He took up his abode upon the spot and erected a few cottages for his labourers and tenants. With their assistance he cleared the valley of wood and kept it in cultivation. Above him on all sides were moors and forests. To the north and east the great wood of Applegarth, the chase of the earls of Richmond, skirted his estate, and during the long nights of winter his retainers could hear with alarm the howling of the wolves which they were not permitted to destroy, as they came trooping after the startled deer from the white rocks of Clints. The forests are now gone, and more land has been assarted and become amenable to the share, but it is probable that the whole population of the parish is not materially different from what it was in the earliest times. A country gentleman, at the present day, has fewer retainers beneath his roof than his ancestors, and any increase in the number of villagers only makes up the deficiency in the hall. A small agricultural parish with a limited sphere of labour and few requirements is subject to very little change. In 1801 the population of the parish was 239; in 1811, 247; in 1821 and 1831, 290; in 1841, 274; and in 1851, 244. In 1851 there were only 47 inhabited houses in the parish.

THE CHURCH stands on a warm slope in the centre of the little village, among trees and gardens. The churchyard still retains the socket of its ancient cross. The church itself is a small edifice and has never been highly decorated, nor is elaborate ornamentation necessary in so retired a place. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. It consists of a north aisle, nave, and chancel. In the outer wall of the nave there are remains of Norman masonry; the south door and, singularly enough, the little bellcote at the west end are of the same style of architecture. The bellcote contains two ancient bells. The windows, with the exception of one of Late Perpendicular work in the chancel, are entirely modern. In the interior, the pillars in the nave appear to be of Early English work, but they are much disfigured by whitewash. There is nothing in the fittings to deserve any remark.

The patrons of the living have always been liberal benefactors to the fabric. The font, of rude and coarse workmanship, bears the initials T^H and the date 1663. Dr. Whitaker gives an engraving of it. It must have been the gift of Timothy Hutton, a younger son of Sir Timothy. He married Margaret daughter of Sir John Bennet, and was a merchant in Leeds. On the two windows on the south side of the nave is the date 1683 and the name of *John Hutton, Squ.* They must have been put in by some village mason, so rudely are they done. In 1762 Mr. Horne, the rector, put a new roof upon the chancel, which cost him 12*l.* About thirty years ago the church, which was in a state of great decay, was restored by John Hutton, Esq., the late munificent owner of the estate. The chancel, which was of Late Perpendicular work, was rebuilt, a porch erected, and the whole of the fittings of the church renewed.

In the windows of the nave are two shields of arms inserted by Timothy Hutton, Esq., the simple bearing of Hutton, and Hutton impaling Chaytor.

The late Mr. Dixon of Middleham, in his MS. description of the church, speaks of "a curious old poor-box and a very old chest with a circular top like to one which is at Fingall." The collections at the Herald's College have been searched in vain for any church notes at an earlier period.

The communion plate consists of a small silver salver bearing the arms of Mason, a double-headed lion rampant, with a mermaid for a crest with her usual accompaniments, "a comb and glass in hand." Around the rim is engraved *Jere. Mason, born in the parish of Marske, July the 20, anno Dom. 1642.* These arms were borne by the poet Mason. There is also a silver chalice and cover with the inscription *For Marsk church.*

1665. *Cost 2l. 1s. 0d.* A pewter basin for the alms bears the initials *J. H.*, and there is an old pewter flagon.

Before the church was restored there were on the floor several grave-covers bearing "crosses of curious and varied forms." They were in the pavement before the altar rails and in the porch. Dr. Whitaker gives an engraving of one on which are represented the book and chalice of a priest, but it is remarkable for nothing but its extreme ugliness. All of these stones were destroyed at the restoration of the church.

At the same time disappeared the following memorial, which Dr. Whitaker justly calls a "pedantic relic of a pedantic age." Some account of the writer will be found among the rectors of the church. On three oaken panels fastened to the north wall of the chancel within the altar rails was the following inscription:—

<p>Jacksoniomnema, in piam memoriam, non in vanam gloriam, positum. A^o 1639.</p>		
<p>Iambi Prævit aut sequetur omnis hos homo. Vides, stupesq'. quin monere protenus. Cupiditatibus tuis statim mori, Deoq' te dicare, sic diu, vel hic, Eris modo bonus, sic et, quod optimum, Frुere mortuus beatitudine.</p> <p>Sic <i>ιαμβιζει</i> pro defunctis suis charissimis pariter ac mellitissimis Johannes Jackson.</p> <p><i>ὁ μεμονωμένος.</i> (I Tim. v. 5.) <i>καὶ ὁ ἐλαχιστότερος.</i> (Ep. v. 8.)</p>	<p>H. S. E. Barclaius Jackson, f. Johannis Jackson, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ ex dilectâ conjuge Johanna Bowes de Aske, cujus vita punctum fuit aut paulo productius momentum: obiit primo, quinquemestris, Aprilis A. 1631.</p>	<p>Cujus etiam mater (fœmina illustri prosapiâ oriunda et virtuti deditissima) exuvias mortalitatis hic deposuit, claudit diem suum tum clara <i>εὐθανασία</i>, tum summo bonorum omnium mœnore, anno salutis suæ 1639, Julii 24, æt. 41.</p>
<p>Vita hominis fabula; nec refert quam longe sed quam bene acta. (Sen. Ep. 77.)</p>		

Against the south wall of the chancel was another monument of wood, made with doors after the form of a cupboard or closet. The inscriptions, &c. were painted upon the wood.

On the East Door.

Sacrum piæ memoriæ Johannæ Jackson, filiæ Radulphi Bowes, armigeri, uxoris Johannis Jackson, theologi.

“Mulier timens Dominum, ipsa laudabitur.” (Pro. xxxi, 30.)

A woman in the act of prayer. Within, a figure of death.

“Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die.” (1 Cor. xv. 36.)

On the West Door.

A death's head with arrows in the mouth. The usual crest of Bowes. The arms of Bowes, Ermine, 3 bows, gu., stringed, sable.

Within, the arms of Jackson, Arg., on a chevron sable, between 3 hawks' heads erased of the second, as many cinquefoils of the first. Crest, a horse arg.; impaling Bowes, ermine, 3 bows bent in pale, gules. Motto, *Vertute non sanguine.* (Job. iii. 13, 14.)

Within the recess was this inscription.

VERTUE IS THE BEST MARBLE.

Notwithstanding lie heere the pietie of John Jackson, divine and pastor of this church, toward his most deere and blessed wife Johanna, with whom hee lived in chast & holy wedlock a just decade of yeeres, mutually moderating ye joyes, & becalming ye sorrowes of eche other. Her father was Ralphe Bowes, of Barnes, Esquire, who was only son & heyre to Robert Bowes of Ask, Esquire, a gentleman of great wisdom & bounty, & of signall note in our English annals for his services both to state & country. Hir mother was Mrs. Johan Hedlam, the sole inheritrix of all the lands and possessions of the cheife of that house & name. Shee was a gentlewoman well bredd & educated, excellently catechized and principled in religion; of a regular & blameless conversation, a plaine & open hart, a tender conscience, a loving & kind disposition, & lastly, for conjuggall love and bowells of mercy shee was much more then vulgar. Shee had notable gusts & præ instincts of hir desolution, singular præ-occupations and ante pasts of hir future happiness. In the latter end of her sickness her soule grew truly divine & spiritualized, powring forth many devout prayers, psalmes, hymnes, and ejaculations, with unexampled fervour of spirit, and uttering fayr & godly sentences & apophthegmes, worthy to be written in golden characters. So as, indeed, hir last act deserves to be a patterne or prototype to dying Christians for a whole succeeding age or century of the church. And being thus ceased upon by heavenly-mindedness, and by gracious illapses of the spirit into her soule, shee finally payed her debt to nature, on the vigil of St James, July the 24th, and in the yeere of the last patience of the saints, 1639. Reader, if thou wert about to marry, thou wouldst wyssh such a wife; if to dye, such a death. O God, let hir soule incessantly prayse thee: fill hir brimfull of the beatificall vision; and tho' hir body be sowed in weakness and corruption, yet raise it again to immortalite and glorie; and (lastly) gather in peace unto hir me her desolate husband: I. I.¹

¹ My authorities for these two inscriptions, both of which are now gone, are Dr. Whitaker, an account of Marske Church in the Northern Star, ii., 100, 101, and some church notes made by the late Mr. Richard Dixon of Middleham, which have been kindly shewn to me by my friend Mr. Hailstone.

On a marble tablet fixed against the north wall of the chancel, and surmounted by a bust, is the following inscription. Below it are the family arms.

To the memory of John Hutton of Marske, Esq^{re}., M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, A.D. 1797, and High Sheriff of Yorkshire, A.D. 1825. The generous patron of Societies for Agriculture, Literature, and Science: the liberal landlord and kind encourager of all practical improvements: the steady supporter on every occasion of political reform, and the hospitable gentleman in the hall of his ancestors, honored and beloved by all who entered it as guests and as friends. He was born the 24th day of September, A.D. 1774, and he died the 14th day of August, A.D. 1841.

Close to it is another inscription, and there is no other in the church.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Fisher, B.A., rector of this parish, who died Sep. 12, 1808, æt. 38. Also of Eliza Fisher his daughter, who died Jan. 23, 1820, æt. 23. Also of Judith Fisher his widow, who died June 3, 1846, æt. 76.

In the churchyard there is no monument of any moment, these two excepted.

Mary wife of the Rev. Wm. Kendall, rector of Marsk, died Feb. 12, 1845, aged 72. The Rev. William Kendall, rector of this parish, died Sep. 2nd, 1855, aged 72 years. "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." St. Mark, 13 chap. 37 ver.

In memory of William Rookby, aged 37, and Joseph Rookby, aged 33 years, who were drowned in Clapgate beck on Saturday the 16th day of November, 1771. They were the only sons of William and Jane Rookby of Greta Bridge. Also, of Margaret the widow of William Rookby above mentioned, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Mewburn of Skelton, who died the 29th day of October, 1826, aged 86 years.

RECTORS.—R. CAPELLANUS DE MERSC, occurs in a charter *circa* 1225.

SAMUEL, PERSONA DE MERSC, occurs in a Marrick charter *circa* 1240.

JOHN, PERSONA DE MERSC, witnesses one of the Marske charters, together with John, clericus de Mersc, *circa* 1270. He occurs also in other deeds.

PHILIP DE SAPERTON, occurs as rector in no less than twenty-seven of the Marske deeds between 1294 and 1302. He was a trustee, and something more, in the sale of the estate.

STEPHEN DE SCROPE, brother of Sir Henry le Scrope and uncle of Harsculph de Cleseby, occurs as rector in 1310. In 1320-21 he is mentioned in a legal document at Marske relating to Feldom common. He, also, occurs as rector in the Scrope and Grosvenor Roll. He became rector of Wharram Percy 15 kal. Sep. 1323, and was, I believe, prebendary of Welton Paynshall at Lincoln from 1322 to his death in 1327. (MSS. Harl., 6954, 53, a.)

THOMAS DE LATON, son of Robert de Laton of West Laton, near Richmond. He is mentioned in 1354, and in other years, among the Laton and Marske charters. On 12 Apr. 1347, the Archbishop of York granted letters dimissory to Thos. de Laton, rector of Marsk. The Latons had at this time some property in Clints.

JOHN DE PRESTON, inst^d. 24 Oct. 1362, at the presentation of Harsculph de Cleseby. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.)

JOHN DE CLESEBY, inst. on the death of Preston, 21 June, 1394, Thomas de Cleseby his brother presenting him. On 13 March, 1399-1400, a John de Cleseby was ordained sub-deacon by the Archbishop of York, the hōspital of St. Nicholas', near Richmond, giving him a title. He was made deacon 13 Apr. 1400. In 1429 Robert Place of Egton makes him one of his executors and leaves him "optimum ciphum meum, murram, argento ligatam." (Test. Ebor. ii. 10.) He occurs frequently among the Marske deeds. In 1401 he acquires lands in Cleasby lately belonging to Thos. Cleseby of Cleasby. In 1476 John Trollop of Thornley, co. Durham, Esq., leaves a sum of money to the friars of Hartlepool to pray for Cleseby's soul. Trollop's grandmother was Cleseby's niece, and he had been a trustee in the marriage settlements. (Wills and Inv., 97: Surtees's Durham, i. 193.)

JOHN DOBLEY, inst. 23 Feb. 1440, per mort. Cleseby, Chr. Conyers, Esq., of Hornby, presenting him in right of his ward Eliz. dau. and heir of Robert Cleseby: ob. 23 May, 1446. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.)

RICHARD BENNOK, inst. 31 May, 1446, per mort. Dobleby, Conyers again presenting. (Reg. Archid. Richmond.) *Occurs as rector 1451.

JOHN PLACE, occ. as rector in a Marske charter in 1476. There was a close connection, probably of blood, between the Places and Clesebies.

JOHN WEDDALL, occurs Jan. 1531-2, in the will of Wm. Conyers, Esq.

MATTHEW BLAYMYER, occurs as rector, in 1552 and 1559, in wills at Richmond. On 23 Nov. 3 Eliz., Rolland and Richard Huchonson of Skelton, yeo., lease to James Phillip of Brignell, gen., the church and parsonage of Marske, and the glebe land, for 9 years, as they then had it by grant from Sir Matthew Blamyre, parson of Marske.

ANTHONY ADDISON. It is not known when he obtained the living. On March 9, 1603-4, he makes his will, nuncupatively, which was proved at Richmond in December. It is very short. He mentions in it his wife, and leaves his children to the care of Henry Phillip, gen., and Robert Willance of Richmond, draper. He was buried at Marske

on the 11th.² Five days after this his inventory was made, and all his effects were valued at the trifling sum of 31*l.* 19*s.*, but he had 45*l.* 6*s.* in gold and silver in the rectory house. The schedule of his debts gives us some interesting information, especially as to the income of the rector at that time. Roger Beckwith owes him 20*l.* "Mr. Henry Phillippe of Wensley, 20*l.* Mr. Hutton, parson of Barningham, 20*s.* Mr. Hutton, for the rent of Orgate Spring, 10*s.* Cuthbert Richardson, 2 yeares' tythe, 12*d.* Thomas Dente, for haye tythe, 6*d.* Edmond Higton, for oblacions, 6*d.* Thomas Temple, for a henn, 6*d.* Ewen Berie and Thomas Husband, their tieth woole, Ewen 2 yeares, and Thomas 1 yeare. Rowland Langley, for tyeth of sheep of Skelton mower goinge. Nicholas Smithson of Moulton, for tyth of his weathers. Mr. Hutton, for tythe woole of his sheepe of Maske moore, and for haye tithe of Orgate close, and for his oblacions." He owes 20*s.* to Mrs. Bradley for rent, and 30*l.* to Agnes Phillip for her portion. He had probably been a trustee under the will of one of the Phillip's.

JOHN PRICE, A.M., said to have succeeded on the presentation of Timothy Hutton, Esq., 21 Nov. 1603. In the Hutton Correspondence, p. 205, is an amusing letter from him to Sir Timothy Hutton when he was at Chelsea in April 1607. It is full of those laborious witticisms that characterise the period, and which were so much encouraged by Archbp. Matthew. One or two extracts from it will suffice. He is not complimentary to the Richmond postmen. As an excuse for his silence he says "our trotters of Richmond (*sic mendicunt!*) make so light of our letters in winter, that they make light of them indeede; in soommer season they are so importable, that they still consecrate them to Vulcan or to Deucalion. Now havinge met so meete a messenger, I may not permit him to part illiterat out of our coasts." He now tells him of one of his youngest sons, then a mere infant, "Little John Hutton is well at Marriske; I saw him upon Thursday the 16th of April." He then slips into his gaiety again, "Your colledge of crowes multiply so exceedingly that we stand (almost) in as great aw of them as those nanes and pigmies do of the cranes. All Marske parish have concluded (to the utter impoverishinge of the poore parson) not to plough one forrow this yeare for feare of the crowes, which will hinder me more than I speake of." The rooks would now be in the middle of the breeding season; they are still domiciled in the lofty sycamores that overhang the hall.

² Anth. Addison, quondam rector ejusdem ecclesie bur. His dau. Eliz. was bap. on Sep. 28, 1598, and his son Timothy on 22 Sep. 1601. The children bear the names of the lord and lady of Marske, who probably stood for them at the font—a high honor in those days, and the names shew that the rector appreciated it.

JOHN JACKSON, A.M., p. m. Price 28 Aug. 1623. He was the second son of John Jackson,³ rector of Melsonby, and was born in 1600. He received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford. From 1618 to 1620 he was master of the free school at Richmond.

Jackson seems to have been a man of piety and learning, and these qualifications recommended him to the notice of Sir Timothy Hutton and his son. He had his residence occasionally with the family in the hall, and at Sir Timothy's death there was a room there called "Mr. Jackson's chamber." He witnesses the will of that worthy knight, who leaves to "my very good friend, Mr. John Jackson, preacher at Marske, one twenty shillings peece of Gould to make him a ringe." The testator charges his son "that he will alwaies keepe a Levite in his house," and we may infer, therefore, that Jackson continued to be closely connected with the family after his benefactor's decease. He was probably the writer of the inscription upon Sir Timothy's monument in Richmond church, and, perhaps, drew up his will. With Matthew Hutton, Esq., Sir Timothy's son, Jackson was on the most familiar terms. There are two letters from him in the Hutton Correspondence, which give us a very favourable notion of his epistolary powers.⁴

³ He became rector of Melsonby in 1573, and held it till he died. He was buried at Richmond Feb. 20, 1606-7. His widow survived him more than 20 years. She makes her will at Richmond, where she seems to have resided, on Nov. 3, 1628. It was drawn up, I should imagine, by her son John. "Jesu direct me. I legacye and bequeath that parte of me which is immortall, my soule, into His hands Who elected me before time, redeemed mee in the fullness of tyme, created me in time, Who hath mercifully preserved me from tyme to tyme, and Who shall glorifie me when time shall be noe more; Him doe I humbly beseech in all tearmes of holy abasement before Him, even for His Sonne's sake and my dear Saviour's sake, Jesus Christ, to be with mee to the end, and in the end preserveringe my soule because it belongs to Him, and preserveringe my body as belonginge to y^e soule. I say noe more, but 'I am Thine, O save me.' Psal. 119. Secondly, for my corps, the lay parte of me and sheath of my soule, I will that my bones be laid beside the bones of my deare husband in the church yard of Richmond with such decent solemnitye as my children shall thinke fittinge, knowinge y^t suche things are not to be neglected of them, though they be to be contemned of mee. My eldest son Timothy Jackson (*clerk*) and John his son. To my younger sons John and Nathaniel my burgages and lands in Richmond. And thus, my lovinge children, the blessinge of your mother's death bed be with you, commendinge my motherly love to you, and you to God, with whose mercifull providence I durst well have trusted you, if I had had noethinge at all to have given you. Moreover, in token of my loyall love and affection to my dead husband, I gyve his daughter Dorothy a small house at Brignell and, after her death, the rent thereof to be distributed among the poore of Richmond and Melsonby. To our godly pastor, Mr. Thomas Rookesby, 5 marks." Her burial is thus recorded by the "godly pastor." "Hanna Jackson vidua pia ac valde beneficens, quondam uxor magistri Johannis Jackson, rectoris ecclesie de Melsonbe, sep. 7 Nov., 1628."

Timothy Jackson was, I am inclined to think, the author of an Exposition on the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, published in 4to at London, in 1621. His son John was also in orders.

⁴ Cf. Hutton Correspondence, 259, 260. Both of these letters were written in the year 1637, when Mr. Hutton was from home. A letter in those days was quite an

In 1629 Jackson took to himself a wife. The lady had good blood in her veins, being the daughter of Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, in the Bishoprick of Durham, and granddaughter of Robert Bowes, the well-known ambassador to Scotland. Her mother was the heiress of the old Yorkshire house of Hedlam of Nunthorpe. They were married in Durham, at the church of St. Mary-le-bow, on the 13th of Oct. 1629. An only child, that died in its infancy, was the issue of the marriage. The afflicted father shall tell his own story of his son as he has written it in the parish register of Marske.

“ Berkely Jackson, son and only child of John Jackson, rector of this parochiall church of Marsk (who was second son to John Jackson, rector of Melsonby) by his wife Johanna, (who was second daughter to Ralfe Bowes of Aske, Esq^r.) was borne into this Bochim and valley of teares, November 7th, about 9 a'clock in the morning, 1630: Baptized in the baptisterie of the said church Decemb. 5: his godfathers being the r^t. hon. George Lord Berkely and William Bowes of Barnes, in the county of Durham, Esq^r. (his uncle): his godmother Mrs. Francis Dodsworth of Watlass, second daughter to St. Tymothy Hutton late lord of this mannour and patron of this church, and wife to Mr. John Dodsworth of Watlass. Hee did but tast of the mortality and misery of this life, in w^{ch} hee was only about xxij weekes, and dyed April 19th, anno *χριστογονιου* 1631. His soul being so speedily returned to God that gave it, his body was sheeted in leade and lyes interred close to the north wall of y^e quire, within the railes, in a vault made within the ground, as y^e inscription in the wainscott shewes.

“ Joanna, mother to y^e sayd Berkeley, dyed in y^e Lord in y^e south chamber of the parsonage of Marske, July 24th 1639, the eve of St. James.”

undertaking, and we can well imagine how carefully it would be studied and written out over and over again before it was sealed up and sent. The thirst for news, and the uncertainty of the posts made letters very precious. A strain of servile adulation runs through all the clerical correspondence of the day, and it is not wanting in Jackson's letters. I give a few extracts from them.

“ Good Sir, I do so thirst for your returne, and languish so thorough my defeated hope of having enjoyed yow heere this night, that I have neither mind ne power to write more than two words. And (indeed) to be cramped with reading a short letter is less torment then to be putt on the rack with a long. Touching your sweet self-multiplied ones (of which yow desire to heare in the first place) Mr. Jones, in your absence, hath bene as carefull of them as one could be of a christall glass. They are all three as your owne harts could wish them; that is, very well, save that Jacky laboureth a little in his eyes. Babby (whose innocent actions carry theyr warrant with them) cheeres us all with her warme and moyst kisses From Marske, a place seated betweene 4 great hills, or (as yow may properly speake) the English Alpes; which, though it be our habitation, yet, in your so long absence, a place of banishment.”

Nine months after this he writes again, “ We now begin to grow impatient of your long absence from us: so, as I am a generall suitour to pray yow to fold upp your businesses and make hast northe-ward. . . . I perceave yow have very notably fitted mee with a trilingue psalterium, which indeed is just such an one as I would have (if it be well printed.) I must needs, in the behalf of my wife, pray yow also to buy her 2 fayr and usefull bone combs, about 16 or 18*d*. a piece. God send us yow saffe home is a piece of our March leiturgy.”

Jackson was rector of Marske in 1648, in which year his brother William Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, makes his will and acknowledges that he owes him 450*l*. He could not have remained more than a year or two longer, as a new incumbent appears. Anthony a Wood tells us that he was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1643 and preacher at Gray's Inn, but this may at least be doubted. Of his latter days there is nothing known. Thoresby, however, enables us to trace him, for he had among his MSS. "A common-place book in Latin, wherein are also many remarks in the Italian language, by the Rev. Mr. John Jackson of Berwick, formerly of Marsk, ex dono D. Harcastle, Bervic." Also "Mr. John Harrison's prayer, &c. This is not among those printed at the request of his friends, 1647, (by Mr. John Jackson of Berwick)." He likewise includes Mr. Nath. Jackson of Berwick's notes upon certain herbs in his catalogue. Thoresby, we see, alludes to one printed work of Jackson's; Anthony a Wood gives us the title of another, "The faithful minister of Jesus Christ, described by polishing the twelve stones in the High Priest's Pectoral, &c., London 1628." I can add nothing to his description, as I have never seen the work. With one illustrious exception, Jackson is the only rector of Marske who has printed anything.

EDMUND MAULEVERER, occurs as rector in 1648 and 1655. He was a member of the family of Mauleverer of Arncliffe, which was connected by marriage with the Huttons. In 1618 Wm. Mauleverer, Esq., in his will says that he has given 40 marks per ann. out of Arncliffe to his son Edmund, for his life, according to a deed made between Sir Timothy Hutton and himself. This is, probably, the rector of Marske.⁵

THOMAS HUTTON, occurs as rector in 1659. His connection with the family of Marske will be shewn in the following pedigree:—

Philip Hutton, 4th son of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske, by Eliz. dau. Sir George Bowes of Streatlam. A "scholar" at Cambridge, 1619-23. Rector of Langton-upon-Swale. Bur ^d . at Barnard Castle, Jan. 7, 1637-8. Adm. granted at York, Feb. 15, to his widow, when all the undermentioned children were committed to her care.	Elizabeth daughter of Thos. Bowes of Streatlam, Esq., 4th son of Sir George and her husband's first cousin. Adm ^{re} . to her husband, and has tuition of her children 1637. Re-mar. at Romald-kirk, 10 Dec., 1650. Bur. at Middleton-in-Teesdale, 21 Oct. 1693.	Rev. Tim. Tully of Clibborne, co. Westmerland. Rector of Middleton in Teesdale, where he was buried 9 Mar. 1699-1700. He was twice married.
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1. Matthew Hutton.	3. Thomas Hutton, rector of Marske, bur. there Sep. 12, 1694. In 1676 Dor. Tullie of Middleton-in-Teesdale, leaves him "a ginney" for preaching her funeral sermon	Margaret Elizabeth, bp. at Barnard-castle, 30 Sep., 1630. Anne, buried there 6 Dec., 1641.
2. Timothy Hutton, bur. at Barnard-castle 7 April, 1639.		
4. John Hutton.		

Philip Hutton, born at Marske, Oct. 6, and bp. there Dec. 14, 1659. Margaret, bp. at Marske, Apr. 18, 1667.

⁵ In the parish register are the following entries: 1647-8 Feb. 27, Beatrice dau. of

There are among the Hutton Correspondence several letters from Thomas Bowes, the rector's grandfather. He seems to have been frequently in difficulties. The Tullies were a Carlisle family, but this is not the place to give an account of them.

HENRY STAPYLTON, A. M., 18 Dec. 1694, p. m. Hutton. He was the fourth son of Miles Stapylton, Esq., Secretary to Bp. Cosin, and the grandson of Brian Stapylton, Esq., of Myton. He was, therefore, connected with the families of Hutton and Dodsworth. In 1703 he was instituted to the living of Thornton Watlass, which he held, together with Marske, till he died. The following scrap of genealogy may be of some use. The continuation will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry, if I may refer to so inaccurate a work. The descendants of the rector are now the only male representatives of the ancient house of Stapylton of Myton:—

Henry Stapylton, A. M., rector of Marske, and Thornton- = Mary, dau. Rev. . . .
 Watlass. Entered at All Souls College, Oxford, 14 July, Orchard of New-
 1688, æt. 16. A. B. 23 April, 1692. A. M. 27 Oct. 1694. bury, Berks. Bur.
 Will dated 1743. Died at Watlass, Feb. 9, 1747, and was at Watlass, 22 Dec.
 bur. there on the following day. 1755.

1. Ellen, = John Stapylton, = 2. Lucy, dau. Olivia, = Rev. Tho. Mary, born dau. Ro- A. M. rector of of Tho. Wy- bap. at Robin- 2, bap. 6 ger Lee, Thornton - Wat- cliffe, Esq., of Watlass son, rec- July, 1696, Esq., of lass 1748-1767. Gailes, bp. 23 19 Sep. tor of at Marske, Pinchin- Bp. at Watlass Sep. 1725, md. 1707, & Wycliffe buried at thorpe. Sep. 19, 1707, d. 4 Feb. 1754, married 1731-80. Watlass 13 there 3rd Oct. at Kirkby 13 Apr. Sep. 1723. 1767, æt. 60. M. I. Univ. Coll. Hill, by lic. 1738. Oxford, A. B. 14 Oct. 1729. dated 31 Jan. A. M. 8 July, 1732.	Eliza, bp. at Marske 26 Aug. 1698, m. Richard Tennant, Esquire.
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Mary, only = Joshua Green- Frances, bp. at Marske 11 Jan. 1700-1, ob. unmd. dau. and well of Kib- Sarah, bp. 19 Feb., 1702-3, at Marske, md. at Wat- heir, ob. blesworth, co. lass 8 Aug. 1733, Mr. Tho. Raisbeck, of Stockton. ↘ 19 July, Durham, ob. Henrietta, bp. 26 Aug. 1704, bur. 19 June at Marske. 1815, æt. 1797, æt. 56, Henrietta, bp. at Watlass 3 Sep. 1714, md. Mr. John 70. cf. Surtees' Dur- Soux of Watlass, Feb. 14, 1739-40 ↘ ham, Vol. ii.

Mr. Stapylton resided principally at Watlass, keeping a curate at Marske. The parish register records the names of two of his curates, Thomas Lawson in 1720, and Edward Nelson in 1730.

RICHARD HORNE. Inducted by Mr. Blackburn, rector of Richmond, on the presentation of John Hutton, Esq., March 3, 1747, having been previously curate, in which capacity he appears in the parish register in 1738. He was a native of Westmerland, and his first cure was the

Edmund Mauleverer, rector, *ibidem*, bur. 1651, May 22, Barbara dau. do., bp. 1654-5, Feb. 8, Francis the al deare (wife) of Edm. Mauleverer was interred in the chancel of Marsk.

little chapel of Lund, high up in the Dales. He held the living for a long period, and dying on the 12th of Feb. 1803, was interred at Marske on the 17th, æt. 89. There is a portrait of him at the hall, where he was greatly esteemed, representing him as a short thick-set man in a huge wig. He did a good deal for the rectory house and church. He used to go every now and then into the school at Kirkby Hill and give the boys a holiday, using always the expressive words which every blockhead is quick enough in comprehending, "Ite domum! Ite domum!" Mr. Horne was, also, rector of Downholme.

JOHN FISHER, B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge, a college friend of Mr. Hutton; and a native of Westmerland, succeeded Mr. Horne on the 4th of March, 1803. He was thrown from his horse on the moors, and, breaking his leg, died from the effects of the accident on Sep. 12, 1808. He was interred at Marske on the 14th, aged 38. He was the father of Isaac Fisher, Esq., late of Richmond, banker, of John Hutton Fisher, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and now vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and of Wm. W. Fisher, Esq., M. D., Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge.

JAMES TATE, M.A., p. m. Fisher, 10 Oct. 1808. It is no easy matter in this narrow space to give any adequate account of the life and services of this distinguished scholar, "the scholar of the North" par excellence, as he was generally called.

He was a native of Richmond, a town upon which his talents conferred so much honour. He was an alumnus of Cambridge, and graduated at Sidney, B.A. 1794, and M.A. 1797.

In 1796 the mastership of Richmond school became vacant by the death of Mr. Temple, and, after an examination held before the Bishop of Chester, Mr. Tate was nominated to the office, being far superior in attainments to the rest of his competitors. Here it was that during nearly forty years he matured and imparted to others those vast stores of learning with which scarcely any one was more richly endowed. No one could be more skilful in conveying to others the knowledge which he himself possessed. His nice appreciation of character told him where he was to begin and how far he could go with each of his pupils, and his enthusiastic love for what he taught, together with his childlike simplicity of manner and unaffected kindness, won the hearts of his scholars, whilst he raised and quickened their intellectual powers. Although not a mathematician himself, yet the careful way in which he led his pupils through the philosophical arrangement and the nicest grammatical subtleties of the Greek and Latin languages prepared them

fully for the study of the exact sciences, and it was at Cambridge that the laurels of Richmond school were principally won. The highest prizes that Granta could offer were secured with ease by the Richmond school-boys.

When Lord Grey became prime minister of England in 1833, one of his first acts was to reward Mr. Tate for his long services with a canonry at St. Paul's; this piece of preferment, together with the valuable living of Edmonton, near London, he held till his decease in 1844.

Mr. Tate's literary works are not numerous, but they are all of them singularly good. He contributed many papers to the classical reviews, and his treatise on *Greek Metres* is well known and appreciated by every scholar. His *Horatius Restitutus* gives us many most valuable illustrations of the works and life of his favourite poet and his times, worked out with that *curiosa felicitas* in which Horace himself was so great an adept. The work of his leisure hours in after-life was a continuous history of the Apostle St. Paul.

I should not omit to mention the kindness of his warm heart, which was ever thinking of the welfare of those around and under him. This endeared him to his pupils more than the fascination of his intellect. Nor did his interest in their well-being cease with their departure from his school. At college and in after-life he was always communicating with them, and his letters to them are full of warm sympathy and affectionate advice. As a letter-writer he was a perfect pattern, and should his correspondence ever be published, it will be read with great interest and admiration. Through his letters and his conversation there sparkled and scintillated the keenest and most pleasing wit, that salt of the intellect which few people with a life similarly occupied are able to educe. No one could appreciate, or tell, a good story better than Mr. Tate. He could always enter into a joke, although, owing to the charming simplicity of his character, he would occasionally afford one. No one could pass from grave to gay by a readier and more pleasing transition. Sydney Smith met him in a coach and told a friend that he had been travelling with a man who had been dripping Greek. But he could easily throw aside his *sesquipedalia verba* and verify the description which his friend Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth gave of him during a visit to Harrogate —

Doctus Tattius hic residet,
Ad Coronam, prandet, ridet,
Spargit sales cum cachinno,
Lepido ore et concinno,
Ubique carus inter bonos
Rubei montis præsens honos.

Between Mr. Tate and Mr. Surtees there was the most kindly feeling and unreserved intimacy, and the wit and kindness of heart with which they were so richly endowed endeared them, above all, to a kindred spirit who always accounted himself happy in having been the pupil of one and the friend of both.

Mr. Tate held the living of Marske conjointly with the adjacent rectory of Downholme. Upon alternate Sundays he drove to Marske, and officiated in the church.⁶ A youthful scholar of his, whom he had taken by the hand when help was of all things necessary to him, was frequently his companion in those journeys. He always, on that account, took the liveliest interest in that little village, and that interest has descended to his son. That youthful scholar in after-years made some little name himself, but he never forgot the affectionate care of his early master, and it was his intention, had God spared him a little longer, to have evinced his love and gratitude in a memoir of his preceptor. "I cannot write it, I fear, but I have not the heart to say so," were his words to his son, a few weeks before he died. Death, alas! too soon afterwards stilled the beatings of that affectionate heart. Others may take up the duty which he left; but none can fulfil it in a more kindly and a more thankful spirit.

Mr. Tate left a large family behind him. His eldest son, another James Tate, *alter ab illo*, is now master of Richmond school, to which he was appointed when his father left the North. The present school is one of the numerous memorials of Canon Tate which have been suggested by the gratitude of his pupils. All prosperity to the school and its master!

WILLIAM KENDALL, a native of Westmerland, and for some time curate at Marske, succeeded Mr. Tate in the livings of Downholme and Marske. He died Sep. 2, 1855, aged 72, and was interred at Marske. His cousin is now rector of Downholme. Mr. Kendall married a sister of Mr. Fisher, his predecessor in the living.

THOMAS WILLIAM ROBSON, p. m. Kendall, instituted Nov. 2, 1855. The present rector, to whom the writer is greatly indebted for much information relating to his cure. Mr. Robson is the eldest son of Thomas Robson, Esq., of Holtby, and was incumbent of the neighbouring church of Hudswell before he came to Marske.

⁶ Mr. Tate gave up the parsonage at Marske to his curate. One of his curates was a Mr. Hick, father of the Rev. J. W. Hick, incumbent of Byersgreen, in the county of Durham. Mr. Hick had a school at Marske preparatory to that of Richmond, and his house was filled with boarders.

PARISH REGISTERS.—The Registers begin in 1597. They are missing between 1661 and 1671, but, with this exception, they are pretty perfect and in good condition. I give a few extracts from them, omitting everything that can be made use of in another place.

1597. Dec. 16. Chr. son of Rowland Milner, bp.⁷

1634. Apr. 7. John Higden of Marsk, and his wife Anne, dyed both in one and the same hower and were buried on Easter day.⁸

1635. Jan. Ibbison, a groveman, buried.⁹

1635. July 30. Solomon Marshall, free-mason of the hall, dyed there.¹⁰

1637. Mr. Nicholas Foster of Bambrough, in Northumberland, dyed at Clints, 10 Dec. bur. 11th.¹¹

1641. June 10. Richard s. Mr. Richard Foster, a stranger which came from Darnton, bp.¹²

1642. Nov. 8. Eliz. dau. Philip Warwick, Esq., and Dorothy dau. Mat. Hutton, Esq., bp.¹³

⁷ The Milners formed a strong clan in Swaledale. There was a family of the name living at Skelton for more than two centuries. The Miners of Nun-Appleton, near York, came originally out of this dale, from a place called Calvet house, near Muker. Their wealth was made by trade in Leeds, where they were on the most intimate terms with Thoresby, the antiquary. I could connect, I dare say, the two families of Calvet house and Skelton, but it is scarcely worth while to do so.

⁸ "United e'en in death." Such cases are not common. The "poet and saint" Richard Crashaw writes the epitaph of another pair.

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second marriage-bed.
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce:
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life.

⁹ A lead-miner, who was probably engaged upon his work somewhere in the parish. A few other extracts relating, especially, to longevity may be given here—"1635. July 30. A beggar's child dyed at the byrkhouse and buried gratis.—1635. Aug. 20. Widow Hutchinson of Helaugh in Swaledale, of an 100 y. old.—1636. Feb. 6. Francis Place, after hee had longe layd in extreme misery, bur.—Feb. 18. Old widow Bough, aged 80 or thereabout, bur.—1742. Nov. 11. Ralph Fetherstone of Allgate, above 80, bur.—1743. Apr. 29. Sarah Milner of Skelton Hall, aged about 91, bur.—1762. Mar. 23. Mrs. Bailden, widow, mother to Mrs. Hird, aged 96, bur."

¹⁰ Some alterations must have been going on at the hall.

¹¹ The head of the great house of Forster of Bambro' and Blanchland.

He was probably on a visit to Clints when he died. His wife was a daughter and coheir of Sir Wm. Chaytor of Croft. The pedigree of the family will be found in the History of North Durham. On Apr. 29, 1642, a Mr. Francis Foster of Clints was buried at Marske. It is probable that he was a son of the gentleman who has just been mentioned. The Bathursts, a family deeply learned in medicine, were now connected with Clints: did these two gentlemen come thither for advice and change of air?

¹² Some account of this family will be found in Surtees' Durham, iii., 357, and in Longstaffe's Darlington, 130. Cf. Richmondshire Wills, where a document occurs which connects the family with this district.

¹³ A daughter of (Sir) Philip Warwick, the well-known author of the Memoirs of Charles I. He married to his first wife Dorothy, daughter of Matthew Hutton, Esq., by whom he had two children, Elizabeth and Matthew. They both died in their infancy; and on that account Sir Philip released 500*l.* of his wife's portion, saying, when he did so, "This respect of mine to my father is in acknowledgment of the great blessing I had in my most virtuous pious wife (who is with God) his daughter."

1647. . . A dau. of Edward Ellerton, bur.¹⁴

1698. Dec. 15. Mr. Samuel Alcock, bur.¹⁵

1700. May 28. A boy, supposed about the age of 10 years, found by chance, was baptized by the name of Edward.

1701. Feb. 10. Mr. John Bartlet of Nutwith Coate, par. Masham, and Mrs. Dor. Dodsworth, of par. Thornton Watlass, mar.¹⁶

1701. Aug. 28. Eliz. dau. Brian Ascough, bp.¹⁷

1709. 25 Apr. Francis son of Wm. and Anne Wanley, bp.¹⁸

1715. June 10. Mrs. Eliz. Fowles, spinster, bur.¹⁹

¹⁴ An ancestor of the late Rev. Edward Ellerton, D. D., who was a native of the adjoining parish of Downholme, where there is a monument to commemorate him. The Ellertons have been connected with that parish for a very long period.

¹⁵ A gentleman who was related to the family of Hutton. Olive dau. of John Hutton, Esq., married Thomas Alcock, of Chatham. Mr. Alcock makes his will on Sep. 7, 1692, in which he styles himself "master caulker of their majesties shippes in their yard at Portsmouth." "To be buried with all decent privacy and frugality. To my two brothers-in-law, John Hutton of Marske, Esq., and Mr. Matthew Hutton of Marske, all my goods, &c., on trust, to pay my debts, &c., and to divide the remainder between my two sons Samuel and Thomas when of age. My daughter Frances Alcock. My brothers-in-law ex^{rs}." Proved at London 16 Feb., 1693.

¹⁶ The Bartletts of Nutwith Coat were a respectable family. This gentleman was the son of Simon Bartlett. He had an only son, who bore his name, and was buried at Masham in 1769.

¹⁷ A member of a good Richmondshire family. He seems to have resided at Marske, and to have been intimately connected with the Huttons. In 1665, he administered to the effects of John Hutton, Esq. "1681. Nov. 29. Mary, dau. Brian Askough, bur.—1683. Oct. 20. Eliz., wife of do., bur.—1698. May 14. Marm. Ascough bur.—1701. Aug. 28. Eliz., dau. Brian A., bur.—1702. Oct. 31. Oswald Tennant of Arkingarthdale and Frances Ascough, md.—1703. May 29. Anth. Cotes and Eliz. A. md.—1741. Dec. 26. Mat. Askey, bur."—*Marske Reg.*—1705. 8 May. Adm. of Brian Aiscough of Snape to Anne his widow, Matthew Aiscough of Marske being her bondsman.

¹⁸ Francis Wanley, D.D., Dean of Ripon. His parents, Wm. Wanley and Anne Fowle, were married at Marske Feb. 2, 1704-5. He owed, without doubt, his advancement in life to the family of Hutton, and especially to Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, whose chaplain and cousin he was. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1731; A. M. 1735; Fellow: S. T. P. 1748. Vicar of Aldbrough, 1744-1750. Rector of Stokesley 1750-1791. Prebendary of Hinton, at Hereford, 1745. Prebendary of Norton Palishall, at Southwell, 1748. At York he held, successively, the chancellorship and the stalls of Stillington and Weighton. In 1750 he became Dean of Ripon, an office which he filled during the remainder of his life. He fell into great pecuniary difficulties, and was obliged to retire to the continent: on his return he found the deanery at Ripon occupied by the residentiary, who refused to relinquish possession. He lived accordingly in a house in Kirkgate, assisted to the close of his life by many kind friends, who never deserted him in his misfortunes. He died in 1791, and was interred in Ripon Minster where there is a monument to commemorate him. His wife was a daughter of Sir John Goodricke of Ribstone, and by her he had several children.

¹⁹ A daughter of Humphrey Fowle or Fowles, Esq., of Rotherfield, by a dau. and coheir of Wm. Dyke, Esq., of Frant, the sister of Mrs. Hutton. Her sister, Anne Fowle, was the second wife of Wm. Wanley, Esq., of Eyford (son of Andrew Wanley and Frances Hutton), and the mother of Dean Wanley. Wm. Wanley, Esq., by his first wife, Alice Bowes, had a son George Wanley (Bowes), Esq., who also married a Hutton.

1721. Apr. 18. Leonard Stapylton and Margery Milner, both of this parish, mar.²⁰

1730. June 16. Henrietta dau. Jno. Dodsworth, Esq., bur.²¹

1751. Jan. 20 and 21. There fell the greatest snow that ever was known in the memory of man; it snowed for 3 days some little, but the greatest quantity fell these 2 days, viz., Monday and Tuesday, and some little for 4 days following: all the roads were stopd for 4 or 5 days, and men were obliged to go with spades, &c., to cut the roads both to Richmond and Reeth; but it turned to a gentle thaw the following week, and people got to the market. I computed the snow would have been 1 yard deep if it had fallen level without wind.

1756. July 25. Mr. Paul Glenton of Seymour Court, Chandos Street, par. St. Martins, London, and Mary Whitehouse, par. Marske, mar.²²

1770. Dec. 23. Samuel Musgrave of Skelton, bur. Found dead in the river between Reeth bridge and Fremington.

1771. Nov. 19. William and Joseph Rookeby bur.²³ They were brothers: both drown'd in Clapgate beck in coming from Richmond on the Saturday evening before, and found on the Monday following. William Rookby lived at Skelton, and married John Mewburn's daughter and left four children.

²⁰ Leonard Stapylton was master of the village school at Marske and secretary to Mr. Hutton. He was related, I believe, to the family at Myton, and a cousin, perhaps, of the rector of Marske.

Richard Stapylton of Barton makes his will 18 Aug., 1722, desiring to be buried in his son Richard's grave in St. Mary's, Barton. He had by Mary his wife three children, Richard, bur. at Barton, 8 May, 1687; Anne, the wife of Wm. Gibson, to whom she was married at Barton, 18 Feb. 1717-18, and Leonard Stapylton of Marske, bp. at Barton, 20 Mar. 1686-7. He administered to his father 14 Oct. 1727.

Leonard Stapylton, of Marske, was mar. at Marske on 18 Apr. 1721, to Margery dau. of Thos. Milner who was then 30 years old. They had the following children, Richard, bp. 23 Mar. 1721-2, living 1764; Leonard, bp. Feb. 3, 1723-4, living 1764; Thos., bp. 5 Aug. 1734, living 1764; Sarah, bp. 28 Dec., 1725; Mary, bp. Feb. 4, 1726-7, living unmar. 1762; Sarah, bp. 14 Oct. 1729, mar. Thos. Woodhouse; and Anne, bp. 6 June, 1732, and bur. 9 Dec. 1761.

Leonard Stapylton, the father, was buried at Marske, in June, 1763, and his wife on the 29th of October, in the following year.

The parish register contains some earlier notices of Stapyltons, with whom, be it remembered, the Huttons were most closely connected by blood and friendship.—1635. Dec. 20. Sythe dau. Marm. Stapleton of Feldome, bp.—1637. May 28. Mary wife of Marm. S. bur.—1639. Mar. 31. Chr. s. Marm. S. bp.—1640. Apr. 11. Margt. dau. Marm. S. bur.—1640. Dec. . . Anne dau. of Marm. S. bp.—1641. . . Mary wife of Marm. S. bur.—1641. Aug. 1. Marm. S. and Eliz. . . mar.

²¹ Her mother was a Hutton of Marske. Her sister, another Henrietta Dodsworth, carried the Dodsworth estates to the Smiths of Newland Hall. The mother of these two children, Henrietta Hutton, lived to the age of nearly a hundred years.

²² At the funeral dinner of a kinsman of this person, a singular incident took place. The arval was held at the little village inn, and in the middle of the festivity a neighbour stood up and proposed a sa toast "A happy resurrection to our departed friend!" Another kinsman was, till very recently, keeper of the lunatic asylum at Bensham, near Gateshead.

²³ The record of a melancholy occurrence. Two brothers are drowned in Clapgate beck on their way home from Richmond market. They were found locked in each others arms. They bear a gentle name, and in their veins some gentle blood was

1776. Aug. 8. A negro servant belonging Mr. Hutton, and who had been in the family about 4 years, and supposed then to be about 17 or 18 years of age, and co^d say his catechism in a tollerable manner, bp. by the name of John Yorke, and confirmed at Richmond next day.

1781. Feb. 10. James Postethwaite, the popish priest at Clints, bur. The service (at request) read as usual.

1786. May 8. A child of Chr. Tideman's, just removed from Jinglepot to Orgate, between 3 and 4 years old, stray'd from his father's house and was found dead on Marske moore.²⁴

flowing. They were lineal descendents, without a break, of the old knightly family of Rokeby. As it is interesting to trace the history of illustrious a house, even in its misfortunes, I subjoin the following pedigree, which has never been printed before:—

Thomas Rokeby of Mortham, Esq., bap 12 Mar. = Margaret, dau. of John Wycliffe
1639, at Rokeby, mar. at Kirkby Hill 22 Aug. | of Gales, Esq., bur. at Rokeby
1661. Adm. to his son Ralph 30 Apr. 1722. | 5 July, 1703.

Mary Rokeby, bp. 27 Aug. 1662.	Christopher Rokeby, gen bp 25 Aug. 1664.	= Anne Sander-son, mar. 30 May, 1697, bur. 1737.	Thomas, bap. 20 Feb. 1665-6, bur. 31 Jan. 1666-7.
Susanna, bp. 7 July, bur. 11 Sep. 1664.			Francis, bp. 3 Jan. 1668-9.

Mildred, bp. 29 Nov. 1678, living 1714. | Of Cliffe, gen. Adm. to his father 1722.

Margaret, bp. 6 Oct. 1667, bur. 12 Apr. 1668. | William, bp. 4 Feb. 1672.

Elizabeth, bp. 12 May, 1676, mar. Peter Save, and living 1714. | Joseph, bp. 2 Mar. 1674, liv. 1714, mr. Cath. Bowes at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, and had two children, Cath., bp. ib. 23 Sep. 1718, and Thos., bp. 12 Aug. 1720. "Mr. Joseph Rokesby, from Hurworth, formerly captain in the army, bur. 2 Nov. 1757," Darlington.

Peter Rokeby of par. Wycliffe, yeo., bp. 4 July, 1698, ob 1761.	Christopher R., baptized 28 Sep. 1707, bur. 27 Dec. 1772.	= William Rokeby, bp. 3 Sep. 1699, bur. 5 Nov. 1783.	Jane, dau. bur. 1 May, 1766.	Elizabeth, bp. 28 Feb 1702.
†	†			Ann, bp. 11 Mar. 1704.

Anne, bp. 16 May, 1731, mar. 19 Feb. 1753, Francis Appleby of Barningham.	William Rokeby of Skelton, par. Marske, joiner, bp. at Rokeby 10 Mar. 1734, mar. at Marske, 25 Apr. 1763.	= Margaret, dau. John and Eliz. Mewburn of Skelton, ob. 29 Oct. 1826, æt. 86, bur. at Marske. She re-mar. . . . Danby, a miner, by whom she had two children, both of whom died young.	Jos Rokeby, bp. 6 July, 1737, drowned with his brother Wm. 16 Nov. 1771.
†			Francis, bp. 9 May, 1743, bur. 12 Feb. 1755.

Elizabeth, bp. at Marske, 11 June, 1764. | William, bp. 1 Aug. 1771.

Jane, bp. 25 Aug. 1766. She was the housekeeper in the family of Hunter of the Hermitage for many years. | A saddler in Gray's Inn Lane, London. He got into difficulties, and killed himself.

Mary, bp. 29 Nov. 1768.

Mr. Surtees begged my father to find out for him, if possible, a genuine Rokeby or Wycliffe, and promised to provide for him. My father was never able to do so. It would be a difficult task to find out a Rokeby now. There is, I think, still a family of Wycliffes in the neighbourhood of Hexham.

²⁴ The child followed its father to the moors and was lost. They searched in vain all night, and found it dead next morning. The poor child had taken its clogs off and tried to go to sleep. Mr. Hutton remembers the incident.

1788. Oct. 24. The Rev. Wm. Dockeray,²⁵ rector of Watlass, my old schoolfellow and countryman, bur. at Watlass, aged 74 or 5.

1792. July 18. Anthony Prat, a member of the York Society,²⁶ dy'd at Thom' Potter's, in Marske, bur. here.

The parsonage adjoins the church, and is a small neat edifice standing in a pleasant garden. It was rebuilt in 1755 and cost 185*l.*; the rector, Mr. Horne, contributing the stones that were wanting and the lime. The eastern portion of the house was rebuilt and enlarged in the course of the present century by Mr. Hick, the curate and schoolmaster of the village, for the accommodation of his boarders. Mr. Horne records with pride the fruit trees which he planted in the garden. In this instance, however, the rector can hardly have been said to have regarded his successors only, and to have planted trees "quæ alteri sæculo prosint," for he tasted, without doubt, of the fruit himself. Where are now the golden pippins to which he was the Aleinous?

Tunc victus abiere feri, tunc insita pomus!

Nor was the rectory without its library in old times. The following works were given for the use of his nephew, the then rector, and his successors, by Matthew Hutton, Esq., soon after the Restoration. The library contained a few valuable works, but, on the whole, the divinity comprised in it was of the most heavy and appalling kind:—

96 Sermons of Bishop Andrewes. An exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, by Mr. Parr. A treatise of y^e beatitudes, or Christ's happy men, by James Bucke. Syon's prospect in its first view, by R. M. The healing of Israel's breaches, by John Brinsly. An exposition on Revelations, by Brightman. A treatise of y^e divine promises, by Ed. Legh. Christian humiliation, by Henry Mason. Instructions for an afflicted conscience, by Robert Bolton. A treatise of the Sacraments, by Will. Atter-soll. God's husbandry, by Will. Whately. A mapp of Roome, by D. T. A challenge concerning y^e Romish church, by Matth. Sutcliffe. The new birth, by Will. Whately. An exposition on the commandments, Dod and Cleaver. The Christian's conflict. An explication of y^e 110 psalme, by Ed. Reynolds. The lectures of John Knewstubs upon y^e 20th chap. of Exodus. A threefold treatise, by Robert Bolton. Sermons, by Hump. Sydenham. The hypocrite discovered, by Sam. Torskell. Concerning publicke prayer, by Jo. Browning. Meditations on the Sacra., by Ed. Reynolds. The soule's miserye and recovery, by Sam. Hoard. The plaine man's spiritual plough, by J. C. King David's vow for reformation, by George Hakewell. Precious remedies against Satan's devices, by Tho. Brooks. A monument of mortality, by M. Day. Joannis Calvine. The safe religion, by Rich. Baxter. The scepter of Judah, by Edmund Bunnye. A discourse concerning y^e gift of prayer, by John Wilkins.

²⁵ The Dockeray's were a Westmerland family. The rector of Watlass and Mr. Horne were, it seems, old friends.

²⁶ Probably some benefit club. The York Amicable Society was, I believe, now in existence.

A patterne of pietye, by John Ley. Sight and faith, by Joseph Symonds. The tryall of a Christian's growth, by Tho. Goodwin. The sincere convert, by Tho. Shepherd. The hapynes of enjoying and making a true and speedy use of Christ, by Alex. Grosse. The debt booke, or a treatise on Romans y^e 13 vers, ye 8 (chr.), by Henry Wilkinson. The case and cure of a deserted soule, by Jos. Symonds. The yerning of Christ's bowels, by S. M. Microcosmus or y^e historye of man, or Purchas his pilgrime. A booke of Christian exercise, by R. P. The conversone of Soloman, by John Done. Aytapheia, or y^e act of divine contentment, by Tho. Watson. Devotions, by John Donne. The presumptuous man's mirrour, by Ben. Austin. Devotion digested, by Peter Samwaies. Memorialis vitæ Christianæ. A draught of eternitie. The royall passing bell, by Hump. Sydenham. The wonderfull misterye of spirituall growth. God's summons unto a generall repentance, by Adam Harsnett. Christ's counsell to his languishing church of sarvis, by Obadi. Sedgwicke. Examples of miracles of God's mercys to his children, by Sa. Clarke. Herbert's remains. A fountaine of teares, by John Featley. Heavenly meditations, by Thomas Rogers. The journall or dyary of a thankfull Christian, by J. B. The bearing and burden of y^e spiritt, by Jo. Sedgwicke. St. Paul's threefold cord, by Daniell Touberville. The cure of misprision, by R. Junias. Essays and observations, theologicall and morall, by a Student in theologie. The golden mean. The reward of the faithfull. The saint's encouragement in evil times, by Edward Leigh. Lot's little one, by Will. Ince. Three treatises, y^e cure of cares, &c., by Henry Mason. Distractions, or holy madnes, by John Gaule. A briefe of y^e bible's historie, by Henock Clapham. Eremicus theolo. or a sequestered divine, by Theophilus Wodemote. L. Annæi Senecæ, Cordubensis, tragædiæ. Ancilla pietatis, or y^e handmaid to private devotion, by Dan. Featly. Zootomia, or observations on y^e present maners of y^e English, by Richard Whitlock. Paradisus precum. Vox Dei, by Tho. Scott. Assertio vera de Trinitate (*Szegedinus adversus Servetum, Geneva, 1573*). The resolved Christian. The penitent, or entertainments for Lent. The returns of spiritual comfort and grief. The grand conspiracye, by John Allington. The royall charter granted to kings, by T. B. Select cases of conscience touchin witches and witchcrafts, by Jo. Gaule. A muster roll of y^e evill angells, &c., by R. B. The Christian sacrifice, by James Barker. Stoa triumphans, or two sober paradoxes. Directions for y^e private reading of y^e scriptures, by Nicholas Bifeild. Meditationes Sancti Augustini. A golden chaine, by Tho. Rogers. Essayes, &c., by Rich. Brathwayt. Memorialis vitæ Christianæ (*by Louis de Granada*), i ii. David persecuted. Bacon's advancement of learning. Christ sett forth, by Tho. Goodwin. Now or never, by Rich. Baxter. A short essay of afflictions. Summa doctrinæ Christianæ. Helps to Christian duties, by Hen. Whitfield. The cause and cure of a wounded conscience, by Tho. Fuller. August. medita [tiones]. An answer to Monseieur de la Militiere, &c. Divi Aurel. Augustini, &c. The doctrine of the bible. Wisdome and innocence, &c. A discourse of holy love, &c. The saint's guide, &c., by Tho. Hooker. An opening of the tenn commandments, by Will. Whately. Judgment and mercy for afflicted soules, by Fra. Quarles. The mirror of martyrs. A treatise of prayer. A miscellany of ejaculations, divine, morall, &c. The practise of Christian perfection, by Tho. White. Faith and experyence, by John Collings. The saint's infirmitys, by John Preston. Milke for babes, &c., by Martin Fynch. Psalmi seu precatones, &c. The measures and offices of friendship, by Jer. Taylor. Physicke against famine, &c., by Will. Attersoll. Memorialis vitæ Christianæ, &c. The plaine man's pilgrimage, &c., by W. W. The oxo

mussled, &c. The rowing of the sluggard, &c. The doctrine and use of y^e sacrament, &c. Seventeene little sermon bookes. An essay of drapery, by William Scott.

These books, I believe, have long since disappeared.

The rectory of Marske is valued in the king's books at 12*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* According to an old survey in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, the living paid 10*s.* for procuration fees, 4*s.* 6*d.* for Peter-pence, and 1*s.* for synodals.

Circa 1270, Hervey son of William de Marske grants to the church of St. Edmund of Marske and to John, the rector, and his successors, his arable land and wood "juxta le gyle in Henriwra," he releasing the donor and his heirs from the tithe of hens and eggs.

In 1446, when an enquiry was made into the value of the living, it was found to be worth 10*l.* and was taxed at 10 marks, the amount fixed upon at the Nova Taxatio in 1292, it having been taxed previously at 16 marks. (Reg. Archid. Richmond, & Rot. Orig. in Thesaurario Dunelm.) When Bishop Gastrell made his survey of the diocese of Chester, the living was worth, glebe, tithes, and fees, 71*l.* 5*s.* At the present time the tithes are commuted for 390*l.* per annum, in addition to which there are some 40 acres of glebe land, for the most part in a bad condition.

CHARITIES.—In 1655 Thomas Hutchinson gave 100*l.* to the poor of the parish, invested in a yearly rent charge of 5*l.* out of the Clints estate; 3*l.* of it to be distributed in Skelton and the rest in Marske. In 1695 the Rev. John Jackson bequeathed certain rent charges for the use of the poor; these, pursuant to his will, were sold many years ago, and invested in lands in the parish of Richmond and in tithes and land at East Harlsey, near Northallerton, which are let for between 60*l.* and 80*l.* per annum. The lord of the manor and the rector are the trustees. The poor have also a yearly rent charge of 10*s.* out of the Riddings farm, near Grinton.

There is also in the village a small school for the benefit of the parish, of which the lord of the manor and the rector have the management. The endowment of the school in Bishop Gastrell's time was 9*l.* per annum. Through the kindness of the trustees of the Hutton charity and the present owner of the estate, the master now receives nearly 50*l.* per annum.

At the dissolution of the monasteries there were several parcels of land within the parish in the hands of ecclesiastical corporations. Feldom belonged to Jervaux Abbey, and an account of it will be given afterwards. The nunnery of Marrick had property in Marske which

was valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. This is mentioned at a very early period among the Marrick deeds in the *Collectanea Topographica*. There was also property in the village worth 12*d.* per annum belonging to the tiny cell of St. Martin, near Richmond.

THE HALL stands on the southern bank of the rivulet, in a most charming situation. Sheltered from the northern blasts by a group of aged sycamores, and lying, as it were, in the smooth basin formed by an amphitheatre of hills, it looks towards the south-east. On either side of you the ground rises upwards in undulations so beautifully rounded that you might imagine that nature, for once at least, had simulated art. The prospect in front is bounded by the abrupt outline of the Redscar, but as the eye falls downwards it rests upon a softer and a more pleasing landscape. Before you is a stately avenue of limes intended, perhaps, at some time to form the approach to the hall, and to divert the road towards the village which now runs, with an agreeable effect, through the very grounds. On either side of the road are the gardens, covering a large extent of ground, and laid out in terraces beside the brawling stream. Shrubs of the choicest kinds are blended on the slopes with the native brushwood, and among them, at the verge where the forest trees creep in, stands a silver fir, the finest, perhaps in England. The poet Mason, who was well acquainted with the beauties of Marske, does not forget it in his *English Garden*.

Far to the north of thy imperial towers,
 Augusta! in that wild and Alpine vale,
 Through which the Swale, by mountain-torrents swell'd
 Flings his redundant stream, there liv'd a youth
 Of polish'd manners; ample his domain,
 And fair the site of his paternal dome.
 He lov'd the art I sing; a deep adept
 In nature's story, well he knew the names
 Of all her verdant lineage.

On the summit of the hill that overhangs the hall, to the westward, is the deer park, which has been in existence for more than a century. In it, on the loftiest eminence that can be found, there peers over the trees an obelisk of freestone. It marks the burial place of an elder brother of the present worthy owner of the estate. He desired that his bones should be laid in a place from which he had so often admired the beauties of the scenery around.

Moritur et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.

And his wishes were fulfilled. The funeral service was read over his

remains in the little church below, and then the procession wound slowly up the hill and laid his body in the earth at the appointed spot. The pillar bears the following inscription to commemorate him :—

H. S. E.
 MATTHEUS HUTTON, ARMIGER,
 DE
 MACCLESFIELD
 COM. CESTRIÆ
 OBIT. XXII DIE DECEM. MDCCCXIV.
 ÆTATIS SUE XXXV.

The hall, as it is at present, bears no great appearance of antiquity. It is a plain substantial edifice, built, in all probability, about 120 years ago. Remains of the old house, however, may be found in the interior. There are no traces now of the "faire place" which Leland saw at Marske in his pilgrimage; but, as far as comfort is concerned, there is no reason, probably, to regret its destruction. The stables stand to the westward of the hall, and were built about 1750. They were erected for the accommodation of a magnificent stud of race-horses, one of which, known by the name of Black Chance, brought considerable credit to his owner. There is a portrait of him still preserved, shewing the proportions of a steed when four-mile heats could be run with no difficulty at all. Another horse, called Marske, was the sire of the celebrated Eclipse, and is well known to all who are versed in the history of the turf. He, too, had his portrait painted, of which there is an engraving.²⁷ Among the pictures that are preserved at Marske several deserve an especial notice. Among them is a complete collection of the portraits of the Huttons since 1700, and many of the Darcies of Navan. Among them are the following :—

Matthew Hutton when Dean of York. A stern looking man. He wears a black cap fringed with white lace, and a white ruff. An displeasing picture.

Another portrait of the same person when Archbishop of York. In the corner is the date 1603. It represents a very aged man in his episcopal robes. Age has somewhat softened his features, but the aspect is still forbidding.

A full-length portrait of the widow and son of Sir Walter Raleigh. This is a very interesting picture. The little boy bears the well known features of the unfortunate navigator, and there is a pensive melancholy air about mother and son that reminds us of their troubles. Lady Raleigh's ring is also preserved at Marske.

²⁷ Mr. Hutton's groom used to be a regular attender of Durham races about 70 or 80 years since. He took over his master's horses in the course of the preceding week, and on the Sunday morning before the races he duly went to church. He always went to the same church (Elvet), occupying the same seat, and listening each year to the same sermon. The vicar selected the encouraging text "So run that ye may obtain"! *Tempora mutantur.*

Sir Conyers Darcy, the distinguished Royalist. Created Lord Darcy and Conyers in 1641. A handsome face, florid and oval, with a Carolian beard and moustache. Half-length. He is in a court dress, and has a purple mantle with a surcoat of white point lace. A very pleasing picture.

Dorothy Bellasis his wife. A pretty girlish face with light hair and brown eyes. She holds a watch in her hand, and is very richly attired in a brown brocaded dress trimmed with lace. Her ear-rings, singularly enough, are attached to the ears by ribands.

A small oval portrait of the unhappy Monmouth. So beautifully is it painted that it looks like a miniature. He is in armour, with his long dark locks rolling over the burnished steel. The face is radiant with vivacity and intelligence.

James Jessop, Lord Darcy of Navan. A small and very pleasing picture. He is dressed in brown velvet, with his hair unpowdered. The countenance is open and expressive, full of colour, with keen dark eyes.

Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York and Canterbury; in gown and bands. Whitaker describes the picture as that of "a plump and rosy divine, of tranquil times, when persecution no longer alarmed, nor profound theological studies wasted the frame of theologians."

John Hutton, Esq., the present Mr. Hutton's grandfather. A splendid portrait by Hudson. The face beams with kindness and animation.

I now come to the history of the parish and the descent of the estate. The number of English statute acres within the parish at the last census was 5,220; the whole, with the exception of a scanty portion appertaining to the rector of Marske, is now concentrated in the family of Hutton. The whole of the estate was, in old times, part of the great Richmond fee, and was granted out, Applegarth excepted, by one of the ancient earls to the Roalds, afterwards to be identified with the Scropes of Bolton, under which lordship it is a manor, being holden by knight's service. They subinfeudated it to different tenants, and their properties remained distinct till a very recent period, when they were bought up by the present Mr. Hutton and his brother. I shall divide the parish into five properties, Marske, Clints, Skelton, Feldom, and West Applegarth, and I shall consider the history of each separately.

THE ESTATE OF MARSKE.—There is no mention of Marske in the Domesday book. It is quite possible that at that early period the village had no existence, and that the lands were not yet divided from some neighbouring manor. At all events they were included in the vast estate of Edwin the Saxon earl, which was seized by the Conqueror and bestowed by him en masse, as a royal guerdon, upon his nephew Alan Earl of Brittany. Thenceforward Marske was a portion of the magnificent Honor de Richmond, and from its vicinity to the castle it is probable enough that it was retained for some time in the possession of the earls,

for pasturage or hunting. It is not quite certain when Marske became a manor, and to whom it was first granted out. When Kirkby's inquest was taken, the Roalds held immediately under the earl, but in the following charter, which was granted more than a century earlier, the earl himself grants common to a subtenant for all his lands in the manor, and that by the bounds by which the manor itself is afterwards conveyed by a Roald. I cannot ascribe to this charter a date later than 1171, and it is of so much value and interest that I give it in extenso.

Conanus filius Conani,²⁸ comes Richmondiaë, omnibus hominibus suis Franciis et Anglicis, clericis et laicis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Notum sit vobis quod dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Harsculpho Cleseby, meo carissimo consanguineo et constabulario castri mei Richmondiaë, et omnibus terris et tenementis suis in novo foresto manerio et dominio de Merske cum pertinentiis, libertatem et communam in omnibus locis, terris, pratis, silvis, campis, moris, boscis, planis, pascuis et pasturis, cum bonis suis omnibus et catallis eujusecumque generis vel speciei sint aut fuerint, et in omnibus aliis aisisamentis et proficuis et commoditatibus ad alicujus creaturæ usum pertenentibus vel intra aut supra terram cum pertinentiis spectantibus.

Videlicet, a philo aquæ forestæ versus austrum usque ad cornarium clausuræ de Skelton, et deinde usque lapidem stantem in oriente fine de Hesyhowe, et de inde usque ad congeriem lapidum super Cockhowe, et de inde sicut aqua celestis dividit inter dominium de Skelton et dominium de Merske usque ad Whytegate, et sicut Whytegate se ostendit versus austrum usque Thyrlgate et Bratheow-bek et sicut Bradehowe bekk descendit in aquam de Swale, et sicut aqua de Swale descendit usque pedem aquæ forestæ, et ulterius sicut aqua de Swale descendit in pedem aquæ de Felbek, ascendendo per Felbeck usque pedem de Sowemyre, et de inde usque Wudkeld juxta locum qui vocatur Chapel-grene, et a Chapel-grene usque pedem de Swaynemyre, et de inde usque lapidem super moram usque cornarium albi muri, et sicut alba mora se ostendit et extendit versus occidentem usque lapidem stantem super rodam quæ vocatur Clevedale Rake, alias vocatur Hyne Rake, et sic linialiter descendendo per lapidem vocatum Whyte-stane super Graystane Hill usque ryvolum de Clevedale, et sicut rivulus de Clevedale transit in aquam forestæ, et sicut aqua forestæ dividit inter dominium de Merske et Skelton. Preterea, insuper, dedi et concessi dicto Harsculpho et heredibus suis advocacionem ecclesiæ de Merske. Item dedi eidem Harsculpho in omnibus terris suis libertatem tenendi curiam cum juribus et omnibus aliis aisisamentis a tribus septimanis in tres veluti alicui curiæ convenit contingere et pertinere sine alicujus curiæ sectatione, per se, et heredibus suis et tenentibus suis libere et integre sine aliquo impedimento. Item dedi etiam dicto Arsheulpho et terris suis predictis libertatem piscandi in omnibus aquis meis de foresta cum retis sagenis et instrumentis aliis piscacioni convenientibus. Similiter dedi predicto Arsheulpho et terris suis predictis libertatem ad sectam molendinorum suorum unacum tenentibus et omnibus aliis infra metas predictas commorantibus. Item dedi dicto Harsculpho et heredibus suis libertatem venandi in omnibus boscis,

²⁸ His grandfather was Conan Duke of Brittany, and hence he calls himself fitz Conan. His own father was Alan surnamed Niger Earl of Richmond.

vastis, pascuis et pasturis, infra dominium de Merske. Preterea, eciam, dedi et concessi ac confirmavi dicto Harsculpho libertatem claudendi, murandi, seperandi vel fossandi omnes terras suas manerio de Marske pertinentes, cum boscis aquis et omnimodis aliis commoditatibus et aisissamentis qualitercumque dicto manerio spectantibus aut pertinentibus yeme et estate, et in separali continere, et libertatem predictam complete, libere et imperpetuum ab omnibus hominibus conservare, sicut divide et habunde in mea presencia assignavi, ut supradictum est et specificatum—habendum et tenendum omnes libertates et communias predictas cum suis pertinentiis prefato Harsculpho, heredibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis, reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis tres racemos zinsibri in die Natalis Domini, si petantur, pro omnibus aliis serviciis, consuetudinibus, exaccionibus et demandis. Et ut ista mea presens concessio et donatio stabilis sit firma imperpetuum sigillum meum præsentibus apposui. Hiis testibus Gylberto Folyot, Elya Amundavilla, Henrico Camerario, Yvone capellano, Galfrido filio Bryani, Hugone hostiario, Elya de Downehome, Adam de Rothmere, Malgero filio Galfridi, Alexandro arcumgerente et aliis multis. (Seal defaced. Small. Brown wax.)

Of the early history of the family of Cleseby there is very little known. The *novus homo* of the house was probably a foreigner who came over in the court of the Earl of Richmond. The little vill on the banks of the Tees gave him the name of Cleseby. The singular name of Harsculph is peculiar to the Clesebies, and it is observable that the beginner of the house of the Roalds was one Arscoit Musard. In the little court that was held in the castle of Richmond the Clesebies, probably, held high positions, and they were connected by blood with the Roalds and several other families of distinction: and I cannot but think that Harsculph the constable was the grandson of Harsculph Musard, and that his interest in Marske descended to the Roalds. The following charter shews that in the time of King John, the Clesebies had a subfeudatory interest in Marske:—

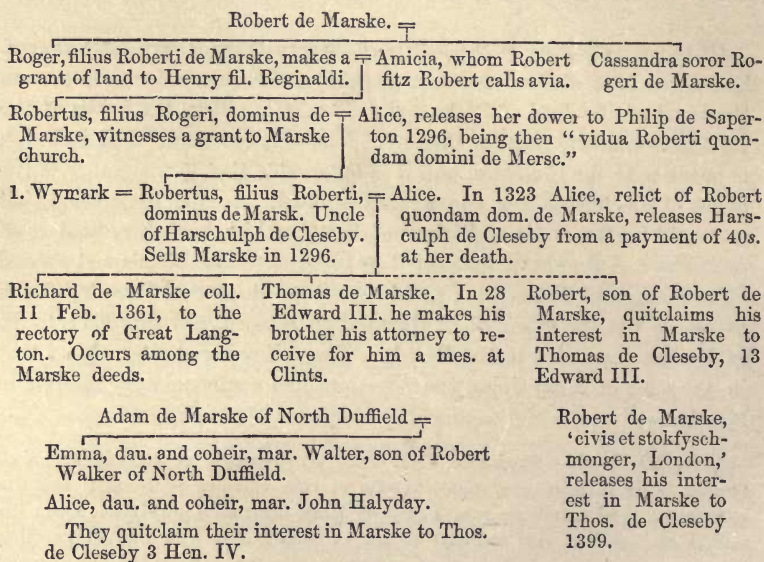
Adam de Clesebi.—Reginaldo fratri meo, pro humagio et servicio suo, duas bovatat terræ in Mersce cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine retenemento; illas, scilicet, quas Petrus de Mersce dedit mihi pro servicio meo: illi, scilicet et heredibus suis tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate libere et quiete, faciendo forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatat terræ in feudo ubi duodecim carucatæ terræ faciunt feudum militis, et reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis quatuor solidos, scilicet, duos solidos ad Pentecosten et duos solidos ad festum Sancti Martini. Hiis testibus Radulfo filio Radulfi de Mulet, Halnado de Halnadebi, Nicholao de Stapelton, Alexandro de Croft, Roberto de Brethanebi, Alano Clerico, Benedicto de Stapelton, Alexandro de Clesebi, Henrico de Jollebi, Rogero de Aldebure. (Seal, a fleur-de-lis, SIG. ADE DE CLESBI.)

This charter introduces to us for the first time a family of the name of Marske which, even at that early period, had some interest in the

village, and under which the Clesebies were holding. Among the Marske papers is the following charter:—

Alanus de Barton, quondam manens in Cleseby.—Harsquid' filio Willelmi de Cleseby totum mes. meum in villa de Cleseby et eciam totam terram meam sicut jacet apud Ellehou in territorio ejusdem. Testibus, Harsquido domino de Cleseby, Willelmo de Mordon, Alexandro de Cleseby, Alano Orre in Stapelton, Alano de Barton clerico.

Among the muniments of the college of the vicars choral at York are two grants of land in Barton by Robert de Merse and Robert *son of Alan de Merse*. Did Alan de Barton change his name when he acquired property at Marske? This is, at least, a probable supposition. The date of these documents is certainly not later than 1230. The following pedigree will shew the descent of the estate for the greater part of a century:—



There are a great many charters at Marske relating to small portions of property in the parish which were made in the thirteenth century. I give extracts from a few of them, observing, *in limine*, that the names of the places are still, to a great extent, retained at the present day.

Robertus filius Alani de Merse—Willielmo filio Rogeri de eadem villa—4 ac. terræ in Clivedale—redd. 2s. per ann.—ita tamen quod quocienscunque predictus Willielmus in foresterio ceciderit nichil amplius quam 6d. debet. Testibus, Conano de Merse, Warino converso, Rogero de Haske, Petro de Merse, Gilberto ejusdem villæ, Roberto sacerdote.

Robertus filius Hervei de Mersc—Johanni filio Petri de Mersc—acram terræ quam Herv. pater meus vendidit in magno suo negotio. Test., R. capellano de Mersc, Roberto filio Alani, etc.

Joh. fil. Petri de Mersc—Henrico nepoti meo—unam particulam terræ in campo de Mersc, scilicet viride assartum in Feldegile et duas particulas terræ et terram meam in Acreshowe et in le hengande, cum uno tofto in parte superiore tofti quondam Petri filii Lucae patris mei—rent 1*℥*. Test., dom. Joh. tunc rectore de Mersc, Rogero domino de Mersc, Conayno de Mersc.

Rogerus fil. Roberti de Mersc—Henrico filio Reginaldi—illud toftum et croftum quod fuit Cassandræ sororis meæ in villa de Mersc et sex acras terræ meæ in Mersc et liberam communiam. Test., magistro Roberto de Cleseby persona de Dunum, domino Joh. persona de Mersc, Johanne filio Petri de eadem, Joh. de Eilertona, Galfr. de Apelgard, Roberto receptore de Richmond, Willelmo de Bulbrec, Johanne clerico de Mersc.

Robertus filius Henrici de Mersc—Willelmo Hohton duas pecias terræ in territorio de Mersch vocatas Conanriding & Herviridding paying 12*℥* rent to the nuns at Ellerton and a lb. of incense to the monks at Jervaux. Test., dom. Gwyschardo de Charron tunc senescallo Richemundiæ, Halnath de Halnatheby tunc ballivo, dom. Joh. tunc persona de Mersck, magistro Joh. de Hohton, Herveo fil. Will : de Mersck, &c.

Johannes dux Britanniæ primogenitus dominus Richemund—Willelmo de Hohton—domos suas in magno suo assarto apud Feldegile in territorio de Mersc—set quod sit talis clausura circa dictum assartum qualis clausura solet esse circa campos in foresta et quod non habeat ibi canem commorantem. Testibus Joh. de le Bret'n, Alano militibus, Bartholomeo capellano, Halnato de Halnatheby, Rogero de Auget, Roberto de Applegarth.

Willelmus de Hohton in Neuton juxta Barton—Roberto filio Roberti domino de Mersck et Wymark uxori suæ—totum clausum subtus Clappegate quod vocatur Conanriding, excepta porcione ecclesiæ. Testibus, domino Hugone de Ask et Halneth de Hlanlethby, militibus, Roberto de Apelgarth, etc.

When Kirkby's inquest was taken in 1287 it was found that there were six carucates of arable land in Marske, twelve making a knight's fee : of these Henry de Marske held one, Roger de Scargill half a carucate, and Roger de Bretham another half, all of Robert de Marske. These lands, together with four other carucates, were held by the said Robert of Roald de Richmond.

I do not intend to weary my readers with a recital of all the little changes of property at Marske. There are very many of them. The purchase of a single house, in those days, might originate at least a dozen charters.²⁹ Every person who, by the utmost stretch of the ima-

²⁹ In the muniment room at Marske there are at least 300 of these charters, all of which I have carefully perused. They were catalogued, by Matthew Hutton, Esq. of Marske, who died in 1666, and, subsequently, they have been arranged by Mr. Michael Fryer, who was on the most intimate terms with the late John Hutton, Esq. Mr. Fryer lived for a long time at Reeth, spending a great portion of his time at Marske. He was a distinguished mathematician and well versed in antiquities. He drew up the account of Eugene Aram, which was printed at Richmond in 1832. Mr. Fryer died at Newcastle about fifteen years ago.

gination, could be supposed to have the slightest interest in the property which was sold was required to release his right to the purchaser. The Dean and Chapter of Durham have, on an average, eight or ten charters connected with every acre of land that they possess! No one will thank me for telling him to whom each toft and croft in a little country village was leased out, and how they returned to the lessor. No one cares to know how there was occasionally a sale of a house or an acre of land, and what anxiety there was to recover it. There is nothing worthy of being recorded in the history of the magnates, if we may so call them, of a little country village, whose social position was scarcely superior to that of the labourers of the present day.

In 1294 Robert de Marske begins to sell his estate: the ostensible purchaser was Philip de Saperton, rector of Marske, but the real buyer, or at all events the person who had the greatest interest in the bargain, was Harschulph de Cleseby, a nephew of the vendor and of the head-lord, Sir Roald fitz Roald. The following grant of Roald fitz Roald, giving up the manorial rights to his nephew, is valuable on many considerations:—

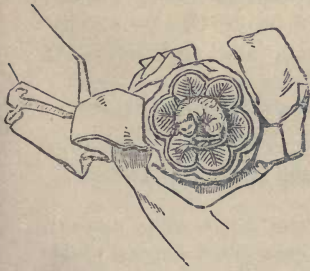
ABUNDÆ DE MERSEKE.—Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rowaldus dominus de Constable Burton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta meo confirmavi Herschulpho Clesby, nepoti meo, totum dominium de Merske, una cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ac molendinum meum aquaticum; cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, sicut jaciuntur particulariter ex utraque parte aquæ forestæ, sicut se abundant versus australem usque pedem de Hartsties, assendendo in Hartsties usque cornarium clausorum de Skelton, et deinde usque lapidem stantem in orientali parte de Hesilhow, et abinde usque locum vocatum Rukke super Cockhowe, et deinde sicut aqua celi dividit inter dominium de Skelton et dominium de Merske versus occidentem usque altam viam quæ venit a Helwath usque Brathowbek, et deinde sicut Brathowbek descendit in aquam Swallia, et deinde sicut se extendit usque pedem aquæ forestæ, et abinde usque pedem de Felbeck ex parte boreali ascendendo in Felbeck usque pedem de Sowemyre, et abinde usque pedem de Wodkeld juxta placeam quæ vocatur Chapelgrene, et deinde usque pedem de Swaynymyre sicut aqua quæ vocatur Felbeck se extendit, et abinde usque lapidem stantem super moram, et deinde sicut se extendit usque cornarium muri quod vocatur Whitewall, et abinde sicut se extendit versus occidentem usque lapidem stantem desuper rodam quæ vocatur Hyndrake descendendo in rivulum de Clyffedale, et deinde sicut se extendit in aquam foresti, et sicut aqua foresti descendit inter dominium de Merske et dominium de Skelton usque pedem de Hertsties; habendum et tenendum dictum dominium de Merske, cum advocacione predicta, ac molendinum predictum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefato Herschulpho heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum; reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis ad scutagium, quando currit, unum obolum, si petatur. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Rogero de Aske, Thoma de Lawton, militibus, Roberto de Appilgarth, Johanne de Laton, Petro de Swynetwayte, Roberto de Preston, et aliis. (Seal much defaced. Arms, a lion rampant.)

The following extracts, from the Marske charters, shew how the subtenancies were gradually changing owners. The curious names tempt me to give them in the original language:—

Robertus filius Roberti de Merske—Hersculpho de Cleseby, nepoti meo—placeam vocatam ermitagium in villa de Merske a parte boreali rivuli de Whydaylle currentis in aquam forestæ, ubi, extendit se ad pedem de Ragill, ascendendo in Ragill usque cornarium muri super moram, et deinde se extendit usque bondem stantem super rodam vocatam Wyddaylle rake, descendendo in aquam.

Robertus filius Roberti domini de Mersk—Phillippo rectori ecclesiæ de Mersk—totum toftum quod jacet juxta toftum abbatis Jorevall', et terram et pratium meum ex parte boreali de Clivedalebek, videlicet, unam bovatom terræ in Merske quam cum tofto emi de Johanne filio Willelmi de Bulbrek et quinque acras terræ et prati jacentes super Halleflat inter terram Galfridi de Clyntes et terram Roberti filii Roberti filii Henrici, et unam acram super Younaker, et pratium meum et vastum in Robertrudhyng inter Herviridyng et sepem, et quatuor acras terræ cum vasto in Gamelridhyng quas emi de Willelmo filio Johannis de Melsanby, et pratium meum quod vocatur Houttonridyng, ad terminum vitæ, reddendo annuatim unam rosam infra primas nundinas Riehemund post festum S. Joh. Baptistæ. Mersk. 17 kal. Nov. 1294. Test. Thos. fil. Robt de Applegard etc. (Seal. SUM LEO FORTIS, around a lion rampant—a common device.)

Rob. fil. Rob. quondam domini de Mersk—Philippo de Saperton, rectori de Mersk,—viam de tofto meo—pratium voc. Golmyre et Frere ridings et Frere ridingsmyre, durante vita—terram et pratium in Merske quæ Amicia mea avia quondam tenuit nomine dotis, durante vita.—necnon molendinum de Mersk—clausum subtus Clappegate vocatum Conayneridding, excepta porcione ecclesiæ.



Thomas de Riehemundia, dominus de Constabelburton—Philippo de Saperton rectori de Mersk—totum tenementum quod habet in feodo meo ex venditione Roberti filii Roberti domini de Mersk in villa de Mersk. Apud Constabelburton die Jovis prox. ante fest. S. Andr. 1295. Test. Ricardo de Neusam, Waltero clerico de Constabelburton, Thoma de Apel-

garth. (A beautiful seal, which I have engraved.)

Constabel Burton in crast. S. Petri ad Vinc. 1295. Thomas de Riehemund dominus de Constabelburton ac filius et hæres domini Roaldi de eadem—Philippo de Saperton, durante vita, molendinum aquaticum et omnes terras etc. in feudo meo apud Mersk quæ vendico tenere de Roberto filio et hærede Roberti quondam domini de Merske.

In 1296 Robert de Marsk conveys to Saperton the manor of Marske, and the advowson of the church, in the presence of Sir Hugh de Aske, Sir Wm. de Scargill, and Roger Lord of Halnaby, and in 1298 he quits claims to him all his interest in Marske. In 1301 Harsculph de Cleseby enfeoffs Saperton, Harsculph son of Wm. de Cleseby, jun., and Margery his wife, in the manor and advowson, (the "heremite croft" as granted

to him by Robert de Marske alone excepted), to the use of the said Saperton for his life, with remainder to Harsculph son of Wm. Cleseby, jun., and his heirs, and failing them to Saperton's own heirs. In 30 Edw. I. Saperton suffers a recovery at York of the manor and advowson, "exceptis tribus acris terræ et una bosci, et communia pasturæ ad quatuor jumenta, sex-decim vaccas cum sequela trium annorum, et homagio et servicio Hervici de Mersk et heredum"—and Saperton acknowledges them to be "jus Harsculphi, ut ea quæ idem Harschulphus habet de dono prædicti Philippi"—Cleseby then grants to Saperton a life-interest in the manor, which is estated on Harschulph son of Wm. de Cleseby and Margery his wife, and their heirs—failing them, on Robert son of Wm. de Saperton and his heirs—failing them, on Robert de Mersk and his heirs, and then on the right heirs of Harsculph de Cleseby.

The manor of Marske is now in the possession of the Clesebies. The purchaser, Harschulph de Cleseby, was a man of some consequence in his day. In 1278 he was receiver of Richmonshire. At the time of Kirkby's inquest, a Harschulph (son of Wm.) de Cleseby held lands at Cleseby, Wycliffe, Thorp, and Girlington. In the 8th of Edward I. he was found to be enfeoffed of Aldbro' for his life, by John de Britannia. By deed dated Feb. 1305, according to Dr. Whitaker, he founded a chantry at Ellerton. The Harschulph de Cleseby on whom he estated Marske was probably his nephew, and his brother Sir John de Cleseby was indebted to him for some property at Marske, and, in all probability, for an estate in the parish of Downholme.

Of Sir John Cleseby, till very recently, I knew positively nothing. He disappeared altogether from local history. This disappearance is, however, explained by the following entry in the Lanercost chronicle.

MCCCXVI. Eodem tempore, miles quidam de comitatu Richemundie, dominus, scilicet, Johannes de Cleseby, congregans sibi multitudinem malefactorum et ribaldorum, insurrexit et patriam destruxit, spolians et rapiens (et) vastans pro voluntate sua et suorum, sicut fecit dominus Gilbertus in Northumbria cum suis complicitibus et ribaldis; sed, Domino ordinante, ambo cito capti fuerunt, et dominus Johannes positus est ad pœnitentiam suam, quia noluit loqui coram justiciariis adductus, et cito post mortuus est in carcere.

What an unhappy end! And yet there was more of wantonness than malice in these exploits. Gilbert de Middleton thought it a good joke to plunder the cardinals, with the Bishop of Durham in their suite. The Peacock of the North, with his company of "ruffling blades," was like him, but he was a Neville, and the arm of the law did not choose to arrest his course.

The descendants of the culprit's brother were more fortunate. They retained possession of Marske for nearly a century and a half. We learn, however, from registers of the archbishops of York, that on one occasion the head of the house of Marske fell under ecclesiastical censure. On June the 18th, 1408, the archbishop directed Thomas Tesdale, rector of St. Crux, in York, to absolve from excommunication John Barowby, chaplain, of Kirkby Ravenswath, who had been thus punished for solemnizing a clandestine marriage, without banns, between Robert Place, Esq., and Catharine Halnaby, of Halnaby. He was also to absolve the witnesses of the ceremony, Sir Halnath Mauliverer, kt., Sir John Halnaby, and Thos. Cleseby, Esq., lord of Mersk. The wedding had probably taken place in the adjacent manor house at Skelton.

The following imperfect pedigree will give my readers some account of the family of Cleseby of Marske:—

William de Cleseby, jun. = dau. Sir Wm. le Scrope, kt.

Sir John de Cleseby, kt.—Lord of Downholme (Whitaker). In 1313 he grants to John de Bellerby, clk., a toft and croft and other lands at Walburn. At York 7 Edw. II. he grants to his brother Harsculph, “totum servicium Hervicii de Marske, et Joh. filii sui,” and pardons him his suit of court at Marske. Died in York Castle.

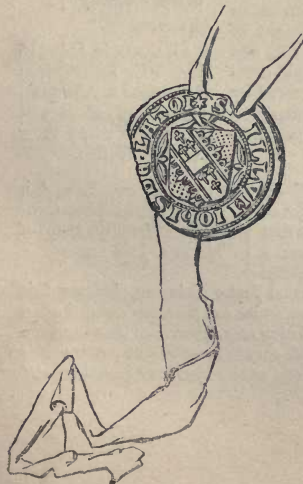
John de Cleseby. Red, two silver bends, an ermine canton. (Glover's Roll.) There are some variations in the armories.

goods at Marske to the amount of 6*l.* were seized for a debt due by him to the king. “*Hursqui de Cleseby* port de goules ove une fees et trois losenges d'argent.” (Roll of Arms, 2 Coll. Top., 327.)

Harsculph de Cleseby, son of = Marjory. Wm. de Cleseby, jun. Marske is settled upon him and his issue in 1301. Henry le Scrop, kt., grants “Harsculfo de Cleseby, nepoti meo, placeam vocatam hermitagium in villa de Marsk. Test. mag. Steph. de Scrop, rectore de Marsk, fratre meo.” In 1313 Joh. de Ask, fil. et hæc Hugonis de Ask, mil., grants “Harsculpho de Cleseby, et Mariotæ, ux. terram voc. le hermytage in campo de Merske.” He was constable of the castle of Conisburgh, and in 19 Edw. II. his

Thomas de Cleseby, dominus de Marske, = Sibella. fil. and hæc. Harsculfi de Cleseby. In 1337 he acknowledges receiving “de Mar” quæ fuit ux. predicti Harschulf patris mei—40 cartas tangentes Mersck et unam cartam tangentem Cleseby, videlicet, illam cartam quam Harschulf de Clesby dedit Herschulf filio Willelmi.” The part of the indenture at Marske is sealed as in the the margin, Laton on The same bearings occur separately at Jervaux. In 13 Edward III., Robt. de Marske quitclaims his interest in Marske to Thos. de Cleseby and Sibella ux. In 16 Edw. III., he grants “placeam apud Merske voc. le Mikelriding,” to Sir Wm. le Scrop, kt. for 10 years. Witnesses charters at Marske, 23 Edw. III. and 1343.

Harsculph de Cleseby, witnesses several charters at Marske, inter 28-45 Edward III. Presents to the living in 1362.



John de Cleseby, rector of Marske from 1394 to 1440. See among the rectors. June 17, 6 Hen. V., Thos. Cleseby, Esq., makes his bro. John Cleseby, rector of Marske, his attorney to take seizin of lands in Marske given to him by Robert Crull.



Thomas de Cleseby, = Alianora. dominus de Marske. In 1384 Thos. de Couton releases to him the manor of Marske, and the church, and lands in Cleseby and Thornton Steward. 23 Ric. II conveys to his broth. John, and Robert Playce, Esq., all his lands in Marske, ex dono Richard de Marske. 8 Oct., 2 Hen. VI., enfeoffs his brother John, Chr. Banister, Esq., John Settill cap, and John Dogson of Newsom, of Marske, &c. (Seal of Arms.—Two bendlets, a canton.) At the Dissolution, the Abbey of Eggleston paid 66s. 8d. per ann. to a chantry priest at Ellerton, “pro animabus heredum Thomæ de Cleseby.” 23 July, 16 Hen. VI., Alianora nuper ux. Thomæ Cleseby, grants seizin to Ralph Pudsay, Esq., of Colynhall and Orgate. On 18 July, 34 Henry VI., Ralph Pudsay, kt., conveys them to John Dinley, Esq., and others, and seals with one of his mullets as in the margin.

= probably a relative of Walter Hawyk of Little Eden, co. Durham, who 2 March, 4 Hen. VI., willed that estate to his son and daughter, rem. to John of Trollop. The arms of Hawyk were Gold (or silver), a black bend, generally charged with three crosses (crosslet.) See 1 Sur. 36, 91, 92.

Acrisius de = Alice. Cleseby, occ. in the Marske charters inter 1380-1400. Had lands in Huds-well. A bailiff of Richmond 1388.

John de Cleseby, Esq., occurs as a trustee at Marske, 12 and 14 Hen. V.

Robert de Cleseby, dominus = Elizabeth. de Marske, filius et hæres Thomæ de Cleseby, 1 Mar., 5 Hen. VI.



confirms the effect of the deed of 2nd Henry VI., subject to the dower of Alianora his father's widow: (Seal, given in margin.) In 7th Hen. VI., he again conveys his lands to the same parties to make a settlement of his estates, & that is, 1. On himself in tail. 2. On John Trollop, Esq., & Agnes his (Cleseby's) sister & heir, in tail. 3. On Harsculph de Cleseby. His wife Elizabeth to keep her dower.

Agnes, wife of John Trollope, Esq. of Thornley, co. pal., a legatee in 1429, of Robt. Playse of Egton, who calls her broth. Robert (of whom she was heiress presumptive in 7 Hen. VI.) his “cousin and godson.” In 1474 her grandson took Little Eden under the settlement of 4 Henry VI., and the Hawyk arms were quartered by her descendants in right of that land.

Harsculph de Cleseby. Thomas de Cleseby. Roger de Cleseby. Richard de Cleseby. Peter de Cleseby. John de Cleseby.

Margaret, (afterwards wife of John Watton, Esq. of Cliffe, who d^d in 1479, and called by Glover, ‘amita Elizabethæ Cleseby.’)

Alianora.

All these, in July, 16 Hen. VI., as children of Thomas & Alianora, release Colynhall and Orgate to Pudsay their mother's feoffee.

Elizabeth Cleseby, only child and heiress. “Spofford. = Ad curiam domini Henrici Percy comitis Northumbriae, tentam ibidem 25 Majj, 29 Hen. VI., inquisitio capta fuit per sacramentum, &c. Qui dicunt, &c. quod Elizabetha filia et heres Roberti Cleseby, modo uxor Willelmi Coniers, ad festum sanctorum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ ultimum elapsum fuit ætatis quatuordecim annorum et amplius. Ideo preceptum est feodario domini quod deliberari faciat prefatis Willelmo et Elizabethæ uxori ejus omnia terras et tenementa in Patenall, Setyll, Remyngton, Newsom et Horton cum eorum membris et pertinenciis quæ sunt sive fuerunt in manu domini racione minoris ætatis ejusdem Elizabethæ.”

Wm. Conyers, Esq., 5th son of Christopher Conyers of Hornby, Esq., of Marske, jure ux.

It will be seen that the elder line of Cleseby ends in an heiress who became the ward of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. The loss of the family estates must have been very mortifying to the uncles. It is probable that before this there had been some dissensions in the family, as Robert Cleseby, it will be observed, estates Marske on his sister Trollope, failing his own issue, to the exclusion of his six brothers. When Marske passed away from them to a little girl their disappointment must have been very great. It manifested itself in an unwonted way. On the 12th of June, 1436, the king issued a writ to enquire into the circumstances of an assault said to have been made upon the house at Marske by Harsculph Cleseby, late of Marske, gen., and others. They had arrayed themselves in a warlike fashion, and had expelled the adherents of the earl. We know nothing of the result of the enquiry.

Cleseby had, undoubtedly, a very brief tenure of the property of which he had so unceremoniously taken possession. The discontented feeling in the family did not, however, cease for a long time. In the 7th of Henry VIII. an agreement was made between Thomas Cleseby of Scruton, gentleman, and Wm. Conyers, Esq., of Marske, by which it was stipulated that Conyers should have Marske and Hudswell, Cleseby keeping all the lands in Cleseby and Manfield which had belonged to Thomas Cleseby, his grandfather. Conyers, possibly, to free himself from any further annoyance, put in a claim to the ancient estates of the Clesebies before Marske came into their possession, and it is probable enough that he would have some interest in them through the heiress: this demand, and it would be a very dangerous one, would suggest a compromise which would set the matter at rest for ever. Of the subsequent history of the Clesebies there is little known. They were traffickers in abbey lands, one of them having a lease at Ellerton and another a house at Fountains. Another member of the house, who bore its ancient name of Harsculph, rushed into the Rising in the North, and was condemned at York. He was drawn to the gallows on Knavesmire, to learn there that his life was spared. A family, descending doubtless from the ancient house, continued to reside on the old estate at Cleseby to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Marske now fell into the possession of a branch of the great and rising family of Conyers, an offshoot from the house of Hornby which was so soon to be ennobled. The custody of the lands and person of the heiress of the Clesebies was made over by the Earl of Warwick, to whom it had been in the first instance granted, to Christopher Conyers, Esq., of Hornby, and he married the young lady, and secured her estates, to one

of his younger sons, William Conyers, the head of the family of Conyers of Marske.

With his wife Conyers received a very goodly heritage. A fine levied 10 Henry VI., in the lifetime of the father of the heiress, recites the possessions that descended to her—the manors of Marske and Pathnell in Craven, and a messuage, four bovates, and 215 acres of arable land in Cleasby, Thornton Steward, Horton in Craven, Remington, Newsom in Craven, Swinden, Arncliffe in Craven, Settle, Horton in Ribblesdale, and Thornton-le-Moor.

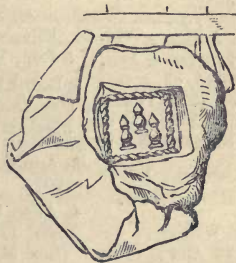
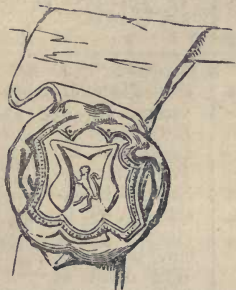
He was by no means a careless husband of his wealth. He was a member of a careful and a saving family, and with many opportunities for enlarging his estate, and no want of money, he grew rapidly in worldly substance. On 20 Sep. 1472, he sells for 600 marks to John Wodehall of Stainton in Cleveland his lands in Stainton, Stainsby, Maltby, Thormandby, Thornton, and Yarm, which he had bought for the same sum from Wm. Eseyby of Faceby on the same day. On 10 Apr. 34 Hen. VI. Joan dau. and heir of Thos. Storrer of Manfield grants her land at Marske to Wm. Conyers, Esq. The grant is witnessed by Chr. Conyers of Hornby, Esq., and Sir John Conyers his son, Robt. Wyelyff, Esq., Richard Bennock, clerk, and Thos. Grene. On 12 June 6 Edw. IV. Robert Cuthbert of Barnardcastle, Kath. his wife, and Wm. Cuthbert his son and heir, grant to Wm. Conyers, Esq., all their right in the the towns and territories of Barnardcastle and Bolron. On 24 Mar. 35 Hen. VI. Sir Ralph Pudsay and Henry his son release to him and his wife their interest in Marske. On 4 June 16 Edw. IV. Robt. Simson of Lower Conscliffe grants to him a tenement and 10 acres of land in Bolam. On 20 July 13 Hen. VII. Geo. Kelsy grants to his son Chr. Conyers a messuage in Clints, and on the 9th of Nov. 20 Hen VII. Wm. Braderig of Richmond, son and heir of Chr. Braderig, deceased, grants to Chr. Conyers, Esq., lord of Marske, his lands, &c., in Marske and Aldburgh and his burgage in Richmond.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Elizabeth, = William Conyers of =
daughter & sole heiress of Robert Cleseby of Marske, Esq. | Marske, Esq., jure uxoris. Fifth son of Chr. Conyers, Esq., of Hornby. Lived at Marske in 1463. Feb. 4, 11 Edward IV., a general pardon to him from the king. | 2. Anne, widow of Sir Ric. Tempest, kt. On 5 Feb. 15 Ed. IV. Wm. Conyers binds himself, together with Chr. his son & heir, & John Swale of West-Grinton, Esq., in the sum of 500 marks to Humphrey Lord Dacre to give her a state of 10 marks per ann. 1 Mar. 16 Edw. IV. he enfeoffs her of Collinghall, Hermite close, & Orgate, two tenem. in Carlton near Aldburgh, lands in Richmond & Aldburgh, for life, rem. son Chr. and heirs, rem. son Wm. She remarried Thos. Hardy, and on 20 Sep. 18 Hen. VII., Christopher Conyers, Esq., grants Collinghall to her and her husband for her life. |
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Issue of Elizabeth and William Conyers.

<p>Wm. Conyers men. 16 Edw. IV. Rogr. Conyers men. in will of his bro. Chr. Thomas Conyers, ment^d in the will of his broth. Cuthbert. Robert Conyers, ex^r. to his brother Chr. Margery Conyers, mar. Eston of Richmond, and had issue ment^d in will of her bro. Cuthbert.</p>	<p>1. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, Esq., of Nappa, by the heiress of the Hartingtons.</p>	<p>Chr. Conyers = of Marske, Esq. 1 May, 3 Hen. VII. Chr. Conyers, Esq., enfeoffs W. Conyers of Hornby, Esq. Thos. Metkalfe of Nappa, Esq., Robert Conyers & Galfrid Metkalfe, gent., of Marske & Pathnell, in Craven. Will dt. at York 14 Mar. 1504-5, & pr. there, q. v.</p>	<p>2. Elizabeth dau. of ... 3 June, 16 Hen. VII. Chr. Conyers, Esq. enfeoffs Jn. Witham, Esq. Knyght, Roger Newarke, Wm. Elson, Thomas Knyght, & Lanc. Bayn, in a mes. &c. in Pathnall, & Inds. in New-som field pro vita Eliz. uxoris ad usum suam. Wm. Lord Conyers & Robert</p>	<p>Cuth. Conyers, made acollite by the Bp. of Dromore, 17th Dec. 1491. Rec-tor of Rudby 1513-17 Percival Archdea- con of Carlisle. Ob. hisuncle Cuth. 7th April, 1517 (Hut-ton Ruddy Obituary.) Will dat. 22 March, and proved at York 16 June 1517.</p>	<p>John Conyers of Rich-mond, exr. to his bro. Cuth. Percival Conyers men. by hisuncle Cuth.</p>
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Conyers, Esq., the feoffees of 3rd Henry VII., confirm this grant 20 Sep. 20 Hen. VII., and their seals are here engraved. The blue lion of Brus and Fauconberge is pleasingly introduced by the lord of Hornby within his paternal maunch. She was executrix to her husband 1504-5.



<p>1. William Conyers, Esq. of Marske. Mentioned in his father's will, and by his uncle. 10 May, Hen. VIII. grants lands at Clints, Collinghall, & Est Pathnell, to Rbt. Bowes... Th. Rookby, Ric. Sigeswick, Esqrs., & Chr. Beckwith, cap., the dower of Eleanor his wife. A general pardon to him 5 June, 29 Hen. VIII. Makes a settlement of Marske 4 Edw. VI. Inq. p. m. 10 Oct. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary, ob. 10 Jan. 1 Ph. & Mary. Will da. 12 Jan. 1553-4. Pr. at Richm. Apr. 10. Bowbearer within the New Forest & Arkilgarthdale.</p>	<p>= Eleanor, dau. of Humphrey Sedgwick of WaburnHall Esq. Died before her husband, & bur. in Marske church.</p>	<p>Tho. Conyers, mentioned by his father and his uncle, and by his brother.</p>	<p>Jane Conyers whom her father mentions in his will, and, also, her uncle.</p>
	<p>Michael Conyers, ment^d by his father.</p>	<p>Humphrey Conyers, ment. by his father.</p>	<p>Christopher Conyers, ment. by his father.</p>

<p>1 William Conyers, Esq., of Marske, at. 40, at his father's death. 1 Aug., 17 Hen. 8. Wm. Conyers</p>	<p>= Catherine, one of the three daus. & co-heirs of James Mauleverer of Woddersome, Esq. by Anne, dau. and co-heir of Ralph Wycliffe, Esq., ment. in her husband's will; ex^r.</p>	<p>Christopher Conyers, ment^d by his father. James Conyers, ment^d. by his father. Thomas Conyers, inserted on the authority of Hopkinson.</p>	<p>Robert Conyers, ment^d by his father, of Woolley, co. Durham. Pedigree in Visitation of Durham, 1615.</p>	<p>= Eliza- beth, dau. Mad- dison, co. pal. Dun- elm.</p>	<p>Christiana, mar. Ran- dal Gir- lington, Esq., ment^d by her father. Cath., ment^d by her</p>
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Issue of William Conyers and Catherine.

Issue of R. Conyers & Elizabeth.

of Marske, Esq., grants to Christopher son and heir of Sir James Metcalfe, kt., William Thoresby, Thos. Mounford, Thos. Midelton, Robt. Maleverey, and Ralph Hopton, Esq^{rs}., his manors of Marske and Pathnel to fulfil ind^{rs}. of marr. between him and Sir Wm. Malevery, kt. and Ralph Wyclif, Esq., for the marr. of William his son & heir, & Kath. d. James Malevery, Esq. 19 Hen. VIII, at request of Wm. Conyers, Esq., they estate the said lands on his son William and Cath. his wife. 20 Aug., 20 Hen. VIII., Wm. Rokeby, gen., ad requis. Wm. Conyers, Esq., of Marske, grants to Wm. Conyers, his son and heir, and Kath. ux., jus suum in Clynts and ten. in Richm^d. and Aldburgh. Will dat. 11 Mar., 1556-7, Pr. 4 May, seq.

father. Mar. Thomas Middleton, gen. of West Applegarth. †

Margaret, ment^d. by her father, said to have married William Slingsby.

Elizabeth, married Richard Sedgwick, Esq., of Walburn, and died 1573. †

Cecily, married Henry Askwith of East Newstead, Esq. †

Joan, only daur. and heiress, unmarried when her father died.	= Arthur Phillip second son of James Phillip of Brignall, gen.	1. Alice, dau. Anth. Kendall of Thorpthewles, by Eliz. d. . . . Warde, bp. 6 Jan. 1580-1, mar. 29 Dec., 1601, bur. 26 Jan., 1619.	= William Conyers of Woolley, par. Brancepath, Esq., et. 56, 1625-30. Adm. gr ^d . 12 May, 1641 to his son Thomas.
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| 1. Anthony Conyers son & heir, 1615, of clerk, ob. 14 bur. 15 Apr. 1636, at Brancepeth, s.p. | 1. Elizabeth Conyers, bp. 6 Jan., 1602-3. | Thomas Conyers of Woolley, Esq., only surviving son and heir, bp. 20 Sep., 1621. | Margaret, dau. of Sir John Calverley, kt., of Littleburne, Cath. dau. Sir Tim. Whittingham of Holmside, kt., bp. 14 March, 1630, & bur. 7 May, 1705. Will dated at Brancepeth, 4 May, 1705. Died in great poverty. |
| 2. George, bp. 10 Mar., 1604-5. | 2. Isabel, bp. 27 July, 1606; mar. 26 Nov. 1628, Hugh Blackett of Shipley, gent. | | Adeline, bp. 20 July, 1623. |
| 3. William, bp. 30 Oct., 1609, bur. 20 Oct., 1619. | 3. Anne, bp. 26 July, 1607. | | Jane, bp. 26 Sep. 1624, bur. 12 May, seq. |
| 4. Robert, bp. 16 July, 1611, bur. 28 Aug., 1612. | 4. Alice, bp. 25 Sep. 1608, mar. 17 Jan., 1631-2, Thos. Merrington of Bilingham. † | | Elizabeth, born 3, bp. 28 May, 1651. |
| 5. Thomas, bp. 17, bur. 18 Nov. 1618. | 5. Catharine, bp. 11 Nov., 1612, bur. 24 Jan., 1626. | Thos. Conyers, born 3, bp. 28 May, 1651. | Elizabeth, born 4 June, 1655, mentioned by her mother, 1705. |
| | 6. Mary, bp. 10, bur. 13 Apr., 1613. | Wm. Conyers, born 8, bp. 15 Nov. 1653. | |
| | 7. Beale, bp. 23 July 1615. | Calverley Conyers, bp. 26 May, 1657. | |
| | 8. Anne, bp. 10 Feb., bur. 6 June, 1617. | | |

The following wills will serve to illustrate the pedigree, throwing, as wills always do, a very pleasing light upon the history and the manners of the times. The wills of the two last owners of Marske who bore the name of Conyers will be found in the volume of Richmondshire Wills which I had the honor to prepare for the Surtees Society seven years ago.

March 14, 1504. Christofer Conyers of Marske, esquier, beyng in the cite of Yorke, seke in body—to be buried where y^t schall plese Almyghty God. I bequeth & gyff my best gramtent in the name of my mortuary as the custum ys of the saide cite. To the parische kyrke of Marske, 13s. 4d. To the Freirs of Rychmond, 6s. 8d. To the Gray Freirs in York, 6s. 8d. To the nonrey of Marryke, vj s. viij d. To my

brothere Rogere Conyers, a horse. I will that myn excecutor fynd a prest to syng for my saule, my fathere and mothere saules, my wyffe saule that gon ys, by the space of iij yeris nexte aftere my decesse where yt shall plesse my wyffe, & the prest to have by yere vij marc. I will that Elysabeth my wyffe have al maner of suche goodes & catalles as I receyvyd wythe her in mariage. To my son Thomas, for terme of his lyffe, all my landes and tenementes in Thornton in the more, nowe in the haldyng of Bulmere, a whele wryght, and gyffyth by yere xxij s. iij d. ; and all my landes in Straffurth nowe in the holdyng of th'abbot of Eggliston, and gyffyth by yere vj s. : and all my landes [in] Barton, nowe in the holdyng of John Person, and gyffyth x s. viij d. To my sonne Michaell. for terme of his lyffe, my landes in Rychmond and Huddeswell, nowe in the holdyng of John Hogeson, and gyffyth by yere xvj s. : all my landes in Alburth off Fetham, and gyffyth by yere v s. : all my landes in Carleton in the holdyng off John Rome and Thomas Taylor, and gyffyth by yere xvij s., and a cotage with th'appurtenances in Clynttes in the haldyng of John Anderson, and gyffyth by yere iij s. iij d. To Humfray, landes & tenementes, for terme of his lyffe, that y^e, my landes in Bolome, in the haldyng of Penyman, & giffith by yere x s. : all my landes in Wolsyngham, in the holdyng of Sir Thomas Hall and John Eyre, & giffith by yere viij s. : all my landes in Barnyngham, in the holdyng of Thomas Nelson, & giffith by yere x s., & xij s. yerly of a tenement in Marske nowe in the holdyng of George Smyth. To my sonne Christopher, for terme of his lyffe, my landes in Haukeswell, in the holdyng of Martyndall & on Scott, & giffith by yere xxiiij s. ; all my landes in Staynton in Clyveland, late in the holdyng of one Barwyk & the pariche prest, & giffith by yere xij s., & all my landes in Barnard-castell, late in the holdyng of a webster, and giffith by yere v s. Yff y^t fortune Elysabeth my wyffe to be with chyld it shall have for terme of liffe all my landes in Newcastle upon Tyne. To Elysabeth my wyffe halfe a more mere at Whitnowsye in the wirkyng of James Atkynson, & halfe anothere more mere there in the wirkyng of Edmund Tod. To William my son a more mere at Coupperthwaite, which I bought of Thomas Metcalfe. To William my son and eyre all my led chest'nes, of burneledes, wortled, at my maner at Marske, to remayne to hym & hys eyrs for evere as yrlome, and all my farmehaldes in Arkylgarthdall, so that he in any wyse lett not ne make any interupcion un to my feoffes nor myn executurs in executyng of this my will or any parte theroff, ne make ne trouble ne vexacion to my wiff for her feoffement, joyntor or thirde, nor to any of his yonger brethere, of my suche landes as y have giffyn & bequest theym. I will that my feoffes perceyfe the revnues of the lordeschipe of Marske for iij yeris to [raise] xl li. towards the maryage of my daughter Jane, &c. To every ilkon of my yonger men servants vj s. viij d. To ilke othere man servant vs. and ilke woman servant iij s. iij d. My wyffe Elysabeth, my brother Sir Cuthbert & my broder Robed Conyers my executurs. These beyng witnesse Mr. David Johnson bachiler of canon, William Conyers my sonne & eyre, William Elson, gent., Sir Thomas Kyng, Sir William Darnwater chaplayne & others. Yeven at Yorke, the day & yere above saide, and signed with my sele. (Prob. apud Ebor. 21 Nov., 1505, & adm. to Robt. Conyers.)

1517. 29 March. Cuthbertus Conyers, archidiaconus Carliolensis et rector ecclesie de Rudby, suspicans diem mortis mee appropinquare—sep. in choro eccl. de Rudby. Volo quod 20l. disponantur die sepulturæ mee. Cantariæ de Salkeld iij li. ut capellanus ibidem oret pro anima mea et progenitorum meorum. Volo quod Robertus Eston, filius sororis mee Margerie de Richmond, ad exhibicionem suam et orandum

pro anima mea per unum annum habeat viij marcas. Volo quod curatus meus vel alius discretus presbiter habeat xvj marcas ad celebrandum in ecclesia de Rudby per duos annos integros. Ecclesiæ de Rudby iij li. vj s. viij d. pro vestimento emendo. Ad fabricam pontis fracti xx marcas allevandas ex viij^{ss} arietibus meis depascentibus apud Scarth. Willelmo Conyers de Merske arm. unum ciphum argenti cum signo Jhesu in profundo, cum secundo meo lecto, scilicet, cum ornamentis, et unum le garnes le vessell. Thomæ fratri ejusdem Willelmi iij li. vj s. viij d. cum uno pullo, et Johannæ Conyers sorori eorundem, x li. ad maritagium suum, solvendas ad manus mariti sui futuri ejusdem et nulli alio. Johanni fratri meo de Richmont vj li. xij s. iiij d. ac filio suo Percivallo xls. Sorori meæ Margeriæ de Richmont xls. et Willelmo filio suo xls. et unicuique alteri sororum mearum xx s. Priori et Conventui Carliolensi xls. ad celebrandum pro anima mea. Magistro et fratribus Collegii de Graistok vj s. viij d. Henrico Conyers de Westlathes unum equum album moliter gradientem, quem emi de Willelmo Alderson et solitus sum equitare in persona propria, cum xx s. Johanni Conyers rectori de Browham et Roberto Eston omnes libros meos tam juris civilis quam canonici. Dominæ Annæ Conyers duos annulos aureos quos habet. Christofero Conyers, filio et heredi domini Willelmi Conyers militis, iij li. vj s. viij d. et optimum meum lectum cum ornamentis, ac magistro Willelmo Dacre filio et heredi domini Thomæ Dacre militis iij li. vj s. viij d. Ad fabricam unius pontis vocati Geslingmyerbrige x s. Roberto Eston meam nigram togam duplicatam cum le tawne sarcynet. Johannes Conyers frater meus, Mr. Johannes Conyers magister hospitalis prope Alverton, Willelmus Husband magister Collegii de Graistok, et dominus Egidius Turner, vicarius perpetuus de Dalton, executores—Dominus Willelmus Conyers, et dominus Thomas Dacre milites, supervisores. Datum apud Rudbe. (Pr. 16 June, 1517, apud Ebor.)

Jhesus. Jan. 2, 1531-2. Wm. Conyers of Marsk, esquier,³⁰ to be buried in the churche of Saynt Edmunde of Merske. Where my broder Richard Sygeswyk of Walb'n and others stand seased of x li. landes for performance of my will, my ex^{rs} to be seased of vij markes of it for vij yers to th' use of a preste to syng and praie for my soul, and the preste to be taken and admit by the discrecon of Eleanor my wyffe. Wher my wyff only of hir own gude mynde, kyndnes, and gude luffe she bereth to me and o^r childre, hath of her feoffment and threddes in Craven, at Patnall haulte, released ix li. to such uses as I shall declare for thelth of my sowle and the well of my childre, if Gode calle me to His mercye at this tyme, it shall go for v yers to the benefiet and mariage of Margaret my doghter, and then for v yers to th' use of Kateryn my doghter. I will my wiff have the chose of all my bedyng, to have two bedes, and one of thre flat boles, with vj silver spones. To my sone and heire my fermhold in Arkelgarth dail, called Poncherd, to kepe store apon, and the lesh of my leid mynes after vij years, and Orgate, and the chamer called the parlor lofte and a stanting cope, covered, parcell gillte, with the heirlomes, and a silver salte covered, with vj silver spones and a mes. of ground at Modersall, &c. To my sone James the parsonage of Merske which Sir John Weddalle hath covenannted to make a lawfull resignacion, and, if he mynd hyme therto, he shalle have xx li. towards his exhibicion. My broder Thomas. My sone Christofre. To my sone Robert the Peill

³⁰ This will is in the autograph of the testator, and is preserved among the muni-ments at Marske. The testator lived thirty years after this, and made a different disposition of his substance, which may be found in the Richmondshire Wills.

close, ij water mylnes, &c. When it is agreyd betwix Henr' Gyrdlynton & Randall his son & heyer & me for a mariage to be hadd bethwix the said Randall & Crystyne my doughtyr, & I to pay xlii.—it to be kept. To Anton Sympson of Heyllay park a more meire of grounde at Punsherd. To Akytill, a boye beyng with the vicare of Arelegarth dail, a fermhald in the Bowes.

I wish much that it were in my power to connect the writer of the following most remarkable document with the family at Marske. He was most proud, apparently, of the relationship, and it would give me much pleasure to make out the connecting link. No will can be more curious and striking, and it will be read, I am sure, with very great interest.

July 10, 1636. Roger Conyers of Richmond,³¹ in the countie of Yorke, laite of East Appleton, within the parrish of Cathericke, in the saide countie, manie years servante to the laite renowned King James and Prince Henrie of famous memorie (in extraordinarie), in whoes services and affairs by commission and otherwise often employed, wherin my loyaltie and service well approved to the good of the staite and this countrie commonwelth: being sonne and heire of John Conyers, laite of East Appleton afforesaid, Esqr., deceased, & intombed in All Hallowes Church, in New Castell upon Tyne, whoe was of the famelie and house of Maske, nighe Richmond, afforesaid, discended from the fyfte brother of William Lord Conyers, sometime of Hornebie in the said countie of Yorke, the first Lord Conyers, whoe married the

³¹ This will is written on one large sheet of coarse paper. The whole of it is in the testator's handwriting, and it gives us a perfect picture of the compiler.

He was, it will be observed, in great fear of the plague, and he probably fell a victim to his alarm, as he was buried at Richmond on the 19th of January, 1636-7, just six months after he sat down to make his will. He remembered, doubtless, all the previous visitations with which Richmond had been afflicted, and the news that the plague was again at Newcastle would work greatly upon the old man's fears. At Newcastle the plague made great havoc, and Mr. Jenison, the intruding vicar, wrote thereupon "Newcastle's call to her neighbour and sister townes and cities throughout the land to take warning by her sins and sorrows; whereunto is added, the number of them that died weekly in Newcastle and Gateside from May 6 to Dec. 31, 1636. London, 1637."

Conyers, it will be seen, mentions an intruder upon his paternal estate at East Appleton. That intruder was the well known author of Drunken Barnaby, a man of eccentric, although great, learning. We meet him here located in Richmondshire for the first time. Soon after this he took to himself a wife from East Appleton, a daughter of the house of Croft. He lies in the parish church of Catterick, where there is a monument to him and his adventurous but ill-fated son.

I give with this note some extracts from the wills of the father and brother of the testator, which are in the Registry at Durham.

May 26, 1619. John Conyers of Newcastle-uppon-Tyne, gent. I release unto my sonne Roger Conyers two bonds which he oweth me in satisfaction of his child's part. To my sons John, James, & Geo. Conyers, 140*l.* each. To my daurs. Cecilie wife of Thos Husband, Dorothy Willies, Grace & Mary Conyers, 140*l.* each. To my dau. Ann Anderson, 80*l.* To my cosin, John Smelt, 10*l.* To Marie and Jane Metcalfe, daurs. of Rich^d M. a cupboard at Laiton. Son James ex^r. Sir Thos. Laiton of Sexhowe, kt., Ambrose Dudley of Chopwell, esq., Chr. Pepper of St. Martin's, & Edmond Richison, supervisors. *Codicil.* 9 Aug. Whereas his sonne in law Richard Metcalfe, of East Layton, owes him 357*l.*, for the love which I bear to him & Eliz., my dau., his wife, I forgive him 157*l.* and give 40*l.* to each of his children, Michael, Mary, and Jane Metcalfe. (Pr. 25 Feb. 1619-20.)

Inv. 23 Feb. Howshould stuff, 13*l.* One silver bowle & eight silver spoones, 3*l.* One baie meare & one dunn nagg, 5*l.* One cowe, 33*s.* 4*d.* Three corsletts with

dowghter of the Lord Dacers of the north : since which towē Lords Conyers, viz., Christofer Lord Conyers, whoe married the dowghter of the Earle of Westmerland, and John Lord Conyers his sonne, whoe married the dowghter of the Earle of Cumberland, whoe departed this life withoute anie yssue maile, whoes inheritance therēbie discended to his three dowghters, of one of which Sir Conyer Darcie, knight, discended and came ; to whome a thirde parte of the said lands discended as heire to his said mother : (of w^{ch} relation maid in memorie of the nobillatie and worthines thereof) I, nowe, sicke in bodies, visitted with long sicknes and infirmitties of bodie, the stoone, and the gowte, being disabled in bodie to travell upon my necessarie occasions for my maintenance, yet of good and perfecte memorie, for that in this perilous tyme of plague and pestilence wherwith dyvers parts of this our realme of England ys nowe sore visitted, and especiallie the cittie of London and subberbes thereof, and the towne, burrowe, and subberbes of Newe Castell upon Tyne aforesaid, to w^{ch} wee are all noe less subjecte and remediles, but onelie by repentance to appeale to God for mercie to withdrawe his wrath frome them and us, w^{ch} I humbly besече God of his greate goodnes to grant. I, nowe being of the age of threescore and sixtene years, ordeyne and make this my last will and testamente in mannor and forme following.—First, I bequeth my soule into the hands of Almightye God, my Creator, and to Jhesus Christe my Redemor, and the Holie Gooste, my Consolacion and Comforter, the Wholie and Blissed Trenitie, to Whome be all honor and glorie ascribed for ever & everlastinglie ; by Whome and throughē Whome I trust assuredlie to enjoye eternall rest perpetuallie. Allsoe I render and committ my bodie to be buried & intomed in the churche or parishe churche yearde where yt shall please God to call mee to His mercie. — my loving wife Allice Conyers, by whoes industrie and greate paynes taking wee have, by God's providens, our maintenance & reliefe, my sole executrix—to her my burgage &c. in Pilgrim Street, in the towne of Newcastle upon Tyne, laite the inheritance of Thomas Howey my brother in lawe, deceased, laite husbände of my sister Grace Conyers, also deceased. To my wife my messuage, the kilne house & garth in the towne of East Appleton, laite in the tenure of John Conyers my father, to hym gyven by Wm. Pepper, my grandfather, with Jane Pepper that was my mother, in franck marriage, being one of his dawghters, in the 3rd yeare of Qu. Eliz., of which my said father was seized for the space of sixtie yeares and more, and d^{fd} thereof seized, the said Jane his wife being departed this life longe before hym, which messuage is now in the wrongfull tenure of John Hall by cullour of demise from one Richard Brathwaite, whoes father purchased divers other landes of my father & me in East Appleton aforesaid, but the said mes. was especiallie excepted. I desier my said wife Alice as a legacie or bequest frome me to gyve twoe shillings and sixpence a peece amongst my most nedeful kinsfolke and frinds, as in remembrance of my love to them. I hereby desire my wellbeloved frends

pikes, 40s. One watch, 30s. One cote of plate with furniture, 20s. Two jackes, 5s. All his apparell & money remaining in his purse, 80l. One gould ringe, 20s. Debts on specialities due to him, 1965l. 15s. Funerall expences, 35l. 6s. 8d.

Sep. 15, 1634. Thomas Conyers of Newcastle, gentleman. To the poore of par. of All Sts., 40s. To my brother John Conyers, 10l. and my best wearinge cloake. To my bro^r Roger Conyers, 5l., and to Alice his wife, 20s. My sisters Mary Stubbs, Eliz. Metcalfe, Dor. Willis, and Sisly Husband. My sister in law Sarah Conyers, 20s. To my honest friend Daniel Pusey, clarke, par. All Sts., 20s. To my kinde freind John Tomkins of Newcastle, gentleman, 5l.—he ex^r & residuary legatee. Inv. 27 Feb. 1634-5. Sum total 138l. 1s. 10d.

Mr. John Waistell, esqr., recorder of Richmond, Mr. Israel Feilding of Startforth, esqr., my nephewe, and Mr. Francis Nicholson of Downeham Parke, gent., to take the paynes to be supervisors of this my will, and as a token of remembrance of me I gyve to everie of them ten shillings. To my nephewe and Mrs. Jane Shaftoe his wife, either of them ten shillings, and to Ann Shaftoe their dowghter, ten shillings. To my sister Elizabeth Metcalf and her two dowghters fyve shillings, and to my sister Cicill Husband fyve shillings, and to my syster Marie Stubbes fyve shillings, and to my brother John Conyers six shillings, and to my sister Dorathie Willis dowghters, everie of them towe shillings sixpence. To Sir William Hutcheone, clerke, of Richmond, towe shillings sixpence. (Prov. 1 Mar., 1636-7, at Richmond)

In dorso, manu testatoris. The last will and testament of Roger Conyers, made the tenth day of Julie, 1636, in the tyme of y^e greate visitation of plague and pestilence att London and Newcastle upon Tyne, wherupon a generall & strait watche. Hard for anie to travell without a good certificate under the hand of good awethoritie.

We now come to a very interesting period in the history of Marske. There is a probability of the estate again descending to an heiress, and measures are taken for securing to her a husband. On Jan. 16, 1550-51, Wm. Conyers of Marske, sen., Esq., and his son, another William, to carry out the indentures of marriage which they had entered into on the 31st of October previous with George Conyers, Esq., of Easington in Cleveland, convey to Sir John Conyers, kt. Lord Conyers, Sir Chr. Metcalfe, kt., Chr. Lepton and Richard Whalley, Esqrs., Michael Wandesford, Thos. Gower, jun., James Gower, and Robert and Anthony Conyers, gentlemen, the manor of Marske and lands in Hawkswell, Barnardcastle, Bolam, Wolsingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on trust. And the following settlement of these estates³¹ is made:—1. On Wm. Conyers, Esq., sen., for his life. 2. On Wm. Conyers, Esq., jun., his

³² The estates at this time were numerous and valuable. They were the manors of Marske and Pathnall, lands, &c. in Clyntes, Bollerom, Carleton, Aldeburgh, Hawkswell, Horton in Craven, Newsam, Richmond, Hudswell, Staneton in Cleveland and Staynsbye. All this appears from an exemplification, under seal, made at the request of James Phillip, gent., of the Inquisition post mortem Willelmi Conyers, 1 & 2 Ph. and Mary. Marske and Clints were held of Henry Lord Scrope by knight's service and were worth £30. per ann.

I now give a particular description and rental of the demesne lands at Marske, at the time of the marriage of the heiress of Conyers with Arthur Phillip, on the evidence of Rycharde Gyffordson, Allen Hawkyn, Thomas Helmesley, Rycharde Cotes, John Taylor, Edward Dent, Barnard Orton, George Pettye, Wilyam Todd, Thos. Atkynson, James Blades, Wilyam Dawson, Leond. Hagston, James Metcalf, Peter Thomson and Robert Rawe.

“Arable londs, 3 acres, 5*l.* by yere. Hall close cont. 8 acres, 26*s.* 8*d.* Atkynson field, cont. 14 acres, 40*s.* Prye field, cont. 20 acres, 50*s.* 4*d.* Rawse closes, cont. amonge them 22 acres, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Wraye wood, cont. 16 acres, 4*l.* Orgate closes, cont. 6½ acres, 30*s.* The Orchard and the garth adjoynyng to the howse and one close callyd Longleyes, cont. 5 acres, 20*s.* The Parke and Hingyng banck spring, cont. 4 acres, Wraye wood, cont. 3 acres, Thycket spring, cont. 1 acre, the spring adjoynyng to the fatt close, cont. 2 acres, the spring callyd Orgat spring, cont. 2 acres, the intack at Orgett, cont. 4 acres, 40*s.* Ha. . . orth hyll, cont. by estymacon 200 acres, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* One close of pasture callyd Fatt close, cont. 24 acres. 4*l.* The myll there 4*l.* Summa, 37*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*”

son and heir-apparent. 3. On Joan Conyers, dau. and heir of Wm. Conyers, jun., and her heirs, and failing them, on Nicholas son and heir of George Conyers, Esq., of Easington, or Leonard his brother: but if either the father or the son have any farther male issue, the portion of the presumptive heiress is to be 3/40th, a very handsome dowry.

It was evidently the wish of the Conyers's to marry the heiress of Marske to one of their own name and family. And it was a very natural desire. The intended bridegroom of the young lady was a distant cousin, descended likewise from the house of Hornby, and the son of the head of the family of Conyers of Bowlby, in the parish of Easington in Cleveland.

But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. Before any farther arrangement was made, the owners of Marske, father and son, both die. The wardship of the heiress and the custody of her lands now pass away into the hands of the queen, out of the reach of her family, and a successful applicant springs up for them in the shape of one James Phillip of Brignall. He was a turbulent fellow, without either character or position, who had been an agent on the estates of Lord Scrope of Bolton, and had gained the ear of his master, it is said, by improper influences. Under the shelter of that potent name he had pushed successfully his own fortunes, but, after the fashion of all unscrupulous men, by the most unfair means, stripping and plundering the estates over which he was steward, ousting tenants from their leases, forcing loans which he never intended to repay, litigious and quarrelsome.

But there is a little diablerie connected with him. In the latter part of the last century two tablets of lead were discovered on Gatherley moor. On the one side were scrawled magical signs and imprecations against James Phillip, John, Chr. and Thos. his sons, and all their kith and kin, that beggary should be their lot; that they should flee Richmondshire, and that nothing which they took in hand should prosper. On the other side, in a tabular form, were rows of figures which if summed up diagonally, horizontally, or perpendicularly, made up the mystic number of 369. Some have thought that these tablets were forgeries; but, let me ask, what possible reason could there be for forging them.³³ It is far more likely that they were made by some

³³ These tablets are said to have been found by Wm. Hawksworth, Esq., in a tumulus on Gatherley moor, the very place where you would expect to find them. They were noticed, first, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and a long account of them, with engravings, may be found in Clarkson's Richmond, and Whitaker's Richmondshire. From the circumstance of the names J. Phillip being scrawled at the bottom of one of the tablets, it has been thought that he was the maker of them. It is far more likely that they are the names not of the maker, but of the intended victim.

poor victim of James Phillip's malice; for, as Avery Uvedale of Marrick says in his complaint against him, "his extorcione is almost cryede owt apou in everye poore widdowe's mowthe," and he "soo vexithe many poore menne with proces and suits in the lawe that theye be utterly undoone and almost readye to goo abowt in the cuntrye on begging w^t staff and pouke." We can easily imagine a party of the sufferers gathering together on the lonely moor of Gatherley in the stillness of the night, tracing the magic circle and muttering strange words. The leaden tablets are the laminæ on which their wishes were inscribed, summoning the aid of the powers of evil.

Nunc, nunc adeste; nunc in hostiles domos
Iram atque numen vertite.

And strange to say, by a remarkable coincidence, a curse seems to have fallen upon the Phillips. The generation that witnessed their rise witnessed their fall, and, now there is not a Phillip in the whole of Richmondshire.

But it is gravely stated that James Phillip was himself conversant with those arts of which his adversaries availed themselves. Avery Uvedale says of him that he "is a man suspectide to bee by common rumor a practiser with arte magicke, for the rumor goethe that his brother was taken in the tyme of King Henrye the eight for conjuring in the cowrte and working w^t a familiar, with whom this James Phillipe then being in the cowrte fledde, as the rumor goeth, by leaping down owt of a windowe, and afterwardes came to the service of the olde lorde Scroope, whom by rumor hee so enchantide that he gett sicke substance of landes and goodes w^{ch} hathe browght him from the state of a yeoman man almost to presume with a jentilman, and to be his fellowe, yea, rather, his better."³⁴

It was into this man's hands, probably through the mediation of Lord Scroope, that the heiress of Marske came, and, of course, he never thought of fulfilling the intention which her father and grandfather had of marrying her to her cousin. He seems to have married her at once to Arthur Phillip, his second son. Upon this a violent contention arose between him and George Conyers of Easington, who, to say the least, had been very hardly used. There were forcible entries upon Marske,³⁵

³⁴ This extract is taken from a bill of complaint which was preferred against James Phillip by Avery Uvedale of Marrick. It was printed in the fifth volume of the *Collectanea Topographica* among other excerpts from the Marrick papers which were prepared by the late Mr. Thomas Stapleton. Uvedale had a quarrel with Phillip.

³⁵ George Conyers and Nicholas his son received many of the rents and took fines from the tenants. This, however, lasted for a very short time.

frays throughout the whole dale between the partizans of the two claimants, and, one occasion, Phillip had a quarrel "against certaine of Mr. Conier's servants in Marske chirche for sitting in a stall, where-apon hadde like to have beene greate manslawghter." Phillip, however, was successful. On Sep. 1, 1558, he got a general acquittance from Catherine Conyers, the mother of his daughter-in-law, who thenceforward took his side most vigorously. On the 26th of May, 1560, the queen mentions in a letter that a petition has been preferred by George Conyers in the Court of Requests against Catherine Conyers. She had thrown him into the Marshalsea on a plea of trespass, and for a debt of 400*l.*, a sum which, as he states, he paid to divers persons on account of the said William, her husband. He got out of prison, and on the 3rd of Dec. in the same year, Robert Rokeby, of Lincoln's Inn, gent., receives in his behalf the sum of 60*l.* which James Phillip had paid him, by force of an award. It is probable, therefore, that the question was compromised, after several years of wrangling and contention. Conyers, in spite of all his troubles, died in affluent circumstances in 1568; and both his sons, one of whom was a minor when his father died, made alliances with the family of Beckwith.

The following pedigree will give my readers some account of the new owners of Marske. There was a family of Phillip at Morton Tyne-mouth, co. Durham, but I cannot connect it with that at Marske, although there is, probably, some relationship. The arms of the Phillips of Brignall are said³⁶ to be az. three sparrows closed, proper, but on a silver chalice in the church at Rokeby a somewhat different coat is ascribed to them. The blazon I cannot give, but the bearings are, between a chevron charged with three flowers (roses?) three sparrows. "*Philip* was the usual name for a tame sparrow. 'Philip! Sparrow James,' King John, Act 1." (Surtees' Durham, iv. 24.) The Phillips formed quite a clan in the parish of Brignall, and any extensive account of them will properly come under that parish.

Henry Phillip of Brignall, said in the Visitation of 1575, to be a son of Ralph Phillip of Brignall.

1. Charles Phillip of Brignall. Will dated 19 Aug., 1577, and proved at Richmond, 22 Oct., "to be buried in the parishe church of Brignall."	=	Anne dau. Ralph Bainbridge of Bolton, ment ^d by her husband	2. James Phillip of Brignall: an agent under the	=	Alice, dau. of Ralph Bainbridge of Bolton.
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³⁶ According to Clarkson a different coat was granted to James Phillip of Brignall, by Wm. Flower, Norroy, in 1561, viz., "three falcons arg., beaked and belled or; crest on a wreath, a demi-horse rampant, holding in his mouth a broken spear, broken in two, all argent." My father and Mr. Surtees gave him the simpler bearing of the sparrows.

Issue of Charles and Anne Phillip.

Issue of James and Alice Phillip.
fam. of Scrope

George Phillip, ment^d by his father & his bro.
Cuthbert Phillip, ment^d by his father.
Agnes, } ment^d 1577.
Alice, }

John Phillip, ment^d = by his father : of Brignall. Buried there 10 July, 1619. Will dated Sep. 18, 1614.

Margaret of Bolton. Bailiff of the queen's woods at Grinton : a chantry comm^r for Richmondshire 3 Eliz. 11 Mar. 3 Eliz., "Henry Scrope, kt, Lord Scrope of Boltonne, appoints James Phillip of Brignell, gentleman, to veue, set furth, bargayne and sell my woods and underwoods in my manors of Eglington and Stanton, co. York, Essington, co. Notts. and Eston, co. Lincoln." Will dated Feb. 7, 1582-3, "being of auncient years and crayed in bodie—to be buried at Brignell."

William Phillip, a minor 1614. Margery. Mary.

1. John Phillip = Eleanor, dau. of Brignall, resid^y. legatee to his father, who leaves him his household stuff at Brignall & his lease of the manor and park there under Henry Lord Scrope.

1. Joan dau. = and heiress of Wm Conyers, Esq, of Marske. July 3, 5 Eliz., she & her husband convey Marske to Ric. Becke & John Story, to have a fine made which is done on 31 Jan. 1564-5.

2. Arthur Phillip = of Brignall, gen. of Marske, jure ux. May 8, 4 Eliz., the queen grnts. him a lease of the tent in Marske late belonging to the Nunnery of Marrick, late in occ. of Wm. Conyers, Esq., for 13s. 4d. per ann. Sells Marske. 1597, October 26, Mr. Arthur Phillip (quondam Lord of the manor of Marske) buried.

3. Elizabeth dau. of Nicholas Leyborne mention^d with her husb. in the mar. art^{les}. of Francis Phillip. 14 Mar. 1575, to her husbnd, to the use of her dau.

Elizabeth Phillip, a minor when her mother died. In 1597 the estate was charged with 100l to her

3. Henry Phillip, ment^d in the Visitation.
4. Christopher Phillip.
5. Thomas Phillip : to these three sons their father leaves annuities of 6l. 13s. 4d. for 70 years out of Brignall.

1. Agnes, said in the Baronetage to have been an heiress, and to have mar. Ralph Rokeby who quarter the arms of Phillip, *qu.*

Robinson the ancestor of the Robinsons of

Dorothy, whom her father desires her brother John to keep with meat, clothing, &c., for 70 years as "he would his own daughter."

Jane, ment^d in the Visitation. Grace, ment^d by her father, and left as Dorothy.

Eleanor, to whom her father leaves 100 marks.

1. Jane, dau. of Francis Tunstall of Scargill, Esq.

Francis Phillip eldest son and heir : joins his father in the sale of the estate. Marr. covenants with Jane

2. Elizabeth, dau. Welden mar. at Richmond Feb. 8, 1596-7.

William Phillip, joins his father & bro. in the sale of the estate. *Qu.* of Lincoln's Inn. Marske was charged with 100l to him

Tunstall, sealed Dec. 8, 25 Eliz., and on the 12th, to perform them, Arthur Phillip conveys Marske to Richard Myddleton of Myddleton hall, Westmerland, Francis Tunstall of Awclif, co. Lancaster, gen., and John and Christopher Phillip of Brignall, gen. He was of Lincolns Inn, and was an eminent lawyer and conveyancer.

John Phillip, a minor in 1597 ; to have 50l. from the estate.

James and Henry Phillip, minors, 1597 ; each to have 30l. from the estate.

Mary and Alice Phillip, each to receive 40l. from Marske.

Anne, Katherine, Lucy, and Bridget Phillip, each to rece. 30l. Cath. mar. Wm. Corbet.

Some of these children are, perhaps, by the third wife.

William Phillip, said by Clarkson to have been his son, but *qu.*

Jane Phillip, according to Dugdale, married John Pearson of, in Cleveland, and their son Thomas Pearson of Harpham, gent., married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of . . . Phillip of Marske, and widow of . . . Salvin of Newbiggin.

Between 1626 and 1634 the Huttons leased a farm in Marske, at the rent of 30s. per ann. to Thomas Phillips. On 4 Apr. 1638, Matthew Hutton, Esq., leases to Thos. Phillips of Marske, the younger, the farme lately occupied by Thomas Phillips his father. 1640, Apr. 14, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, the younger, bp. 1640, Dec., Mr. Thomas Phillips, bur.—*Marske Register*. 1634, May 11, Catherine Corbet, wife of William Corbet, and daughter of Arthur Phillips, once lord of this towne, buried. On 1 Jan., 5 Jac., Sir Timothy Hutton leases to William Corbett of Marske, Katherine his wife, and Hutton Corbett his son, “the seate and soyle of the laite decayed leade mynes or smeltinge houses in the territories of Marsk, laite in tenure of Richard Wyllance of Richmond, deceased.”

Jan. 26, 1573-4. William Claypham, of Marske, gentleman—“Wheras I have bene brought up frome my tender age to this stayt I am now in at the onely cost and charges of my most deare frendes Mrs. Katheryne Conyers, layt wife and executrix of William Conyers of Marske, esquire, and also of James Phillip of Marske, aforesaydd, gentleman, and nowe am desirus of my owne mynde to drawe to sarvis in the southe partes in hope of better maintenance of my leavinge, by God’s grace, and thereunto onely set furthe in money and apparill by my sayd deare frendes,” he gives them a general acquittance.

Avery Uvedale, in his complaint against James Phillip, says that he injured the property and eneroached upon the rights of the heiress by letting it out in leases. And there is evidence to prove that he did so.³⁷ I do not think that Arthur Phillip had much to do with Marske before his father died, and he would then receive it, in all probability, overburdened with encumbrances, which his large family would not allow him to diminish. We cannot wonder, therefore, that he soon fell into difficulties: Clints was the first portion of his estate that he sold, and Marske soon followed it. It passed away to the family of Hutton.

The Huttons obtained a footing in the neighbourhood by the purchase of the estate of Marrick, which was sold to them in 1592 by Richard Brackenbury, Esq., of Sellaby, a county of Durham man. They would, therefore, be eager to secure the adjoining property of Marske when there was a chance of its being sold. On the 7th of March, 39th Eliz., Arthur Phillip of Marske, Esq., and Francis Phillip his son and heir-apparent, Talbott Bowes of Richmond, Esq., and Anth. Besson of Graie’s Inn, gent., sell the demesne of Marske for 3,000*l.* to Timothy Hutton, Esq. On the 27th of the same month, the town and manor are conveyed at the request of Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, to his

³⁷ A lease of the parsonage of Marske has been already noticed. On Apr. 8, 1589. Arthur and Francis Phillip, grant a lease of the leadmines, &c., in the lordship of Marske, to Cuthbert Buckle, alderman of London, who leases them on the 18th of June to Richard Willance, Arthur Hutchinson, and Marm. Pearson of Richmond, and they, on Aug. 18, grant them back again to the Phillips. On June 18, 1589, Buckle leases to Willance, Hutchinson, and Pearson, the mill and certain closes in Marske. Mar. 5, 1588-9. A lease of Orgate to the Phillips, for life, from the Queen: this was claimed by Sir Timothy Hutton. There is a letter about this lease in the Hutton Correspondence, p. 162.

Pedigree of Dutton of Marske.

Matthew Hutton of Priest Hutton, par. Warton, co. Lancaster.



There is a portrait of him at Marske Hall, and his arms, impaling those of the mantle-piece in the dining room.

1. Edmund Hut-
ton of Priest
Hutton, father of
Robert Hutton
Duke and Penketh,
are over

1. Catherine, dau. of = Matthew Hutton. Born
... Pulmersey, and at Priest Hutton in
1294 or 1325. Master
of Penketh Hall 1647.

5. Henrietta, bap. 7 Nov. 1660, and bur. 17 May, 1728.
1. Elizabeth, bp. 30 Nov. 1683. Bur. in the north
aisle, May 22, 1739, unmar.
2. Frances, bp. 22 Sep. 1686. Died and buried at
Watasas Oct. 1, 1772.
3. Dorothy, bp. Aug. 8, 1694, bur. 6 May, 1696,
4. Barbara, bp. July 9, 1697, bur. 8 Dec. 1720.



1. Elizabeth, dau. & co-heir
of James Lord Darcy of
Navan, by his second wife
Anne, dau. of Ralph lord
Stawell. Bap. at Gilling,
Oct. 13, 1706. Mar. ar-
ried Feb. 8, 1725. She
had a portion of 5000*l*, and
was married at Hornby, 5
March, 1728-7. Buried at
Marske 10th June, 1739.
There is a portrait of her,
among many others of the
Darcys, at Marske.

2. Matthew Hutton, born 3
bp. 3 Jan. 1692-3. Archbp.
of York & Canterbury. Ob.
19, & bur. at Lambeth, 27
Mar. 1758. M. I. There is
a portrait of him at Marske,
given to Mr. Hutton by his
dau. Mary, and another at
Lambeth. A

1. Elizabeth, bp. 30 Nov. 1683. Bur. in the north
aisle, May 22, 1739, unmar.
2. Frances, bp. 22 Sep. 1686. Died and buried at
Watasas Oct. 1, 1772.
3. Dorothy, bp. Aug. 8, 1694, bur. 6 May, 1696,
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1. Barbara, dau. Tho. = John Hutton, Esq., of Marske, eldest son and heir, bp. 18 Nov. 1691. Exr. to his father. Built by Barbara, dau. of Rev. Wm. Mason, rector of Wensley, a relative of the poet Mason. Mar. ar-ried dated 29 Mar. 1720-1. Mrs. Dixon of York, has a portrait of her when a child.
Fsq. his nephew, and Rev. Chas. Dalton, rector of Hawkeswell. Bur. in the north aisle, Jan. 16, 1768. There is a fine portrait of him, by Hudson, at Marske.

2. Elizabeth, dau. & co-heir
of James Lord Darcy of
Navan, by his second wife
Anne, dau. of Ralph lord
Stawell. Bap. at Gilling,
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1. John Hutton, Esq., of Marske Hall, = Anne, dau. of Mr. Richard King of Appleby. Died at Richmond 23 Septem. 1828, and was bur. at Riasby.

1. Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 3, 1727-8, and bur. 1 Sep. seq.
2. Anne, bp. June 1, 1732, mar. Geo. Wanley Bowes, Esq. of Eyford, co. Glouc. & Thornton Hall, Durham (youngest son of Wm. Wanley, Esq. by Alice, dau. Fr. Bowes of Thornton, Esq.) by whom she had 3 dau. & 2 sons. He died in 1752, at 33, and was bur. in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. She died at Cheltenham 1 Sep. 1781.

1. Elizabeth, bp. Feb. 24, 1735, 6. mar. Oct. 1764, Henry Pul-
laine, Esq. of Carlton Hall, & had issue. Ob. June, 1816.

1. Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Chaytor, Esq. of Spennithorne. Mar. Dec. 12, 1801. Died Jan. 4, 1839, & was bur. in Downholme churchyard on the 11th.

1. John Hutton, Esq., of Marske Hall, born 24 Sep. bur. 28 Oct. 1774. Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1797. High Sheriff of York-shire 1825. Died at Marske August 14, 1841, and bur. there. M. I. Portrait at Marske and bust.

2. James Hutton, born Jan. 24, bap. 4 Aug. 1776. A captain in the army. Died at Marske on his birthday & bur. there 27 Jan. 1803. Portrait at Marske.

1. Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Chaytor, Esq. of Spennithorne. Mar. Dec. 12, 1801. Died Jan. 4, 1839, & was bur. in Downholme churchyard on the 11th.

James Henry Hutton of Ald-
dau. of Aggas of Baggas in Suffolk.
Harrist, dau. of Aggas of Baggas in Suffolk.
James Henry Hutton of Ald-
bro., born 1823.
Harrist Emma, mar. Rev. Rich. Cattley of Worcester & died leaving an only son.

John Timothy Hutton.
John Darcy Hutton.
&c.

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sons-in-law Richard Remington of Lockington, clerk, and Wm. Gee of Beverley, Esq.; and on the same day in the following year, in consideration of the sum of 1,600*l.* already paid, Francis Phillip of Marske, Esq., covenants to the archbishop to free the property from all those payments to his brothers and sisters with which the estate was charged by himself and his father on the 30th of Sept. previous. On the 7th of Oct., 1601, Remington and Gee convey the manor, at the request of the archbishop to Timothy Hutton, Esq., the archbishop's eldest son.

In the family of Hutton the estate has ever since continued, and I shall now bring before my readers several members of that family who have distinguished themselves at home or abroad.

The founder of the family and the purchaser of the estate was Matthew Hutton, Lord Archbishop of York. As I shall have an opportunity, before long, of going fully into the history of his life, I shall, on the present occasion, give only a summary of it: more than this is unnecessary, as the archbishop merely purchased Marske for his eldest son, and he, therefore, ought properly to be considered as the head of the house of Hutton of Marske.

Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, was born about the year 1525 at Priest-Hutton, a small Lancashire village in the parish of Warton. His parentage, although perhaps humble, was at all events respectable, and there is no foundation whatever for the absurd accounts of it which were afterwards circulated. Lancashire is the nurse of clever men, and Hutton is one of the very many who have built up her fame. He was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1546, being then, as some say, 17, and he pursued his studies there with such success that, in 1557, he was made a Fellow of his college. In 1561, he became Lady Margaret's Professor, and in the following year he succeeded to the Mastership of Pembroke Hall, Ridley's College, and the Regius Professorship of Divinity: for these honours he was mainly indebted, I believe, to the affectionate regard of Grindall, whose chaplain and familiar friend he was.

In addition to these preferments he had the rectories of Boxworth, near Cambridge, and Settrington and Leeke in Yorkshire, and stalls at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Ely, York, and Southwell. On June 3, 1561, he was selected by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge to be one of the twelve preachers to be yearly chosen by the University with the queen's permission.

In 1564, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Cambridge, and Hutton kept the Divinity Act before her majesty with so much ability and learning, that his promotion to still higher honours became almost certain. In 1567, he was advanced to the Deanery of York, an onerous

and honourable office. There he distinguished himself by the zeal with which he opposed the encroachments of Archbishop Sandys, and by the excellence of his preaching. In 1589, he was promoted to the wealthy see of Durham, which he left for the archiepiscopal chair at York in 1594-5, although he was somewhat unwilling to leave the "deeper manger" even for "the higher rack." In 1596, on the death of the pious earl of Huntingdon, he became President of the Council in the North. He died at Bishopthorpe on the 16th of January, 1605-6, and was interred in York Minster, under a handsome monument, which has been renovated, a short time since, by his descendant.

It is most pleasing to find him spoken of with much respect by his contemporaries, whether they were friends or foes. A Jesuit commends him for his knowledge of the Fathers. Dr. Haddon speaking of his debating powers at Cambridge says of him "*mihi vehementer satisfacit, usque eo, vix ut aliquid audiverim melius.*" The Fellows of Pembroke Hall when he gave up the Mastership speak of him as being "very dear to them, for his notable learning, holiness of life, and great love to them." The grave and venerable Burghley, than whom there was no better judge of character, tells his son that "he was a person of great sufficiency and as well approved in that chardge (the archbishoprick) as any prelat in England." And long after his decease the voice of praise was not silent. Fuller the historian says "he was a learned prelate, lived a pious man, and left a precious memory." The industrious and excellent Thoresby tells us that "he wore the mitre to a good old age, having adorned it with all episcopal accomplishments and Christian graces;" and Mickleton, our own Durham antiquary, says of him "*Valde fuit literatus et optime lectus et exercitatus in antiquis patribus, magnus disputans et predicator excellentissimus.*"

In his religious views Hutton was strongly tinctured with Puritanism. He held somewhat extreme opinions on the questions of predestination, reprobation, and orders. He was, also, opposed to any alteration in the dress of the clergy. The well known letter which he wrote to Lord Cranborne shortly before his death has been too severely criticised: the censurer must not forget the old age of the writer, and his great piety and goodness. The position of a bishop in those days was far more difficult than it is now. The great controversy between the two religious parties was then at its height; and the supervision of a jealous and exacting sovereign made it by no means easy for a prelate to do his duty. But it must be said for Hutton that he did not flinch from his duty. As Dean of York, he manfully opposed Archbishop Sandys in

his attempts to control the Chapter: he was bold enough, on one occasion, to thunder into the ears of the queen the duty of selecting her successor on the throne; and, on another occasion, he ventured to plead for the life of Margaret Neville, the poor suffering daughter of the fallen house of Westmerland. He did not forget, also, the places where he had drunk in those vast stores of learning which had been so useful to him. He founded a free school and a hospital at Warton in 1594, and to Trinity College he gave one hundred marks. He was also a kind patron to needy scholars and his poorer kinsmen,³⁸ and many charitable bequests will be found in his will.

³⁸ Archbishop Hutton was a very kind friend to his kinsmen. The families of Hutton of Houghton-le-Spring, Haughton-le-Skerne, & Barnardcastle, owe their prosperity to him. A pedigree of the Huttons of Houghton may be found in Surtees. The following notices of persons who bore the name, and, perhaps, shared the blood, of the archbishop will be read with interest.

From the Huttons of Haughton the Huttons of Sowber Hill profess to descend.

Robert Hutton, the archbishop's brother; rector of Haughton-le-Skerne. Will dated 27 Dec. 1610, pr. 9 Jan., "to be buried in quyer at Haughton, neere my wyves stalle, under the blewe stone in the east ende of the churche." Inq. p. m. (3 Surtees, 345.)	Anne, daur. ment ^d by her husband: made her will at St. Hellen's, Auckland, 13 May, 1624.
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Thomas Hutton, son and heir, aged. . . at his father's inquisition: had Skerningham. Archbp. Hutton leaves him 20%.	Matthew Hutton of Bishop-Auckland, gent., ex ^r to his father. Will dated 11 Dec. 1623, prov. 8th Jan.: buried at St. Andrew's.	Anne ment ^d . by her husb ^d .	Samuel Hutton his father & mother. Prebendary of Ulleskelf at York, 1603-1629. Admin. granted 3 Apr. 1629, to William Hutton of Kirkby Malzard	Elizabeth dau. of Soham, co. Cambridge. 29 July 1598, Timothy Hutton of Marske, Esq., grants her an ann ^y of 20% and he ment ^s her in his will.	Marm. Hutton, ex ^r to his father & ment ^d by his mother. He was in the service of Archbp. Hutton who on 12 Nov. 1596, grant ^d him lease of lands at Otley — renewed 21 Oct. 1601 — for 21 years.
Elizabeth, married Humphrey Stevenson, mentioned by her grandfather and father. ↑	gen., with tuition of his three sons.			Anne, ment ^d by her parents, mar. John Vaux, curate of St. Hellen's, Auckland, 1616-33. ↑	

Timothy Hutton, mentioned by his grandfather and grandmother. In 1629 Sir Timothy Hutton, leaves to him, being his godson, 14% per annum, for 7 years "if he doe behave himselfe well and continue soe longe att Cambridge." 1636. 20 Mar. general acq. from Timothy Hutton of Cambridge, M.A., to Matthew Hutton of Marske, Esq. Witness, Tobias Hutton.	Thomas Hutton, ment ^d by his grandfather and grandmother.	Toby Hutton, mentioned by her grandfather and grandmother, mar. dau. Thomas Hawksley. Cf. Hutton Corr ^e . Bap. at Belfrey church, York, May 14, 1616.
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"May 13, 1624. Anne Hutton of St. Hellen, Awckland. My son Marm. Hutton has had the profit of my house without making me account: I release him of all such reckinings & he to clame no more of my goods, but if hereafter in my lityme he shall reforme himselfe of his vaine expence, I may be moved to alter this will. To the poore of Haughton 20s., because I had my living among them, & 20s. more toward the making of a dynner for me to the neighbors there, & the bells to be rung for a

For a man of his learning the archbishop wrote but little. He printed a sermon which he preached at York in 1579 before the Earl of Huntingdon. Thoresby had a copy of it in his museum and mentions it as a

farewell. To my dau.-in-law Elizabeth Hutton, a double duckett & a gold ring which lyes in a boxe in my little truncke."

Her children, through their folly and extravagance, seem to have caused some trouble and annoyance to their cousins at Marske. Vaux made himself notorious in after years, by dabbling in magic and selling almanacks and strange books at the altar of his church at St. Hellen's, Auckland. It has been thought that Luke Hutton, the highwayman, was a son of the rector of Haughton, or, at all events, of his namesake who was a prebendary of Durham. Sir John Harrington boldly asserts that he was a son of the archbishop, but this is certainly untrue, and I have never seen the slightest evidence to connect him in any way with that prelate's family. There is an old ballad of 22 stanzas called Luke Hutton's Lamentation. A verse or two will suffice as a specimen. It is now excessively rare.

I am a poor prisoner condemned to die,
 Ah woe is me, woe is me for my great folly!
 Fast fettered in irons in place where I lye;
 Be warned, young wantons, hemp passeth green holly.
 My parents were of good degree,
 By whom I would not ruled be;
 Lord Jesus receive me, with mercy relieve me!
 Receive, O sweet Saviour, my spirit unto thee.

Upon St. Luke's day was I born';
 Ah, woe! &c,
 Who want of grace hath made me to scorn;
 Be warned, &c.
 In honour of my birthday then,
 I rob'd in bravery nineteen men.
 Lord Jesus, &c.

Nor must we forget John Hutton, rector of Gateshead from 1595 to 1612. I cannot but think that he was a kinsman of the archbishop. Some of my Newcastle readers will thank me for giving them some extracts from his will and inventory. The inventory is full of curious words and is singularly interesting.

Feb. 20, 1611-12. John Hutton, parson of Gatesheade. To be bur. in the parish of Gateshead. To my wife Florence (w^{ch} she gave me for a token) 5*l.* in gould, & two gownes, two kirtles, two petticoates & a velvet hatt which I bought for my wife Besse & the syde saddle, etc. which I bought last at London. To my sister Margaret Blackburne one little peece of East Country plate. To my sonn Henrie Farniside, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To James Farniside a (new) m^r of art's hood & 40*s.* To Edward Miller, my sister's daughter's son, 10*l.* To Jacob Farniside, Edwyne Nicholson, & Wm. Cooke, my wives children, & everie one of there wyves, a Frenche crowne a peece for a token. To Thos. Cuthbert, notarie publique, a French crowne. The rest to my wife & James Cole of Newcastle. To Jaine, wife of Nich. Cole & Eliz. wife of Wm. Rand, either of them a booke, th'one called Learne to Lyve, and th'other, Learne to Dye.

INV. MAR. 23, 1611.—*In the Hall.* One iron chymney, one poor, one paire of tonges, one paire of shorte rackes, one little reckoncrooke, two (*blank*) and a crosse barr, 30*s.* One wayneskott table and one shorte forme, 30*s.* Foure buffett stooles, 4*s.* One longsettell bedd, 10*s.* One wayneskott chaire, 6*s.* Two turned work chaires, 4*s.* One long table, one old forme, and one longsettell forme, 33*s.* 4*d.* One cobbord, 30*s.* One livery cubart, 16*s.* Two little wroughte stooles, 2*s.* One paire of playing tables, 2*s.* One knave for a basing, 12*d.* Sixe thrumed quishons, 12*s.*, fyve litle greene quishons, 2*s.* 6*d.* One ould carpitt of tapstree worke, 10*s.* One ould greene carpitt cloth, 3*s.* One ould dresser cloth, 12*d.* Two hand skrenes & two brushes,

great curiosity. I have never seen it. He also wrote a short treatise on Election, Predestination, and Reprobation, which he sent to Archbishop Whitgift. This was printed in octavo in 1613, and there is a copy of

3s. 4d. Two old painted quishons and a freing, 2s. viii glasses, two judgs, & a wood frayme, 5s. A paire of garding sheares, 16d. One spicel, one spice box & a standish, 10s. A French rapperstaff and a pattell staff, iij s. One hanging brasse candlestick, xij d. One clock with furniture belonging unto it, liij s. iiij d., ix pounds of harden yearne, iiij s. One two-handed sword and two halberts, viij s. One sute of armor, two steale capes and a buckler, xxxij s. iiij d. xi pictures and skutchons in fraymes, xj s. A paire of virginalls, xxvjs. viij d. *In the buttery.* Three pye plates and a custard coffin, iiij s. Seaven old bankcating dishes and two old sawsers, iij s. iiij d. Sixe newe pottingers, ijs. vj d., xiiij newe bankcating dishes, viij s. ij d. xij flower potts, iiij s. One possett cup & a cawdell cup, ijs. vj d. Three aquavita bottles, iij s. A perry pann, a graite, and a wood pye print, xx d. A dozen chese trinchers, xij d. Two old cloth baskets, xij d. Three howse shelves, xij d. One gan-tree, xvi d., &c. *In the kitching.* A tapp stone, v s. An appell iron, xij d. A paire of snuffers, xij d. One water soa, xij d. A wodd bracke with a tong, ijs. &c. *In the west parlor.* A litle chymney, iiij s. A paire of belles, x d. A still and a pann for it, ijs. vi d. A hurle bedd, iij s. Sixe tapstree work quishons, xx s. Two mappes, iij s. &c. *In the east parlor.* A caff bedd, ijs. vj d. Straking sheetes—Two long stracking table clothes, iiij s. Fyve streakin towells, 2s. 6d. Two hatt casses, 12d. One old sword, 2s. 6d. &c. *In the chamber.* A velvett quishon, 20s. Three mapps, 10s. Fyve courtings, a paire of renalence & 3 courting rods, 20s. A locking glasse, 2s. 6d. *In the garrett.* One stuphe gowne faced with velvett, 5l. One old stuphe gowne & one old carsey gowne, 40s. A corner cap and a hood, 20s. A litle hood, 6s. 8d. A velvett capp & a carsenit tippitt, 10s. Two hatts with syp^r. bands, 16s. A ryding clock, 20s. A taffetic cott, 13s. 4d. A cearesay cott & britches, 33s. 4d. A cearesay cott and iij old cotes, 20s. Three paire of britches, 20s. Two stuphe dubletts, 13s. 4d. A read waystcoote, 3s. 4d. Two paire of Jarsey stokings, 10s. Two paire of carsey stokings, v s. A leather girdell, 6d. A muf, ij paire of gloves, a paire of mittons, 4s. Fyve rust bands, 16s. 8d. iiij lynn sheets, 26s. 8d. iiij paire of hand-cuffes, 3s. 4d. Two wroughte night cappes, vjs. viij d. Two night kurtchers, 2s. iiij hand kurtchers, 3s. Three paire lynne hose, 2s. Two ymbrodered quishons, 16s., xvij paire of lynn sheetes, 8l. 2s. &c. *In a litle chamber.* A daugh sheete, 12d. *In the corne lofte.* A greate skreane, 12d. *In a litle roome.* Fyve litle drye tubbs, 15d. Fyve old mugs, 10d. A plat water pott for a gardin, 20d. A paire of litle scales & weights, 5s. 8d. An iron hammer, 12d. Two heckles, 4s. A taffetic gowne, a kearesay gowne, two kirtells, two petticotes, a velvett hatt, a ryding saddle with furniture belonging to a woman, 18l. *In the studdie.* Inprimis, iij gilded cupps & a cover weyging xxij ounces, duple guilt, att v s. viij d. per ounce, is 6l. 4s. 8d. Item, a rumer cupp weyging 3 oz. and $\frac{3}{4}$, att 5s. per oz., is 18s. 9d. A salte weyng x oz., att v s. per oz., 50s. A dozen spounes of silver weyng xvij oz. & a $\frac{1}{2}$, att 5s. per oz., 4l. 6s. 3d. A beaker weyng viij oz & a $\frac{1}{2}$, att v s. per oz., 42s. 6d. Three white cupps weyng xxiiij oz. & a $\frac{1}{2}$, att vs. per oz. is 6l 2s. 6d. A gilded picture, 4d. A brushe & a rubber, 2s. A voyding baskett, 3s., two handstaves, 2s., two linkes, 6d. A paire of pincers & other iron implem^{ts}, & two peeces of lead, 4s. A pock mantua, 2s. A cap caise, 18d. A standish, 18d. A paire seasers & a hinging lock, 4d. A bowe, vj arrowes, three shearing hookes, a pece of a bras candlestick, a batle axe & a litle staf, 2s. A glase bottle in the parlor, 4d. *Goods oute of the house.* xxxvj firr spars & a horse heck, 13s. 4d. Fyve firr buntings, 8s. xij foother of sclates, 30s. Two leaders, 2s. iij swin trowes, 2s. 6d. Bookes in the studie, 50l. Debtes, 10l. 7s. 10d. In money & gould, 30l. In his purse, 16s.

The rector of Barningham near Richmond, must also be mentioned.

Dec. 17, 1639. Thomas Hutton, parson of Barningham. . . . For my dau. Eliz., I did give her in marriage 400l., therefore he cannot receive any more at my handes, having delt so bountifullie with him. For my dau. Marie Slinger, I did paie for her lease of Little Hutton, taken in the name of Francis Slinger her late husband

it in the York Library.³⁹ There are some of his letters among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum and others have been printed by the ecclesiastical biographers and historians. There is still at Marske a great portion of his correspondence, which has been given to the world by the Surtees Society. The same volume which contains the letters gives many notices of the archbishop and his family, and among them is a short history of the Huttons drawn up by Dr. Ducarell, the chaplain and admirer of another Matthew Hutton, who, more exalted than his ancestor, was raised from the chair of Paulinus to that of Augustine.

In the husbanding of his estate the archbishop was a careful and a thrifty man. Two of his sons received the honour of knighthood. He married his eldest son, Sir Timothy, to a daughter of Sir George Bowes, and gave him, together with other property, the estates of Marske and Marrick. Sir Thomas Hutton, his second son, became the owner of Poppleton, near York, and married a daughter of Sir John Bennet, then a distinguished advocate in the court at York, who afterwards rose into painful notoriety. All his daughters were well allied and amply dowered. And to several members of his family he granted leases of his episcopal

to Mr. Wm. Pudsaie, together with arrearage unpaid in the tyme of Henry Slinger his father. To my sonne in lawe Edw. Harrison, I did promise to give him in marriage with my dau. Beatrix, 300*l.*—she to have 20*l.* per ann. out of the land at Grinton; & whereas it was reported by his frendes that he did paie for his table, I protest to my knowledg I never had anything; I had of him one cow & a hogg swyne, for which he had the tythe of Myllhill three yeares at 30*s.* per ann. And this I have done to stopp the mouthes of slanderous persons & to maikie vertue & peace amongst my owne children. To my dou. Elynyer the trunck y^t was her brothers. Res. to Eliz. Wood, Marie Slinger, & Beatrix Harrison, they ex^{rs.} Math. Hutton, Esq. & Mr. Fr. Appleby, supervisors.

In the parish register of Barningham are the following notices of his family. 1598. July 25. Eliz. dau. Tho. Hutton, parson of Barningham, bp. 1599. Sep. 18. Geo. Alderson and Alice Hutton, mar. 1600. May 18. Timothie, the son of Thos. Hutton, parson of Barningham, bp. 1602. Aug. 3. Mary, dau. do., bp. 1604. Nov. 30. Betteris, dau. do., bp. 1611. June 10. An, wife of do., bur. 1625. Nov. 29. Wm. Woodd, parson of Great Ottrings, and Eliz. Hutton, dau. Thos. Hutton, parson, mar. 1628. May 25. Edwarde Harrison and Beatrix Hutton, mar.

Timothy Hutton, whose baptism has just been given, distinguished himself a little. I found some extracts from his will among the Baker MSS. in the University Library at Cambridge.

June 18, 1638. Timothy Hutton, S.T.B., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. To the Mr. and Senior Fellows of St. John's for books for the library, the income of his chamber being 20*l.* 16*s.* To the poore of Chelsworth in Suffolk, where he was parson, 40*s.* To the poore of the parish of Barningham, six miles from Richmond (where he was born), 50*s.* To Matthew Hutton, Esq. and Richard Hutton of Poppleton, Esq., 20*s.* each for a ring. Pr. 3 Oct. 1638.

³⁹ Brevis et dilucida explicatio veræ certæ et consolationis plenæ doctrinæ de electione, prædeterminatione, ac reprobatione, authore Matthæo Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, theologo inimico: cui accesserunt et aliorum clariss. theologorum inclytæ Cantabrigiensis Academiæ D.D. Estei, Somi, Chatertoni et Willeti, ejusdem argumenti scripta: necnon Lambethani articuli, etc. Impensis Henrici Laurentii, Amsterodamensis Librarii. An. MDCXIII. pp. 256, small 8vo.

and archiepiscopal estates. His widow, a third wife, survived him for some years and ended her days in York.⁴⁰

There is little in the archbishop's will to attract our notice. The original probate is still preserved at Marske. He desires Dr. Goodwin, who had aided him in his attempts to convert the recusants, and whom he just promoted to the chancellorship in the Minster, to preach his funeral sermon, for which he is to have 10*l*. There are several charitable bequests and many gifts of money to friends and kinsmen. He mentions, also, a few of his books. To Philip Ford, rector of Nunburnholme and incumbent of the prebend of Stillington, which he lived long enough to lose in the Great Rebellion, he leaves a number of the Fathers, SS. Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, Chrysostom, Gregory, Tertullian, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, Clement of Alexandria and Rome, Justin Martyr, and Irenæus, together with such pieces as he has of other

⁴⁰ She was the daughter and heiress of Richard Scrope, Esq., and the widow of Martin son of Sir Martin Bowes. When she married the archbishop she had a goodly estate of her own. He made her a jointure of lands in Darton, and the lease of the tythes of Heaton, Storthwaite and Beilby. To this, in his last will, he made a farther addition; 50*l*. per ann. out of the manor of Hagthorpe and the tythes of Hagthorpe and Brackenholme; 50*l*. per ann. out of the manor of Wharram Percy, and 40*l*. payable by Sir Philip Constable; all the property that she brought with her and whatsoever rents are due to him at his decease, together with "the best new yeare gyf in plate that I have, which she wyll chuse and take."

Mrs. Hutton lived and died in York, leaving all her estate to her children by her first husband, into the history of whom it is unnecessary now to enter. Her will runs as follows.

Jan. 1, 1615-16. Francis Hutton of Yorke, widdowe, laite wife of the most reverend father in God, Matthew late archbishops of Yorke, whole of bodye—to be buried in the cathedrall church called Yorke Minster, in the quere there, so nere unto my said late husband, the said late archbishop, as conveniently may bee, and for the charges therof I allow 100*l*. To Matthew Bowes, my grandchild, sonne of Thos. Bowes, my laite deceased sonne, my dwelling house in Coppergaite, etc., as they were confirmed to mee and Richard Bowes my sonne by Pareivall Levett of Yorke, merchant, and Eliz. his wife. Whereas I am enformed that the estate of the said house is in my said sonne Richard, for terme of his life, as my motherly care towards him hath bene very greate in many wayes, soe as I hold him sufficiently provided for, and whereas I have lent him 800*l*., he to suffer Mat. Bowes to have the said house. I give to the said Mat. my dovecoate, garden and orchard neare the church yard of St. Maries in Castlegaite which I purchased of John Brooke, merch^t, deceased. To my welbeloved brother Wm. Clopton, gent., one of my guilt boules. To my daurs. Francis Parmeter and Jayne Burton, either of them, one whyte silver boule of the bigger sorte. To my dau. Cordell May, one silver salt with a cover of silver. To the said Mat. Bowes, which Thos. Bowes his laite father committed to my keeping for him, a longe quishing of crimson velvett with the Bowes their armes on it, one silver boule of the value of twentie nobles whereon the name of the saide Mattheue is graven, two gould rings, one worth 30*s*. & the other with the sparke of a dyamond. To the poore of Yorke 10*l*. To a godly preacher for one sermon to be preached at my funerall, 40*s*. The rest to my sonne Richard Bowes—he ex^r. I intreate Roger Bellwood of Yorke, preacher of God's word, whoe is schoolmaster to the said Matthew to take the government of him during his minority. Roger Bellwood, Henry Rogers of Yorke, clerk, & Thos. Whitney of the same, gent., supervisors. To the ladie Reade, wyddowe, my playne black velvet cloake & one of my silver bowles. (Pr. 3 Nov. 1619. Adm. to the ex^r.)

writers of a more questionable authority, Bucer, Calvin, Marlorat, and Musculus, with two Greek Lexicons to assist him in his studies. His chaplain, John Woodwaun, whom he had educated and provided for, is to chose out of the rest of his books as many as are worth *6l. 13s. 4d.* Sir Wm. Gee, his son-in-law, who had some taste for divinity, is to have Sebastian Munster's edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and to another son-in-law, Sir John Calverley, is given another work by the same learned author, the *Cosmographia* of the geographer Claudius Ptolemy. His "ancient good friend, Mr. Chr. Myller, physician," receives as a gift the *Paradox Medicorum* of Leonard Fuchius, the great German doctor, which the said "ancient good friend" had looked at, in all probability, full often, with admiring eyes. There is at the present time hardly any book at Marske which may be said to have belonged to the archbishop except, perhaps, a very fine copy of one of the earliest Prayer-books.

We now come to Sir Timothy Hutton, the archbishop's eldest son, who took up his abode at Marske and occupied a high position among the Yorkshire gentry. Many pleasing memorials of his piety and judgment are still in existence, and they give us a very favourable impression of his character. He was born in 1569, and was educated, in all probability, at Cambridge, where he laid in a considerable store of learning, which was fostered and encouraged by his sire and the many able men with whom he was necessarily brought in contact. He had correspondents who addressed him in Latin and Italian, and, doubtless, he and the pedantic rector of Marske, John Jackson, measured their wits together full often in knotty points of divinity and philosophy. Sir Timothy could make, too, a very fair speech, although he could not extricate himself altogether from the stiff rules of rhetoric which were at that time so strictly adhered to. He was also, more than once, the patron of literary men. Henry Hutton, of Mainsforth, wrote two very curious, and now scarce, volumes of poems called "*A compendious History of Ixion's Wheel,*" and "*Folly's Anatomy, or Satyrs and Satyirical Epigrams.*"⁴¹ Both are dedicated to Sir Timothy Hutton, whom the author styles his friend "*nomine et re.*"

⁴¹ *Follie's Anatomie, or Satyres and Satyricall Epigrams.* With a compendious History of Ixion's Wheele; compiled by Henry Hutton, Dunelmensis. London: Printed for Matthew Walbanke, and are to be sold at his Shop at Graies Inne Gate. 1619.

It is dedicated "to the worthily Honor'd Knight, Sir Timothy Hutton," as follows:—

Noblest of mindes, unknowne, I would invite,
Rich Pyrrhus to accept a Codrus mite.

Sir Timothy's advance in life was due, of course, to his father. In 1592 he became the owner of Marrick, and in the same year he took to himself a wife, on which occasion the archbishop made him a present of 1,900*l*. The lady was a daughter of the celebrated Sir George Bowes, and her mother was a Talbot. Queen Elizabeth stood for her at the font and gave her her own name and a cup of gold which is still in the possession of her descendants. With this lady, who brought the estate of Stainton near Barnardcastle with her, Sir Timothy enjoyed many years of happiness. In 1598 he became the purchaser of Marske, which was henceforward his chief residence. In 1605 he was high sheriff of Yorkshire and, as such, on the 16th of Feb. he was knighted at Whitehall. In 1602 and 1629 he was Alderman or chief magistrate of Richmond, and he was also Bowbearer to King James.

Sir Timothy inherited a good estate, and left it larger than he received it. He succeeded in buying back a portion of Clints, which had been sold away by Arthur Philip, and in 1605 he purchased the Church and Castle Mills at Richmond and bought a lease of the Friarage of Sir Wm. Wray for 300*l*. In the Friarage he frequently resided and in it he died. In 1625 he had a rent-roll of above a thousand pounds a year, which was thus made up:—"Marske demesne, 180*l*. The tenement with Orgate, 50*l*. Marrick Abbey and tithes, 250*l*. Rich-

My lame-legd Muse nere clome Parnassus Mount
 Nor drunk the iuice of Aganippe's Fount:
 Yet doth aspire with Dedall's wings, appeale
 To you, sole Patron of our common weale.
 The foule maskt Lady, Night, which blots the skie,
 Hath but one Phœbe, fever-shaking eye.
 Olympus azure clime, one golden light,
 Which drownes the starry curtaine of the night:
 And my rude muse (which Satyrists would rend)
 Our generous, grave Patronizing friend.
 You this Mæcenas are, peruse my writ,
 And use these Metroes of true meaning wit:
 Command; commend them not: such humile Art
 Disclaims applause, demerits no desert
 Value my verse according to her worth:
 No mercenary hope hath brought her forth.
 Times puny, Penny wits, I loathing hate.
 Though poor, I'm pure, from such a servile state.
 These workes (fram'd on the Anvile of my braine)
 My free borne Muse, enfranchise from such shame:
 In which large calendar, Timists may view,
 I onely writ to please the world and you.

Your worship's friend,
 Nomine & Re,

HENRY HUTTON.

Bound up with it, Satyricall Epigrams; compiled by Henry Hutton, Dunelmensis.
 Lon: Printed for Matthew Walbanke, and are to be sold at his Shop at Graices Inne
 Gate, 1619.

mond lands and mills, 160*l.* Fremington, 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Ulnaby, 24*l.* Aldbro', Dunsforth, and Ellinthorp, 120*l.* Kylham tyth, 130*l.* Whar-ram Peirse, 180*l.* Raystrop, 26*l.* Bp. Meadows, 16*l.* Sum., 1,096*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*" A good deal of this, it will be observed, was leasehold property under the see of York.

In his domestic relations Sir Timothy was a kind friend and an affectionate father. His sons received the benefit of a college education and were well preferred: his daughters made honourable alliances. To those of his kindred who stood in need of his help he was a generous benefactor.⁴² His last will and testament overflows with love and kindness. No kinsman, no old friend or servant, is forgotten in it, and it is fragrant with the breath of true piety and devotion. The preamble and the conclusion, I believe of his own writing, are extremely striking, and may be read with interest and advantage. The whole of the document is printed in the Hutton Correspondence, and a few extracts from it will now suffice.

Feb. 17, 1628. In the name of God the Father, of God the Son, and of God the Holy Ghoste. Amen, Amen, Amen.

Blessed be Thy glorious name, O God, for these temporall blessings which Thou hast bestowed on me, Thyne unworthy servante; humbly beseeching The, O Lord, to blesse this my disposinge thereof unto my poore posterity, even to Thy good will & pleasure. Butt, espeatially, O gracious God, I doe give The most humble and hartly thanks for Thy spirituall favours, which Thou hast frely bestowed on me by the testimony of Thy most holy, sacred, and assisteinge Spiritt, the assurance of consolation in Thy salvation; unto Whom, therefore, & in Whose name, I doe most humbly recommend my sinfull soule. And as for my miserable and wretched body, the onely enemy to my soule, I hold it not worthy of any disposinge, but doe leave it unto the disposinge of my freinds, as they in there foolish affeccion shall give order for the same; though I knowe that with these eyes, and none other, I shall comfortably see my Saviour in that greate & joyfull day, untill when, O good Lord, heare me and myne when we doe call upon The: yea, O my God, I doe knowe that Thou hearest, but, Lord, heare and have mercy, and blesse us with Thy most sacred and comfortable Spiritt; and safe-vouch that never departe from us, but that it may be our assured comfort and consolation to the end and in the end. Amen, Amen.

To my deare & ever-loving sister, the Lady Ann Hutton, of Neither Popleton, wyddowe, 20*l.* in gold to buy her a gowne, & my thre coach horses; and I pray God reward her into her bosome for her loveinge kindnesses which she hath ever afforded to me and myne. To my nephew and neece, Richard and Elizabeth Hutton, each a 20*s.* peece of gould to make them rings, & I pray God blesse them. To myne adopted wife, Mrs. Margaret Benett, a 20*s.* peece of gould to make her a ringe, & I pray God

⁴² The parish register of Richmond records one of his kind deeds. "Isabell Stevenson borne in the Earle Orchard, the 18th of Maie, beinge Whytson even, baptized at the instance of Sir Timothy Hutton, 21 July, 1616.

to send her a good husband. To my very kynde freind, Mr. John Weeks, her unkle, my bay saddle nagge, & I pray God to send him a good wife. To little Nanne Cleburne, 100*l.*, and I pray God to blesse her. To Tim. Hutton, my godson, 14*l.* per ann. for 7 yeares, if he doe behave himselfe well & continue soe longe at Cambridge. To that sanctified man, Mr. Danyell Sherrard, the now preacher at Popleton, 10*l.* per ann. untill he gett a liveinge worth 40*l.* per ann., & to his three sons, Timothy, Richard, & John, 5*l.* a peece towards the byndeinge of them apprentices. To my worthy friend, Mr. Justice Hutton, a 20*s.* peece of gould to make him a ringe, desiring the continuance of his countenance and advise unto me and myne. To a preacheinge minister att Marwicke, soe longe as it shall continue in my poore posterity, 20*l.* per ann., soe he doe continue and lie there, & that he be of honest conversacion. I doe give out of my lands att Marske unto the schoole and hospitall att Warton, in Lancashire, which was erected by my late deare and reverend father, 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. untill my sonn Mathewe can buy a rente charge in Lancashire or elsewhere, which beinge added unto the 24*l.* which Mr. Tocketts payeth, maketh upp the just some of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: and I doe wish my sonn Mattheuwe to be carefull that the poore mens place be bestowed on none but such as are the most impotente and poorest. The rest to my eldest son Mattheuwe Hutton: & I doe humbly besech God that what I have here given that He will be plessed to give a blessinge thereunto. I doe require and charge my sonne Matthew, in that duty which a sonne oweth unto the remembrance of a father, that he will alwaies keepe a Levite in his house, and to leave a charge behind him to those who shall by God's grace succeed him to doe the like, and to give a competente and sufficient allowance unto him: and I doe hartily wish that it might be soe continued soe longe as it should please God to continue the poore posterity of this poore house, which it hath pleased God soe lately to raise out of the duste. Domine Jesu, veni cito. Amen. O Lorde, make noe longe tarryinge. Amen. O Lord, I have wayted for Thy salvation. Amen.⁴³

Shortly after this the testator died full of honours, although he had not reached the appointed limit of man's life. He was interred at Richmond, and his friend the rector thus records his burial—"Dominus Timotheus Hutton, miles, cujusque boni amicus, et patronus fidelium

⁴³ The Inventory of Sir Timothy's effects has been partly printed already. I give that portion of it which relates to Marske. It shews us the furniture of the hall and the number of the rooms that the house contained.

IN MARSKE HOUSE.—In the upper little chamber, one standing bedstead, a trundle bedstead, a great chest & a little table, 2*l.* 10*s.* One vallance and curtaines, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the upper great chamber, one standing bedstead, one liverie cubbert, one chaire and one stoole, 1*l.* Three suits of hangings and one long carpett, 20*l.* In Mr. Jackson's chamber, two bedsteads, two chests bound with iron, one wainscott chaire, one iron locke, one vallance and curtens of green sey, 2*l.* In the lower inner chamber, one feild bedstead, one chest bound with iron, one great wainscott chest, one trunk, one table and one chaire, 4*l.* In the lower out chamber, one feild bedstead, one trundle bedstead, one liverie cubbert, one little table, two chaires, two little stooles, vallance and curtaines, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the chamber next the storehouse, one standinge bedstead, one trundle bedstead, one presse and one chest, 13*s.* 4*d.* In the storehouse, 33 dishes of pewther, 5 pannes, on iron pott, 4 pewther candlesticks, 2 buffet stooles, one little trunkke, one frying panne, one iron teame, one iron skellett, 3 close-stoole pannes, one rapier & dagger, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the greate chamber, 4 bedsteads,

Domini Jesu Christi ministrorum candidissimus et benignissimus, quoad corpus, humatus fuit sexto die Aprilis, 1629." We can well imagine what a day that would be in Richmond, and what a gorgeous funeral there would be, for he died whilst he was Alderman. A stately monument, towards which the purse of his son and the pen of Jackson, the rector of Marske, contributed, commemorates him in Richmond church. Clarkson gives an engraving of it, and the inscriptions that it bears are well known.

Of Matthew Hutton, Esq., Sir Timothy's son, there is somewhat to be said. He played great havock with the estate which his father left him. Between 1614 and 1616 he was studying at Cambridge, and it appears that he left the university considerably in debt. (Hutton Corr. 216.) In 1617 he was married to Barbara dau. of Sir Conyers Darcy, with whom he received a considerable portion, but in 1626 he found it necessary to join with his father in obtaining a private act of parliament to enable them to sell his wife's jointure lands, the demesne of Wharram Percy, for the payment of his debts. He had, I believe, a seat in parliament, but what town he represented I cannot discover.

In 1629 his father died, and he now missed his counsel and found the estate encumbered with a great number of charges under Sir Timothy's will. He had recourse to the unwelcome expedient of selling his lands. On the 6th of December, 1630, he actually sold Marske to his father-in-law, Sir Conyers Darcy, and his son, Conyers Darcy, Esq., of Aynderby-le-Myres. The estate, however, thanks to the kindness of his relations, was not sacrificed, but other lands and leases took its place. In December, 1630, he sold the manor of Marrick to the Blackburnes for 3,800*l.*, and Barforth soon followed.

In 1634 he sold the Mills at Richmond to the Danbies, and disposed of his lease of the Friarage for 600*l.* All these were heavy sacrifices.

two cubberts, one covered chaire, five little covered stooles, 3*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Item, 9 feather beds, two mattresses, 4 pillows, ten boulders, ten coverletts, seven blanketts, xv*l.* In Jarvases chamber, five bedsteads, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the studie, one table and cloth, one chaire, one little trunck, one deske, one viall, one orpharyon (?), 1*l.* 10*s.* In bookes, 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the parlor, one drawing table, one square table, one liverey cubbert, one carpett, 12 stooles, one chaire, two quishons, 12 mappes and 2 pictures, 2*l.* 10*s.* In the hall, three tables with formes, 1*l.* 10*s.* Seven corsletts and fower pikes, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Five musketts, 3 callevers with powder flaskets & head-peices, 5*l.* Three halbertts and eight bills, 1*l.* In the kitchin, 3 spitts and a gallow balke, 6*s.* 8*d.* In the brewhouse, one lead, one cooler, one gile fatt, and one mash fatt with th'appurtenances, 10*l.* Timber wood in the stable and yard, 11*l.* One salt clock and one little watch, 10*l.* Quicke goods, viz^t, 7 horses, 29*l.*

A lease of the Fryery neare Richmond for 2000 yeares bought of Sir William Wray, 300*l.*

Summa totalis, 679*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

An estate is more easily dismembered than built up. And what family is there that is unacquainted with these earthquakes which shake, now and then, an ancient house to its very foundations, spreading ruin and dismay around.

When the Great Rebellion broke out Matthew Hutton took, with his kinsmen the Darcies, the king's part, and, with them, he suffered for his loyalty. Mr. Fryer says that he was fined 1,000*l.*, but in the books of the commissioners the sum which stands against his name is only 132*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, and he was freed altogether from their claims on the 25th of July, 1651. There is little known of the progress of the Rebellion in Swaledale, but there is a protection granted to Hutton by Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, on the 5th of August, 1644, which shews that Marske, at least, was saved from one of the greatest horrors with which war is accompanied.⁴⁴

After this Hutton became even more deeply involved, partly through his own carelessness, partly through the necessities of the times. The following extracts from the schedule of his debts will give us some notion of his encumbrances and of the way in which they were incurred:—

To Nat. Phillips of London, 10*l.* To Mr. Mauleverer of Marsk, 5*l.* To Mr. Timothy Dodsworth of Massam, 55*l.* To Mr. Norton of Ellerton Abbey, 8*l.* To Mr. Sherard's sons, of Popleton, 30*l.* To Dr. Bathurst of London, 85*l.* To my said nephew, Timothy Dodsworth, 50*l.* To my cos. Wm. Eure, 500*l.* For Warton, 22*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. To poor of Winston so long as I keep Barfoot, 2*l.* To my nephew, Thos. Hutton, till he be fellow of a Coll. or commence M^r of Arts, 5*l.* To poore of Stanton, 2*l.* To poore of Marske, 2*l.* 10*s.* To my brother John Hutton, to pay his cred^{ts}, provided it be for his release from prison, 10*l.*

In 1653 he makes out another list of monies due to him, from which I take the following extracts. He was at that time greatly troubled by several members of the family of Bowes:—

From Mr. Scroope of Bolton Castle, for a horse, 100 marks. My cozen, Talbot Bowes, owes me for 3 mares, 40*l.*, at the day of his marriage or the houre of his death. Mr. Thos. Bankes owes me 20*l.* at the day of his wedding for a cloak. Sir Wm. Fairfax of Steton owes me for a watch 5*l.*: I sold it for 8*l.* and he paid me 3*l.* of it. Mr. John Wykliffe of Gales owes mee for a watch 10*l.* at the birth of Mr. Pudsay's first child. My coz. John Jackson owes me 5*l.* for a watch at the day of my bro^r Tim's wedding: the watch he sold presently for 6*l.* to my bro^r Phillip Hutton. In the beginning of these troublesome times he being of a contrary opinion unto my selfe would not contribute anything to the king's service, neither for his lettre money nor for his armes, whereupon he was taken notice of for a delinquent & was by Captain Matthew Gale & another Captaine, Messenger [*sic*]: my brother

⁴⁴ Sir Henry Slingsby states, in his Memoirs, that in August, 1641, the Earl of Cumberland gave to Mr. Matthew Hutton the under-stewardship at Richmond.

Tymothy hearing of it writt to mee notice of it; I sent for him & shewed him a letter; thereupon he told me he w^d secure his person & fly into Lancashire: I diswaded him from it, & told him it w^d make him more obnoxious. Sir Thos. Danby owes mee 20*l.* payd for him to widow Langley of Skely. My coz. John Wansforth owes mee 150*l.* w^{ch} I won of him at play. Mr. Wm. Wainsforth owes me 14*l.* My coz. Major Norton owes mee in exchange betwixt a geldeinge of his and some cattle of mine. Sir Robert Strickland owes me 10*l.* won at play at Newbrough.

Before Matthew Hutton died he lost his eldest son,⁴⁵ a serious misfortune to an afflicted family. Where and when he himself died we do not exactly know. There is no record of his burial in the parish register

⁴⁵ He died in the house of his sister Lister at Bawtry in 1664, and was buried in the church there. At the time of his decease he was greatly in debt, a Richmond tradesman, George Sco t, being a very troublesome and exacting creditor. The following account of his administrator is taken from the registry at Richmond.

A declaration of the acceptm^t. of Bryan Aiskew, the administrator of the goods cattells and chattells of John Hutton, gen^l, late of Marske, within the Archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, deceased, as followeth:—

This accountant chargeth himself with all the severall goods and cattells of the said deceased which came to this accountants hands and were by him sold, as followeth, viz^t.: Imprimis, his the said deceaseds purse & apparrell, 10*l.* One browne mare, one fillie stagg, one roand gelding, one white mare, one blacke mare, one bad foale, two old mares and one colt, all sold for 25*l.* 12*s.* All the sheep, 50*l.* Item, 7 oxen and their furniture, 30*l.* Item, 6 kine, 3 calves, and a bull, 28*l.* 14*s.* Item, 2 heiffers and two oxe stirks, 7*l.* 15*s.* One paire of cart wheeles and all the boards named in the Inventorie, 2*l.* 19*s.* Corne in the garner and in the barne, 5*l.* 10*s.* Item, 6 hogsheds full of beare, 6*l.* Item, 5 pans, one frying pan, one pot, one dripping pan, one spitt, the table clothes and napkins of the deceased, 5 puther dishes and two sawcers, 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Hay sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* Corne on the ground sold for 13*l.* Item, 4 peices of plate, 3*l.* One paire of cart wheeles, 1*l.* Item for 7*l.*, a debt owing to the deceased by Thomas Swinburne, Esqr., assigned to Mr. Heardson for his owne debt, and Mr. Leo: Robinson for the use of Mr. Leo: Wilkinson, who did accept thereof in part of a debt owing by the said deceased, 7*l.* One filly and a colt sold for 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Two glasses, 18 paire of lin and harden sheets, 1 feather bed, 3 paire of blanketts, three happins, one still, 2 pewther chamber poots, fower earthen basins, 2 pottingers, 2 cradles, on cubbord, one little box, 1 dough trough, 2 saddles, 1 maille, 1 pitchforke, 2 raikes, 2 mold raikes, 1 leap, 1 hopper, 2 riddles, on winnowing cloth, 1 shovle, 1 little forke, 1 curry comb, 2 waine ropes, 2 hatchets, 2 hayspades, 3 old soes, 3 old troughes, coales and turfes, all sold for 8*l.* 10*s.* Received of Mr. Conyers and ye baliffes, 6*l.* 10*s.* Two swine hoggs, sold for 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* One colt and a fillie sold for 2*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Summe totall received is, 280*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Out of which this accountant craveth allowance for the funerall expences of the said deceased and for severall debts owing by the said deceased at the time of his death, and since payd by this accountant as followeths:—The deceaseds funerall expences, 19*l.* 13*s.* A debt owing to this accountant, 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* To Mr. Wilkinson upon two bonds, 80*l.* To Dr. Naylor, 20*l.* To Mr. Purchase for Mr. Addisons use, 40*l.* To Mr. Sudell for Mr. Shuttleworth, 20*l.* To Mr. Thomas Etherington, 4*l.* To Thomas Miller for Mr Bowers use, 10*l.* To Symon Hutchinson, 4*l.* To Anthony Naylor, 2*l.* To Anthony Hawmond, 10*l.* To Mr. Herdson, 60*l.* To Sir William Dalton, 6*l.* To Mr. Lockwood, 6*l.* Summe total disbursed is 282*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Wherefore hee this accountant havinge by this present account maide it appeare that hee hath disbursed and payd more then hee hath received humbly prayeth that hee may be acquitted.

Out of his effects his widow purchased goods to the value of 87*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, including “6 rings, a watch, 2 seales, a bodkin, a little plate box, 3 mantles, a cradle cloth, a cabenit, two pictures, one quishinit, etc.”

at Marske. He probably ended his days in retirement far from the scenes of his youth and his father's home.⁴⁶ The careful hand of his daughter-in-law healed the breaches which he had made in his estate by her industry and loving care. Subsequent alliances made the family of Hutton richer and more prosperous than ever.

Two of the great-grandchildren of Matthew Hutton, the Royalist, must not be passed over in silence. The elder brother, the Squire of Marske, occupied a distinguished position among the gentlemen of Yorkshire; the younger was, in turn, Archbishop of Canterbury and York. I will say somewhat of both, and, as to precedence,—*detur digniori*.

Matthew Hutton, the namesake and lineal descendant of another archbishop, was born at Marske on the 3rd of January, 1692-3. In 1701 he was sent to the neighbouring grammar school of Kirkby Hill, of which a Mr. Lloyd was then master. In 1704 Mr. Lloyd was appointed to the free school at Ripon, and young Hutton went with him and continued under his care for six years. In 1710 he entered at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1713 and M.A. in 1717. In the latter year he became Fellow of Christ's.

Mr. Hutton was indebted for his advancement in life to the proud Duke of Somerset. He made him his domestic chaplain, and gave him in 1726 the rectory of Trowbridge and in 1728 the wealthy living of

⁴⁶ Some of his letters are printed in the Hutton Correspondence. I give two others addressed to him which are new.

"Honest Matt.

"I thanke you for your two letters. I blesse the Lord y^t you all indure your jorney so well: your prety babes heare craves your blessinges, and thanks to God for ther healths, for they are very merie and likes exceedinge well. I am perswaded you could not have left them in a better place. Now for news: Your barne at Bilton, y^e side is fallen. Remember Mr. More and me to your brother: She is well, but y^e ould man continews still obstinate. We both present our loves & respect to our unckell, Sir Wm. Shefeld, dayly prayinge for a blessinge upon your jorney & a joyfull returne: ever remaining your true lovinge aunt,

"MARY LISTER.

"York, 12 of Aprill, (1635)."

The next relates to some genealogical enquiries respecting the family of Bowes of Ellerbeck. It is written in pencil.

"Uncle,

"I read as much of Osmotherley register as was legible for 100 years, but I find noe mention made of William Bowes *alias* Bellwood, or of Ralph Bowes, or any of his children, or any of the family of Bowes of Barnes: but of other Bowes' there are several, seven as there specified; nor can I heare of any William Bowes, otherwise Bellwood, that is come to Ellerbeck, or any of these

"Your lo. nephew,

"T. MAULEVERER.

"22 Mart. 1662. I was on horsback when I writt this."

Spofforth in Yorkshire. In 1734 he was made prebendary of Langtoft at York, a stall which he held for thirteen years. He was also a canon of Windsor and Westminster and a chaplain in ordinary to the king.

But higher honours still were awaiting him. In 1743 he was raised to the see of Bangor, from which he was advanced to York in 1747. Ten years afterwards he became Primate of all England, but before a year expired he was summoned to his account. He was carried off suddenly by an inflammatory attack on the 19th of March, 1751, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church of Lambeth on the 27th.

The archbishop has found a biographer in Dr. Ducarell, who is not altogether unknown to fame. His account of his patron has been printed in the Hutton Correspondence, and there is more about the archbishop in Nichol's Literary Anecdotes. Out of these materials and other sources a longer notice of the good prelate will be prepared for the *Fasti Eboracenses*. The archbishop is spoken of with esteem and respect in the public prints of the day and by his private friends with affectionate regard. His printed works are a few sermons. There is a portrait of the archbishop at Marske. There is another, I believe by Hudson, at Bishopthorpe. This was engraved in mezzotint in 1748.

Archbishop Hutton was married in March, 1731-2, to Mary daughter of Mr. John Lutman of Petworth, one of the ladies in the suite of the Duchess of Somerset. By her he had two daughters. Dorothy, the eldest, married on the 11th of May, 1760, Thos. Wallis, Esq., barrister-at law, and, on his death, she became the wife of Francis Popham, Esq., of Littlecote Hall, Wilts. Mary Hutton, the younger daughter, died unmarried in August, 1820, at the advanced age of 86.

The archbishop's elder brother, the Squire of Marske, must now be mentioned. He did a great deal for Marske, building the stables and outhouses and making, or at all events renewing, the deer park. He bought the neighbouring estate of Walburn of Sir Roger Beckwith.

In 1760 he was nominated High Sheriff of Yorkshire, but through the intercession of the Earl of Holderness he was excused from serving.

In 1745, when the Rebellion broke out, he raised at his own expense a company of foot, over which he was appointed captain, and it was in consequence of his vigilance and care, to a great degree, that the Rebellion made so little progress in Yorkshire. Had Yorkshire given way England might have been lost. I have selected from the papers at Marske a few of his letters, with which my readers will be greatly interested. Most of them relate to the Rebellion, and several of them are

from Archbishop Herring, who kept the North of England true to the House of Hanover. They have not been printed before.

Bp. Tr. Nov. 18, 1745.

Dear Sir,

Please to accept my best thanks for the favour of your intelligence, which you will please to continue, tho' I hope not long if it please God. Marshall Wade movd on y^e 16th towards Carlisle, and whether y^e rebels will choose to stay where they are, or go northwards, or southward, or meet y^e Marshall, we long to know, for there seems no other way left for them unless it be to surrender. Major Brown calls it an impossibility for them to escape the two armies.

I have not once thought of a southern journey yet, & it is improbable I may now stay, if these villains dont force me to run, till Xmas. If they do, I wont run towards London, for if the Chevalier was at York there would be small comfort at London. I enclose Fred's letter to you. You will easily guess at the wise Lord. I send you another specimen of y^e London way of talking. My humble service to y^r ladye & to Sir Conyers D'Arcy. All here are very much yours, dear Sir,

Your very oblig^d & affectionate friend,

THO : EBOR.⁴⁷

Dec. 8, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your kind enquiry. My indisposition was a very slight one, & went off in an hour or two.

Mr. Henry Ibbotson of Leeds has been searching y^e Papists in York for arms, & seizing horses. Of the latter they have got some good ones: of the former they have found few or none. The measure at this crisis was a right one; but they shut y^e City gates & put the warrant in execution without acquainting a single soul of the Corporation. I doubt this will prove a disagreeable business: it has put y^e Corporation into an huge ferment. I send you Mr. Yorke's letter to me to day, as it may afford you some entertainment. To be sure you have heard of the counter-march of the rebels to Ashborne.

I am, dear Sir,

Y^r obliged & faithfull friend,

THO : EBOR.

Please to return me y^e list of London forces.

Bp. Tr. Dec. 26, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter & kind present. I am very sorry this Pomfret meeting interfered with your scheme of favouring me with a visit, but, as I have no thoughts of London suddeniy, I will still hope to see you. To say the truth, while this ugly apprehension of an invasion hangs over the City, & people's minds are perpetually harrassed with real or false fears of publick mischief, y^e country is by far y^e most eligible place, &, as our danger is at a distance for the present, it is best to make what use we can of a comfortable interval of some tranquillity. Besides, for me, who have such a family about me, that place is undoubtedly best to live in where

⁴⁷ A volume of the letters of Archbishop Herring to William Duncomb, Esq., has been printed. He was an excellent letter writer.

beef & veal & butter lye under no suspicion, & mutton (now 1s. a pound in London) bears a moderate price. On these considerations, and others, I have recall'd y^e part of my family w^{ch} is in London from thence, &, if I go up at Candlemas, will go for a short time & few attendants. I am glad S^r Conyers approves of the Pomfret meeting & was concern'd to hear you say nothing of being there yourself. I would not force you from your family upon a disagreeable expedition, but, as the matter like to be in debate there is of great importance, & is a business w^{ch} you understand so well, I own it would be a satisfaction to me to have you there. I have sent Sir Rowland word that I will, God willing, be at Pomfret on Saturday even, purposing to call at Birom in my way thither. The little Earl, I think by his letter, was peevish, & S^r Rowland's shews the debates in y^e West-Riding have been warm; the point must be to bring things, if possible, to *one* measure in union & good temper, that may be for y^e credit of our county & for the good of the Nation, of w^{ch} we are no small part. Lord Malton tells me his son is gone to the D. of Cumberland's army without his leave. I will hope & pray, &, in my capacity, endeavour a return of peace to our distracted country, but I doubt y^e danger is not over. I fear these villains will join y^e Angus men & carry home with them y^e credit of having made a fine retreat, for I hear they have not suffer'd much. The Duke has certainly done his duty, and behav'd in all points as became him, & beyond his years. I hear he has express'd strong indignation at y^e Carlisle people. Their shew of defence, without any real exertion, has been very unfortunate. It hurt & wasted & retarded y^e Marshall, & now has stopt y^e Duke at a very critical time. Can one account for their tame submission to y^e garrison w^{ch} the rebels left over them, so as to save their honour? but the thing is over. I beg my humble service to S^r Conyers & y^e Ladies.

I am, dear Sir,

Y^r oblig'd & affectionate friend & Serv^t,

To John Hutton, Esqre.,

at Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Tho: free. Ebor.

THO: EBOR.

June 14. 1746. Comm. to John Hutton, Wm. Wharton, & Thos. Metcalf, Esq^{rs}., t. examine Roger Strickland.⁴⁸

23 June, 1746. This examinant saith that he was born in the City of London & about y^e age seven years was carried over into France by his father and mother, and

⁴⁸ This examination was deemed necessary in consequence of the following papers. The result of the investigation was unsatisfactory, and Mr. Strickland was suffered to live and die at Richmond in peace.

Extract from the examination of John Hickson, vintner, at Perth, Nov. 7, 1745.

This examinant saith that he came from his house at Perth to Edinburgh, at the request of Lady Murray, wife to Sir Patrick Murray, and also at the request of Mr. Douglas, servant to Lord John Murray, in order to procure a pass for him by means of L^d Perth and L^d Nairn. That Mr. Strickland proposed to him at Edinburgh to send for his wife to come from Perth to Edinburgh, to be a servant to the Pretender's son. That upon this proposal, this examinant was determined to come immediately for England: that he then procured a pass for Mr. Douglas, from Mr. Murray, the Pretender's secretary: that he then told Mr. Strickland that he could not consent to his wife's accepting the proposal made by him: and that he was going for England & should go to Richmond in Yorkshire. Upon which Mr. Strickland desired him to tell his brother, living there, to get two good horses in readiness. That Sir Thomas Sheridan and Mr. Charles Stuart delivered to this examinant a paper which was

resided about seven years at Douay when he first went into that kingdom. From Douay this examinant went to Versailles, where he resided about five years in quality of page to Lewis y^e 14th, then had a command given him of Capt. of Horse in y^e French service: that about y^e year 1718 this examinant left France & returned into England; that after his return he kept a correspondence with no person whatsoever in France (to the best of his remembrance) but his brother about family affaires, and also with Mr. Holden on the same account. And this examinant further saith that he had no letter or letters from France about two years and halfe since, nor received any hint or information of an invasion then intended from France, or after his landing in Scotland with the Pretender's son, or had any concert or communication with him whatsoever or with any other person of y^e Pretender's party in Scotland or elsewhere relating to the Pretender's son coming to Scotland or with regard to what has passed since his arrival there. This examinant further saith that he has no acquaintance with John Hickson, and only a superficial one with his wife when she came from Perth, to visit her mother at Richmond, and further saith that he had no knowledge of any design of an insurrection in any part of Great Britain in favour of the rebels or of any person or persons to joyne them. And this examinant further saith that he had no intimation from his brother to get ready any horse or horses against the time of the rebels marching into England nor ever had any knowledge of or correspondence with, Sir Thos. Sheridan or Mr. Charles Steward, nor ever had received any intimation of Hickson's intended journey into England with any paper or papers relating to the Pretender or the rebellion or the march of the rebels into England: and this examinant further saith that he had no letter nor message relating to Hickson's being taken up; he believes he read it in the weekly printed paper from Newcastle. This examinant further saith he knows of no provisions been got ready for the rebels against their intended journey into England, nor of any money being collected for them to send into Scotland or to be given them on their arrivall in England.

R. S.

wrote (as this examinant belives) by Sir Thomas Sheridan & signed by the Pretender's son; which paper the persons above mentioned told this examinant he might shew to any of his friends in England, & when he asked to whom he should shew it, they told him he might shew it to Mr. Strickland at Richmond in Yorkshire; and gave him no farther instructions whatever relating to the said paper; and that he did not intend to deliver it to Mr. Strickland, but to come directly to London & communicate it to his grace the Duke of Athol, whose servant this examinant formerly was.

He saith that Mr. Strickland, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Kelly, & Sir Thomas Sheridan, are generally reputed to be in the principal confidence of the Pretender's son.

Being shewed a paper signed C. P. R. he acknowledges it to be the same that was delivered to him by Sir Thomas Sheridan & Mr. Stuart, and which he concealed in the top of a glove, where it was found when he was apprehended at Newcastle.

"You are hereby authorized & directed to repair forth with into England & there notifie to my friends, and particularly those in the north and north west the wonderful success with which it has pleased God to favour my endeavours for their deliverance. You are to let them know that it is my full intention in a few days to move forwards towards them, & that they will be inexcusable before God & man if they do not do all in their power to assist & support me in such an undertaking. What I demand & expect is that as many of them as can should be ready to join me, and that they should take care to provide provisions & money, that the country may suffer as little as possible by the march of my troops. Let them know, that there is no more time for deliberation. Now or never is the word. I am resolved to conquer or perish. If this last should happen, let them judge what they & their posterity have to expect.

"C. P. R."

The above ex^t saith that he was groom of the bedchamber to the son of K. James the 2nd for about the space of four or five years, and was sometimes at St. Germain's and Avignon with K. James' family & received an annual pension for executing that office, and quitted that employment four years before he left France. R. S.

July 3d, 1746.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed relates y^e case of some offenders w^{ch} has made & still makes a good deal of uneasiness in York among the king's friends. They say the fellows were committed by the justices of peace, as felons with the utmost severity, and have been detained in jail as such. I take the liberty to trouble you with their history, w^{ch}, perhaps, you may be so good as to enquire further into & procure them such douceurs in their confinement, as may render it more tolerable to them. They are certainly offenders, & yet, in the eye of the law, I suppose it as punishable to pull down a mass house as it is to raise & use one, but I am no advocate for rioters, & only think that there is a discrimination of offenders w^{ch} should be observ'd, & I dont think it tends to preserve a spirit of loyalty & Protestantism to use, as we do, Popish priests with lenity, & exert the summum jus against such offenders as are referred to. Permit me to leave ye consideration of this matter to your prudence and good-nature. They say here, that Bell of Thirsk occasions this severity to the complainants.

My humble service & of all my family, in w^{ch} Miss Frankland is included, wait upon the ladies.

I am, dear Sir,

Y^r oblig'd & faithful friend,

THO: EBOR.

York, 29 September, 1746.

Dear Sir,

As I had the favour of your last letter from Aske, I have taken the liberty of putting this under Sir Conyers D'Arcy's cover, in expectation that this will find you at the same place. Last night, about 7 o'clock, two judges, Burnett & Denison, arrived at this town. This morning they went so early to the Castle that S^r David Murray, Cap^{tn} Hamilton, and several others were arraigned before Mr. Elcock and I got thither. Cap^{tn} Hamilton behaved in a very poor dispirited and pusillanimous manner. He would have pleaded guilty if the Court had been ready, or inclined to accept that plea. It seems to be the disposition of the Court that all the rebels should plead not guilty, that the cause and reason of their acquittal or conviction may appear before the world. Sir David Murray behaved with spirit and unconcerned. Seventy-five, all that were indicted, were arraigned before one o'clock. Two only pleaded guilty, & persisted in that plea, after the judges had acquainted them with the fatal consequences of it. One of them assigned this reason, that he had neither money nor friends: and, surely, when a man is in that unhappy situation, the gallows or hanging is ever but ressonnu [resolu?] and dernier resort. A copy of the panell of the jurors was delivered for every individual prisoner after his arraignment. The Court appeared to proceed with great caution and exactness. It was adjourned till Thursday. Mr. Lockart, the advocate, went through this town yesterday to his brother's at Wheldrick. It was reported this morning that he had declared that the young Chevalier was safely arrived in France, and that he had received advice of it from thence.

Doctor Stern, Dr. Baker, and Dr. Braithwaite were all the Comm^{rs} that appeared. Sr Wm. St. Quintin &c. are expected in Town. Please, my most humble respects to Sir Conyers and to the ladies at Marske. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient

Faithful Servant,

THO. METCALFE.⁴⁹

The compliments of all here attend you and yours.

Kensington, Dec. 2, 1746.

Dear Sir,

I am oblig'd to you for a very kind letter of y^e 4th of Nov., w^{ch} I rec^d here. In that you told me, you was attending the Commission business about enclosing y^e Ripon lands, and that you hop'd a meeting or two more would prepare matters for an award. The enclos'd seems to be of consequence to the interest of the see of York, and if y^e observation be rightly founded, I must plead in arrest of judgment, till the matter refer'd to be settl'd. I send it you just as I rec^d it & have wrote to Mr. Yoward to wait upon you on the subject upon y^e first notice, w^{ch} you shall please to give him.

You remember the horse, w^{ch} Sr Wm. St. Quintin gave me, & you was pleas'd to commend him. He got rid of his cold & I took several airings upon him with great satisfaction, for he moves excellently—but—he has made many ugly blunders with me & was twice upon his nose, dead as a stone. I would not tell Sr Wm. of this for the world & yet it has much prejudiced me, for, if it is a careless trick of youth, it is an ugly one. He is now at Scamston for the winter. This being the case, you will forgive me, dear Sir, if I beg y^e favour of you still to look for me & point a road nag, if you can, that is shorte jointed, light-shoulderd & lower than my friends obliging present. I saw the Bp. yesterday very well & I gave my best blessing to y^e young squire of Marsk. He is like you, & I hope in God without flattery, when y^e incident happens, he will in all respects be your representative. No news of any importance stirring. We lost a ship on Sunday full of soldiers cloaths to y^e amount of 12000—forty lives lost. Anson is cruising for y^e shattered remnants of y^e Brest Squadron, or the galleons, w^{ch} come first. The seamen for the year are fix'd at 40, the Tories voted to have the fifty thousand. My best service attends upon y^e Ladies. Yours, dear Sir,

Most affectionately,

THO : EBOR.

⁴⁹ The last of the Metcalfes of Nappa. The following extract from his will, which was made in 1754, will be read with interest.

“To John Hutton, of Marske, Esq., I give a dimond ring and my poor brother's picture. I desire his acceptance of them as a gratefull tho' poor acknowledgment and testimony of the numberless marks of the great and inexpressible civility, kindness, and friendship I have received from him through a long series of many years. As the late Mr. Hutton, his worthy father, of whom I never think or make any mention without the greatest reverence and veneration for his memory, was pleased to be one of my brother's sponsors when he was carried to the font, I please myself with the thoughts that Mr. Hutton will readily admitt my poor brother's picture to have a place in a corner of his closet.”

In the gallery at Marske the portrait is still hanging, shewing a fair haired boy with bright eyes and a handsome florid countenance. He died in his youth, and his death is remembered with regret by “the last hope of the old ruinous house of Nappa.”

Dear Sir,

I do now most heartily congratulate you upon the Bp. of Bangor's promotion w^{ch} promises so much felicity to a friend & family whom I love; I am very confident the friendship between him & myself will wear well to y^e end of life. I promise myself great comfort & usefulness in having him partake of the same bench with me.

I thank you for your good wishes to myself. It is very seldom that y^e enjoyments of human life exceed our expectations, but I will hope for y^e best, under y^e good favour of God, from a preferment, w^{ch} I did not seek, but could not refuse for reasons not to be gainsay'd.

I like y^e moving & figure of the mare very well. Her forehead seems very good. I purpose to give her some hard meat & set a light weight on her to London. My present resolution is to set out on Thursday. I shall be glad to shake hands with you at Bp. Tp. My humble service waits upon S^r Conyers.

I am, dear Sir,

Y^r most oblig'd friend,

THO : EBOR.

Oct. 31, 1747.

London, March 21st, 1758.

Sir,

I cannot forbear troubling you with a few lines to express my grief and concern at the loss of our worthy Archbishop. Every circumstance publick and private aggravate my regrets upon this melancholy occasion. It only remains for me to express my wishes for the prosperity of yourself and your family, and to assure you of the constant regard with which, I am Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

HOLDERNESSE.

John Hutton, Esq^r.

Arlington Street, Sunday Night,

December, 3rd, 1758.

Sir,

I received this day at noon the melancholly express, you & Mr. Place had sent me upon the fatal event of Sir Conyers D'Arcy's decease; I see the long friendship which had subsisted between you maintained itself to the last, & from the P.S. of your letter I cannot but hope, you have complied with his last request & given directions for his interment in the manner he desired & suitable to his rank; and believe me, Sir, I sincerely repay the tender marks of affection you shew to my dear uncle with the sincerest gratitude, & that I wish nothing more ardently than the continuation of that valuable friendship towards myself.

Even in this melancholy moment I cannot be silent upon the vacancy that happens in the County. I can never forget the great obligations I had to you in particular & to many other gentlemen upon the last election. The engagements I then entered into are such as cannot be broke through, & as they were taken with the approbation of most of our friends (tho' there were at that time some dissentients) I should hope they will be universally adhered to, the more so as I see no other method of preserving the peace of the County and any degree of harmony among his Majesty's best friends there. Upon this principle I would earnestly advise whoever may think my opinion of any weight to adhere to what was settled at York, at least I must do so, though

upon all other occasions I shall make it a law to assist & support to the utmost of my power, the measures which my friends & neighbours shall think most conducive to the honor & interest of the County. As I am able to write to nobody but yourself, at present, upon this subject, I should hope you will do me that honor to declare these as my sentiments wherever you shall think it most proper. I am with great truth & regard,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HOLDERNESSE.

I should do wrong were I close my account of this distinguished family without mentioning two other members of it, the grandchildren of the gentleman who has been just mentioned. I allude to the late and the present owner of the estate.

To the late John Hutton, Esq., Marske is under very great obligations. He planted and improved the estate, he restored the church, and supported every attempt to foster and encourage agriculture not only on his own estates but every where around him. He enriched the hall with a very splendid library which does credit to his judgment and his taste, and his gifts, in private as well as in public, were numerous and large.

In his brother, the present owner of the estate, Mr. Hutton left an able successor. Marske has long prospered and long may it prosper under his care. The author of this little memoir has often been the witness as well as the recipient of his kindness, and it gives the writer sincere pleasure, far greater than the gratification of any antiquarian curiosity, to discover that the kindly feelings of a long line of distinguished ancestors are remembered to be imitated and that their virtues have descended with their blood. "These are the deeds which add dignity to antient descent, and justify a fervent prayer for the peace and perpetuity of the family that practices them."

Loke who that is most vertuous alway,
Prive and assert, and most entendeth ay
To do the gentil dedes that he can,
And take him for the grettest gentilman.

CLINTS, so called from the abrupt and picturesque scar of white rock that overhangs it, lies but a short distance from Marske on the slope of the green valley which shoots away towards the north-west. Its position is a very striking one. Right opposite to you is the ancient manor-house of Skelton, still surrounded with its green pastures running up into the heather which crowns the hills above; as you turn downwards you can see the smoke curling upwards from the little

village of Marske below you, and your eye passes onwards to the varied landscape, with its wood and water, that lies beyond it. Beneath your feet are the gardens overhanging the sparkling rivulet which runs also through the grounds at Marske. The waters are here compressed within a rocky gorge beginning and ending in a waterfall.

Clints is included in the manor of Marske. In 1394 it is called in a charter a hamlet of Marske, and the early history of the two places is identical. I find the name in existence in the thirteenth century, and there are many charters in the muniment room at Marske relating to the place, but, for the most part, they arise out of leases and are of little importance. A family of Clints held property there under the lords of Marske in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries,⁵⁰ and one of them, a Thomas del Clints, in the 45th of Edw. III.



possessed a pretty little seal. Clints was separated from Marske, for the first time, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was the first sacrifice that was made by the Phillips. On the 9th of May, 1590, Arthur Phillip, Esq., of Marske, and Francis Phillip, his son and heir, sell to John Bradley

of Bethome in Westmerland, Esq., a close in Marske called Peter intacke, and Riddinges, Clinte closes, Orgate closes, Springe and Intacke, and a leadmine there. Arthur Phillip was related to the Bradleys through his second wife, Bridget Leybourne. Bradley died soon after this, leaving behind him several daughters and coheirs, among whom his estate was divided. One daughter, I presume, sold her share to John Sayer, Esq., of Worsall; another became the wife of Sir Francis Duckett of Grayrigg, in Westmerland, who sold his portion of Clints to Timothy Hutton, Esq., on the 26th of March, 1605, for 30*l.* 10*s.* (*Cf.* Hutton Corr. 207.) On the 22nd of June, 1615, John Sayer, of Worsall, Esq., for the sum of 100 marks disposes of the "Greate or Eastmer Ryddyngs in Clyntes," late in the tenure of Robert Willance, of Richmond, to Sir Timothy Hutton.

The greater part, however, of Clints seems to have passed, by some conveyance with which I am not acquainted, to a successful merchant at Richmond of the name of Robert Willance—a person who is not yet forgotten in that little market town. I have reason to believe that

⁵⁰ In sæc. xiv. John s. Galfr. de Clintys grants to Wm. son of Conan de Marske a parcel of ground in the West Crofts "in campo de Mersk voc. le Sidbank, cum bosco cum uno magno trunco vocato le Almestock."

he was a native of Westmerland and that he came through the dales to settle as a draper at Richmond. At Richmond he pushed his fortunes with great success. There would be very little competition in trade at that time in a little town like Richmond, and a thrifty man like Willance would soon make a considerable fortune. He was also a successful leadminer. I find that he and a person called Richard Willance, who was, I believe, his brother, were connected with Clints about the commencement of the seventeenth century.

The name of Robert Willance is connected with a marvellous story. There is no one in Richmond who has not heard of Willance's leap. In the year 1606 he was hunting near his own estate on the high ground between Clints and Richmond on the northern bank of the Swale. The hunting party was surprised by a fog, and Willance was mounted upon a young and fractious horse. To his horror it ran away with him and made right for the precipitous rock called Whitcliffe Scar which looks down upon the Swale. The horse, no doubt, as it neared the verge would become conscious of its peril, but, as is very frequently the case, the danger that paralyzes the rider, only makes the steed more fearless. As soon as it left the level platform above, three bounds, each covering twenty four feet, brought it to the verge of the cliff, down which it sprang. About 100 feet from the top of the scar there is a projecting mass of rock and earth, upon which the horse alighted only to throw itself upon the ground below, some hundred feet farther down. It was killed by the fall and Willance's leg was broken. With wonderful presence of mind he disentangled himself from his dead horse, and drawing a clasp knife he slit open the belly of the animal, and laid within it his fractured leg, to protect it from the cold till help arrived. This precaution, in all probability, saved his life. His leg, however, was amputated and he would hunt no more. As a memorial of his wonderful escape he marked with an upright stone each of the three bounds which his steed took before it sprang over the cliff. On two of them he put the following inscription "1606, Glory be to our merciful God who miraculously preserved me from the danger so great." And he had indeed great cause to be thankful, for no one can look up at the grey cliff over which he was carried without a shuddering feeling of astonishment that any one could survive so fearful a fall.

The lost leg, as tradition tells us, was laid under a massive stone in the churchyard of Richmond, and, two years after the accident which deprived him of it, Willance became Alderman of Richmond. He was laid beside his leg on the 12th of February, 1615-16. In his will, which is registered at Richmond and at York, there are a few interesting be-

quests. He leaves 20s. per annum, for 13 years, to be given at Richmond every Christmas even to poor widows and the aged poor, and a similar sum, for a like period, to the needy at Winster, Crook, and Croft. On the day of his burial each poor householder in Richmond is to receive 12*d.*, and every other poor body, in the town or present at the funeral, is to have a penny and “dynners for the best.” To Elizabeth his wife he gives a round hoop ring and a double ducat of gold. To his nephew Brian Willance, his heir, he leaves his best horse and saddle and furniture, his best sword and dagger, his books, his books of debts excepted, and all his freehold lands and mortgages. To Brian’s two sisters, Anne and Jane Willance, he leaves 40*l.* To Thos. son of his master, Mr. Richard Willance, who was probably his elder brother, he leaves his close behind the Friars. To each of his “god-barnes,” the boys 2s. each, the girls 12*d.*—“there names are in my booke.” To halt Brian Willance of Winster 10s. To John Willance alias Wetherilt, his supposed son by Agnes Wetherilt, he leaves 300*l.* To Elizabeth Willance, alias Coates, his supposed daughter by Margaret Coates, now the wife of Giles Alderson of Ravenseat in Swaledale, he gives 100*l.* To his nieces Ann and Jane, daughters of Nicholas Willance his brother, he leaves 50*l.* each. The supervisors of his will are Francis Tunstall, Esq., Roger Gower, Chr. Askew, and Humphrey Wharton, gentlemen, to each of whom he gives five angels. In his inventory Willance’s effects are valued at 751*l.* 5s., excluding what is due to him in his debt book which amounted to the large sum of 1,119*l.* 14s.

There is one bequest in Willance’s will which is a very interesting one. It is a gift to the Corporation of Richmond. “I give to the brotherhood of Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond, to remayne for ever with the Alderman for the tyme being, and by him to be delivered over to his successor, yearly, one sylver bowle, whyte, weight twelve ounces, to [be] ingraven upon the same, *This bowle given by Robert Willance to the Incorporated Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond, to be used by the Alderman for the tyme being and to be re-delivered by him, his executors, or assignes, to his successor for ever.*” This inscription,⁵¹ to which the date of 1606, the year of Willance’s wonderful escape, has been added, still remains upon a piece of plate which is in the possession of the Corporation of Richmond. It can scarcely, however, be called a bowl: it is rather in the shape of a cup or calix rising like a flower out of a graceful stalk. It is a singularly handsome piece of plate, and must have been of some antiquity when it came into the hands of the Alderman.

⁵¹ Cf. Clarkson’s Richmond, 108, where the inscription on the piece of plate is given.

Brian Willance, the son of Nicholas Willance, was the heir of his uncle Robert, the Alderman of Richmond, and became the owner of Clints. Of Brian Willance there is little known. He left behind him two or more daughters and co-heirs, among whom his property was divided. Of these, Elizabeth carried Clints and other property in Richmond and elsewhere to her husband, John Bathurst, M.D.

The family of Bathurst is of Kentish extraction. Thoresby gives a long account of it in his Ducatus Leodiensis, and farther information respecting it may be found in Hasted's History of Kent. It has always been a house of note and consequence. One branch has been ennobled, and it has produced several men who have left more than a name behind them. I give the pedigree of that portion of the family which was connected with Clints.

ARMS.—Sa., two bars Ermine, in chief three crosses patée Or.

John Bathurst of London, M.D. Of Clints jure ux. 28 = Elizabeth, daughter and June, 1655, he sells to Tho. Hutchinson of London, Esq., co-heir of Brian Willance of Clints, gent. for 100*l.* an annuity of 5*l.* out of Clints. (See among the *Charities.*) M.P. for Richmond 1655 and 1658. Died Married at Marske Jan. Apr. 19, 1659. 27, 1635-6.

Christopher Bathurst, M.D., eldest son.

John Bathurst. Philip Bathurst. John Bathurst.

Charles, a twin with Constance, buried in great state at St. John's church, Leeds, 28 Mar. 1681.

Constance. Francis. Edward, died young. Mary.

Dorothy, mar. Moses Bathurst of Hothorp, Northants, a London merchant & brother to Dean Bathurst.

Theodore Bathurst of Leeds and Skutterkelf, Esquire. The friend of Thoresby. Said to have been born in 1646. = Lettice only daughter of Sir John Repington of Leamington. Born July, 1641.

Elizabeth, mar. Sir Rich. Blake of Clerkenwell, kt. They had two daughters, one married Bishop Burnet, the other Lord Chief Justice Dormer.

Theodore, ob infans 1670. 1. Charles Bathurst = Frances, daughter and heir of Thomas Potter of Leeds, merchant, by Mary dau. and heir of Edward Langsdale of Leeds, M.D. Ex^h to her husband. Died 24 Jan 1724, æt. 42. M. I. St. Martins in Micklegate, York. Repington bap. at Leeds Sep. 1679.

Theodore, buried at Marske 28 Dec. 1682. Marriage articles 31 August and 1 Septem., 13 Wm. III. Will dated June 7, 1722. Mary, bapt. Oct. 1681.

Lettice.

John, bp. at Marske Jan. 12, 1685-6.

Charles Bathurst of Clints and Skutterkelf, Esq. Mentioned in his father's will. M.P. for Richmond, 1727. Will dated 29 Sep. 1740, s. p. = Anne, dau. Mary, sister and co-heir marr. Wm. Sleight of Stockton-on-Tees, Esq. ♂

Will dated 12 Nov. 1747.

Jane, sister and co-heir, mar. Wm. Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq. ♂

Frances, sister and co-heir, married Francis Forster of Buston, co. Northumberland, Esq. Mar. at Gateshead, 17 Aug. 1731. ♂

Dr. Bathurst, the founder of the family, was on two occasions a representative in Parliament for the Borough of Richmond. In his last will

he charges his estates with the sum of 12*l.* per ann. to be expended by the Alderman and Burgesses of Richmond in maintaining two poor scholars at Cambridge, and in putting out, yearly, a poor boy as an apprentice. I find him mentioned in a very rare treatise on Arithmetic which was published in 1649 by Jonas Moore of Durham. The author seems to have had the charge of the Dr.'s eldest son, Chr. Bathurst, and dedicates the second part of his work to the father.

Theodore Bathurst, his son, is the Lawyer Bathurst, whom Thoresby speaks of with respect more than once, and calls "a learned and ingenious gentleman." When the father of the pious antiquary died in 1679, Mr. Bathurst wrote a long elegy which is printed in the Ducatus. Dr. Whitaker ascribes another work to Mr. Bathurst, an elegant translation into Latin verse of the Shepherd's Calendar. This very curious and scarce little work, of which I possess a copy, was published at London in 1653. The author is stated to be Theodore Bathurst "*aulæ Pembrokianæ apud Cantabrigienses aliquando socius.*" We can scarcely identify him with Theodore Bathurst of Clints, who is said to have been born in 1646.

On the marriage of the son of Theodore Bathurst in 1701, the estate of Clints, the King's Arms Inn at Richmond, a house in Frenchgate, and 8 acres of land in Richmond, were settled upon the issue of the alliance, and in his will made in 1722 Charles Bathurst, Esq., charges his estate with 2,000*l.* to each of his three daughters above their portions.

The son, another Charles Bathurst, was M. P. for Richmond in 1727, but was ejected on petition. Tradition tells us that he became insane. He is said, on one occasion, to have thrown a waiter down the stairs of his own house, the King's Head Inn, in Richmond. The poor fellow had his leg broken, and when the landlord ventured to remonstrate with Mr. Bathurst he coolly told him to "put it in the bill!"⁵²

⁵² The following narrative of a more fatal encounter is from his own statement and that of his servants, preserved among the Chaytor Archives.

On Dec. 1, 1730, Charles Bathurst, Esq., on returning from Stokesley to Skutterself, between 9 and 10 at night, found that his butler, David Bransby, who had served his father and himself many years, had that day been quarrelling with the stable boys and other servants. Speaking to Bransby, Mr. B. asked what was the reason, and calling the others, desired they would agree, gave Bransby and them each a broad piece of gold, and told Bransby that he loved him as well as any of the rest, and made each drink a horn of ale. Mr. Bathurst drank two or three horns with his cousin, Mr. John Motley, whom he had for many years supported, and was about to drink another, when Motley refused to drink, alleging the ale to be of a different kind from what they had drunk before. Bathurst insisted it was the same as he had drunk of himself, and, on some words, Motley said he was acting like a coward. Bathurst then took him to a room where swords hung, and bad Motley take one and see which was the greatest coward, and drew another himself. Motley would not, and on Bathurst saying "You are the greatest coward, and not I," went out and Bransby with him, when Bathurst remarked "It is a fine night, let them be locked out."

He does not appear to have wished them to be kept out long, for on retiring to his

Mr. Bathurst died in 1740, leaving everything to his wife, who devised her real estate in 1747 to her brothers-in-law, Sleigh and Turner, on trust to pay certain legacies and annuities, and to discharge the debts and settle the affairs of the family. The trustees must have had a very onerous charge, for the burdens upon the family property were heavy and numerous. Large sums had been raised to pay the portions of the sisters, and Clints had been mortgaged to its full value to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park. All these difficulties are to be removed, and then the property is to be divided between the three sisters and co-heirs of the last Charles Bathurst, Esq., under the settlement of 1701.

After several fruitless negotiations, the estate passes into the hands of Charles Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq., the son of one of the co-heiresses, who acquires the shares of his two aunts, Sleigh and Forster, Forster's share, I presume, having been bought up previously. On 21 Sep. 1761, Wm. Sleigh of Stockton, Esq., William Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq., Savile Slingsby, of London, merchant, and Charles Slingsby, Esq., formerly of Gray's Inn but now of Staveley, (executors of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park), sell Clints to Charles Turner, Esq., the son of the said William, who had been for some time residing at Clints. The estate contains 342 acres, and with it there are the burgages in Richmond with pasture-gates in Whitcliffe pasture, the bowling-green house at the back of the Friary, and the parcels of meadow land in the

bedchamber he took his sword to lay by his bedside to prevent any sudden attempt upon him by Motley, but requested his servant Crowder to take it down as soon as he was in bed and hang it up. In undressing he wanted some ribbon for sleeve strings to bind his shirtbands, and sent Crowder for it. He heard a very great disturbance, and Crowder on his return told him that he had the ribbon from Bransby who was now come, and that he bade him tell his master so. Bathurst replied "Perhaps my cousin Motley is likewise come in and will drink his horn of beer. Very likely. I shall take my sword down myself, and hang it up." He went down with his clothes loose, and in his slippers, having pulled of his shoes and stockings. Crowder followed him down and saw Bransby lying dead on the floor.

It seems that on arriving in the passage betwixt the hall and the kitchen, Bathurst had heard Bransby swearing in the kitchen that neither his master nor anybody else should come into it, and if they did he would stab them or be their death with the poker. He must have come out into the dark passage, and there Bathurst did not see his antagonist but only his red-hot poker, with which in both hands he assaulted his master and burned his coat breast. The latter, apprehending a second thrust, and to prevent further mischief, made a push with his sword and happened to give Bransby a wound in his right side, who instantly died, but even in his staggering endeavoured to strike with the poker.

The surgeons said that Bransby must at the time of his death have had his arm extended and his body bent forward, and on the next day, Dec. 2, the coroner's inquest found that the wound was given in self-defence, and that Bransby was almost tipsy at the time. Counsel however advised Bathurst that as he was not bailable, he had better keep out of the way till near the assizes, as no flight had been found at the inquest, and that he had better make conveyances of his estate, as a verdict either of manslaughter or se defendendo would be accompanied with forfeiture at law, and require pardon.—W. H. D. L.

Gallow-field and $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the West-field, all of the inheritance of the late Charles Bathurst, Esq.

Clints, therefore, comes wholly into the possession of the Turners. They were a Cleveland family and resided at Kirkleatham, holding a very high position in the county of York. William Turner, Esq., who married Miss Bathurst, was the younger brother of Cholmley Turner of Kirkleatham, Esq., and when his nephew, Marwood Turner, died, whilst travelling abroad, at Lyons, he became the representative of the male line of the family. He died suddenly at Northallerton on the 11th of August, 1774, having gone there to vote for a Registrar for the North Riding. Charles Turner, Esq., of Clints, his only son, was Lord Mayor of York in 1771, and M.P. for that city. He was created a baronet. He spent a good deal of his time at Clints, even before the estate became his own. He was a great sportsman, fond of racing and cock-fighting, and the stables of Clints were very well known. Sir Charles was twice married, and by his second wife, a Miss Shuttleworth of Forcett, he left a son and heir. He had by her, also, several daughters, whom, although born in wedlock, he, strange to say, would never acknowledge as his own.

On the 3rd of March, 1767, Charles Turner, Esq., sells Clints for 7,000*l.* to John Lord Viscount Downe, who disposes of it on the 20th of August, 1768, for a like sum to Miles Stapleton, Esq., sometime of Drax but then of Clints. The pedigrees of these two illustrious houses are well known. Clints did not remain long in the possession of the Stapletons, as, on the 5th of July, 1800, Sir Thos. Gascoigne of Parlington (who had survived his co-trustees, the Earl of Abingdon and Viscount Wenman), Miles Stapleton of Richmond, Esq., and John Stapleton, late of Clints but now of Tolthorpe, Esq., sell it for 8,000*l.* to Thomas Errington, Esq., of New Basinghall Street, London.

The buyer and the vendors were kinsmen, the Stapletons having only recently given up the name of Errington. Mr. Errington resided at Clints and did much to improve the estate. On July 20th, 1813, Anthony Bower of the Close of Lincoln, gen., and Alex. Calvert of Richmond, land surveyor, the commissioners appointed under the act of 52 Geo. III. for enclosing lands in Marrick, convey to Mr. Errington for 300*l.* 26 acres and a rood of land, a portion of a parcel of ground on the moor of Marrick called Stelling bottom, and, on Feb. 15th, 1817, the lord of the manor of Marrick, Wm. Powlett Powlett of Lanston House, Southants, sells to him for 20*l.* the tithes of corn, grain, and hay on the aforesaid ground. His son, Michael Errington, Esq., and the trustees of his marr. settlement sell the estate on the 13th of May,

1842, for the sum of 12,250*l.* to Timothy Hutton, Esq., the present owner of the neighbouring manor of Marske.

There is an engraving of the Hall at Clints in Allen's History of Yorkshire. It was an irregular mansion, built at different periods and with little uniformity of style, erected, principally, I believe, by the Turners. Mr. Hutton removed the house when he became the purchaser of the estate, and the wayfarer is no longer startled by seeing before him in that solitary valley two ancient manor-houses distant from each other but a few hundred yards.

Other buildings occupy the site of the hall, but any stranger, unacquainted with the early history of the place, may see at once the traces of the mansion. The Genius loci does not always disappear when the roof-tree falls. The decaying gardens, with their massive walls, still cover the slope of the hill and overhang the brook, and when they fall or are removed and all other things are lost, the position of Clints may, perhaps, be still remembered. It is wonderful to see how long the hardier flowers of the garden will shoot up and bloom even when they are neglected and forgotten. I have discovered the site of an ancient manor-house, when all other evidence was absent, by the testimony of a few solitary flowers. Three hundred years have passed away since the monks of Durham were removed from Finchale, but in their deserted garden there still springs up, year after year, the flower that they once planted, the good old English daffodil.

SKELTON lies right opposite to Clints, surrounded by rich green pastures at a little distance from the edge of the heather. The ancient manor house has been, to a great extent, removed and one of the few remnants of it is a plain Decorated window which in old times may have lit up the hall. It is now converted into a farm house.

Skelton⁵³ is a limb of the great Roald fee and is a manor of itself. It is first mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest, which was made in the 15th of Edward I., in which year Hanlaeus de Hanlathby held a carucate of arable land there under Wichard or Guiscard Charron, who held it under Roald de Richmond. Guiscard Charron was a man of consequence in his day, and was constable of Richmond Castle in 1266.

The manor passed at a very early period into the possession of the family of Halnaby, and it seems to have been one of the regular residences of the members of that knightly house. With the other estates of the Halnabys, Skelton passed away with the heiress to the family of

⁵³ It is singular enough that in Cleveland there is a village called Skelton, with another Marske close to it. Unde nomen et auctor? From which of the two districts went the Teucer forth to found Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina?

Place. The Places, of whom a full pedigree will be found in Mr. Surtees's Durham, held it, I believe till the decadence of their house in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by William Bower, a successful merchant at Bridlington Key.

ARMS:—On the gravestone in Bridlington church of Wm. Bower, who died 1672, there are two shields:—1. On a chevron between three eagles' heads, three mullets (Jackson), impaling Bowes of Streatlam. 2. A human leg, couped at the thigh, transpierced above the knee by a spear broken chevronwise; on a canton a castle; the usual coat of Bower. It is remarkable, that the coat of Jackson was used by some of Bower's descendants, occurring on their monuments at Cloughton, York, and London. Even the impalement was continued, appearing so marshalled on the seal of Leonard Bower in 1714, with an escallop as a crest. In 1710, John Bower of Bridlington, gent., seals his will with these impaled coats, only the chevron has no mullets on it, and the Bowes coat is on the dexter side. The pierced leg however was borne regularly by the Bowers, and it seems highly probable that the impaled coat is really that of Jackson the rector of Marske. He married a Bowes, and his seal probably descended to the family of Bower, which seems to have had some unexplained connection with him, and which purchased Clints in his old parish. There had been other connections between Jacksons and Bowers. William Bower of Oxenfield had a daughter Margaret, bap. 1591, who married Stephen Jackson of Berwick upon Tweed, and another daughter, Jane Bower, became the wife of Roger Anderson, of Newcastle, in 1614, on the death of Ann, daughter of Wm. Jackson of that town.

William Bower, of Bridlington Key, merchant. Bap. 14 May = Thomasine,
1598. Will dated 30 July, 1671, and proved at York, "to be Died 14 Sep. 1657,
decently interred in the parish church of Bridlington." Died aged 59, and bur. at
23 March, 1671-2, aged 74. M. I. Bridlington. M. I.

John Bower of Bridlington Key, merchant. Ex ^r to his father. Will dt. 30 May, 1676, pr. at York, "to be interred in the church of Bridlington."	= Catherine, daur. of William and Priscilla Bower of Cloughton, & widow of Rogers.	William Bower, died before his father, who mentions in his will his daughter Thomasine, then a minor. William Bower, merchant, ob. 26 June, 1657, M. I. at Bridlington.
		Sibilla, mar. . . . Fell. \wedge

1 Sarah, dau. of Jasper Belt of Pocklington, gent. Died April 23rd, 1690, æt 31. M. I. Bossal.	= William Bower of Bridlington Key, merchant. Executor to his father. Will dated Died 9th May, 1702, æt. 53 M. I. Bridlington.	= 2. Catherine, dau. of Edward Trotter, Esq., of Skelton Castle.	John Bower. Robert Bower. Samuel Bower. Jane, mar. Ralph Fell. \wedge Priscilla Bower. Catherine Bower. Elizabeth Bower. All ment ^d by their father or grandfather.	Edward, died 8th March, 1669, æt. 7 months. Thomasine, d. 11 March, 1669, aged 10 months. M. I. Bridlington.
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William Bower merchant, eldest son. Died s. p. Other children.	= Leonard Bower of Scorton, gentleman, second son, born 26th April, 1682. Will dated 6 Sep. 1757, & proved at Richmond, 27 May, 1769. Bur. at Bolton-on-Swale, 18 March, 1763.	= Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Woolfe of Bridlington, merchant, mar. 2 Aug. 1720. She had a fortune of 2000 <i>l</i> .
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John Bower, gen., of Scorton. Ex ^r to his father. Sells Skelton. His descendants are now the owners of Welham, E. R. Y. \wedge	= Philadelphia, eldest dau. of Geo. Cuthbertson, Esq. recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ind ^s of mar. 10 July, 1759	Hannah, married at Bolton, 17th Sep. 1751, Geo. Cuthbertson, Esq., jun., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sarah, to whom her father leaves 2000 <i>l</i> . mar. General Montgomery Agnew.
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I find William Bower mentioned as the owner of Skelton in 1652. He realized a very large fortune by trade and purchased many estates in the East Riding of Yorkshire. On his monument at Bridlington it was stated that "he did in his life-time erect at his own charge at Bridlington a school-house; and gave to it 20*l.* per annum for ever, for maintaining and educating of the poor children of Bridlington and Key, in the art of carding, knitting, and spinning of wool." By his will he devised the whole of his estates to his son John, for his life, directing that, after his father's decease, Skelton should go to his eldest grandchild, William Bower. This William mentions Skelton in his will, and at his death it descended to his eldest son. On the 7th of Oct. 1714, Wm. Bower of Bridlington Key, gen., "in consideration of the natural love and affection which he beareth unto his brother Leonard Bower, and for his better advancement in marriage, &c., and for the sum of 1300*l.*," conveys the manor of Skelton to certain trustees to the use of the said Leonard, reserving an annuity out of it of 200*l.* to himself and his assignees. On July 23rd, 1720, on the marriage of Leonard Bower to Elizabeth Woolfe, the sum of 500*l.* is charged upon the estate as a jointure for the lady. On Nov. 12, 1782, John Bower of Scorton, Esq., only son and heir of Leonard Bower late of Scorton, deceased, and Elizabeth Woolfe, releases the manor of Skelton to Miles Stapleton, Esq., of Clints, for the sum of 10,250*l.*, reserving a modus of 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* payable yearly to the rector of Marske, in lieu of the tythe of hay, and an 8th of the minerals. On the 5th of July, 1800, Miles Stapleton of Richmond, Esq., and John Stapleton, late of Clints, Esq., and now of Tollthorpe, co. Lincoln, release the manor to Thomas Errington late of New Basinghall Street, London, and now of Clints, Esq., for 13,000*l.*, with the same reservations. On May 13th, 1842, Michael Errington, Esq., of Clints, and the trustees of the settlement made on his marriage with Rosanna O'Ferrall, dated 14th and 15th Nov., 1838, (*i.e.* Richard More O'Ferrall of Balina, co. Kildare, Esq., James O'Ferrall of Bagot Street, Dublin, Esq., Thomas Meynell, Jun., of Kilvington, Esq., and Gilbert Stapleton of Richmond, Esq.), convey the estate for the sum of 17,250*l.* to Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle, the present Lord of the manor of Marske, in whose possession it still continues.

FELDOM, a small farm, lies to the north of Marske, in an exposed situation on the summit of the hill which is known by the name of Marske edge. It was a portion of the Richmond fee, and became at a very early period the property of the monastery of Jervaux. Dr. Burton, in his *Monasticon* of Yorkshire, tells us that Nicholas son of Galfrid

de Stapleton gave five oxgangs of land in the territories of Marske, and Henry son of Michael half a carucate there, to the monks of Jervaux; grants that were confirmed by Henry III. and John Duke of Brittany. The monks, however, had possessions in this neighbourhood at a much earlier period, as Earl Conan, who died in 1171, gave them pasture in all his New Forest at Richmond, forbidding them at the same time to have any mastiffs to drive the wolves away from their pastures. In Kirkby's Inquest it is stated that the Abbat of Jervaux holds half a carucate of land there under Roger de Mountford, who holds it under the Roalds. After the dissolution of the monasteries, when Jervaux had property in Marske of the value of 10s. per ann., in 1564, I find Feldom in the possession of Matthew Earl of Lennox and his Countess. After this there is a long blank in its history; but in 1776 it was included among the Byerley estates which were then to be sold, and I am inclined to think that it had been purchased by some of the Robinsons, whose estates, en masse, descended through the Whartons to the Byerleys. And this is the more probable, as on Jan. 5, 20 Car. II., I find Leonard Robinson, gen., of Ravenswath, selling to Frances Hutton of Marske, widow, "a parcell of moore lying on y^e south and south-west of the doule stones lately erected on Feldom more, along by Buzzard Scarre," parcel of the manor of Ravenswath. A fuller account of the history of the Byerley estates will be found under West Applegarth. At the dispersion of that property Feldom came into the possession of two persons of the name of Jackson and Hick, by whom it was sold to the late John Hutton, Esq., of Marske.

WEST APPEGARTH lies under the crest of the hill as you go towards Richmond from Marske; a solitary farm house marks the site of the ancient mansion. The position is a very striking one. Above and below you is the picturesque valley of the Swale with its broken and wild ground. Behind you is the rock, dark with its native yew; and, from a bold eminence which bears the name of Applegarth Scar, the eye passes away far beyond the grey tower of Richmond and rests at last on the softer landscape in the distance, among the woods and rich pastures of Catterick and Hornby. Above you there are the green rounded hills of Marske crowned with thriving plantations, and beneath you is the Swale brawling over its rocky bed.

Applegarth once gave its name to the chase of the Earls of Richmond, which stretched away to the north and west, taking in a vast district which has now become amenable to the share. The history of that chase cannot properly be given under an account of Marske. Scarcely a remnant of the forest is now in existence, but the husbandman turns

up every now and then the trunks of huge trees. When you stand upon the scar and look towards the north you will be able to form some idea of the extent of the chase and of the ground over which it extended. The wildwood began where you now stand, with its wolves and its fallow deer, and below you, beneath the summit of the hill, there was a sheltered spot where the green turf was left; there did a little tenement arise with its fruit-trees around it, and from them it was called the Apple-garth.

Applegarth is a portion of the manor of Ravenswath, and belonged, therefore, in early times, to the lordly house of the Fitzhughs. In 1250, Hen. II. granted to Henry son of Ralph de Ravenswath free warren in Applegarth. At the time of Kirkby's Inquest a bailiff of Richmond, Robert de Applegarth, who took his name from the place that he occupied, held a carucate of land there under Hugh Fitz Henry. Robert de Applegarth and Thomas his son are not unknown in the annals of the town of Richmond. Applegarth continued in the possession of the Fitzhughs till the sixteenth century, when it passed away, with one of the co-heiresses of the house of Ravenswath, to William Parr, K.G., Marquis of Northampton. A poet he was and the friend of poets, and after many troubles and one very narrow escape, as Camden tells us, "he sweetly ended his life: a man very well versed in the more delightfull sort of studies, as musick, love-toys, and other courtly dalliances." His grave was opened at Warwick in the reign of James I. and they found the rosemary and the bay still green around him.

The earl made a grant of Applegarth for life to a faithful retainer of his, Thomas son of Geoffrey Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall, in Westmerland. He married a daughter of William Conyers, Esq., of Marske, by whom he had a large family. She died in 1569 and was buried at Marske, where a monument was set up over her tomb which is now destroyed. Her husband died before her in 1565, and the inventory of his effects at Applegarth is still in existence. He was a man of substance, and had a good establishment at Applegarth. There were at that place eleven horses and fifteen milch kine. His silver plate, which was kept in the parlor, was worth about 20*l*. Among his shaping apparel (for he introduces that west country word into Richmondshire) there were one or two curious items. His best suit was of yellow satin and was worth 3*l*. In addition to this he had two other suits of clothes, of taffety & velvet and a short gown of cloth. His coat of steel was valued at 20*s*., and besides this he had a crimson velvet coat of cloth of gold worth 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.: this was probably the livery coat of the Marquis his master. In the hall, the principal apartment, there were only a table, a cupboard, two chairs, two buffet forms and a

carpet. Besides this scanty furniture there were, strange to say, in the same room a hanger or bench to put cheeses on and a plate on which the family roasted the apples that grew in the orchard! Few people would like, in these days, to fill the principal room in their houses, in which they sat, and perhaps slept, with apples and cheeses.

The Marquis of Northampton died in 1571 without lawful issue, and his estate, therefore, escheated to the crown. In 1629, Charles I. granted the manor of Ravenswath, including Applegarth, and fee farm rents to the value of 47*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* out of Clints, Marske, and East Applegarth to the citizens of London, they paying a crown rent of 88*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* a year to him and his successors. In 1633, the citizens sell their recent acquisition for 3,110*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Jerome Robinson of St. Trinians near Richmond, gentleman, and John Robinson, gen., his brother. Jerome Robinson died without issue, and his estates descended to his brother John, who resided some time at Applegarth. I give a genealogical sketch of his descendants.

John Robinson, the joint purchaser of Applegarth, 3rd son of Leonard Robinson of St. Trinians. Bur. in the chancel of Marske Jan. 17, 1656. = Syth, daughter of Leonard Smelt of Kirkby Fletham, Esq., by Syth, daughter of Edmund Allen of Gatherley, bap. at Kirkby Fletham February 22, 1596-7.

1. Leo ^d Robin-son of Kirkby Hill, Esquire, æt. 47, 1665. Will dat. 14 Mar. 1673. Pro. at Richmond 30th. Bur. at Kirkby Hill 23rd.	= Lucy, dau. of Percival Phillips of Wensley, gen., by Cath. dau. of Wm. Robinson of Rokeby, Esq. Died Dec. 1667. M. I. Kirkby Hill.	= Matthew Robinson of Middleton. Syth mar. Ninian Col-ling of Kirkby Hill. Bur. there 29 Dec. 1687. † Elizabeth nd md. Mat ^r Berry of Downham Park. Joan, bap. at Marske Dec. 26, 1635.	2. Thomas Robin-son of Applegarth Afterwards of Easby & Skeeby, mar. at Marske 15 Feb. 1656-7. Nunc. will dated at Skeeby 4 Mar. 1670-1. Proved 20 Apr. seq.	= Margaret, dau. of Mr. John Bartlett of Richmond. Adm ^x to her hus-band.
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Jerome Robinson of Kirkby Hill, Esquire, æt. 6, 1665. Mentioned in his father's will. Died s. p., leaving his sisters co-heirs. Bur. at Kirkby Hill 3 Mar. 1674-5.	Mary, married Roger Colville, Esq., of Wathcoat. Bur. at Kirby Hill Aug. 5, 1674. † Lucy, mar James Cook of Stockton-on-Tees. Syth, ment ^d 1673, mar. at Stockton 12 Jan. 1691, John Morton, Archdeacon of Northumberland. Elizabeth. Anne. Mentioned 1673.
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John Robinson of Easby, gen. A minor 1671. His father leaves him his lands in Skeeby & his lands in Gaterley.	= Anne, dau. of Wm. Smith of Easby, M.D., by Anne dau. of Francis Layton of Rawden, Esquire, sister to Wm. Smith, the antiquary, living 1714.	Thomas Robinson to whom his father leaves the "Frerie" in Richmond. Ancestor, ut puto, of John James Robinson, Esquire, the present owner of the Friarage.	Syth, born 14 & bp. 20 Jan. 1657-8, at Marske. Elizabeth. Margaret. Mary. All ment ^d 1670.
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John Robinson, bp. at Easby, 8 Feb. 1690-1. A merchant in Leeds.	Thomas Robinson of Easby, gen.	Anne, baptized at Easby, 22 Oct. 1693. Elizabeth, married James Kitchingman of Leeds, merchant, †
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In 1675 the granddaughters of John Robinson, by his son Leonard, sell Ravenswath and Applegarth to Sir Thomas Wharton of Edlington, kt., for 8,900*l.*, and they descend with the heiress of the Whartons to the Byerleys of Goldsbro'. In 1764, Elizabeth Byerley, the last surviving member of the family, bequeaths Ravenswath, &c., to her five cousins, Frances Lady Legard, Jane Fisher, Philadelphia Lady Cayley, Henrietta Digby, and Lucy Osbaldeston, share and share alike. In 1775, by a decree in Chancery the estates were sold to John Kilvington on behalf of three of the co-heirs, Legard, Digby, and Osbaldeston. In 1788, Sir George Cayley, Bart., Digby Cayley, clerk, and John Cayley, Esq., all of Brompton, devisees in trust under the wills of the said co-heirs, sell the manor of Ravenswath, &c., to James Hutchinson, M.D., for 4,475*l.* At the dispersion of Dr. Hutchinson's property in 1814, Applegarth was purchased by the late John Hutton, Esq., of Marske.

COMMONS AND MOORS. On these fertile subjects of controversy there has been at various periods a good deal of litigation between the landowners in the parish of Marske and their neighbours, especially with reference to the rights of entercommon.

The following document is an agreement, as to these points, at a very early period between the owners of Marrick, Marske, and Skelton.

Hoc cerografatum factum et indentatum in die nativitat̄s S. Joh. Baptist̄e anno regni regis Edwardi (filii regis Edwardi) quarto decimo, testatur quod cum controversia mota fuisset inter dominum Johannem Aske, militem, dominum de Marrik, ex prima parte, ac dominum Herschulphum Clesseby, militem, dominum de Merske, ex secunda parte, et dominum Halnatheum de Hanlaby, militem, dominum de Skelton, ex tertia parte, pro diversis communibus pertinentibus ad dominia de Marrik, Merske et Skelton; unde concordati fuerunt unanimi consensu et assensu horum omnium trium parcium coram domino Ricardo de Bingham (*Berningham* in alia copia) et domino Johanne de Doncastre, militibus, tunc justiciariis, in forma subscripta. Videlicet, predictus dominus Johannes Aske cognovit et concessit, pro se et heredibus suis, predicto domino Herschulpho, heredibus et omnibus tenentibus suis de Merske, ex australi parte aquę forestię, et Halnatheo de Halnaby, heredibus et omnibus tenentibus suis de Skelton, ex australi parte aquę forestię, communiam pasturę ad omnia animalia sua omni tempore anni, capris et porcis tantum exceptis, in omnibus vastis, pascuis, boscis subboscis et moris tanquam ad dominium de Marrik pertinentibus, spectantibus et jacentibus, ex australi parte aquę de Brathowe quę dividit descendendo inter dominia de Marrik et Merske, a alba via quę venit a Helwathe in le Swale, salvans semper quod antedictus Johannes Aske nec heredes sui non impediuntur, perturbentur, nec molestentur per predictos dominum Harschulphum et Halnatheum, nec heredes suorum, cepandi, fossandi, murendi et cladendi in moris pertinentibus dominio de Marrik, et jacentibus ex australi parte aquę de Brathowe: et si predictus dominus Johannes Aske ita includit se ipsum tunc sessabit communias pasturę quas habet in moris dominiorum de Marske et Skelton et tenebit se cum mora sua propria, istis

indenturis in aliquo non obstantibus. Et predictus dominus Herschulphus cognovit et concessit—tenentibus de Marrick et Skelton,—ex australi parte aquæ forestæ communiam pasturæ—(ut supra)—ex boreali parte aquæ le Brathowe, a alba via quæ venit a Helwath in le Swale—salvans semper—(ut supra)—Et predictus dominus Halnatheus cognovit (etc.) tenentibus de Marrick et Merske ex australi parte aquæ forestæ, communiam pasturæ usque summitatem albæ viæ quæ venit a Helwath, et sicut aqua celestis dividit inter dominia de Merske et Skelton usque lapidem stantem in orientali parte de Heselhowe, et sic linealiter descendendo ad cornarium clausorum de Skelton, et sicut illi extendunt usque in aquam forestæ; salvans (ut supra). Et ut ista vera concordia facta per consensum et assensum omnium trium. parcium stet firma et stabilis imperpetuum, nos, dicti dominus Johannes, Hersculphus et Halnatheus, obligamus nos et heredes nostros in ducentas libras sterlingorum. Testibus domino Ric. Bingham, domino Johanni de Doncastre, millitibus ac justiciariis, domino Stephano le Scrope rectore ecclesiæ de Mersk, Arnaldo de Croft, Willelmo de Stappilton, Galfrido de Melsinby, Elia de Downom, Rogero et multis aliis. Data apud Stellings.

This agreement, however, did not succeed in allaying all controversies and disputes. On the 29th of Apr. 18 Hen. VII., Sir William Conyers, kt., the arbitrator in a suit between Roger Aske, Esq., and Chr. Conyers of Marske, Esq., for lands between Skelton and Brada-beck, made the following award—that both claimants should enter-common thereon with their cattle, and that no tenant of Marske or Marrick should grave turves upon it; and William Aske, Esq., entered into a bond of 100*l.* that his father, Roger Aske, Esq., should observe the award. After this disputes again broke out with great violence, as soon as the Phillips came to Marske, with reference to the moors between that place and Marrick.

ARTHUR PHILLIP of Marske, gen., *v.* JOHN SAYRE of Marrick, Esq., and DOROTHY his wief, “concerninge the right, etc. of one great waste conteyninge by estimacion 100 [*Qu.* 1,000 ?] acres, lying betwixte a little becke called Bradowe becke on the south and the more of Skelton on the northe, and for the alterynge and turnyng of a small watercourse descending of the more of Marrycke from two little sprynges called Bryskells to Bradowe becke.” The matter was referred to the decision of Thomas Earl of Sussex, the President of the Council in the North, and of Sir Tho. Gargrave, kt., Sir Nich. Fairefax, kt., John Vaughan, Wm. Tanckerd, Lawrence Meres, and Thomas Eymes, Esquiers, and, for default of an award, to the arbitrament of the earl only. He examines evidences, and the deed between Aske, Cleseby, and Halnaby, and “Sayre shewed one aunceyente dede under seale, whereby it appeared that the Duke of Bretton had graunted to one Aske, auncestor of the wyfe of the said John Sayre, that all his landes on the este side of one waye that leadeth from Marske to Bradwathe, and so to Thelergate and to Ryth, and so to the ryver of Swale, as his owne lande goeth, shoulde be forth of the forreste.”

Witnesses ex parte Saier.—Adam Spenceleye; Roger Cherye; Gregorie Metcalf of Marrycke, yeoman, ag. 63; Wm. Close of Marrycke, husbandman, 53; Tho. Helmsleye of Marrycke, servante, 58; Wm. Hawkyns of Heley, par. Massam, 72; Wm. Hall “of the castell of Stangsyde in Swadell, gresman, about the age of 99 years, all his tyf hath dwelt within a myle and a half thereof.”

1.⁵⁴ "The awncient bownders betwene the common moores of the manors of Marrigge and Marske are these, viz. First, from the water of Swale upp Bradehowe beake to a hoole [nere Broadhowebecke] callide Hell pott [hole], to an olde white wall under Gaveloake-howe, and soo forthe to a spring callide Marrigge well [kell], and to a [great] standing stone in the side [east end] of Hazelhowe, and then to the stone man to (on) the height of Coake-howe, and soo to Moze myer headde (from the water of Swale upp the northe side of Bradehowebecke to Marrigge kell, and from thence to Cokko hill, and so forthe to Mose myers, and to the Whitegate). [Hawkyngs dyd se Wyllam Aske, esquier, lord of the manor of Marrycke about 60 yeares past by his officers and tenants enjoye all the groundes uppon the sowthe syde of the sayd bounders and as far on the north syde of Brodhowebeck as the sayd bounders extend].

2. 3. "The groundes callide Heselhowe and Hawethornes [on the northe syde of Bradhowebeck] are parcell of the manor of Marrigge. Hath sene the Askes and Bulmers, owners of the manors of Marrigge cutt downe, carrye awaye, and burne at there leade bales suche wodde as grewe upon the saide ij parcells of gronde, and also the tenants of Marrigg didde grave turffes and carrye the same awaye, and milside there yeuies and hadde brakes and haye for the saide shepe and cattaille upon the saide growndes of Heselhowe and Hawethornes, and hadde the brakens ling and thornes growing upon the same, and carryed awaye the same, and occupiede the same on the northe side of Bradehowebeake, unto the saide bownders before expressed as in the first interrogatorye [som parte of the sayd thornes cutt downe, for foddering theyre shepe upon the sayd gronde and som part thereof browght home to the fyer and part to the bayles.] (Cherrye alleagithe the profites to be taken of the said growndes called Heselhowe and Hawethornes from the north side of Bradehowebeake unto the bownders of the lordshipp of Skelton, and to the said bounders betwene the saide lordshippes of Marske and Marrigge). [Hath sene the tenants buyld lockes and shepe fooldes upon the said two groundes and have haye stacks standing upon the same.] Helmsley hymself hath had haye standing at the foote of Hawthornes and therwith foddered his cattells sondrye years together]. [Hall hath sene Master Aske owner of the lordship of Marryck have a stak of haye upon Heselhowe and there used to fodder his shepe and spaned lambes and mylked ewes upon the sayd ground].

4. "Hath sene the bayelielye of Marrigg take awaye from the tenants of Marske and Skelton certaine wodde gotten in the saide parcells of gronde callide the Thornes, and also the officers and inheritors of Marrigg have taken awaye linge from the tenants of Skelton and Marske which they hadde gotten upon the saide growndes callide Haselhowe and Hawethornes. (Tenants of Skelton have bene amercede in the court held within the manor of Maryck for getting truffles and ling). [Syr Rauf Bulmer, knt., owner of the lordshipp of Marrycke gave charge to his baylyf that no tenant of Skelton should carrye awaye turfes or lynge lest therby hys ryoltye might be demynished]

5. "Knowithe the ij springes within the lordshippe of Marrigge callide Fersselde spring and Brisselkelde spring descending and coming (into a plase callid Stelling dubbe and soo) into Bradehowe becke.

6. "Knowithe a plase in the lordshippe of Marrigg callide Marrigge stelling at headde of Bradehowe beake. The saide growndes lying upon bothe sides of Bradehowebecke from the saide stelling to the plase where the saide sprynge dothe fall into Bradehowebecke and downe to the Hell pott at the soile and grownde of the

⁵⁴ From the breviat of Spenceley's evidence. Additions from the breviat of other depositions are in (), and from the depositions themselves in [].

saide John Sayer and Dorothe his wife, and parcell of the saide manor of Marrigge. Hathe sene the tenantes of Marrigge fishe in Bradehowebeake on bothe sides. (Dothe knowe verye well the saide damme callide Marrigge stelling dubbe, which is at the headde of Bradehowebeake, and by reasone of riding the bownder he dothe knowe that the grounde lying next and of either side of Bradehowebeake from Hell pottle hole upwardes to the headde of Bradehowebeake & to the saide Marrigge stelling and damme or dubbe, and on bothe sides the same where the saide springes fall into Bradehowebeake and upp to the headdes of the saide springes is the soile or common wast belonging to the lordeshippe of Marrigge whereof John Saier and Dorothe his wiff are the owners). (For that he uside to kepe shepe upp on the saide groundes, he knowithe the growndes lying adjoining on either side of Bradehowebeake from the saide Stelling dubbe and the headde of Bradehowebeake and downe Bradehowebeake to the water of Swale, onelye exceptinge certaine closes on the northe side of Bradehowebeake and also upwardes to the saide springes callide Brisselkelde is the soile of the saide John Sayer and Dorothye his wiff.)

7. "Dothe se that the saide plase callide Marrigge stelling or Marrigge dubbe unto the plase where the saide springes enterithe unto the saide dubbe and so forthe downe Bradehowebeake is and continew running, and is fedde with the saide spring with sufficient water for declaring of a bownder, and that there is water sufficient remaining for all maner of cattaille to be wateride withall. Howebeit in drye tyme and sommer seasonse the saide springes doo drye upp and then Bradehowebeake must and dothe in some plases lye drye. (Hemesleye addithe that yet still Fereskell spring dothe continuallye fede the Stelling dubbe and Stelling continuallye dothe serve Bradehowebeake.) (Hakin saithe that indeede the saide defendant hathe taken awaye one of the saide springes and turnide the same to drye a mill.)"

Award of the Earl of Sussex.—"We order that the Whyte waye called the Whyte gate as yt extendeth from the heighte of the moore where the heven water delyth betwixte the manors of Marske and Skelton untill Braddowebecke, & from the ende of the said waye, adjoining to Braddow becke, the said Bradow becke untill the ryver of Swale, ys the ryghte & trewe bounders betwixte the mannors of Marryke & Marske --within sixe years they shall with walle, quyecke sett or other fence to be made upp on adjoining to the este side of the waye called Whitegate, severe & devyde the said mores & commons. The said severance shalbee made alonge Braddowe becke. The course of the said becke to bee so indyfferently used, that yt maye in moste & fyttteste places, by corners & boughts, sarve the groundes with water." Other orders are then made about erecting boundary stones & setting out the moor and graving turves. The wall along Whitegate was to be made at the joint expence of the parties. Philipp was to "place certain meare-stones there for the knowledge of the said bounders" and gave bond to Sayer for performance.

"ARTHUR PHILIPP, of Marske, Esq., v. AVERY UVEDALE of Maryke towne, Esq.—*Bill* addressed to the Quene our Sovereigne Ladie and hir honorable counsell established in the North partes. [speaks of his wife as dead, and recites Sussex's award] Your said orator, sekinge to perfurme the said award, did cause certen greate meare stones to be placed a lange the east parte of the said waye called Whyte gate,—and did fully minde and intende to have proceeded in makinge the said wall. Uvedaile myslykinge the quiett and frendlye concord and good agrement had betwene your said orator and the said John Saier, and not vewinge the greate travell and paines taken by the said Righte Honorable Earle in brynginge the said contraversye to end

by his said award, and sekinge to cause your said orator and his suerties to forfeite there said obligacion, did the first daie of June last past in the nyght tyme, beinge accompanied with divers unknowen and evill disposed persons to the number of sex or seaven with force and arms enter into the said more called Marske more beinge the frehold of your said orator—and did remove and carye away viijth of the said greate meare stones." Damage 20*l*.

ARTHURE PHILIPPES, Esq., *v.* AVEREY UVEDALL, Esq., JAMES RAKESTRAY, and HENRY FREAR—*Decree*. Ebor. 24 Maij. 1576. "Complainte for enteringe into a greate grounde [conteyninge by estimacion a thousande acres, betweene Bradehowe-becke of the southe, and the moore of Skelton on the northe: and is boundid upon the west of Whitegate, and of the east upon the olde inclosures of the mannor of Marske,] parcel of the mannor of Marske nere to Stellinge-dubbe, and also alonge Bradhowe-beck, and to a place nere adjoyninge to a way or a gayte called Whitegate, laitly inclosed with a greate stone wall; and for castinge downe ryotously of eleaven greate gappes of the wall. Defendantes have not appeared to aunswere, mynding, as yt was alledged, to cast downe more of the wall before any order should be taken agaynst them. Attachement ys awardyde agaynst some of them for non-appearance. [Sussex's award recited.] Parte [of the wall] were maid by the plaintiff, by force of the award, and ys casten doune by defendantes. Orderyd by the vyce president and counsell that defendantes, nor any for them, shall caste doune any more of the wall. Plaintiff shall at his pleasure maik upp the gappes. Quousque, &c."

Draft Answer, (either never filed, or allowed to be filed afterwards). Frear, not guilty. Uvedale "is and was seaisid in demeane, as of fee, of the thirde parte of the mannor and lordshipe of Marringge with th'appurtenances conteyninge by estimacion one carucate of land, whereof the ground lately enclosid with a greate stone wall is, and tyme out of mynde of man, alwayes haithe beene parcell. Complainant and John Sayre of Marringge, Esq., had of late newly erected one greate stone wall upon the grounde, so that defendant and his tenants coulde not have egresse and regresse with cattell to depasture; therefore he with Rakestray his servaunt did in a quyete manner cast downe certayne gappes in the wall that his cattell might have their usuall way into the said moore to depasture, accordinge to an awarde and decre in the court of Chauncerye against the said John Sayer and Dorothe his wief.—Without that the defendant is by law bounde by [Sussex's] awarde and order, being a stranger thereunto."

Bradhow beck seems to have been afterwards considered the great boundary between Marske and MARRICK. On the 25th of June, 1705, an agreement was made by Lord William Powlett and John Hutton, Esq., by which the middle stream of the beck was to be the exact boundary, and certain minute arrangements were made about the lead ore which might be washed down it.

In the sixteenth century there was some disagreement between the owners of Marske and Skelton about entercommon. On Aug. 9, 37 Hen. VIII., Wm. Conyers, Esq., in pursuance of an award made by Sir Wm. Bulmer, kt., and Chr. Fulthorp, of Richmond, gen., in a suit between him and John Place, of Halnaby, Esq., grants to George Place,

son and heir of the said John, common of pasture for twenty beasts and a hundred sheep throughout the whole lordship of Marske. This privilege was given up on the 21st of October, 1622, by the then owner of Skelton, Wm. Bower of Bridlington Key, merchant, and John his son and heir, to John Hutton, Esq., of Marske, and Matt. Crosby of Marske, husbandman. It appertained to the farm of West Telfit, which is part of the manor of Skelton.

At Feldom, too, there were controversies about entercommon. In the 14th of Edward II., in the presence of the justices at York, the Abbat and Convent of Jervaux allow certain persons to have common at Feldom on the north side of Clevedale beck. These persons are, Stephen le Scrope rector of Marske, Harschulph de Cleseby lord of the vill, and Robert Potter (the plaintiffs in the suit), and the other free tenants in the place, viz., John de Marske, the Abbat of St. Agatha, Peter de Swenythwayt, the Prioress of Marrick, Roger Bevias, Roger Bertram, Thos. cementarius, Henry Todde, John Warni, Roger fil. Hewis, John fil. Isold, John cementarius, heredes Will^l fil. Conan, and Roger de Foresta. In the next century, Wm. Conyers having obtained the king's writ of assize of novel disseisin⁵⁵ against Sir Richard Fitzhugh, kt., and Wm. Burgh touching the right of common pasture in Feldom, a royal warrant of 10 Dec. 1482, directed Sir Richard Neel, kt., and Roger Towneshend to hold the assize accordingly. A century later there was another suit about the same right between Matthew Earl of Lennox and his wife and Arthur Philip and his wife, and the earl binds himself on the 22nd Nov. 6 Eliz. to abide by the decision of Sir Wm. Bathorpe, and Peter Vavasor, Chr. Roaxby, and Wm. Tankerd, Esqrs., the arbitrators. What was the result I do not know.

All questions like these are now at an end, for the moors have been divided and the rights fully ascertained and laid down. On the 12th of May 1809, an act of parliament was passed for enclosing Marske moor, containing 1,233 acres, and empowering John Bradford of Kirkby Fleetham, land surveyor, to apportion it, John Hutton, Esq., being the lord of the manor, and he, James Tate, the rector, and Thos. Errington, Esq., of Clints, the owners of all the parish. Marrick moor was, I believe, enclosed in the 52nd of Geo. III. An eighth of the minerals throughout the parish of Marske is reserved as a royalty.

JAMES RAINE.

⁵⁵ See any Law Dictionary, under the word "Assize," for the exact technicalities of this old mode of bringing about a trial of right.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.—P. 2. Line 26 from top, for *east* read *west*.

P. 12. Thomas Robinson, rector of Wycliffe, died in 1769.

P. 17. Dean Wanley married the daughter of Sir Henry, and the sister of Sir John, Goodricke.

P. 23. For *moritur* read *aspicit*.

P. 25. Line 10 from top, for *minature* read *miniature*.

P. 33. Addition to the Cleseby pedigree, for which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Walbran. Robert Abbat of Fountains grants "domino Harsculpho de Cleseby et Johanni filio Willelmi filii predicti domini H." all the land belonging to the abbey between the common pastures of Whitker and Thorneker in Dishforth near Ripon. Dated in 1296.

EARLY GERMAN VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.

GREAT interest has always been felt in this country in regard to the earliest-printed versions of the Sacred Scriptures in our language. Many works of great research have been devoted to this subject alone; and even Anderson's elaborate "Annals of the English Bible" cannot be said to have exhausted the history of our early English printed translations. But these, however interesting they may be to English readers, were all of a date much subsequent to the versions printed in Germany, Italy, Flanders, and France, and even in Spain. The earliest English translation of the Scriptures was not printed till about 1526, or sixty years after the earliest German Bible issued from the press in 1466; while in Italy, Malermi's Bible was printed at Venice in 1471; in Flanders, we have the version of Cologne (in the Low German), first printed about 1485; in France, that of Guyard des Moulins, made about the year 1294, and first printed at Paris in 1488. Very little interest, however, has been excited in England regarding these early translations, many of which are very scarce, and probably no perfect series of them is contained in any library. Perhaps in all England there are not twenty copies, at the present day, of the German Bibles printed before the year 1500; and even their very existence seems to have escaped the research of many English writers on the bibliography of the Sacred Volume. We find the learned and diligent Thomas Hartwell Horne apparently ignorant of the German editions prior to those of 1530; for he only tells us, at p. 88, that "so early as the year 1466 a German translation from the Latin Vulgate was printed, the author of which is unknown." We are the more surprised at this, as Mr. Horne repeatedly quotes Le Long's

Bibliotheca Sacra, in which almost all of the twelve German editions prior to 1500 are noted. The translation of the Bible by Martin Luther, finished about the year 1534, is by most people in this country, and by many, too, in Germany, thought to be the earliest existing German version; and in that case the English version of Tyndal can justly claim priority. The very earliest editions of the German Bible are as rare, and as much sought after at the present day, as are the first English editions of Tyndal and of Coverdale; but we have recently acquired two copies of a somewhat later date, though still very early; and these we have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the Society, with a few remarks on their peculiarities, and on the earliest German versions of the Sacred Writings.

The first translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue, north of the Alps, was made at a very early period; quite as soon, indeed, as the famous version prepared from the original Hebrew and Greek, by St. Jerome, for the use of the southern nations on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Ulphilas, Bishop of the Westrogoths, translated the Holy Scriptures between the years 350 and 388; and, fortunately, a portion of this version, in the Mæso-Gothic language, has come down to our times, and has been often printed.

Other versions in more modern German—approaching, indeed, closely to the language of the printed Bibles—yet remain in manuscript in Germany. In the library of Stuttgart, there is a translation of the New Testament by John Viler von Koburg, bearing date 1351.

In the Royal Library at Vienna there are two MS. versions of the whole Bible; one in two volumes, bearing date respectively 1446 and 1464; and the other the well-known magnificent Bible of the Emperor Wenceslaus, 1378 to 1400, which is ornamented with splendid miniature paintings.

In the Ducal Library at Gotha, there is another German MS. version, in beautiful condition, and very finely illuminated. It originally came from Munich, and was probably executed for the noble Bavarian family of Hofer von Lorenstein, as the arms of that house appear twice in the illuminations. There is also, in the same library, a splendid MS. version of the New Testament, likewise brought from Munich about two hundred years ago.

None of these manuscript versions agree, we believe, with the printed copies; so that it is evident that many separate versions of the Sacred Scriptures must have been executed in Germany prior to the invention of printing, and especially, perhaps, about the period when that great art was struggling into existence.

1. The earliest-printed German Bible is presumed to be of the date of 1466, though some would assign it to the year 1462. It was printed by Henry Eggesteyn at Augsburg; and though of great rarity, there are at least twelve copies in existence.

2. The second Bible was printed by Mentelin, probably at the same place and in the same year; but some bibliographers maintain that this is really the earliest-printed version. It differs materially from that of Eggesteyn.

3. The third German Bible is likewise from the Augsburg press, and was printed there by Jodocus Pflanz, about the year 1475. This is the first Bible that is adorned with woodcuts; but we have never had the good fortune to see the volume. The Munich and Stuttgardt libraries both contain copies of this version.

4. The fourth version was printed at Nuremberg, about 1475; and the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, at Augsburg, in 1475, 1477 (twice), and 1480. In these later versions (for such they really seem to be, and not mere copies of other earlier-printed Bibles), the year and printer's name first appear. We saw recently, in a bookseller's shop in London, the Augsburg version of 1477 (No. VI.); but the extravagant price asked for it placed it beyond our means. It was in fine condition, but was not adorned with woodcuts.

9. Of the ninth German Bible, published at Nuremberg in 1483 by Anthon Koburger, we are happy to exhibit a copy this evening. It is in two volumes, and has yet the richly-tooled and stamped binding on the oaken boards of the backs. The clasps still remain, and one of the volumes retains its richly-ornamented brass corners and central boss. The book is printed in double columns, with Roman numerals on the pages; and the paper is as firm and the ink as black as in any work printed in these luxurious days of ours. It is well known that the old printers not merely strove to reproduce in their types the calligraphy of the ancient manuscripts, but they sought, too, by rude wood-cuts, to emulate the miniatures with which their manuscripts were generally adorned. The art of the illuminator had not then died out; and they no doubt availed themselves readily of the services of those artists whom they were about entirely to displace. It will be seen that the initial letters in this Bible are left blank in the printing, and afterwards filled in by the hand; while on the initial letters of some of the more important headings much care has been bestowed. At the commencement of the book of Genesis there is an elaborate illumination upon a wood-cut representing the creation of woman. This seems to have been a favourite subject with the old illuminators; for we find it repeated in

the Bible of 1494, and also in the Life of Christ of 1515; both of which works are on the table here. Dispersed through the two volumes of this Bible are a large number of woodcuts—rude, indeed, in execution, but of great value as examples of the costumes prevailing in Germany in the 15th century, and throwing not a little light on the domestic furniture and usages of that period. All these woodcuts, more than 100 in number, are coloured—probably by the same hand that put in the initial letters. The colouring is vivid—somewhat like children's work of the present day; but it gives life to these quaint pictures. The book of Genesis contains by far the most woodcuts, the stirring events recorded in that part of the Sacred Volume having always afforded a wide field for the painter. The fall of our first parents exhibits the evil spirit twined around the tree of knowledge, but with the head and bust of a man clothed in a scarlet garment. In the passage of the Red Sea, the waters that overwhelm Pharaoh and his host are duly painted red. But perhaps the most extraordinary figure in the whole book is that of the elephant of Maccabees. The animal itself was evidently unknown to the painter, save by some distorted figure in illuminations; and the disproportion between the elephant, and the castle, and men he carries on his back, is even greater than the painter's license can claim. In the Apocalypse the artist has been most impartial; for amid the guilty ones of the earth he has placed a Pope with his tiara, a Cardinal, a Bishop, an Emperor, and a King. In spite of many defects of drawing, and a lamentable want of perspective, there is yet a degree of dignity of expression in the features of many of the individuals represented, and the stiff folds of the dresses of the females would delight an ardent mediævalist. We cannot say that all the figures are equally dignified. The position of Moses, in the woodcut of the burning bush, is sadly constrained and awkward. As to the language of this version, on comparing it with that of the preceding Bibles, of all of which versions we have portions in Kehrein's work, we decidedly regard it as superior to all that went before it. It is, throughout, rich, strong, nervous, idiomatic German; and we do not wonder that Luther, in his translation of 1532, when he evidently had this version before him, adopted from it whole phrases and sentences without alteration. With the ready appliances and inventions for facilitating printing at the present day, we can hardly understand the difficulties under which the early printers laboured in perfecting their books. No wonder that old Anthon Koburger, at the end of this Bible, thus expresses himself:—"This praiseworthy work of the entire Holy Writ, called the Bible, beyond all other previously-printed German Bibles, clearer,

more truthfully and closely translated into vulgar German from the Latin text, and ornamented with beautiful figures, hath here an end. Printed by Anthony Koburger, in the excellent imperial town of Nuremberg, after the birth of Christ and the law of Grace the fourteen hundredth and eighty-third year, on the Monday after *Invocavit*; and, for the happy conclusion of the same, be praise, honour, and glory to the Holy Trinity, and One God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, who liveth and reigneth, God for all eternity.—Amen.” As to the author of this translation, it is thought by some to have been Nicholas Syber, a canon of Eisenbach. The learned Keysler, in his travels in Germany, 1776, states that he saw a MS. of the Bible at *Giätz* in Styria, written by Erasmus Stratter in Saltzburg in 1469, which exactly agreed with this version. On the fly-leaf of the first volume of this copy, we read, in a very old German-text hand, “This Old Testament is given to Black Wentz, a dwarf in Eger.” Probably Black Wenceslaus was a dwarf high in favour at the Bohemian Court. In the second volume we read on the fly-leaf, “This New Testament is given to St. Hymbert’s Kirk, and to the public.”

10—12. The tenth German Bible before the year 1500 was published at Strasburg in 1485, the eleventh at Augsburg in 1487, and the twelfth in the same town in 1490.

Before this time, the Scripture had also been translated into the Low German or *Nieder Deutsch* tongue; and two versions were printed at Cologne before 1490. The third Low German version, of which we can exhibit a copy, was printed in Lubeck in 1494. It is an immensely thick volume and in excellent preservation, but has not the original binding. In the woodcuts and ornamentation of the initial letters we can trace a great change from the severe simplicity of Koburger’s Bible of 1483. The approach of the Renaissance or semi-classic style is plainly visible; but what the woodcuts have gained in elaboration they have decidedly lost in expression. We have rarely seen anywhere, not even among the hideous paintings of Teniers and Ostade, more repulsive figures than some of those in this Bible. Their expression is heavy, gross, and sensual in the extreme, though the proportions of the figures are more correct than in the Bible of Koburger. As examples of a change in costume (for fashions varied in those days as rapidly as they do at present), the book has considerable interest. The female headdress differs from that of Koburger’s Bible of 1483; but no female headgear can surpass the extravagance of that of King Pharoah at the commencement of the book of Exodus. Here the hair of the Egyptian monarch is frizzed out like an umbrella beneath the royal crown, so as to cover the face nearly to

the tip of the nose. We would call attention, also, to the singular figure of Moses in the opposite woodcut, where the Hebrew child, after being saved from the waters of the Nile, is making his breakfast out of a saucepan upon something exceedingly like sausages or black puddings. In another plate, in the Second Book of Kings, an arquebus or handgun is being fired from the shoulder.

As a sequel to those two fine editions of the early German Scriptures, we would call attention to another early-printed book upon the table, the Life of Christ, by Ludolph the Carthusian, in the Low German or Dutch language. It is a volume in fine condition, with the original binding and clasps; and though printed after the commencement of the 16th century, the initial letters and illuminations are put in by hand. The Albrecht Durer style of figure is here well-marked, but the architectural details are still purely Gothic. It will be observed that the Devil, in the Temptation of our Lord in the Wilderness, and elsewhere in the volume, is represented with a double face, in accordance with the well-known descriptions of his appearance at the witch-sabbaths of those days.

As a specimen of solid old binding, though of nearly a century later, we exhibit a Flemish Bible, that of Jacob Paets, about 1630, with an immense number of woodcuts by Christian Lichen. In spite of the improved manipulation we greatly prefer old Koburger's rude and vigorous engravings.

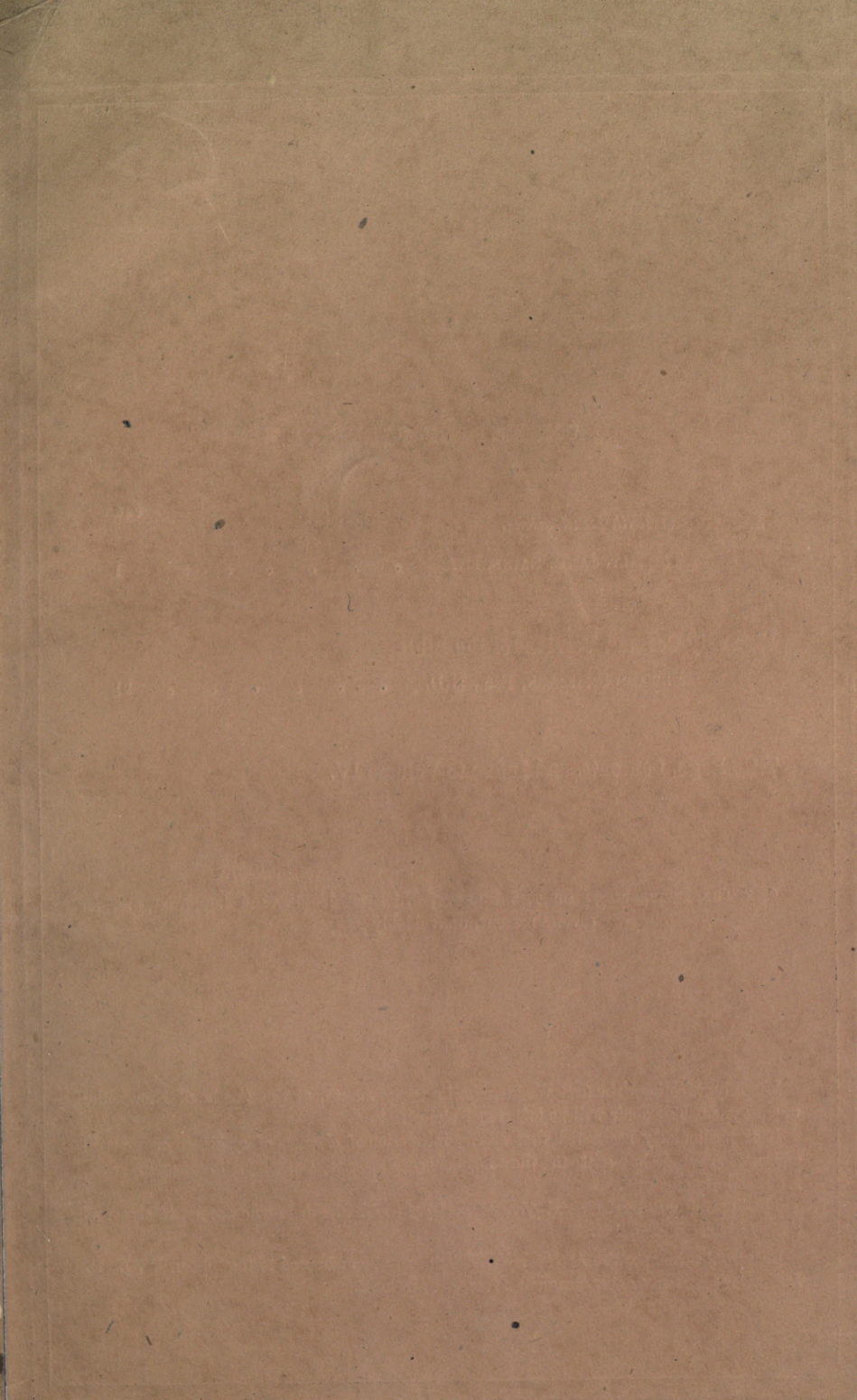
Of Latin early-printed Bibles we exhibit two, not much larger than the ordinary Bibles of the present day. One was printed at Basle by the famous Froben in 1495; and the other, which possesses much the clearer type of the two, by Jerome Paganini of Brixen, at Venice, in 1496.

Lastly, we exhibit a pretty MS. on vellum of the four Gospels, perhaps the work of a French scribe about the year 1420. It was on such copies of the four Evangelists that witnesses were formerly sworn in courts of justice. It contains only four miniatures; but they are neatly executed, and the whole MS. is in fine condition.

We trust we have not wearied the patience of our readers on a subject on which all are interested—the earlier editions of that Sacred Volume which all reverence as the Inspired Word of God.

EDW. CHARLTON, M.D.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



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* * * The PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, which are lengthy and important, are, for several reasons, unavoidably postponed.

Monthly Meetings the first Wednesday in every month, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of changes of residence or errors in addresses should be sent to the Publisher, Emerson Charnley, 5, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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